

OUR LONDON LETTER

How shall I begin to describe the grand festival given in aid of the Bazaar... The King of Spain... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

SANSUM COPPER CO.

EDMUND BRYANT COVENTRY... A resolution was passed to bring the force of law to bear on delinquent shareholders... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

BENSON'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES... A more perfect time-keeper... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES... Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Granular Effervescent Carbonate of Iron... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

THE KING OF SPAIN

The King of Spain—or rather the husband of the Queen—has marched over the Pyrenees and marched back again... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

THE BANK ROBBERS IN PORTLAND

The Bank Robbers in Portland.—We understand that a letter has been received in this city from Sheriff Ladd, of Portland, stating that he has strong suspicions that two men now in this city have been concerned in the late robbery in McDonald's bank... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

CROWN LANDS EVIDENCE

CROWN LANDS EVIDENCE.—The voluminous evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Assembly on Crown Lands has just issued from the COLONIST OFFICE in form similar to the English Blue Book... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

PRIZE MEDAL

PRIZE MEDAL.—The only Prize Medal for excellence of workman ship and design... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE EXCHEQUER

THE CHAMBERLAIN OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Willis, Lord Palmerston is answering his constituents Mr. Gladstone's question... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

THE KINGFISHER MURDER

THE KINGFISHER MURDER.—Kab-kus-u-tah, an Ahousait Indian, was brought up before the Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday morning charged by Superintendent Smith with being concerned in the murder of the master and crew of the smallest schooner... The Bank Robbers in Portland... The Bank Robbers in Portland...

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The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 25, 1864.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

The English papers contain little interesting matter. Since the prorogation of Parliament, the members have been visiting their constituents, and making long speeches. Lord Palmerston has set the example, and given to the people of Tiverton one of his most popular and highly-reasoned after dinner addresses. The Belfast riots still form the subject for Times' editorials. Among the numerous charges brought against the authorities is that of allowing, when the disturbances had apparently subsided, a large concourse of people to attend the funeral of an Orangeman who had been shot by the police. It is said that upwards of 5000 men, in procession, followed the corpse, most of whom seemed armed, and that there were upwards of 12,000 of a tumultuous assembly besides. Another religious riot had taken place in Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, on account of a public lecture against Roman Catholicism. The promptness with which the chief constable suppressed the disturbance at the outset probably saved results almost as serious as those which accompanied the riots in Ireland.

One of the most curious facts probably in the history of current events is the strong desire of powerful nations to fight against division or separation, and the efforts of smaller powers or countries to draw together towards political affiliation. Wherever we direct our attention—in Europe as well as in America—we shall see this great desire to maintain or accomplish union. We have seen how desperately the Northern States have been fighting for the best part of four years against a cause that would lead to disintegration, and we now witness the exertions put forth by the smaller German Powers, the British North American colonies, and the Republics of South America, to form respective unities.

The war with Denmark it would appear, after all, has not been very satisfactory in its results to any of the German Powers; but the party least pleased in the matter is the Federal Diet. This body views the preponderating power of Austria and Prussia with dismay, and feels that so long as the minor German States labor under their present incohesive condition, they will be always at the mercy of one or other of their powerful neighbors. To concentrate the scattered elements and by consolidation make them equal to either Austria or Prussia, and then form a confederation of three powers with equal rights and privileges is the grand aim now of the Federal Diet. The German mind has been occupied for many years in the hitherto vain attempt to create a German unity; but this present step is looked upon more hopefully than the former proposition. Bavaria is, according to the London Times, to form the nucleus of the scattered elements.

In South America, there is the same feeling of insecurity among the small Republics, on account of the present attitude of Spain with regard to Peru, as exists among the minor German Powers. The Peruvian Government has come to the determination, as a last resource, to declare war against Spain, unless the Chiloche Islands are delivered up, and a proper apology made to the Republic. A Congress is to be held at Lima, in which all the South American Republics are to be represented, for the purpose of adopting means of united defence against European interference. The recent acts of Spain, in Mexico, have stirred up the dormant energies of these Southern Republics, and created for the time a national enthusiasm which bids fair to bring about a centralized power that will give dignity as well as defence to these hitherto rather anarchical and helpless self-governing countries.

From Mexico the news shows indications of a dying out of the struggle against the French domination. The submission of Uruga is the greatest blow to the Mexican cause, as he was by far the most distinguished general of the national party. There were various rumors of opposition rising against Maximilian, some going so far as to say his life was already taken, but they were evidently without foundation. The Emperor is gradually consolidating his influence, and by a mild and liberal policy has secured the good will of all those—and they are legion—who were getting tired of anarchy and civil war. He has made a reduction already in the French force, of 10,000 men, who have been sent to Europe, leaving but 25,000 in the country. These he intends to get rid of gradually, and substitute Belgian and Austrian soldiers in their place. It is said that a foreign legion of 10,000 men is already nearly recruited in the countries just mentioned, and that they will be ample to relieve the present French army. This, however, remains to be seen. Although a large portion of the Mexicans feel little disposed to carry on the contest, they will, we feel assured, be troublesome people to rule at the best, and we would not be surprised to hear, at any time, when the French troops have left the country, and the American civil war has terminated, that a revolution had been inaugurated and the newly organized empire established.

LATER FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

[FROM THE S. P. BULLETIN.]

The ship Cornelia arrived here Oct. 2d from Hongkong, bringing papers from that port to August 3d.

Advices as to the Taiping rebellion being only from Imperial sources, are perfectly unreliable. The Mandarins claim the capture of a city called Chang-shing in Kiangsu, but near to Hoohow, which lies on the border of Chekiang. The place is represented as being important to the success of the siege of Hoohow. It was said that the latter place and Nankin were the only strongholds left in the hands of the rebels in the provinces named. It will be recollected, however, that about ten days ago we published a telegram from New York which mentioned that late advices from China had been received from Europe, by way of St. Petersburg, which mentioned that the Imperialists had captured Nankin. We learn that private letters have been received in San Francisco by the Cornelia, which confirm this news, and give particulars of the taking of the city.

