

The Weekly British Colonist, AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

English and Continental Echoes.

We conclude to-day our synopsis of late European news, that reached us by the Active. Mr Disraeli made a remarkably candid political speech at the Merchant Taylors' entertainment. He said he had been taunted with having bitterly opposed last year a much more moderate Reform measure than that which he is carrying now. The reason, he said, was obvious, and quite consistent with the scrupulous conscientiousness of the Tory party. The measure of last year would have destroyed the Conservative party, and would not have sufficed for the requirements of the State. The measure he proposes this year will not injure the Conservative party, and will satisfy the requirements of the State. Mr H. Baillie made a great speech on Thursday against the Ordinance Department. According to him, the £3,000,000 spent upon Armstrong guns has all been thrown away, all Sir W. Armstrong's guns being for one reason or another bad. They were rejected in France, America and Spain, and only adopted in England because Sir Benjamin Hawes had a corrupt understanding with the Elswick Company, having two nephews in that firm, a statement most unequivocally denied by General Peel. It would appear from the subsequent debate that the War Office believes the Armstrong gun, if not the best in existence, to be a very good one; that it is rather complicated, but that foreign nations are buying it by contracts with the Elswick Company pretty rapidly. The Reform League has published a Hymn to Peace. It is in prose, and addressed to the "peoples of Europe," calling on them to refuse to join in "the wicked game played by Emperors and Kings with the lives and wealth of the people." The peoples are to put down war by moral force, with which Englishmen have just developed their liberties—and destroyed Hyde Park railings;—and everybody is to sing, "Glory to God in the Highest, on earth peace and good-will towards men." Every day makes the fact more clear that the "Executives of the Unions in the steel trade and brickmaking trade either wink at or sanction all manner of outrages, not always excluding murder; that the managing committees shut their eyes lest they should see facts patent to everybody else, and that the small oppressions, such as rattenning, &c., stealing tools as a punishment, are universally prevalent. So complete is the terrorism, that one master, Christopher Rotherham, was threatened with death for refusing to drive his men into the Union; and another, Mr Tysack, saw and fire maker, thought it wisest not to inform the police when shot at with a revolver. The masters, he says, in the trade were "completely cowed." Needles are put in the clay used by non-unionist brickmakers, to destroy their hands, and altogether Sheffield seems to be a place where the Sixth Commandment is suspended for the benefit of operatives. Unless a sharp cure can be applied, the country will have to go back to devices eight hundred years old, and hold every Union responsible for its members, even if its complicity in an outrage is not distinctly proved. An obligation to maintain the families of all operatives wounded, maimed or slain, under circumstances suggestive of trade spite, would render the Unions more cautious. Lord Houghton has expressed the embarrassment which a great many people, both Germans and English, feel at the view taken by the Government of the nullity of the guarantee of neutrality given by us to Luxemburg, in case any great power refuses to fulfill its obligations under the recent treaty. Lord Houghton justly observed that if we were entirely uncommitted to defend that neutrality in conjunction with any of the great Powers who still recognize their obligations, Lord Stanley's language expressing the anxiety and sense of responsibility under which he gave that guarantee was without meaning. The North German Gazette is, very naturally, as much perplexed and as much dissatisfied as Lord Houghton. This semi-official paper remarks, that if the guarantee is efficient only against such powers as Lichtenstein, Greece, or Mexico, it would scarcely have been insisted upon by Prussia. It says, not unfairly, that the curious language of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary seems intended to reconcile the English people to the breach of that principle of non-intervention which Lord Stanley had so long advocated, but that it cannot be seriously intended to limit a treaty obligation undertaken in the ordinary and obvious sense. There is real need for Lord Houghton's proposed inquiry. The famous Slade case has advanced a step. In 1825, Miss Mostyn, living at Milan, married, or thought she married, Baron von Korber, an Austrian officer. She

quitted him under a judicial separation, and in 1823 she was married to Sir Frederick, then Mr., Slade. Baron von Korber was still alive, and the single point is whether Miss Mostyn's marriage with him was valid. If it was, then Sir Frederick Slade's son by her cannot inherit, and his brother will; if not, then the son is rightful heir. The evidence is excessively conflicting, the point being the competency of the priest to marry a Protestant to a Catholic; and two Barons of the Exchequer decide one way, and two the other. This is equivalent to a verdict for the defendant, but the plaintiff, General Marcus Slade, can appeal. The fight is entirely for the Baronetcy, the costs of the suit having swallowed the whole property left by Sir Frederick, amounting to £200,000 a year.

