

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

A UNIQUE DEBATE.

The debate on Tuesday last in the Legislative Council, on the Barristers' bill, requires something more than a passing notice.

The Colonial Secretary was in favor of the general principle of the bill, but he wished a postponement of its consideration on two grounds—first, in order to give the Attorney General time to furnish up his knowledge of legal practice in other colonies.

After the foregoing one would naturally have expected that a little ballast would have been thrown into the debate to remove its crankiness; but so far from this being the case the Attorney General jumps up and piles on an additional burden to its top weight.

He demolished the Lower House. If he only wandered from it a minute he rubbed back again with renewed vigor to the defunct body, and like Faust with the dead Percy, gave it another stab.

THE CHILCOATEN EXPEDITION.

Diary of a Volunteer.

This expensive and unfortunate expedition, which has dragged its slow length along for the whole summer, has at length been brought to a termination, and so far as appears at present, with the most barren results.

We have been favored with the perusal of a copious diary kept by one of the volunteers of Mr. Brew's party during the progress of the expedition, from which we extract the following information as to the management of the affair, incidents by the way, nature of the country, and the ultimate failure of the undertaking.

The departure of Mr. Brew's party of twenty-eight volunteers and their arrival at the head of navigation on Bentinck Arm, have already been fully narrated in our columns. The first few days' travel were chiefly taken up with getting the pack-train—a lot of wild, half-broken, unmanageable stock—into good working order.

After the foregoing one would naturally have expected that a little ballast would have been thrown into the debate to remove its crankiness; but so far from this being the case the Attorney General jumps up and piles on an additional burden to its top weight.

the desperate struggle. The first indication seen was an apoplexy, some straps, a half keg of nails and some augers; a little further on we saw some broken boxes, matches, &c., strewn about, and in a few steps more, lying by the roadside, we came on the remains of poor McDonnell.

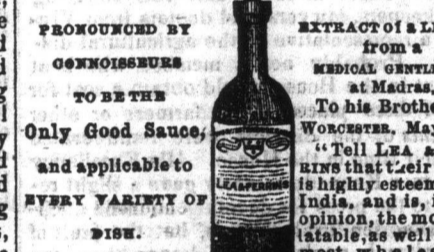
From a box of cartridges and a quantity of broken ones stowed round, and then close to a little pond near the trail we found the body of McDonnell, full of bullet holes, and horribly mangled.

From ALBERTA.—The sloop Eagle, Capt. Knight, arrived yesterday from Alberta with some passengers including the foreman of the works now progressing at Copper Mountain.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne.

ALL PAIN, WHETHER ARISING FROM DISTRESS caused in a few minutes after taking, done so that wonderful SPASMODIC AGONY and ASTHMA, COLIC, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, GRASP, AGUE, FEVER, HŒMIPLEGIA, TISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRIN'S Worcestershire Sauce.



CAUTION. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. Beware of the public against spurious imitations of this sauce.

Janion, Green & Rhodes, Agents for VICTORIA, V. I.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

BOARDING SCHOOL YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. WILSON BROWN, CHURCH BANK HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

Having received information that certain unprincipled persons in the United Kingdom have been and are shipping Galvanized Iron of various names and Trade Marks, and in fraudulent imitation of the goods manufactured by us, to the serious injury of the purchasers thereof.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!



Holloway's Ointment.

Had Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsy, Mumps and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat, this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"An article of clock-work on a large scale, such as the present, is not often met with that has the appearance of having been made in this country."

Watches.

Benson's Indian Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 18, 1864.

MR. DUNDAS AND THE

In another column will be found from the Rev. R. J. Dundas, article of Tuesday last on education—a lengthened criticism, gentleman at the outset charged assumptions that are not tenable something very like ignorant arguments. He says, or at least was not justified in introducing riots in Belfast as proofs of the effects of sectarian education.

It would be well no doubt to raise the public mind to an extent from which religion could in its more expansive character must take human nature as its basis. We find that in our part have three strongly antithetical elements that are jealous of the creeds and exceedingly sensitive to question that pertains to their Each party has its own book of and will not accept the other about to inaugurate a system of instruction which shall embrace three—the Jew, the Protestant Catholic—and we are called clergy of one of the denominations particular book introduced in schools. Looking at the broad principles of justice, it may well be asked, why should the Catholic have their Bible? They are clearly as much entitled to their Bible as the Protestant. It is surely as much deserving of attention. Well, since we cannot schools into Bible classes, and breeding grounds for religious we apply the only corrective within our reach—we exclude together. But, says Mr. Dundas, my child's Bible to be kept from don't ask that the bible should be refused to D? Now this is a clerical petitio principii come not wish the bible to be kept in there has been no such attempt on the same ground charge to depriving their congregations of mathematics, because Euclid omitted into the pupil. Why not insist that prayer shall be in they could wish as much religious children should be deprived of religion. There is, however, in every day in the child can persevere the Bible there is the whole of the first week, devoted exclusively to biblical. There is no fear, therefore, that the clergyman do their duty, that training of children will in degree neglected by the exclusion from the public schools. We think matter get to do with D's 'C' but with the feelings with B' or C regards D's privilege his particular book read. tion of the public—the sensitiveness exhibited on this very question sufficient justification for excluding the Book; and of the large and respectable ing which was held some abundant evidence of the desire among men of nearly all communities that our school should have a foundation and sacred possibility of religious upbringing. We do not in this argument disputable ground whether the ing of the Bible is of any public schools; and merely allege that the agitation raised by it is based upon a purely imaginary. To work purely imaginary Bible's spirit says Mr. Dundas, lag them of the letter, and requi

Watches.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

Benson's Patent Watch.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation Balance, adjusted.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 13, 1864.

MR. DUNDAS AND THE COLONIST.

In another column will be found a letter from the Rev. R. J. Dundas, in which our article of Tuesday last on education is treated to a lengthened criticism. The reverend gentleman at the outset charges us with assumptions that are not tenable, and with something very like ignorant elenchus in our arguments. He says, or at least implies, we were not justified in introducing the recent riots in Belfast as proofs of the mischievous effects of sectarian education, on the ground that the London Times had said that the men engaged in the riots were devoid of any definite religious principle; but whether the Times was right or not he argues that the fact of party fights existing in Ireland does not justify eliminating from the schools of England, Scotland, and other places all religious teaching and Bible instruction. Now this seems very like the style of argument with which Mr. Dundas charges us. We never intended nor did we imply any such deduction. We pointed out the mischievous effects of sectarian teaching in the North of Ireland, where diverse and antagonistic creeds exist to so great an extent. Our argument of course could only apply to countries or communities where these warring elements flourish. We hear of no religious riots in Tipperary, nor because the people of that portion of Ireland are any less pugnaciously inclined than those of the north, but because there is no one to fight with them; the inhabitants being nearly all of one religion. In Valparaiso Island we have great diversity in religion, and although the people have better sense than to break each other's heads because they cannot agree in their manner of worship, yet there are the same conscientious scruples, or it may be prejudices, at work here as in other places.