General Brown, the commander of the British forces in China, was at latest dates at Shanghai. He had established a camp of instruction for Chinese troops at Sungkeong, which place was Ward's headquarters. Colonel Gordon was in charge, and the force was to be under the orders of the British military authorities. An efficient staff of officers belonging to the British Army—commissioned and non-commissioned—had been placed under Gordon. The fundamental principle laid down is that the establishment is simply to be a school of instruction, and that all the officers of the Chinese troops shall be natives, their military education being carefully attended to. In short, should the scheme succeed, it will lead to the organization of an Imperial army on European principles—and if an expert corps can but be instilled into the ranks the Mandarin cause will doubtless be greatly benefited. The Chinese authorities are to pay all the expenses, and the Royal to have full charge of the troops—the intention being that as regiments are organized and rendered efficient, they shall take the field and fresh recruits received in their place. In the event of the invasion of the island, the entire force, British and Chinese, will of course co-operate with the British garrison at Shanghai.

There is considerable discussion among the English papers whether this scheme is not an evasion of pretended neutrality or non-interference on the part of the British. The scheme may possibly be justified by the aggressive action of the French; and the consideration of their late doings at Ningpo may have induced Gen. Brown to set in the matter as he does.

The Canton province was in a most distressed state. Faction fights prevailed to a dreadful extent, the feud having become a war of extermination. Numerous bands of marauders infested the neighborhood of all the market towns, and large bodies of insurgents defied the Government in various localities. Anarchy would soon become the order of the day, unless some foreign assistance was speedily rendered. About 40 British and as many French soldiers were at Canton acting as drill instructors. The whole affair, however, was a burlesque.

Earthquake and Typhoon.—On the 14th July two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Amoy. No particulars.

Shanghai was visited by a typhoon of some violence on the night of the 18th July, which did considerable damage. The steamer John T. Wright was lost on the Yangtze. The British bark Syrian from Nagasaki, was driven high and dry ashore, and was soon completely gutted by wreckers. The schooner Rebecca went down at her anchors. Innumerable Chinese boats were destroyed and a great number of lives lost.

TEATRICALS AT HONGKONG.—The joint benefit of Charles Thorne and William R. Thorne (California actors) was to take place in the Theatre Royal, Hongkong, on the evening of 3rd August. The comedy of "The Little Treasure" and the comediatta of "Delicate Ground" were the pieces to be performed. The prices of admission were stated, \$5; \$3; \$2; gallery, \$1; private boxes, containing six persons, \$18. The "Original Christy's Minstrels" were to perform at the theatre on the following night. Prices as given above.

Dates from Yokohama reach to 12th July. Additional troops from England had arrived and also some additional British vessels. The Tycoon's Government has been applied to by the British Minister to remove the obstruction to the navigation of the Inland Sea, caused by the fortifications erected by the Prince of Nagato in the Straits of Simonski—being at the same time intimated that unless the request were complied with within twenty days, the position would be attacked. There was doubt whether the Tycoon could compel the destruction of the fortifications by his haughty vassal. A difficulty, moreover, lay in holding the Straits after the British fleet should have taken the forts. There was expected to be great excitement throughout Japan should the British take and hold the Straits. This excitement it was the policy of the British Minister to avoid, and he would probably surrender the position to the Tycoon's Government on the simple condition that no obstruction should be raised to the navigation of the Inland Sea. The twenty days of grace would expire about the 25th July.

Confirmation of the Taking of Nankin by the Imperialists. Since the foregoing summary of news was written we have the following extract from a private letter received in this city, and dated Hongkong, 31 August last. We are just in receipt of Shanghai letters to the 20th ultimo, and hear of the capture of Nankin by the Imperial forces, who have made prisoners the first and second rebel chiefs, Yen Wang and Changwang. This success may cause some improvement in the northern markets, in which business continues very languid. The capture of the rebel stronghold and of the rebel leaders is likely to prove a double blow to the rebel movement, and we are in hopes of seeing the two great committees on the Eastern and Western side of the Pacific restored to peace at about the same time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1864.

House Met at 3:15 p. m. Present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Franklin, Trimble, Dickson, Tolmie, Powell, Duncan, Denness, Carwell.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S BILL. Dr. Powell asked leave to delay his motion for an address to His Excellency asking whether the Chief Justice resolutions had been sent home, and when. Agreed to.

COMMISSIONER'S BILL. Dr. Dickson asked leave to bring in a bill regarding the office of Coroner in the city. Leave granted.

NOTICES OF MOTION. Mr. DeCosmos gave notice that on Oct. 25th he would move that the House fix a day to go into Committee of the Whole on the fisheries of the Island; also on a motion that the House go into committee on the advisability of taking steps to erect flour mills in the colony and for aiding agriculture; also, on same day, that the House go into committee on the advisability of making a wagon road between Nankin and Amoy.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S BILL. This bill came up for a first reading. Mr. Franklin said the first clause seemed to him to be defective, as it made no provision for the payment of the expenses of the expected barrister from England from the day he left for this country.

Mr. DeCosmos objected in a general bill of this kind to making such provision as suggested by his honorable colleague. Mr. Duncan proposed that the best way would be to follow the precedent supplied by the case of government officials generally.

THE BILL PASSED. The House fixed a day to go into committee on Ways and Means on the Land Registry Act, as it contains a money clause. The bill was ordered to be printed.

EDUCATION. The House went into committee on the Education question, Dr. Dickson in the chair. The report of the committee was taken up.