Saturday, Aug. 17th.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD. Many of our readers will recollect a lady, one of the old pioneers of this country, who left this creek for the Eastern States something like two years ago. We allude to Mrs. Lowe. From recent information we have received, it appears that the lady referred to, after leaving this coast, taking with her, it will be remembered, the funds subscribed here for the support of two helpless children that were sent to the Sisters of Mercy at Victoria in her charge, proceeded to Chicago in company with Mr. Hamburger, also a well-known resident here; where, after procuring a divorce from her husband, she married her "dear Dave." For a time everything went merry as a marriage bell, but one fine morning "Dave" was non est, and no trace of his whereabouts could afterwards be found. What made matters worse, the unfortunate woman discovered to her infinite mortification that her gay deceiver had possessed himself of every dollar they both owned, not even leaving her jewelry and trinkets. Nothing daunted by such foul ingratitude, the injured woman quickly packed her "kitas," and hastened to San Francisco, whither she had fondly hoped her "Dave" had fled; but sooth to say, although the strictest enquiries were made, nothing could be learned concerning him. It is believed that he shaped his course across the Atlantic, and is now enjoying himself in the Cafes and Saloons of Paris, while the miserable woman is wandering about the streets of San Francisco in a very forlorn condition indeed.—Cariboo Sentinel.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—There is a speedy prospect that Her Royal Highness will be able to take carriage exercises. Her appearance in the drive may possibly be anticipated during the next week. The precaution of "slinging" the joint having been completely laid aside, a few days will, it is expected, suffice to enable the Princess to take the air in a carriage. But, of course, after so severe an attack of inflammation in the joint, and so protracted an illness, it will be necessary to take every forward step with great care; and it will depend upon the absolute immunity which is anticipated for the greater freedom of motion accorded to the illustrious patient, whether carriage exercise be prescribed next week, or deferred yet awhile.—British Medical Journal.

IT HAS COME TO LIGHT within the last few days that our Government is now negotiating for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands. This negotiation began several months ago, and it is said will soon be consummated. Several prominent men from the Pacific coast are here interested in the purchase. The people of the Pacific States are very anxious for the acquisition of the islands by our Government. It has been hinted in public in California, on many occasions, that in case Queen Emma, the present ruler of the islands, [what ignorance!] should die, the American residing on the islands would raise the United States flag, and call on our Government to take possession. The sympathies of the inhabitants of the islands are said to be in favor of our Government.—New York Times.

DOG SHOOTING.—Mr. Torgoose, a farmer of Saanich, appeared in court yesterday to answer a summons for having shot and killed a dog, valued at \$50, the property of Mr. James Lowe. Mr. Pearkes appeared for the prisoner, and Mr. Pearkes for the prosecution. Evidence was taken on both sides, and the defendant finally pleaded guilty, but alleged in extenuation that he had lost a large number of sheep and hogs recently through the depredations of dogs. The magistrate thereupon inflicted a fine of £5 with 40s costs added. The fine was paid.

CARIBOO NEWS.—The items of mining news in the Sentinel are generally of an encouraging character. The quartz led on Canyon Creek has proved rich. The Discovery Co. on Black Bear Creek had bottomed and got no prospect. Another company are trying their luck. The United Company on Conklin Gulch washed up for one week 85 ozs. Several companies on Grouse Creek have struck the rich lead. The first deposit of stakes in the Wilson-Eden affair has been made. The fight will come off on the 24th September.

DECAY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE RACES.—Two hundred years ago there were 5,000,000 Indians living in what is now the territory of the United States. In 1825 this number had been reduced to less than 500,000, and at the present time there are 250,000 only. There are now only about 5,000,000 Indians in Mexico, and 7,000,000 in South America.