It would be well to doubt if we could raise the public mind to an exalted standpoint from which religion could be viewed in its more expansive character; but we must take human nature as it is, with all its unreasonable demands and its bigoted follies. We find that in our population we have three strongly antithetical religious elements, that are jealous of their peculiar creeds and exceedingly sensitive on every question that pertains to their formularies. Each party has its own book of inspiration, and will not accept the other's. We are about to inaugurate a system of public instruction which shall embrace the whole three—the Jew, the Protestant, and the Catholic—and we are called upon by the clergy of one of the denominations to have its particular book introduced into the public schools. Looking at the matter on the broad principles of justice, is this fair? Why shall not the Jew and why shall not the Catholic have their Bibles read also? They are clearly as much entitled to the privilege as the Protestant. Their scruples are surely as much deserving of consideration. Well, since we cannot turn our schools into Bible classes, nor yet into breeding grounds for religious dissensions, we apply the only corrective that comes within our reach—we exclude the Bible altogether. But, says Mr. Dundas, "Why is my child's Bible to be kept from him?" "Why do I not ask that the Bible should be forced on A or B or C, only claim that it should not be refused to D?" Now this is just where the clerical petitio principii comes in. We do not wish the Bible to be kept from any one; there has been no such attempt. We might on the same ground charge the clergy with depriving their congregations of a knowledge of mathematics, because Euclid is not admitted into the pulpit; why do the clergy not insist that prayer shall be introduced; for they could with as much reason ask why their children should be deprived of this religious exercise. There is, however, no deprival; there are the morning and the evening of every day in the week in which the child can peruse the Bible at home, and there is the whole of the first day of the week devoted exclusively to biblical instruction. There is no fear, therefore, if the clergymen do their duty, that the religious training of children will be in the slightest degree neglected by the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools. We have not in this matter got to do with Dr. Dundas's assertion, that he is unwilling to force the book on A or B or C; but with the feelings with which A or B or C regards Dr's privilege of having his particular book read. The agitation of the public—the sensitiveness which is exhibited on this very question—is a sufficient justification for the policy of excluding the Book; and the decision of the large and respectable public meeting which was held some months ago is abundant evidence of the desire which prevails amongst men of nearly all classes of the community that our school system should have a foundation undisturbed by even the possibility of religious bickerings.

We do not in this argument touch on the debatable ground whether the cursory reading of the Bible is of any earthly use at public schools; but merely attempt to show that the agitation raised by the clergy is based upon purely imaginary grounds. You won't bring them one bit nearer the Bible's spirit, says Mr. Dundas, "by depriving them of the letter; and requiring that they

cast the Book aside altogether." This is a fair specimen of the arguments of those who wish to see the Bible introduced; but the argument, as we have already shown, is altogether inapplicable. If it had been that the Bible must not be read anywhere because there is the possibility of dissensions being created in the common schools, Mr. Dundas' line of reasoning would be pertinent; but there has been no such Dissention; the opponents of the introduction of the Scriptures have the true interests of religion as much at heart as the warmest advocates of the Bible, and if they deem it inexpedient to have this Book introduced into the public schools, it is because experience has taught them that while religion is in no way benefited by such introduction, the peace and good feeling of communities are seriously jeopardized.

THE CLERGY AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir.—Your article this morning does you great credit for the ingenious way in which you make use of the Belfast riots to depreciate the introduction of the Bible into our common schools. The inference I might fairly draw from your article would be this:—that because religious animosities run high in Ireland between Roman Catholic admirers of O'Connell and Orange worshippers of the glorious pious and immortal memory, leading sometimes to furious party fights and bloodshed, it would therefore be well in England, Scotland, and other places, where these factions do not exist, to eliminate from the school's all religious teaching and Bible instruction, as only tending to bring about the terrible scenes lately witnessed in Belfast. Clerical gentlemen are advocating religious instruction in our every day schools. Let them attend to this record of the mischief of sectarianism and the evils that follow the use of the Scriptures in education. But after all, it is only an assumption of your own that these furious rioters were "strong devotees of the Bible." The Times report would indicate devoid of any definite religious principle. But whether devotees or not, I don't see that the argument will stand, which you seek to build upon the assumption. Of course people may read their Bible and only know it parrot-fashion after all. What I contend for is, you want to end matters for them by telling them not to read it at all. You want to bring them one bit nearer its spirit by depriving them of the letter, and requiring that they cast the Book aside altogether.

"If we are to judge of civilization, it must be by other landmarks than taste in architecture, progress in manufactures, extension of commerce, or even genius in invention. The great index should be charity and tolerance." I grant this, sir, to the full. "And where is charity to be learned? Who is to teach it to me and to my children? Who shall be the expounder of its precepts, the great index should be charity and tolerance." I grant this, sir, to the full. "And where is charity to be learned? Who is to teach it to me and to my children? Who shall be the expounder of its precepts, the great index should be charity and tolerance." I grant this, sir, to the full. "And where is charity to be learned? Who is to teach it to me and to my children? Who shall be the expounder of its precepts, the great index should be charity and tolerance." I grant this, sir, to the full.

In the "Recreations of a Country Parson" there is a capital chapter on "the art of putting things." As you put the matter, there can be little difference from your argument. It is better certainly that a man should grow up with no greater standard of goodness than Socrates, than that he should be drawing from the waters of the inspired Book, poisoning his gall and wormwood for those who do not believe as he. But this is a fair way of putting it? Because the Bible is set before my child or yours will they therefore imbibe only gall and wormwood and nothing of christian faith and love and wisdom? Must the only results of its reading be that they will learn to hate or to despise those who walk not according to its rule? Certainly I wish my children to comprehend the greatness of the Creator and the littleness of the creature. I think they will learn this from Job and Isaiah and Psalms, and you want to fasten them down to the Phœnix and the Memorabilia. Certainly I would have them learn that chief law of morality, the law of love. I believe it is best expounded for them in the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first letter to the Corinthians, but you will try and put them off with the feeble utterances of Montaigne's third letter to the Victoria Chronicle. I want bread, and you offer me a very scorpion. Why is my child's Bible to be kept from him? Why are the many parents who are old-fashioned enough to prefer the morality of the Scriptures to the morality even of a grand old heathen, to be forced (of course in a spirit of large and tolerant compulsion) to forego prelections, which have at least as much claim to consideration as the prelections of those who think the Prophets and Apostles cleverer even in their way, but too stiff in their morality and not attractive enough in style for this enlightened age and free country? You, sir, assign I see, a reason to compel the public school to accept the Bible is to drive away many from the blessings of secular education, and thus to render religious instruction impossible. Why should it drive away one single child? I don't ask that the Bible should be forced on A or B or C, I only claim that it shall not be refused to D, who conscientiously believes that in Scripture alone his child will find the well-spring of moral principles. I don't make any demand that will interfere with my neighbor's perfect liberty to think as he pleases, and believe what he pleases. But I do claim for my gender the same sacred respect which is so urgently demanded for his conscientious objections to the Christian text book of moral instruction be as freely accorded to the conscientious objection which I have to adopt a Socratic or even a Montaignian standard when I can find a Scriptural one. While I do not ask to have the Bible forced on him, I deny his right to ask that it be