On clause 1, declaring that it was advisable to provide free schools which would afford a high class of physical, intellectual, and moral teaching to all classes of the people. Dr. Powell, in reply to a question from Mr. DeCosmos said the physical education was equally important with the intellectual and moral. "A sound mind in a sound body" was the great maxim for gymnastics. A proper system of calisthenics or gymnastics would go far towards fulfilling that portion of the report which aimed at establishing schools to suit all classes of the population.

In answer to a question from Mr. Franklin, Dr. Powell said the term "Free School" was intended to be in contradistinction to charity schools. The object of the committee was to establish schools free to all, and where the system of education, and the highly trained teachers would be such as to attract all, both rich and poor.

Dr. Tolmie briefly urged the great importance of trained teachers to a good school system. Mr. Franklin asked Dr. Powell if he proposed to educate the children entirely at the expense of the colony.

Dr. Powell—Entirely so. Mr. Franklin said the parents here desired to educate their children at their own expense. He had already a good school in Victoria, and people were only sorry that there were not two or three more such. Every parent felt himself responsible to provide an education for the minds of his children as much as to provide clothing for their bodies. By following out his plan of making a very low rate of charge, it would not prevent a single child from attending, and instead of children being educated at the expense of the State, the parent would be the one who would take that in hand. He had canvassed many parents and found a charge of \$1 per month would be preferred to a school totally free. He proposed that \$1 per month should be charged, unless in such cases where they could not afford it. He was happy to say there were no almshouses here; our mechanics and tradesmen were quite able to educate their children, and took pride in so doing. The Central school here charged \$3 or \$4 per month, and when it was closed there was a general outcry. Parents who were not property-holders would pay nothing towards supporting the schools. They did not pay anything on their fees and sugar (the charge upon the State) as he proposed, would raise a fund of \$5,000 per annum, and thus benefit education. If he thought this scheme would prevent the spread of education he would not for a moment propose it, but he thought it would be a great inducement to bring people more interest in it than if they paid nothing.

Dr. Trimble said the views of the last speaker were totally opposed to his (hear, hear). The object was to give to the children of this colony the best possible education free of every expense. Even the charge proposed by the hon. Gentleman would exclude the children of some poor people he knew. Everything ought to be provided, even books, &c.

Mr. DeCosmos believed the schools should be supported entirely by the State (hear, hear). The only point which might work disadvantageously was in regard to the supply of books free. Children might perhaps take their books away from the schools, and in any bill brought in, some provision should be made to provide for this. He would, however, prefer to provide everything rather than allow anything to interfere with education. As to the charge of \$1 per month, a family of 6 children would cost \$72 a year, which was more than some poor families could afford. He looked on this school system as a great inducement to bring people to the country (hear, hear).

Dr. Tolmie said he had known cases of children having to be sent away from school because their parents could not provide them books. The feature of the hon. member Mr. Franklin's proposition to remit the charge to poor people was most objectionable, placing people at once in the position of paupers (hear, hear).

Mr. Franklin reiterated his arguments in favor of a moderate charge; he would leave the few admission of poor children wholly to the trustees. He believed there was a charge levied in the public schools of Canada.

Dr. Powell said the education of the children was a duty of the State, and he thought rich bachelors like his hon. friend ought to pay far more towards schools than poor men; with respect to the Canadian schools which were supplied at a reduced rate by the Government, he would not say.

Dr. Helmecken said he did not believe free schools would induce a large attendance. What did they intend teaching at these schools? Music, dancing, French, croquet, and such?

Mr. DeCosmos—Why not? Dr. Helmecken—Well, there was one thing he would insist on, and that was military training and he would make it compulsory (hear, hear) and further he would compel every child to go to school (loud applause). The Government should insist on the education of its children. He objected to books being free. He would particularly urge on the House the necessity of a provision for female education. He would wish to have a full definition of the term "free school." What was proposed to be taught? He himself would be in favor of a very high standard of education, but the question was what could we afford? He believed that it would be found that all we could afford to give would be a very elementary education, and that he presumed was the intention of the committee.

Clause 1 was passed. Dr. Helmecken's amendment—that provision be made for separate female schools with female teachers was carried. His second amendment—that parents should provide the books for their children, was lost three to five.

Clause 2 providing for a strictly non-sectarian system and prohibiting the reading of any Bibles in the schools, was brought up.

Dr. Trimble proposed that on Saturdays which was generally a half holiday, the Bible should be read; that was after school hours when the labors of the week were over.

Dr. Powell thought no little boy in the colony would thank the hon. gentleman for his motion. (Hear, hear). He would be perfectly willing for the Bible to be read after the school was dismissed (laughter), but he was opposed to its being read to the children at all. (Hear, hear).

Mr. DeCosmos thought if the Bible was to be read as a religious instruction it should be shut out altogether; he was prepared to vote that no Bible should be admitted, but he was willing to concede that the choice of books should be left to the Council of Education.

Dr. Helmecken said he had no intention of reading the House a lecture on the Bible, but he was in favor of its being read in the schools, and he could not see why this proposition should be raised. He objected in toto to the Bible being excluded from the schools, and on this ground, that when a child who read the Bible at home went to school and was told that the Bible was profane, the effect would be to encourage infidelity. (No, no.) By infidelity he meant that it was teaching children not to believe in the inspiration of the Bible. Hon. gentlemen had no right to judge whether the Bible should be taught or not, as for some of them had a wife or a child. (A laugh.) Not one of these gentlemen's education was complete till they had been married and had families of their own. If they wished to know about the feeling of the community on this question, let them ask the parents themselves. If hon. gentlemen refused to admit the Bible they virtually decided that the Bible was not fit for a school book. (General exclamation, no, no.) They were excluding the very source of all morality by keeping out the Bible. He would not go further into the subject as he felt that the sense of the House was against him, but when the hon. gentlemen were happy fathers of families themselves they would regret the decision they had now come to.