NOTICE TO MR. PUNCH.—The Prince of Wales has called upon the editor of the London Punch requesting him to desist from caricaturing his mother, saying that he considered some things which had appeared in Punch as highly disrespectful to her Majesty. So says an American correspondent.

THE AVA.—This ship, now on the way from San Francisco for Victoria, is consigned to Millard & Beedy, and has on board 200 tons of goods for this port, after discharging which she will proceed to Naamio and take in a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

THE FRIENDS OF Mrs. J. J. Cochrane will be glad to learn that that lady has safely reached her home in Dundee, Scotland.

The American bark Delaware, Captain Ghilaber, is at Weymouth, England, to which port she made a splendid run from San Francisco with a cargo of grain. The Weymouth Guardian speaks highly of the vessel and her commander.

H.M.S. MALACCA, Captain Oldfield, sailed at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening for the Southern station. A midshipman, whose watch was a few moments' slow, missed his passage by her.

LEUTE'S picture illustrating the cession of Russia is nearly complete. The noteworthy figures are the two Swards, Stoock and Boudisco of the Russian Legation, and Senator Summer.

The Alexandra sailed for New Westminster yesterday at 4 p.m. His Excellency the Governor probably reached New Westminster last evening, in which case he will return to Victoria this evening.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HEALTH is far from good. His physicians pronounce his disease to be "Bright's disease of the kidney," which too often is known to prove fatal.

BASE BALL.—The Olympics and the Cricketers will engage in a friendly contest for the championship, at two o'clock this afternoon, on Beacon Hill.

NEW DRAIN.—Workmen were engaged yesterday in laying the new wooden drain from the corner of Government and Fort to Wharf streets.

The ship Vortigen is lying at Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf preparing to sail for Naamio, where she will take in a cargo of coal for San Francisco.

The Active has steamed around to Esquimalt to take in a quantity of coal deposited there some weeks ago for the use of the Company's teams.

We have received a letter from Mr. Legh Harnet, who is sojourning at Cariboo, which will appear in our next issue.

The steamer Fly, with lumber for Moody & Co., from Burrard Inlet, arrived last evening.

Editorial Correspondence.

LONDON, June 20, 1867.

After a smooth, comfortable and agreeable passage we reached Liverpool on the night of the 31st, and on the following evening I found myself in the great metropolis, more impressed than ever with its stupendous size. "Dear me!" exclaimed a Virginian (late a Colonel in the rebel army), "how little do we on the other side of the Atlantic know of the wealth, intelligence and wonderful resources of this great nation!"

My friends soon found me out, and I was not only stopped from proceeding as I intended by the following mail steamer for the Cape, but have been well taken care of ever since, and have enjoyed myself much amongst them all. The first thing I did was to go and see my old friend Sothorn at the Playmarket in a piece called "Wild Geese." He was as entertaining as ever, and his efforts to learn the well-known song of Lord Bateman from a pretty young girl, who is setting her cap at him, affords him an opportunity of introducing a bit of his Lord Dunderdyke which is irresistible. He has become a great favorite with all play-goers for his original and gentlemanly style of acting. Having reached my hotel in Covent Garden on Saturday evening, my steps were naturally directed on the following day to the chief places of resort, Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, and here the galaxy of beauty that thronged every avenue was almost too much for my Southern friend, who seemed quite bewildered at the sight. While crossing the Serpentine, a familiar form, sporting an eyeglass, approached me. I had, and exclaiming "Selim!" brought the well-known ex-member of the Vancouver Assembly to a stand still, so perplexed that he could scarcely call to mind who was addressing him at the moment. After a hearty chat we separated, and I have not been able to see him since, but shall no doubt find him at his club when I return to London. My military friend and him since entering, and I have not seen him since. His mission to England is to publish some book that he had written, probably his experiences and adventures in the war.