forced from me. Only show us, Mr. Editor, what I believe that in our dullness some of us cannot see, how the recognition in the school of God's Book as the groundwork of all teaching is an unfair violence and injustice done to the consciences of those who are not asked to read it, and at once, for my own part, I will cease to agitate for its admission. But will you show us that, my own humble protest shall be made on every fitting occasion against the wrong done to parents, narrow-minded as you may think them, in marking that Book by name, with the stamp of legislative enactment, as entitled to occupy a place at all in the schools of our colony.

I have no time for further remarks; and must apologise for trespassing so much on your space. Meanwhile, sir, let me say one word in conclusion. Do justice, more than you have in past days, to those who are advocating what they hold to be great and sacred principles against what might be in the "electrical influence" of which you complained a few weeks back, you might have found some fairer epithet than that of "un-Christian." It is a third term to use against those whose offence is that in simplicity of purpose they plead for a place to be given to the Word of God, in the moral training of God's children. Say, if you will, that they are mistaken, that their interference is ill timed, that they speak and write perhaps hastily, unadvisedly, incorrectly. But on the face of it, if hardly wears away the truth, the only fault which you seemed to find, was your own that word. By all means, let the successors of St. Paul have charity, but while editors commend it to them, let them practice it themselves.

I am, your obedient servant,
H. J. DUNDAS,
Victoria, Aug. 11th, 1864.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The steamers Fideliter and Enterprise arrived yesterday evening from New Westminster, the former with 50 passengers, the latter with 100, and several thousand dollars in treasure.

The news from Cariboo is unimportant. The Columbian has the following items: ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—In the Douglas-Lillooet District, Mr. Holbrook is carrying everything before him. A meeting of the electors of Douglas was held on the 20th inst., when he was chosen by acclamation.

With respect to the Hope-Yale-Lytton District it is impossible yet to predict the result with any degree of certainty, further than that Mr. Smith has not the slightest chance of being re-elected. Hon. E. H. Sanders called a meeting at Yale on Friday, when it was agreed that none but British subjects should vote, but we are informed that this arrangement was subsequently broken through, and that on Monday last voters including travellers, giving Mr. Conroy an impetus of some sixty votes over Mr. Armstrong. The latter gentleman had gone on to Lytton, where the election comes off on the 13th. From Cariboo we learn that Mr. Orr is unopposed, while Mr. Walker is out against Dr. Black for the West Riding. Mr. Walker has been retained for New Westminster by acclamation.

THE HAZARD.—James Gamble, Esq., the local manager of the California State Telegraph, has been the guest of His Excellency Governor Seymour for the past few days. He is here for the purpose of promoting the telegraph scheme, and is hopeful that Governor Seymour will soon give his consent to the representations to the Imperial Government as well as induce a departure from the absurd and unjust position taken by the Colonial minister respecting the clause in the Bill, according to the company a 30 year lease. Mr. Gamble leaves to-day for Seattle, from whence the line branches off to Victoria and to New Westminster. The work will be pushed forward, and should the weather continue as all favorable Mr. Gamble hopes to have the line to this place completed within 90 days. The time to Victoria will in all probability be not more than 10 days, consequence of the loss of the cable of Cape Horn.

ENTERPRISE AT YALE.—Every steamer going to Yale carries up more or less lumber, and we understand that, Phoenix like, a new block is springing up from the ashes of the old. The Yale people bear up under the disaster nobly.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ending October 8, 1864: Duties, £754 10 3; harbor dues, £18 14 2; headmoney, £17 12; tonnage dues, £24 17. Total, £814 5 5. Number of passengers entering at this port during same period, 29.

"THE LILLOOET."—This steamer has been plying on Harrison Lake for some time, connecting with the steamer Reliance at the mouth of Harrison river.

THE UNION QUESTION.—The resolutions in favor of a federal union of the two colonies, introduced by Mr. DeCosmos, were passed through committee of the whole in the Assembly yesterday, being carried in a House of eight members without a dissenting voice. Mr. Franklin attempted by a motion that the House should be "called" to postpone the debate for one week, but the Speaker ruled that the motion was not in order, as the question was not in his hands, the House being in committee on it. He also reminded the hon. gentleman that he had had a full House on the previous day but had not availed himself of it. Upon this decision Messrs. Franklin, Trimble, and Carswell, apparently by a preconcerted agreement, made a very dignified and unostentatious retreat from the House, not at all bettering their position either in the eyes of the House or the community by so doing.

RETIRED.—Mr. John Allen the band master of the Rifle Corps finding his duties as leader of the orchestra at the theatre incompatible with the proper discharge of his former position, has sent in his resignation to the commanding officer. The Amateur Band of the corps have made great advances under Mr. Allen's tuition, and the loss of his services will therefore be much felt.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

The Exploration Committee have received letters by the Thames from the commander of the party, Dr. Brown.

We give the following extracts from the letter: V. L. EXPLORING EXPEDITION, Central Camp, No. 48, ALBERTA, Sept. 26, 1864.

On Thursday, the 1st Sept., I left the settlement of Comox behind, having failed to persuade any natives to accompany us, the fear of the vengeance of the Schahats and Opecheasats being too great and the attractions of the salmon fishery now commencing too strong for them. Accordingly, fearful of such another delay as before, I determined to make an attempt to ascend the Pantelege without their assistance, and in this desire I am glad to say that I met the cordial cooperation of the party as luckily the first portion of the route which I had selected lay on the course of the river—a roaring torrent, but up which it is possible to drag a canoe. That same evening we arrived at the debouchment of Brown's river, after having ascended the canoe this far by ropes the party up to their middles in the current, and the next two days were occupied in examining the extensive coal fields which we had previously discovered on its banks. For a full report I must refer you to the journals of the expedition which will be forwarded to you by the first safe opportunity. I here made a two-days' portage of the canoe and stores over the worst rapids of the river Pantelege. On the 7th Sept. we arrived at a lake eight miles long which we ascended to its head. Here I found a central camp and explored the neighboring country. On the 16th, I struck in a S.E. course through a valley, all hands carrying heavy loads of provisions. That same night we came to a small lake. On the 17th we crossed it on a raft. On the 18th, still traveling in a southerly course, we crossed a range of mountains at the foot of which lay another lake four miles long. On the 19th, I struck east by south through a valley about six miles long, arriving that same evening at another lake, fed by a large river and surrounded by extensive swamps, at present very dry. The lake and river I have dedicated to Messrs. Crickshanks, Dickson, Bell, Ash, &c. Next day we travelled due south, and camped on the side of a range of mountains 2000 feet high. On the 20th we struck due south through the heavy fog which was hanging over the mountains. Here I plotted our course, and found that we were distant but a few miles from the central lake, and the fog clearing away a little from the height we discovered that dreary expanse of water, 18 miles long—much smaller than previously supposed—stretching about E. by W. On the 22d we reached this long look-out for our course, and found that we were distant but a few miles from the central lake, and the fog clearing away a little from the height we discovered that dreary expanse of water, 18 miles long—much smaller than previously supposed—stretching about E. by W. On the 22d we reached this long look-out for our course, and found that we were distant but a few miles from the central lake, and the fog clearing away a little from the height we discovered that dreary expanse of water, 18 miles long—much smaller than previously supposed—stretching about E. by W.