Mr. DeCosmos said the aim and duty of the State should be to leave the child to be a good member of society, not bring sectarian feelings into play.

Dr. Dickson wished to express his views on this point. He thought it would be better for the House to make this concession asked for by the amendment. He was opposed to anything which might be construed as any man's throat that which he did not believe. The Bible of the Jew, however, was the same as ours, which took away part of the difficulty. The only way he saw was that the Bible should be read after school hours, say fifteen minutes after the close of school hours. He could not see what objection could be made to this plan.

Dr. Tolmie thought that this would be a most effective way of making the boys dislike the Bible, (hear, hear) just as boys in the subject of the Bible, to create a feeling of antagonism in the community (hear, hear). The grand point was that the children should all meet together on the broad platform of a school system, and not know Jew or Christian. Protestant or Catholic (applause). Dr. Helmecken's amendment—that portions of the Scriptures be read daily, but not compulsory on any of the children—was lost. Dr. Helmecken and Mr. Denness in the affirmative, and the clause carried as read.

Clause 3, asking His Excellency to make school reserves from the crown lands, was carried nem. con., and the committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock till today (Wednesday).

DEATH AT SALICIA.—We regret to have to announce the death of Captain Albenale Bettie Gator, who expired at Fry's hotel, North Saanich, on Monday. The deceased was the only son of the late Admiral Gator, who was formerly in the army, and came to this colony about fifteen months ago. By the death of his father he was heir to considerable property in England. The cause of death is said to have been epilepsy.

HEAVY WEATHER.—The ship Victor, which arrived at San Francisco on the 4th instant, bound from Port Angeles August 1st, at Valparaiso, reported having experienced a hurricane on the 24th August, in Lat. 10 N., Long. 118 W., which threw the ship on her beam ends and washed away much of her deck load.

EUROPEAN.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde have been staying at Edinburgh and Glasgow during the last week.

The London Star says Colonel Charas left Brussels for America. His destination is said to be the headquarters of the Federal Army, commanded by Grant.

A telegram from Marcellus says: The rumors of fresh disturbances having taken place in Oran are confirmed. St. Mohammed has raised the tribes of Tarbas and several other districts of Boghar. They have committed acts of incendiarism and assassination, cut the telegraph wires, and pillaged several caravansaries. The other districts of Oran and Constantine are tranquil. The troops have established a cordon, confining the insurrection, and preventing any reinforcements reaching it.

The Times Paris correspondent says:—The accounts from Lyons are very unsatisfactory. The silk manufacturers have not only lost their best customers by the civil war in America, but they labor under the disadvantage of paying a high price for the raw material.

The Federal corvette Iroquois entered Haven on Thursday at the opening of the port, the corvette fired a salute of 25 guns, having the French flag hoisted at her mast-head. The guns of the citadel answered the salute.

A despatch from Hamburg, August 20th, says:—The occupation of Holstein by the Prussian and Austrian appears to be decided upon. General Goben, the commander of the Austrian troops, has arrived at Altona, and is making the necessary preparations.

Disturbances have broken out at Geneva. Barricades have been erected and blood shed. Federal intervention was called for, and a battalion of militia entered the town. Four persons were killed and 15 wounded. The disturbance arose from the radical committee having annulled the election of a conservative candidate.

A despatch from Hamburg of August 22nd says:—The Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, under the name of Count Monza, with a numerous suite, has left for Lubeck, on his way to Copenhagen. A telegram from Lubeck says that the Crown Prince Humbert arrived at Lubeck.

The French Provincial Councils had begun to assemble, and two of the Cabinet Ministers had delivered important addresses with reference to the contemplated extension of the powers of these bodies. M. Boncher and M. Rowland were the speakers, and they agreed that the result of the movement is to be a considerable decentralization.

It is said in Paris that the insurrection in Algeria is by no means suppressed. The camp of Chelone was to be broken up, some then sent, and Marshal M'Mahon was to be sent to the disturbed districts with several regiments.

Belle Boyd, the Virginia female rebel spy, was married in London on the 26th of August to one Harding, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, whom she is said to have seduced to the rebel side.

PORTLAND ITEMS. (From the Oregonian.) The Glass Blowers are now exhibiting at Portland.

THEATRE.—On Monday evening the 24th instant, the Willamette Theatre will be opened in this city, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Potter, with a full and talented company. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne appears on the list of those engaged for the season.

QUEST OF PLACE.—A young man from Yamhill county was digged and robbed of several hundred dollars at the house of the cook in this city on Monday night. The man or the dogs were slightly out of place.

RACING MATCH.—A running match came off over the Union Course yesterday, between Imbrie's colt and Arthur's Kidney colt. After several false starts, the single heat of one mile, was won by the latter. Time—2 minutes.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. J. Macoules, of Grand Rapids Valley, was killed in riding a horse race on the 30th ult., by being thrown from the animal he was riding.