We reached England too late for the Derby, but I accompanied some friends on the Gold Cup day to Ascot, and saw "Hermion," the Epsom winner, there. I had never seen the celebrated English races, and the sight to me was both novel and interesting. The Prince of Wales drove up the course at Ascot in state from Windsor, accompanied by Prince Teck and others. They were well received. I don't know whether there is not more to condemn than to uphold in seeing so many thousands of people deeply absorbed in horseflesh, but it is a national institution and I must say nothing about that. If the gallant colonel was struck with the array of handsome and well-dressed women in the park, what would he have said to the gorgeous display at Ascot. There were heaps of magnificent females, dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, and many of them carrying a small fortune on their backs; but it seems to me that the present outrageous fashions aim at disfiguring to the utmost those who render themselves to French freaks and fancies. Why our own milliners can't invent becoming apparel for the fair sex, and take upon themselves to set the fashions instead of following the vagaries and flights of caprice that are constantly coming across the channel, is a mystery I cannot solve. All I know is that the recently prevailing fashions are a sad re-echo to the degeneracy of the age, and what is more disgusting is that there are now no acknowledged guides to the fashions, but anything outré coming from France is considered orthodox, and so you see girls with their head gear dressed in several grotesque ways, and women who were known to be brunettes have, by dint of soda and other destructive appliances, changed the color and nature of their hair and appear as blondes. I am told that the Whistlerian brunettes are in fashion, and so I suppose those who for some time have worn laxen

hair spangled with gold, and silvery eyebrows, will now become completely transmogrified and change from Saxon to Norman. O tempora! oh Moses!

In the meantime the haute monde all consider it the correct thing to wear long, flowing tresses, and when silks and satins get into crowds they necessarily become mats for the men to wipe their feet upon. Last Sunday, on coming out of church, I unconsciously pinioned a dame in the middle aisle by planting myself with both feet on her train. She smiled with well-bred bon homie, and I then discovered that I had assaulted Mme. Bismarck, the Count's wife, who is residing with a sister in this neighborhood, while her husband is "doing" Paris with his royal master [I should say servant].

There is not much in the political world to communicate beyond what you will have received by telegraph. The Reform bill is still plodding its weary way through Committee, and the members appear to be all at sixes and sevens about it, the Government having a majority support all the time.

There have been two or three riots recently. One in Ireland, over the removal of the Fenian prisoners; another in Birmingham, over an anti-Popish lecture, and minor rows in St. James Hall and elsewhere over the Reform agitation. The two first, lives were lost, but quiet was soon restored.

Her Majesty, represented by members of her family, has held two or three levees, and given concerts at the Palaces. She has herself been staying at Balmoral, and only returned to Windsor on Tuesday. Perhaps she is trying to regain the popularity she has lost of late years. She was awfully put out the other day by one of the London journals announcing that she had saved half a million during her widowhood, which she intended to expend in founding some charitable institution on a large scale. The statement was flatly contradicted "by authority." The flattering article on the strength of it.

I purpose taking a run over to the Exposition in a few days, and when you next hear from me I shall probably be able to give you some account of what I saw and did at the World's Fair.

W. A. H.

Dominion of Canada.

ONTARIO.

It seems from the report of debates in the Diocesan Synod of Toronto that they have as enthusiastic Ritualists in Canada as they have in England. It is a remarkable phase of the Christianity of the present day, that, while the world is confessedly 'lying in the wicked one,' a large portion of the time and attention of ecclesiastical assemblies and religious papers is taken up with the discussion of mere adjuncts or externals, such as vestments and instruments of music.

The Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the new Constitution, took effect on Monday. We heartily congratulate our readers on the event, and fervently pray that all the blessings anticipated from the measure, by its promoters, may be fully realized. So far as the people of Upper Canada are concerned, the inauguration of the new Constitution may well be heartily rejoiced over as the brightest day in their calendar. The Constitution of 1867 will be famous in the historical annals of Upper Canada, not only because it brought two flourishing Maritime States into alliance with the Canadas, and opened up new markets for our products and a direct railway route to the Atlantic through British territory, but because it relieved the inhabitants of Western Canada from a system of injustice and demoralization under which they had suffered for a long series of years.

The unanimity and cordiality with which all sections of the people of Canada accept the new Constitution, gives the happiest omen of its successful operation. And, assuredly, if the people of the United Provinces are true to themselves and exercise a persistent and careful control over all public proceedings, there is not a shadow of doubt as to success. The only danger that threatens us is, lest the same men who have so long misgoverned us, should continue to misgovern us, still, and the same reckless profrigate exhibited in past years should be continued in the future; but this we do not fear. We firmly believe, that from this day, Canada enters on a new and happier career, and that a time of great prosperity and advancement is before us.—Toronto Globe.