On the following morning we reached another large lake, which I had explored last year, and travelled round the borders of the lake until with glad hearts we threw down our day's work considerably lightened, since the day we left the mouth of the Skidegate (Indian village at the Falls of the Sumas). The Indians were all from home, but before long we were surrounded by a party of woodmen, who lived in camp close at hand. They had been expecting us for the last fortnight, and were no way reluctant to accept their hospitality, as we had been living for some days back on bread and water, game having entirely disappeared from our track. That evening, Saturday, the 24th of September, we disembarked at the mouth of the Skidegate, and the congratulations of the Indians on the banks, who recognised us again, and a warm welcome we received that night at Alberni from Capt. Rayner and Mr. Johnston, J.P. Here I was glad to learn of the safe arrival of the party which I had detached under Mr. Leech, whose report will have reached you. He is at present absent on an exploring tour, but is expected to return to-morrow evening. All the party are well, but most of us are more or less shaken with starvation and fatigue, and I am afraid that a journey of such length as the late exposed, the stormy weather now prevailing over the northern section of the Island, would effectually prostrate more than one of the party. The journey from Comox soon to Alberni was a tolerably rough one, and the labor of packing our provisions, &c., "killing" at any time, but doubly so under the circumstances of our journey, rendered our travelling difficult and protracted in the extreme. We have carefully examined the whole country for minerals, and though we have found gold in several of the rivers, I regret to say only in such quantities as to render any further account of it useless. We have explored and mapped out a considerable track of the Island, including a new route which can be traveled in three days from Alberni to Comox. The other results of the Expedition I will embody in my official report to His Excellency the Governor. It is a source of disappointment to me that we have not discovered good gold deposits, but we cannot expect to find a Leech river every month, though really the intrinsic value of the coal discoveries we have made are vastly superior to the gold fields, though not in popular estimation.

I am at present with the means at my disposal for organizing three parties for exploring purposes, one to the country of the Ooche-closets, a second to the country behind Nahmunt Bay, connecting with the first, and the third consisting of myself and two Indians to the mountains round Sprouts Lake (not on any map) and Taylor river, during which I will embrace any opportunity of collecting some seeds of forest trees and other genuine fulfilling the objects for which I originally visited this coast, and the opportunity for doing which, is, as you are aware, the only reward I receive for my trouble and connection with this expedition. If, however, I have had no opportunity and have lost much of it, and now, at the last hour, am glad to be able to do so without in the slightest degree injuring the other objects of the expedition.

These three parties will be out for about ten days. After this I intend to have proceeded to Nootka Sound and crossed to Rupert as intimated in my despatch No. 3, and subsequent communications. Dr. Brown complains rather warmly of neglect by the committee not having received the letters regarding supplies or the order to return. He alludes to the worn out condition of the party and the disturbed state of the country. He touches upon the danger of the expedition, but alludes to his intention of going alone, for the British society, which he is agent for, through some of the country which has been left unexplored.

MR. REECE ON EDUCATION. It is an old saying that "no person is so blind as he who does not wish to see." In Mr. Reece's letter this morning we have an illustration of this peculiar determination to shut the eyes. We showed yesterday how irrelevant was Mr. Dundas in his placing England and Scotland in the same sectarian category with Ireland. "Our argument" in connection with the mischievous effects of sectarian teaching, we said "could only apply to countries or communities where the religious warring elements flourished." Now where do these warring elements flourish in England or Scotland? Surely Mr. Reece is fighting with a windmill. They don't flourish in Tipperary as we have already said, and Mr. Reece kindly furnishes us with another peaceful community—that of Timbuctoo. Well, in these places we would give sectarianism its full scope—we would allow public school Bible reading to the utmost; but by no means follows, nor has either Mr. Dundas or Mr. Reece shown that what is innocuous in these places or in England and Scotland would be equally harmless in Vancouver Island. This is really the gist of the whole matter, and our reverend correspondents are merely, as we said yesterday, begging the question when they bring up systems which exist in England, and when they protest against the ignoring of the Bible altogether. We cannot be guided in so important a matter as education by England, one of the most uneducated countries in the civilised world. The instruction of youth in new countries is valued much higher than it is in Great Britain, and much greater attention is paid to the system of teaching; where therefore Mr. Reece brings forward the customs of the old country in matters of education, he brings forward nothing worth our serious attention, and certainly nothing worthy of our imitation. The fact that we are willing to include the Bible from the public schools, because we know that it would undoubtedly militate against the spread of general instruction, and tend to foster religious dissensions, indicates, as has been shown a hundred times, no disrespect for the Book, but rather a desire to carry out one of its noblest utterances: "Peace on earth and good will towards men."

Rupert as intimated in my despatch No. 3, and subsequent communications. Dr. Brown complains rather warmly of neglect by the committee not having received the letters regarding supplies or the order to return. He alludes to the worn out condition of the party and the disturbed state of the country. He touches upon the danger of the expedition, but alludes to his intention of going alone, for the British society, which he is agent for, through some of the country which has been left unexplored.