FUGITIVE SOUND. Washington Democrat.—A new weekly, well printed in good clear type, bearing the above title, has been started at Olympia, W. T., by Mr. Urban S. Hicks, a gentleman formerly we believe engaged in the editorial staff of the Oregonian. The Democrat, as its name indicates, is of course an organ of the McClellan-Pendleton party. The first number which reaches us is well filled with reading matter, and judging from the number of advertisements it contains bids fair to receive a liberal share of support. In case it is the largest paper in the Territory, and it contains the latest news despatches received from San Francisco.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.—Before the close of the present week telegraphic communication will be opened with Sitka, at which place a station has been established. The line is completed from Olympia as far as the Puyallup river, and in a few days will reach Seattle, where we presume the work will be suspended until Spring.—Democrat.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAR.—These celebrated English artists have arrived in San Francisco and are performing at McQuinn's Opera House as our exchange state to "crowded and brilliantly furnished houses." Mr. Kear made his first bow to a Californian audience in the character of Louis XI., and Mrs. Kear as the gentle maiden Maria. He was next to perform the Cardinal and St. Henry VIII., with Mrs. Kear as Queen Catherine, two of these favorite characters were his noble creations of two of the greatest of living tragic actors. Without desiring to meddle in any way with the arrangements of Mr. Ward, the lesser of our theatre, we may be allowed to express our opinion on an occasion which seemed to be generally "celebrated" yesterday, that if Mr. and Mrs. Kear could be induced to pay Victoria a visit, were it only a flying one, they would meet with a most cordial and enthusiastic reception at the hands of our citizens, who have always shown a disposition to give their applications of true histrionic art.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 25, 1864.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1864. STATE OF POLITICS AT HOME. It is a singular feature in the political programme of the autumnal doings of the leading ministers and other members of Parliament, that the meetings at which they usually appear to give an account of their stewardship, are remarkably few and far between. With the exception of the Premier, not a single Cabinet minister has given tongue during the last fortnight, and even he has confined himself to the enunciation of generalities delivered in his usual flippant, happy-go-lucky manner, which elicit shouts of applause and screams of laughter at the time they are listened to, but look miserably flat, stale and unprofitable when transferred to paper. The occasion of Lord Palmerston's latest appearance in public might have certainly been rendered more appropriate and less frivolous, had his appearance taken place at the House of Commons last Friday, when he inaugurated the unveiling of a statue to the memory of one of the ablest, most practical and honest of his former colleagues, Sir Cornwall Lewis, a man, who, albeit a little dull, was yet of such mark as to be looked up to as the future Premier of our great Empire. Like poor Sydney Herbert, another statesman of similar promise and expectation, Sir Cornwall Lewis was cut off in "the flower of his days" just too at the moment when he had completed a basis of success, that the ablest dealers in money have pronounced to be the most practical ever invested since the days of the pilot, who weathered the storm of the great William Pitt. Brilliant as his successor is in talent, able in debate, and eloquent in speech, the financial interests would far rather have trusted the management of taxation to his less gifted predecessor, for with him fancy speculations went for nothing, and all violent experiments were regarded by him with abhorrence. He was as solid as a rock, but he could listen to him in debate without feeling assured he was "the man" for the place he held "for a day." What an opportunity, then, had Lord Palmerston for saying something noble, something generous, something dignified in the briefest of speeches, as reported, and in the simplest language, he has ever uttered, besides nothing else than trust to state jokes and paltry double entendres, the true meaning of which is, that he has neither the heart to feel for the loss of the best man of his party, nor appreciation of the talent which stood him in good stead many a time and oft when the vessel of the State had fair to be wrecked upon the quicksands of taxation.

What the Premier has done himself to honor another specimen of the genus parliamentarianism of a vastly different order, Mr. Roebuck, has been regarding himself similarly conspicuous. There is a society at Sheffield, of which town Mr. Roebuck is the representative at Westminster, designated by the title of the "Cutler's Society." The manufacture of knives, scissors, razors, &c., being the staple trade of this community, the master cutler, as he is called, is a great man during his term of office, and twice in the year he holds high state and dignity at a feast, which is duly chronicled in all the local press, and the metropolitan papers. At that gathering the borough members are expected to attend, and it is at such opportunities that Mr. Roebuck has again and again certainly improved the occasion pretty considerably. How he has abused Louis Napoleon; how he has denounced every body and every thing—but himself; how he has vented his spleen against individuals with personal animosity, and driven a coach and six through every act of Parliament which has not happened to suit his views of legislation—are they not written in the chronicles of the "Cutler's Feast" of Sheffield. The appearance of "Tear 'em" for so he is designated because of his waspish, snappish, ferret-like disposition, is "as good as a play" to the Sheffieldians, and they crowd the hall and cram the galleries as if "the stars of the firmament were going to give a specimen of his quality" for that night only, the dose however to be repeated "by urgent desire" on the next occasion. Well, sir, as Mr. Roebuck has so often said to the master cutler, he has once more spoken, but strange to tell he has done so in a speech of only two lines. "Tear 'em is named 'Somebody' has said 'Down good dog,' and he has been obedient! He has at last shown that wily and quarrelsome as he is by nature he has a master. What will he get by this change of demeanor? Something must be in the cards for him since now it is clear that he is a dog seen."

WEST COAST. Edward, Lieutenant Colonel, returned yesterday, having on board Clay-ship and a host of more prisoners captured, and bid farewell to their second Lieut. Cap. and not be traced; they were in the woods. The Forward at the Head-ward, Governor Kennel Secretary stepped on and among the witnesses all round the deck with in their blankets in token of their superiority.

Mr. James Wilcox—sure the following, which to us from Cariboo: a good fortune of Mr. Jas. down in Victoria, the one and sharholder of the having yet another olive found his table, was made sharholders of that dem-ough him to the perine of most beautiful pieces of Williams Creek, and it suggest. The opportunity to give expression to of Mr. Wilcox's untiring management, to which present large yield of the

Mr. Charles Wheatleigh are the Brother Jonathan to with Mr. Ward. Mr. as an actor possessing of talent which renders occasion, whether Comedy has been highly extolled in Victoria. His Auntie brief stay in this city, favorable impression, and the category of the first coast, leaves to-day by Portland.

to retain in your own hands as containing valuable, as you offer to take it yourself down your trunk in a lump in the direct spot—and all about the railway stations just now is dirty enough from incessant rain—and you may gather them up yourself and carry them into the baggage offices to be registered as best you may. The amusing part of the job—such it is—is that the fellows who have been thus insolent will then return to you and insist upon being paid for having snatched your trunk or torn your portmanteau. To appeal to a policeman is useless. He will only stare at you with the most contemptuous indifference. These are only trifling matters, it may be said, but a stranger throws up show which way the wind blows, so from such minor grievances may be gathered something of the state of feeling or conduct he occasionally relative to Denmark.