The prevalence of small-pox in Toronto is a new and alarming feature in the sanitary condition of Canada, and it suggests the inquiry whether vaccination has been attended to with sufficient care. A compulsory law on this subject is obviously just and right, as life is at stake.

It is rumoured that the British Government will present the Government of the Dominion with three gunboats now on the Lakes on the 1st of July.

Five years ago, Mr. Starkie, a farmer in the Forest of Rossendale, having to leave home for the day, as a matter of caution placed a bag containing £65 among some potatoes stored in one of the rooms. On his return the money was missed. A few days ago it was decided to have the room whitewashed; and while this was being done a string was discovered hanging from a hole in the wall. On the string being pulled out, out came the missing bag containing the whole of the money. It is supposed that the bag had been conveyed to the hole by rats.

The Montreal ocean steamship North American was wrecked on Sunday night, 16th June, one mile and a half south of the Island of Anticosti. No lives were

lost, and the passengers and crew are all well. Most of the cargo was thrown overboard, and, it was thought, there was some chance of the vessel being saved.

QUEBEC.

OUR NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM.—When the salute was fired from H.S.M. Aurora, on Dominion Day, the programme of music performed by the band was as follows:—1. God Save the Queen; 2. Rule Britannia; 3. "God bless our new-born nation" (Canadian National Anthem) music by Byrne, bandmaster of the Aurora. This is an exceedingly pleasing and spirited composition, which deserves to become popular, as we have no doubt it will.—Quebec Chronicle.

QUERY FOR THE ELECTORS OF MONTREAL CENTRE.—Shall we send a Rose to bloom in the Dominion's garden, or a Workman to assist in rearing a noble edifice on that foundation—Confederation?—Ibid.

Later from China.

By the Dutch bark Jabapa, arrived Aug. 4th, from Hongkong, we (S. F. Lubbock) have later printed dates. The news is quite uninteresting, being of a local nature:

On the 31st of May a Chinaman seen lurking around the Government buildings in a suspicious manner was arrested by the sentry and handed over to a passing constable to take to the Central Police Station. On their way to the station the Chinaman got away, and, as he was making off, was shot dead by the constable. The affair had caused a great deal of comment in Hongkong, and was severely criticised by the press.

Considerable excitement had been created by the robbery of the military powder magazine at Hongkong. The robbers were Chinese, and they broke open the magazine on the night of June 1st, and stole a quantity of gunpowder, using common paper torches while doing so. As considerable powder lay scattered about the floor, the escape from a terrific explosion seems almost providential. The citizens of Hongkong demand that all powder belonging to the military shall in future be stored in the same distance from town as that belonging to the merchants.

It was reported that the French will make an attack on Corca in the spring.

The Royal Hospital.

MR. MASSIE'S EDITORS.—Before the Governor authorises any additional expenditure for the purpose of providing instruction for children whose parents can in most cases well afford to pay for it, I hope he will consider the paramount claim which the sick and dying have on our sympathy and support.

I have been informed on the best authority that the Royal Hospital is in a deplorable state of insolvency, that the butcher and baker have not been paid for many months, that the medical superintendent (a fully qualified medical man) has received no salary for a year and a half, and that no new patients are admitted for want of funds. I am not aware that the Committee have this year appealed for assistance to the public, who must feel that it is less onerous to support a general hospital than to subscribe for the benefit of each particular patient who needs assistance. Perhaps the Committee will bear themselves up and endeavour to place this most necessary institution on a more creditable basis. The Hospital at New Westminster seems to be conducted in a very different manner.

EQUITAS.

WHAT IS MASONRY.—Masonry is a system of instruction by which the most important truths that a man may know are imparted by allegory and emblem. It is the most impressive way of teaching an essential truth; for the senses aid the mind in giving and receiving instruction. The morality and divinity of masonry are as important as its plans of instruction are efficient; and that importance justifies the secrecy and formality with which the instruction is imparted. The genuine Freemasonry is itself a great light, borrowing and reflecting the light of divine inspiration, and shedding a living radiance over the pathway of human life.