MR. REECE ON EDUCATION. It is an old saying that "no person is so blind as he who does not wish to see." In Mr. Reece's letter this morning we have an illustration of this peculiar determination to shut the eyes. We showed yesterday how irrelevant was Mr. Dundas in his placing England and Scotland in the same sectarian category with Ireland. "Our argument" in connection with the mischievous effects of sectarian teaching, we said "could only apply to countries or communities where the religious warring elements flourished." Now where do these warring elements flourish in England or Scotland? Surely Mr. Reece is fighting with a windmill. They don't flourish in Tipperary as we have already said, and Mr. Reece kindly furnishes us with another peaceful community—that of Timbuctoo. Well, in these places we would give sectarianism its full scope—we would allow public school Bible reading to the utmost; but by no means follows, nor has either Mr. Dundas or Mr. Reece shown that what is innocuous in these places or in England and Scotland would be equally harmless in Vancouver Island. This is really the gist of the whole matter, and our reverend correspondents are merely, as we said yesterday, begging the question when they bring up systems which exist in England, and when they protest against the ignoring of the Bible altogether. We cannot be guided in so important a matter as education by England, one of the most uneducated countries in the civilised world. The instruction of youth in new countries is valued much higher than it is in Great Britain, and much greater attention is paid to the system of teaching; where therefore Mr. Reece brings forward the customs of the old country in matters of education, he brings forward nothing worth our serious attention, and certainly nothing worthy of our imitation. The fact that we are willing to include the Bible from the public schools, because we know that it would undoubtedly militate against the spread of general instruction, and tend to foster religious dissensions, indicates, as has been shown a hundred times, no disrespect for the Book, but rather a desire to carry out one of its noblest utterances: "Peace on earth and good will towards men."

From the North.—The schooner Gazelle, arrived yesterday from the north, after a fishing and trading voyage of nearly three months. She brings about a ton of splendid cured cod, taken off the northern shores of the Island. The master reports that he did not find fish so plentiful as he anticipated, but thinks he was too early in the season. The cod were reported to be arriving in large quantities in the wake of shoals of herring at Fort Rupert and higher up on the coast as the Gazelle made her way down the west coast. The Nootka Indians had landed some Indians who came through to Kookeemo, and she would probably be on her fishing ground by the first of this month. The Gazelle visited Queen Charlotte Island and proceeded to the copper mine in Skidegate Bay; the miners at work there reported having struck a vein of ore about four feet thick in their shaft. They were down over 100 feet. The Skidegate Indians were very troublesome and exacting. The crew of the Gazelle were not even allowed to cut wood ashore for their own use without payment in tobacco or other things. At Kookeemo coal mine, there was only one white man in charge. His life was in great jeopardy at one time, in consequence of the prolonged absence of the Indians, before mentioned who had accompanied miners down to Victoria, and were believed by their own tribe at Q. at once, to have been made away with. The Gazelle passed round Nootka Sound without molestation, but bearing the fate of the Kingfisher, the captain dared not enter Clayoquot Sound. The first visit of the Devastation, and her departure without striking a blow, had been communicated with exultation from one tribe to another. The result of the second visit of the ships of war had not transpired when the schooner left the coast, but the captain thinks that it would have a most salutary effect with the ill-disposed tribes.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—We were pleased yesterday to observe at the workshop of Messrs. Mason & Geron, carriage makers, Government street, a fine omnibus being constructed, the first we believe manufactured on the Island. The principal wood used in its construction is poplar, which from its closeness of its grain and its pliability is peculiarly adapted for the purpose. The vehicle will be handed over to the painter in a few days and ready for local use in the course of a month.

LATEST FROM LEACH RIVER.—Mr. Alfred Barnett, the Leach river expressman, came to from the mines last night in five and a-half travelling hours. The news from the diggings is devoid of special interest; the river had fallen very considerably and most of the miners had returned to work. A large number of men were on Well creek and were doing well. The news of the strike near the headwaters of Leach had not become known on the river when Barnett left.

MADE EASY!!



Ointment.

Sores, Bad Breasts, Wounds. A sore or ulcer can be cured by this excellent Ointment. It is easily applied, and the surrounding skin is kept in a permanent state of health. Internal Inflammation. Weakening diseases may be cured by this Ointment, and closely related affections. A poultice of it should be applied to the most scrupulous cleanliness. If those who read this notice are afflicted with any of the above diseases, they will find it never be forgotten, and it is made easy!!

Head, Ringworm, and Diseases.

In warm water, the utmost can be readily obtained by the Ointment and Pills. But that nearly all the diseases of the blood and derangement of the system, are cured by the Ointment and Pills. It is made easy!!

Warts, Quinsy, Mumps, and Swelling Glands.

Warts, Quinsy, Mumps, and Swelling Glands. Any of these maladies the Ointment and Pills. It is made easy!!

Warts, Quinsy, Mumps, and Swelling Glands.

Warts, Quinsy, Mumps, and Swelling Glands. Any of these maladies the Ointment and Pills. It is made easy!!

W. BENSON, 17, THE HILL, LONDON.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 19, 1864.

THE PASSAGE OF THE UNION RESOLUTIONS.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

The Union Resolutions have at length passed the House of Assembly, after a long and arduous, and what might be termed for Vancouver Island, a stormy debate.

THE CHILCOATEN EXPEDITION.

Diary of a Volunteer.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

The expedition remained in the vicinity of the lakes near Manning's ranch for several days, scouting in all directions round their camp, for a circuit of twenty thirty miles, but failing to come in contact with any body of the natives.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Dunca, Carwell, Denness.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS. Dr. Powell gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to bring in a Provisional Act for the election of Mayor and Councillors for the city for 1864.

STILL ANOTHER PRIVILEGE CASE. Mr. Franklin rose to call the attention of the House to a question of privilege.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Dunca, Carwell, Denness.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS. Dr. Powell gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to bring in a Provisional Act for the election of Mayor and Councillors for the city for 1864.

STILL ANOTHER PRIVILEGE CASE. Mr. Franklin rose to call the attention of the House to a question of privilege.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

House met at 3:15 p.m. Members present—Messrs. DeCosmos, Powell, Franklin, Tolmie, Trimble, Dickson, Southgate, Street, Dunca, Carwell, Denness.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS. Dr. Powell gave notice that on Monday next he would ask leave to bring in a Provisional Act for the election of Mayor and Councillors for the city for 1864.

STILL ANOTHER PRIVILEGE CASE. Mr. Franklin rose to call the attention of the House to a question of privilege.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

THE UNION QUESTION. The union resolutions passed in committee came up before the House.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

...the Russian trade, 1,000.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 18, 1864. THE CLERGY AND THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

THE CLERGY AND THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION. OCTOBER 12, 1864. Editor British Colonist:—Sir, It will excite no one's surprise, and least of all your own, that my views with regard to a system of Free School Education should be entirely at variance with the position assumed by the public press, so far as the question of the introduction of the Bible is concerned.

I had intended when I began this letter to have alluded to the extraordinary proceedings by which you contrive in your issue of Tuesday to connect the Belfast riots with the introduction of the Bible in the free schools, implying as you did a kind of connection like that which existed between the Bible and the Riots. But, sir, I found this morning that you were fairly matched, while the manner in which you strove to evade the force of Mr. Dundas' arguments, show you are conscious of the weak joints in your armor.

THE CHURCH OF MOUNT.—The three members of the John Stephenson charged with mutiny on the high seas were again brought up before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, the prisoners being defended by Mr. Conroy, who cross-examined Captain Westlake at some length. The depositions taken at Valparaiso were put in evidence and the testimony of one of the passengers taken, when the further hearing of the case was again postponed for one day.