In every picture shop we are caricatured, and crowded and round the windows, as point to "the Engländer?" as he passes by, how he is ridiculed. One custom is in especial favor with the multitude, at least so I imagine, for my attention was directed, even in Frankfurt, at least twenty times to it. Prussia, as a tall woman, armed cap-a-pie, with a gesture of the hand directing the British lion towards a dog's kennel, into which the pliable bear is ignominiously sneaking with his tail between his legs! Nevertheless, when you can get hold of a quiet, sensible man or two, and dive down into their real opinions, you will discover that there is no real love or affection for the ruling powers of Prussia in the native mind. It is very true that they are proud, even to the most extravagant ostentation of "covering themselves with mud" rather than "with glory" in having first bullied and then thrashed Denmark to their hearts' content, robbing and plundering right and left with impunity; but at the same time there is a little spark of conscience left, and the question will return again and again, whether this bullying and blustering is not intended for the sole purpose of keeping the military influence intact, by which alone the autocratic despotism of the King and Herr Bismarck, his minister of ministers, may reign predominantly. As for Austria, she is spoken of with the utmost contempt. "She has been used as a cat's paw, and Prussia is not slow to let her know it is so, and to let her quietly, yet insolently, that if she refuse to be dragged through the mire, good bye to Hungary, Venetia, and all the other portions of this mixed empire, for not a finger will be stretched out to her aid if she had any sorrow for the evil she had done, or even regret in dust and ashes." In the meanwhile it is very curious to listen to the anticipations for the future, as Louis Napoleon. The Prussians are as firmly persuaded, as they are that his uncle dedicated the empire of his kingdom "a dash at the Rhine" are long. In his abstention from taking any part in the recent Danish difficulty, they see a purpose which they fear, and against which they profess to be prepared; but, despising their old and natural ally, the country of their adopted future Queen, who is still, in spite of nationality, the most popular of all the members of the Royal family, on account of her practical good sense, so like that of her father's, and her amiable bearing—they will tell you the time is come to cope single-handed with France, and let her try for the Rhine provinces, if she dare! But there is another "worm in the gourd," which worries them even more intensely—Belgium. There is no secret about it, even in the Low Country itself, so less than in Germany, that whenever Leopold the King dies, he will not long hold possession of his throne. Belgium will be annexed once more to France, they say; England will permit it, and then the Rhine! May heaven avert all these contemplated calamities! But, so far as my discernment goes, from personal observation too, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that Europe is just now a large barrel of gunpowder, and that the smallest spark, whether voluntarily or involuntarily let fall, may blow the whole existing state of things "to smithereens." The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Denmark is not looked upon by Germans at all favorably. They will discern a political purpose in a mere family meeting, and believe nothing else to be a complication of events to arise out of it to be possible.

THE CLERICAL CONGRESS AT MALINEE. On my way to Germany I fell in with such a body of priests, all en pilgrimage to Malinee, to oversee all Belgium, because of its recent deliverance from the clerical yoke, and to threaten all the world with Ultramontine domination. The "mountain" was indeed, three days in the month of parliament, but the ridiculous moose is once more the only offspring. To read the speeches, and listen to "the boss" bishops and priests talk, will indeed show how hard it is for them to adapt themselves to the requirements and the intelligence of the 19th century.

THE DOG SAW APPREHENDING PANIC. "While the foreign thoughts intent," thoughts induced by breathing the pure air of "Rhine" and "Moselle" had, drinking the waters at Wiesbaden, witnessing the gambling there and at Homburg—of which I may have said something as long as to send to bed and rolling for a day or two at Heidelberg and Baden-Baden, full to repletion of la report, do not forget one important topic of still importance to old England. Be prepared for what I predict. An alarming panic apprehending the result of undue speculation, which the raising of the Bank rate of interest, came too late to check. You will see, by the latest return how consols have fallen. You will not, however, be prepared to learn that the jobbers and brokers are preparing for another crash, realising their profits, which have of late been immense, and once more leaving the wretched race of speculators to realize the misery of the winding-up act, and the payment for shares to the uttermost farthing, which they had only expected to hold long enough to sell at a profit. When will the world learn wisdom? Such events have come to be as periodically certain as the flux and reflux of the tide, or as the return of snow and ice in winter. My next, if I mistake not, will tell you something new and strange on this head.

THE KEANS.—Mr. Sobright, Green, suggests that an invitation be extended to Mr. Keen to visit Victoria, as the guests of the citizens, and to give two or three performances before leaving. From personal acquaintance with Mr. Keen, Mr. Green believes that if about \$500 were offered to defray travelling expenses, Mr. Keen would readily acknowledge the compliment paid him by accepting an invitation to Victoria. We feel satisfied that if the matter were taken spiritedly in hand, all difficulties would be present, and insurmountable could be overcome, and these great and deservedly popular actors yet induced to gratify the inhabitants of Victoria by making their personal acquaintance.

THE BANK ROBBERIES.—A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday by Mr. Wadell, manager of McDonald's bank in this city, dated Portland, Oct. 18th, two days subsequent to the date of the letter previously received, and stating that the two individuals were still in that city spending British bank notes freely, and that appearances are so strong against them that it had been determined to arrest them on suspicion. Mr. Jos. Barrett, Mr. McDonald's clerk, was sent over on the Anderson on Thursday last, and would arrive in Portland on Saturday; he will doubtless be able to identify some of the notes should they really be part of the missing bank property.