A VAMPIRE.—The Wheeling Register tells of a young man who, for some weeks, had been wasting away to a skeleton, owing to mysterious loss of blood. On awakening every morning, he found a fresh puncture on some part of his body, from which blood had been drawn. He at length became convinced that a vampire had been sucking his blood, and removed to another boarding-house. Since the removal he is regaining his health.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

PERRY DAVIS'

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felons, boils and all sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swollen joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosted feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. IT IS A SURE REMEDY FOR A AND CHILLS AND FEVER.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad Legs.—Any unnatural discharge from the skin is at all times disagreeable, but in hot weather it becomes irritating—sometimes offensive. Bad legs, old wounds, eczema and scurvy eruptions are cooled, soothed and cured by Holloway's Ointment. It at once arrests all diseases of the surface by purifying and regulating the circulation in the neighborhood, by giving energy to the nerves of the affected part, and by expelling all poisonous and noxious matters. It ejects the seeds of all venereal eruptions and ulcers, and thus confers no partial or temporary boon, but a complete and permanent cure. By means of these remedies all sufferers may aim at attaining health, and will invariably succeed.

The Weekly British AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 20.

English and Continental

Our English files bring the 30th day of June, at the Reform Bill was near the Upper House. The de Commons during the afternoon; but as the fee bill as passed are already we have not room to-day epitome of the speeches. Union Commission sitting have exposed a very horri affairs there among the The investigation at Sheffield the purpose of ascertaining nection between the mur Linley, a grinder, and the Union of grinders in the turned out that a Mr B-on Secretary of the Trades' U actually paid for two atten life of Linley, as well as f to blow up a factory opp Union, and to do other things; and the Trades' U it quite right to act in th Broadhead, a man of ed influence, according to his sions, entered into an agree his tools for taking the given sum, and bargained murderers deliberately, a much coolness, as a buto higgie with a cattle dealer price of so many lambs or he desired to purchase and The details are so unpara so sickening, that we ask, ment, whether it is possible monstrosity can have occu very heart of England? ery could be made of the these outrages, and no rduced a betrayal of the cul the commissioners invited by a promise of pardon. T punishment prevented discl when immunity was proclai sole condition of telling the tale of blood came out, an ardy creatures who could v shoot a fellow-workman in for a sum of money previou upon, purchased the prese their infamous lives by lay facts bare. Broadhead on so did his tools. Linley v killed because he refused to the Union and employed b lads. The Trades' Unio sustained at all hazards, a head, and his current pric ing up a house with gunpo assassinating a fellow-creatur fifteen to twenty pounds. will have reason to be prou cety that could so coolly p sustain itself by such out the Unions generally will submit to much odium that undeserved in consequence Unions, since these awful d have become most unpopu Unions of other cities have the societies under whose sa outrages were perpetrated impression that the hands of Unions are tarred with the stick is wide-spread. The tailors, taking advantage of odor in which strikes stand, summonses issued against dent, secretary and other the Operative Tailors' Assoc a charge of conspiring to certain master tailors, by men not to work for them 17th Aldershot Camp was h a royal visit, on the occasio a grand review of all the garrison took place. The visit of their Royal Highn announced in an "after ord lished at the camp on Satu ning, and regiments were d be as strong as possible. Th of the man Walsh, who wa the Waterford riot, was att 5,000 people, who walked in sion, contrary to the adrie Roman Catholic Bishop. W was decorated with green and flowers, and hundr branches in their hands. W was carried off by the hear men. All passed off quietly breakfast to Garrison in Lo the 30th of June, Earl R marked that, whereas diffe race, religion or institutions o sentiments of hatred bet tions and to sanguinary w land and the United States same ancestry, the same relig though different institutions, love of freedom, ought to b friends. [Cheers.] He ackno having been at fault in thinki the Southern States endeavor to establish their independence, at same time perpetuate slave the North ought at once, not have declared their abhor slavery, but have decreed its Distance and want of know the circumstances of America into that error, but he was of by the eminent man who rep the United States in this our