THE CHURCH OF MOUNT.—The three members of the John Stephenson charged with mutiny on the high seas were again brought up before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, the prisoners being defended by Mr. Conroy, who cross-examined Captain Westlake at some length. The depositions taken at Valparaiso were put in evidence and the testimony of one of the passengers taken, when the further hearing of the case was again postponed for one day.

THEATRICAL.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

THEATRICAL.—The tragedy of "Mary Queen of Scots," was enacted in the theatre last evening for the second time this season. The principal characters were filled by Miss Ince, Miss Hinckley, and Mr. J. H. Taylor. The play, although a rather heavy one, and rendered more so by the paucity of those accessible to the theatre, and scenery which add so materially to the metropolitan theatres, was nevertheless very fairly performed, and met with the approbation of the audience.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.)

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) The new electoral act has come in force by which a man wishing to vote who is not on the municipal roll must pay one shilling for the privilege. The consequence has been that the list of voters is frequently reduced one-half. This is a clever device for obstructing the evils of universal suffrage.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) The weather in New South Wales has been storm and wet beyond all previous experience. The floods in many parts have been fearfully heavy and destructive to property, but happily no lives have been lost. In some instances, on the Darling, and in that neighborhood, flocks of sheep and farm produce have been swept away, and at Hexham, on the Hunter River, at the Mimi colliery, principally owned by Victorian proprietors, the mines were flooded, the laborers to the number of several hundreds, were compelled to abandon the drives, and the works are for the present stopped, involving many families in great distress.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) During the month Australia has afforded a few remarkable instances of the social and originally induced in the neighboring colonies by the system of transportation. Gardner, the notorious bushranger of New South Wales, has been tried in Sydney on two successive informations, and has been acquitted by the jury in both cases. He is a person of plaudis, "with difficulty repressed," &c., of an admiring and sympathizing audience. Iniquitous felons the New South Wales juries have a delicate taste, which cannot be too emphatically acknowledged.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) THE KEARARGE IN ENGLAND.—The Keararge, which for some time past has been stationed near Dover, during the last Thursday for New York. During her stay she has been visited by crowds of people, all anxious to see a vessel which has earned so prominent a place in the naval history of her country by her gallant combat with an antagonist which was scarcely worth the price of the shot which sent her to the bottom. Up to the last moment the Keararge was full of English visitors, all of whom were treated by Captain Winsor, his officers and crew, with marked courtesy. Spenser and scold and John Bull as you may be, has a warm-hearted feeling for Americans, after all, and as the Keararge steamed out to the offing, she was followed by a fleet of small boats from the shore, and gave three cheers in acknowledgement of the compliment; these were echoed by the people in the boats, while those ashore waved their hats and handkerchiefs in token of their good will. All this may seem trifling or trivial to you, my good reader, yet I like to show you that, as a people we have one of that animosity to you which you think we have. That a few prejudiced fools do their best to make you hate us, and to make you believe that we hate you, I am ready to admit; but the heart of the nation is not so easily misled, and these, let me assure you, are not the most intelligent or most influential class. The Keararge has been replaced by the Iroquois, a vessel about the same tonnage. On entering the Roads she ran up the English flag, and a salute of thirteen guns was returned by the Castle, London, Com. S. F. Collyer.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) SEWING MACHINES.—We have been called upon by Mr. William Broderick, the general agent of the celebrated Singer Sewing Machines for this coast, and have been requested to call the attention of heads of families, Dress makers, Tailors, &c., to the fact that he has concluded arrangements for the exhibition of these machines for a few days at the store of T. L. Sawcut, Government street. Mr. Broderick professes that it will afford him great pleasure to receive all interested, and demonstrate to them the qualities of the Sewing Machines. The public are requested to call and inspect them.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) MUSIC "OVER THE WATER.—The Rifle Corps Band last evening at 8 o'clock, marched to James Bay Bridge, where they halted and discoursed sweet sounds for over an hour. The night was beautiful and many listeners were attracted to the spot.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) GAMING.—Two Chinamen were brought before Mr. Pemberton yesterday, charged by the police with permitting gambling to be carried on in a house on Cormorant street. The case was remanded for one day for further testimony.

AUSTRALIA.—(From "Times" Correspondence, Aug. 17th.) (Dated to JOHN 25th.) CONNELLY CURTIN, charged with wife-beating, was further remanded yesterday upon the application of Mr. Copland, who stated that amicable arrangements between the parties were in prospect.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S VARIOUS first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every dealer in the Colony. Purchasers should insist on having C. & B. for goods when they ask for them, as it is not at all unusual for inferior preparations to be substituted. Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at Her Majesty's Table.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Cassell's Six Red Peppercorn Sauce, M. Sayer's Sauce, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Poyser's Royal Osborne Sauce, and Captain White's' Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder, and Paste, and Maltivigany Paste. 1864 WY 17

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. THIS WORLD RENOWNED REMEDY, which has obtained such celebrity in all parts of the globe in the cure of Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Inflammation of the Throat, and other affections of the Chest and Pulmonary Organs, is strongly recommended to all suffering from any of the above disorders, as One Trial will be sufficient to convince the patient of its efficacy, being frequently used under the recommendation of the most eminent of the Faculty.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL. DEAR SIR,—I daily receive per Mail the one of your Lozenges, and have much pleasure in saying that they are a most valuable remedy, and double the now the value of one pound, that the Lozenges require only to be tried, and I am satisfied that they will be found to be a most valuable remedy for all the affections of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, which I have recommended them, that I believe them better adapted to this climate than anything else we have seen used.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. &c. PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUGS, BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and the result of a course of their use is the benefit derived from one of the best of the world's remedies.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and handsome effects on our Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dyes. These Dyes will also be found useful for Feathers, Furs, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS &c. &c. (Free from Adulteration.) Manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, PURVISYON TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON. NOTICE. IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESSES, COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will sign HARRIS & CO.

Drugs and Chemicals

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. Draw the attention of Druggists, Chemists, and Storekeepers, to their Old-Established House, as Shippers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Chemicals, Quinine, PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS, Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus, Newly Discovered Chemicals, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil, in Bottles, Capsules of Copalib, Cubba, Castor Oil and Cod Liver Oil, and other of their Renowned Specialities.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. OSTEON EIDON. PATENT, March 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispelling with the use of ivory, and every article connected with the Dental Trade.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. OSTEON EIDON. PATENT, March 1st, 1862. MESSRS. GABRIEL'S INVENTION for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispelling with the use of ivory, and every article connected with the Dental Trade.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. &c. PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUGS, BURGOYNE & BURRIDGES, EXPORT DRUGGISTS, 16, Coleman Street, London.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, &c. NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. ARE confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and the result of a course of their use is the benefit derived from one of the best of the world's remedies.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. ANY ONE CAN USE THEM. A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and handsome effects on our Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of Judson's Simple Dyes. These Dyes will also be found useful for Feathers, Furs, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of all chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. NOTICE. IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESSES, COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will sign HARRIS & CO.