THE END OF THE BELFAST RIOTS. The London Spectator of Aug. 27th, has the following:—The Belfast riots ended on Saturday, the rioters having become weary of outrages committed with such perfect impunity. Up to the last moment neither magistrates, soldiers, nor police did anything whatever to punish the ruffians engaged, the Government remained quiescent, and the respectable inhabitants went about entreating people not to order inhabitants of a different creed to abandon their houses. Many orders, however, were given and obeyed, the Sandy Row mob being of opinion that they were contaminated by Catholics living near them, and the Pound gang thinking themselves purer if Protestants moved away. Nobody has been punished for assault, not even the men who fired on the dockyard laborers struggling in the mud, and that atrocity has been described by an Orangeman in a hymn of triumph. The Whig, a journal which takes the side of Christianity and civilization against both mobs, declares that 145 gunshot wounds have been treated by the surgeons, and it is known that many outrages have been committed from fear of the consequences of giving evidence, a fear which reduces the ineffectual holding to a perfect farce. It appears clear that in Belfast the law is not strong enough to punish the murderers on either side, that is, Belfast has ceased to be a case of London, Peter and some fresh blows broke out, and not again returned to it, and with some noble exceptions the magistrates generally had rather shirked their duties. The assertion that the Mayor quitted Belfast from fear of the consequences was denied by a friend, but the Marquis of Donegal evidently still believed what he had asserted, stating that he would at once withdraw the accusation if the Mayor could show that he had been absent from the commencement. The Marquis of Donegal, we have no doubt, believes that particular feeling prevailed among the magistrates in the suppression of the riots. It seems that there is already one stipendiary magistrate in Belfast who is not a mere judge, but has power like the unpaid magistrates to take active measures for the peace of the town.

THE RETURN OF BISHOP HULL. Your bishop is going back in a week or two. I do not know whether he is popular or not with your residents; but this I can say of and for him that he is one of the best beggars going. I only hope he has filled his wallet for the good of those of whom he has the oversight in your far distant colony.

THE DUKES OF NEWCASTLE. Is no better. He is at Clumber, and has had another relapse. How he lives on puzzles the medical profession sorely. Adieu for another fortnight.

JUDGE PRATT DECIDES THAT COLORED PERSONS MAY RIDE IN THE CITY CARS. The case of Charlotte L. Brown against the Omnibus Railroad Company was decided in the Twelfth District Court this morning. The case is an interesting one, involving the right of colored persons to ride in the city cars on the same terms with other people. The plaintiff, a colored woman, complained that she was forcibly ejected from a car for not paying the fare. The Railroad Company admitted the truth of that part of the complaint, and justified it on the ground that one of its rules excluded negroes or mulattoes from riding in its cars. Judge Pratt is a clear, pertinent opinion, grants the motion of plaintiff to strike out of the record the answer. The adjudged cases of a similar nature are a very scanty—the books are almost barren in precedents for a decision either way. But the Judge holds that the case is very simple. The Company by the railroad laws of the State is a common carrier of passengers, and its duty is to carry all who apply, the obligation being subject to exceptions of course; as when the passenger applies at the wrong place or time, or is shockingly filthy, or has a contagious disease, or refuses to pay the ordinary fare, and so forth. The company's duty is not legitimately embraced among the causes that justify a restriction to the rule. The company has a right to make rules for the management of its business, but not to declare that duties imposed upon them by law shall not be performed. The rule of the company is not simply a question of power to omit the performance of a duty, it is a question of law alone, not of fact for a jury to determine. The right of the passenger to be carried is superior to the rules of the company and cannot be defeated by them, nor would any question of the company's profits or loss by carrying colored persons affect the right of a person to be carried. The Judge shows no disposition to lend the power of the court to perpetrate a "relic of barbarism," and he intimates that a logic of events is fast discomfiting the rule of the company, and that the people of one class of Americans to another class. His argument is lucid, and his decision chimes in, we believe, with the growing sentiment of the people.

NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS.—The Wanganui Maories have a strange superstition. It is said that they drank the blood of Captain Lloyd who was killed in a recent engagement, and then cut off and buried his head. The night of the engagement, Gabriel appeared to them, desired them to disinter and dry it, that it might become the medium of communication between God and themselves. This, it is said, they did, and the head uttered oracles. The word "hau," it says, barked out sharply, will ward off all dangers, even a bullet or a sword's point. The head has promised them the Virgin Mary for a protector, and also to teach them perfectly any foreign language in one lesson, a feat of cramming not yet promised even by our English magicians in the advertisements of the Times. The head is also to ensure them victory, but not till it has visited every part of the island, and when will that be?—Spectator.

FROM METEOROLOGICAL.—Dr. Walker arrived from the Indian mission yesterday afternoon, on board the gunboat Grappler. The doctor and Mr. Duncan arrived at Metlakahlah on the 4th inst, and left on the 13th. The wounded Indians were attended to by Dr. W., and were progressing favorably when he left. He speaks in terms of the highest praise of the order, health and comfort of the natives under Mr. Duncan's charge. "The gunboat called at Port Rupert on the way down. At that place an Indian had just been killed in cold blood by one of his fellows. The murderer had been recovered by the doctor, and was taken to Salmon River in a dog-sled, and was two days and a half on her way down from Nasaino.

A READY ANSWER.—In a case of whisky selling in the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Bishop, who was employed for the accused was subjected to an officer to a very severe cross-examination, and after interrogating the witness several times as to his knowledge of the contents of a barrel found in the possession of the prisoner, the officer at length said he would not swear that it contained whisky. Oh! says the learned gentleman, a day of hope suddenly breaking on a decidedly weak case for the defence; "you can't swear that it was whisky; I now ask you, sir, if you will undertake to say what it was." The officer gravely replied "rot-gone." The referee excited much laughter, and sadly perplexed the learned interrogator.

THE BARK ROBBERIES.—A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday by Mr. Wadell, manager of McDonald's bank in this city, dated Portland, Oct. 18th, two days subsequent to the date of the letter previously received, and stating that the two individuals were still in that city spending British bank notes freely, and that appearances are so strong against them that it had been determined to arrest them on suspicion. Mr. Jos. Barrett, Mr. McDonald's clerk, was sent over on the Anderson on Thursday last, and would arrive in Portland on Saturday; he will doubtless be able to identify some of the notes should they really be part of the missing bank property.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, with D. C. Mansell, Esq., private Secretary, arrived yesterday forenoon from New Westminster, in His Excellency's little steam yacht Leviathan, on a visit to Governor Kennedy. They left the river on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and returned over night at 8 o'clock. His Excellency is staying at the St. George Hotel.

WE COMPLY WITH A portion of a contemporary request. We cannot however fill his order as we are out of stock just now. The Legislature, or Parliament of Vancouver Island, is now in session at Victoria. The members are all intelligent gentlemen. The principal questions of discussion are the union of the colonies and the freedom of the port of Victoria. The debates are somewhat raucy, slightly Bullish, sometimes a little manly and personal, yet profoundly covered with assurances of the greatest possible respect and consideration. The Victorians appear to be very much exercised about our Union and theirs; the free port, Crown officers and the H. B. Co.; cod fish and Indians; salaries and taxes; Cariboo and Sooke; telegraphs and highways; the Home Government and King Cotton; the blarneyed Yankees; pounds, shillings, pence and all such. Boston was once a tea port; Victoria is a temper in a tea pot. We like our politics for several reasons, two particularly. Intelligence is a basis for political reform, and justice (and we fear sometimes injustice) is promptly administered. We advise our friends at the North to unite the two colonies under one Governor and a common Legislature; keep Victoria's free port; develop the resources of the country; encourage telegraph lines and the border "People's Pacific Railroad." Keep your best eye on the cross of St. George, the other on the emblem of slavery, the stars and bars flying at Victoria. Let both the white and the black man go to the theatre and pay for his Love your Maker and hate the cobra capelle; read Judge Pratt's recent decision in the S. F. Bulletin on the 4th instant; take the Pacific Tribune; "do unto others," &c. Send us a case of London Porter and some fresh halibut; publish this article and send the bill to Nova Scotia for collection. If they refuse to pay for it, so will we.—Pacific Tribune.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—We understand, on reliable authority, that J. Despard, Pemberton, Esq., late Surveyor General, will contest the representation of Saanich District. From his long experience in and his intimate knowledge of the colony, Mr. Pemberton should make a useful member in the House, but as Saanich District will in all probability fall into other able hands, we should prefer seeing Mr. Pemberton announce himself as a candidate for one of the Northern districts which according to all accounts is likely soon to want a representative.

DEATH OF MAJOR BIGGS.—We regret to learn from a private letter received from England by Mr. Norris, an intimate friend of the deceased, of the death of Major Biggs, late Surgeon of the Forces at Chesham, Major Biggs served in India for nearly twenty-five years, where he received distinguished honors. He was actively employed during the whole of the Burmese campaign, and received as many as thirteen wounds. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn their loss.

A LOST FIREMAN.—We find the following in the San Francisco Flag of the 18th:—In the window of Tucker's jewelry shop, on Montgomery street, may be seen one of the most magnificent diamonds silver trumpets ever made on this coast, while the following inscription engraved on it will explain for whom made: "Presented to John G. Keenan, Chief Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department by A. H. Tinsell, San Francisco, Oct. 15, 1864."

THE RIFLE CORPS.—The shooting of the silver cup presented by J. A. McCrea, Esq., to the best marksman in the Victoria Rifle Corps was resumed on Saturday afternoon at the Clover Point butts. On the 18th between Lieut. Pearce and Adj. Vinter being shot off the latter proved himself the winner. In five rounds, at the 200 yards range, Lieut. Pearce scored 3 and Adj. Vinter 8 points. The shooting for the medals will be continued to-morrow, when we understand that the prize will be presented by Mrs. Kennedy to the successful competitor.

FROM LINES EVER.—Both the fisher of the big nugget which created so much excitement and caused the first rush to Letchford, and the man who was shot and killed in the town on Saturday and reported that the Industry Company, of which he is a member, (well deserving of the name) had sunk forty feet into the bank and struck good pay. The gold is coarse, and of a rusty color. A quartz lead supposed to be highly auriferous had also been struck, specimens of which will be brought to town in the course of a few days and may be seen at Bayley's Red House.

THEATRE.—Miss Ince's farewell benefit took place on Saturday night, on which occasion the theatre was well filled. In the sensation drama of "Camille," which Mrs. Ince's Deane Hope rendered so popular last winter, Miss Ince appeared to great advantage, and met with a most gratifying reception from the audience. To-night the favorite actress, Mrs. S. M. Irwin, takes a benefit, appearing in "Satan in Paris" and "Faint heart never won fair lady." We hope the public will mark their appreciation of her talents with a bumper house.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We have received from Roman & Co., publishers, San Francisco, an octavo pamphlet of 77 pages entitled "The Temple of Solomon, as understood by Masons as Christians." The writer is Oraneth Fisher, K.T. Also from the Sanitary Commission, San Francisco, a brief statement of their work, neatly published in pamphlet form.

CHOW LANGS OF BARRISSE COLOMBIA.—The Governor of British Columbia gives notice that he intends to bring before the Legislative Council a bill reviewing the Land Laws of this colony, and particularly as affecting the method of acquiring unreserved Crown Lands. In the interim no records of consumption are to be received without the sanction of Government.