Drugs and Chemicals. GEORGE CURLING & COMPANY, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 16 COLLUM ST., FENCHURCH ST., LON. NOTICE. IN THEIR VARIOUS BUSINESSES, COLONIST PUBLISHING COMPANY will sign HARRIS & CO.

The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, October 16, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THEATRE.—The Jewess, a sensational drama of the fifteenth century, was performed in the theatre last night...

A MATTER FOR INQUIRY.—Nearly two years ago the crew of the schooner Thorndyke were attacked by the Eucletaw Indians in Johnson Straits...

THE MAYORALTY.—Mr. John Copland has put forth his address to the electors of Victoria, stating his views upon which he solicits their suffrages in the coming contest...

THE JENNY JONES.—This little steamer returned yesterday morning from Noah Bay and Cape Flattery, whither she had been on a tour of inspection of the Indian settlements...

SUBSCRIPTION BAZAR.—The well known and popular musician, Messrs. G. Sandrie, Digby Palmer and G. St. Clair, intend giving two subscription balls at the Lyceum...

SHORT ROUTE TO CARIBOO.—Miners who came down from Cariboo last week inform us that a saving of nearly ninety miles may be made by taking the new trail known as Capt. Mitchell's cut-off...

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The quarterly return of this Bank to the 30th September, appears in our advertising columns. It is satisfactory to witness the evidences of prosperity manifested by our banking establishments.

KENNEDY FLAT.—The sale of lots on this site took place at the Land Office yesterday in the presence of a few traders and others from Leech River...

SOIREE.—The Lodge of Good Templars of this city intend holding a Soiree on Friday evening, in the Lyceum Hall. Tickets including supper, \$4. Professor St. Clair will supply the music.

ROBBERY ON OCEAN.—An Indian was caught last night in the act of stealing apples from the garden of the Rev. E. Oridge, on Humboldt street. He was arrested by the police and lodged in goal.

DRAWING A KNIFE.—A man named Courtes was fined \$10 yesterday in the Police Court for drawing a knife on a colored man named Bernside.

THE CHILCOATEN MURDERERS.—FROM

Rev. Mr. Browning, who has just returned from Cariboo, we learn some interesting particulars about the five Chilcoaten chiefs now under sentence of death at Alexandria...

EXCITING SWIMMING RACE.

The mile swimming race in the Thames on the 29th ult. for Sir William Fraser's gold medal, resulting in a dead heat between Mr. Gurr (the one mile amateur champion) and Mr. Coulter (a noted serpentine swimmer)...

THE LATE TREATY OF 1857.—A resolution recently passed by the House of Representatives at Washington, and it is said will be introduced into the Senate...

A PHASE OF "CIVILIZED" LIFE.—A correspondent writes to the Times—"To-day, as usual, walking through the Green Park, my notice was drawn to a painting dog lying beside a man sleeping in the boiling sun...

OUTSIDE.—A large ship was observed yesterday evening rounding Race Rocks.

FROM PORT ANGELOS.—The propeller Jenny Jones arrived from Noah Bay via Port Angeles yesterday morning. She will sail for Olympia this morning.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for Nanaimo and way ports with passengers and freight.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Leach, Capt. Lovejoy, arrived yesterday from the Sound with a cargo of farm produce.

FROM NANAIMO AND COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris will leave for Nanaimo, Comox and intermediate ports immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer.

POSTAL MATTERS AT NANAIMO.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—Will you grant me space in your valuable columns to make a few remarks regarding our post office arrangements, which could and ought to be conducted more for the benefit of the working class?

EXCITING SWIMMING RACE.

The mile swimming race in the Thames on the 29th ult. for Sir William Fraser's gold medal, resulting in a dead heat between Mr. Gurr (the one mile amateur champion) and Mr. Coulter (a noted serpentine swimmer)...

THE LATE TREATY OF 1857.—A resolution recently passed by the House of Representatives at Washington, and it is said will be introduced into the Senate...

A PHASE OF "CIVILIZED" LIFE.—A correspondent writes to the Times—"To-day, as usual, walking through the Green Park, my notice was drawn to a painting dog lying beside a man sleeping in the boiling sun...

OUTSIDE.—A large ship was observed yesterday evening rounding Race Rocks.

FROM PORT ANGELOS.—The propeller Jenny Jones arrived from Noah Bay via Port Angeles yesterday morning. She will sail for Olympia this morning.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for Nanaimo and way ports with passengers and freight.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Leach, Capt. Lovejoy, arrived yesterday from the Sound with a cargo of farm produce.

FROM NANAIMO AND COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris will leave for Nanaimo, Comox and intermediate ports immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM PORT ANGELOS.—The steamer Eliza Anderson arrived yesterday from Port Angeles with 18 passengers and the usual cargo of live stock. She sailed again for Olympia at noon to ship a cargo of live stock for Nanaimo.

COMMERCIAL.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise sailed yesterday morning with 25 passengers, seven head of cattle, and a quantity of freight.

FROM SOOKMI.—The steamer Caledonia arrived last night at 12 o'clock from Sooke, bringing six passengers. "All quiet" at the various town-sites.

FROM ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames anchored outside the harbor last night. An applicant could get his letters at any reasonable hour. Should he receive no pay for his services it is too bad, but if he does receive remuneration he ought certainly to oblige all parties as far as lies in his power.

ASSEMBLY SHIPPING NEWS.—The British ship Kerch sailed Oct. 10th with 800,000 feet lumber for Valparaiso.

LOADING AT ALBERNI.—Charles Cooper, Australia; Buena Vista, Australia; Kong Oscar, New Zealand; Fairlight, China; Albert Edward, Sydney; Alberni, Sandwich Islands.

ARRIVALS AT ALBERNI.—Sept. 25th, Alberni, from San Francisco; Sept. 26th, Alberni, from Sandwich Islands, 21 days out.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity left yesterday for Nanaimo and way ports. The steamer Caledonia will leave to-day for the same port.

FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Fidelity arrived from New Westminster yesterday evening with a large number of passengers and a small river cargo. The Enterprise arrived last night at 10.30, with 100 passengers and several thousand dollars in treasure. She was detained all night in a thick fog at the mouth of the Fraser on the way up, the Fidelity meeting her going up as she left the river yesterday morning. She arrived up at 10 a.m.

FROM ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames, Capt. Henderson, arrived yesterday morning from Alberni with 24 passengers. She left the mills on Monday night, having in tow the ship Kerch, bound to Valparaiso, and arrived off the harbor at 8 p.m. on Tuesday night.

FROM NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity arrived last night at twelve o'clock from Nanaimo with several passengers and a cargo of coal to Dickson, Campbell & Co.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Leach, Capt. Lovejoy, arrived yesterday from the Sound with a cargo of farm produce.

FROM ALBERNI.—The steamer Thames left last evening for Alberni mills.

FOR PORT ANGELOS.—The steamer Jenny Jones left yesterday for the above port.

FROM COWICHAN.—The sloop Cowichan arrived yesterday from Cowichan with a cargo of potatoes.

FROM THE SOUND VIA NANAIMO.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, Capt. Finch, arrived yesterday morning from Puget Sound by way of Nanaimo, where she discharged some live stock.

FOR THE SOUND.—The steamer Eliza Anderson left last evening for Olympia and way ports with passengers and freight, including a quantity of telegraph wire.

FROM SITKA.—The Russian British built steamer Prince Constantine arrived yesterday morning 8 days from Sitka, seeking a cargo of seals. She is consigned to Messrs. Janes, Green & Rhodes, at whose wharf she is now lying.

FROM WHIDBY ISLAND.—The schooner Growler, Capt. Barrington, and Winged Racer, Capt. Peterson, arrived on Saturday afternoon with cargoes of produce.

FROM THE SOUND.—The sloop Northern Light, Capt. Mountfort, arrived yesterday from the Sound.

FOR NANAIMO.—The steamer Fidelity leaves this morning at 9 o'clock for Nanaimo and way ports.

OUTSIDE.—A large ship was observed yesterday evening rounding Race Rocks.

FROM COWICHAN.—The sloop Gawley arrived on Saturday with 12 tons of Cowichan hay.

FROM PORT ANGELOS.—The propeller Jenny Jones arrived from Noah Bay via Port Angeles yesterday morning. She will sail for Olympia this morning.

FOR NANAIMO AND COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris will leave for Nanaimo, Comox and intermediate ports immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer.

FROM THE SOUND.—The schooner Leach, Capt. Lovejoy, arrived yesterday from the Sound with a cargo of farm produce.

FROM NANAIMO AND COMOX.—The steamer Emily Harris will leave for Nanaimo, Comox and intermediate ports immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer.

Per Ash A. J. WESTER from Port Angeles—6 tons hay, 300 bush oats, 50 do barley, 100 do potatoes, 18 pigs. Value \$467.

Per Ash LEAH from Puget Sound—500 bush barley, 100 do oats, 4 tons hay, 8 doz chickens, 4 do ducks, 1 cow and calf. Value \$832.

Per Ash GROWLER from Puget Sound—1700 bush barley, 500 bush oats, 8 doz chickens.—Value, \$2,240.

Per Ash WINGED RACER from Puget Sound—450 bush barley, 160 do wheat.—Value, \$720.

Per Ash HESTLESS from Puget Sound—160 bush potatoes, 100 shingles.—Value, \$132 50.

Per Ash NORWESTER from Puget Sound—400 bush potatoes, 1000 shingles, 13,000 ft lumber, 1 lot furs, 12 bush turpins, 100 cabbage.—Value, \$855.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Oct 11—Stmr Eliza Anderson, Finch, Port Angeles.

Oct 12—Stmr Caledonia, Frain, Sooke. Sch Meg Merrilies, Pamphlett, Nanaimo. Stmr Prince Constantine, Alberni.

Oct 13—Stmr Discovery, Rudin, Comox. Canoe Hunter, Livermore, San Juan. Oct 13—Stmr Fidelity, London, New West.

Sch Leah, Lovejoy, Port Angeles. Sch Thorndyke, Thornton, San Juan. Sch A. J. Wester, Mills, Port Angeles.

Sch Ida, Donover, Sooke. Sch Mary Ann, Honey, Port Angeles. Oct 14—Sch Alpha, George, Nanaimo.

Sch Prince of Wales, San Juan. Sch Sloop Restless, Kearson, Port Angeles. Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch North Star, McCalloch, Nanaimo. Sch R. C. Page, Fisher, Port Angeles. Sch Prince of Wales, San Juan.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

Sch Sloop Enterprise, Mount, New Westminster. Stmr Emily Harris, Hewitt, Nanaimo.

THE

VOL. 5.

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays Excepted) AT VICTORIA, B. C.

TERMS: Annual, in advance. For the Month, payable to the Carrier, or by single Copies.

Advertisements inserted on the inside cover.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST furnished to Subscribers for \$2 a year, in advance; \$3 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE: L. F. FARRAR is our only authorized agent for the sale of the paper.

AGENTS: John Mackin, Clark & Co., New West. D. G. Nelson, Victoria Express, Victoria.

W. E. Burrage, L. F. Fisher, G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DR. POWELL'S CIVIC BILL.

Above all the nuisances with which we are afflicted during the year the Municipal Corporation has been the greatest. In a condition between life and death, it has had a vitality to consume money power to accomplish good. It has to pay, with salary of clerk and of messengers, and yet beyond getting into three lawsuits and losing them, it has nothing. We cannot lay the responsibility of this state of things exactly to the Mayor for they have worked under the heaviest and disagreeable circumstances and have been impeded in every act that gives them no power but the public money; but we ask the Mayor, and we ask the inhabitants, they are willing to continue the same, one moment longer than it is avoided. Are they desirous that a man which has satisfied nobody—the Mayor, who has created no end of mischief be renewed for ever so short a period, limited of pros and cons? We think we believe the general feeling of the people is that the Mayor is the man who is dead the better. Let it be understood, but for the sake of public health, we have no reservation that we are in favour of the Mayor, to cast the Mayor out, to cast the Mayor out, to cast the Mayor out.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Mary Rogers, a native of Switzerland, aged 28 years.

In this city, on the 10th inst., Elizabeth Mary, daughter of James and Deborah Smith, aged 6 years.

Sporborg & Rueff, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots and Shoes.

LIQUORS, Liquors! Liquors!

PICHT & HOYT, New Westminster, B. C.

Have always on hand an unlimited supply of RUM, 30 O. P., WHISKY, do, BRANDY, do, OLD TON, do.

Spirits and Alcohol

Of the highest proof, which they are prepared to sell to the lowest cost. Traders and others are charged that if bought in Victoria, and duties P. & H. keep also on hand.

Ales, Porter, Wines and Liquors. Foreign and domestic, in wood and bottle. Purchasers are requested to call and examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

ROYAL INSURANCE Company.

REDUCTION OF RATES!

THE DIRECTORS HAVE REQUESTED the undersigned to notify that the premiums of the Assurance in Vancouver Island will in future be the same as in England, except a trifling charge to meet the higher medical and agents' fees. The amended list of rates can be seen at ANDERSON & CO'S, STORE STREET, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, Victoria, 26th August, 1866.