

The Weekly British Colonist AND CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, August 27, 1867

Reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands.

What obstacle prevents the Government of this Colony taking steps towards negotiating a reciprocal trade treaty with the Sandwich Islands? We are large consumers of their produce, and so are they of ours. Coal from this Island already enters Hawaiian ports free of duty; and if there be any good reason why our Government should not exert itself to extend that boon to other articles, we would like to be made acquainted with it. The United States are laying great stress upon the fact that the Hawaiian Government have agreed to a treaty of reciprocity with them, and except we can obtain the same privilege our trade with those islands must soon be seriously affected. Our lumber, fish, shingles, barrels, &c., which we now export in considerable quantities, and on which we pay a duty of ten per cent, will be driven out of the markets there if American goods are admitted free, unless we take immediate steps to be placed upon a similar footing. Our exports last year to the Islands were large, and we can see no reason why we should suffer the trade that our merchants have been at some pains and expense to secure to be transferred to a foreign power without our Government making an effort to prevent it. The schooner Kate, which sailed for the Islands last evening, carried away a valuable cargo of fish, shingles and shooks. We believe it lies with the Government of the Colony to say whether or not we shall despatch future cargoes to the Islands. Give us a fair chance with the States, and we can undersell them in every article; but place a duty on our products and allow theirs to go in free, and we must withdraw from competition. We direct the attention of the Government to this important matter, believing, as we do, that the Hawaiian Government—which is proverbially friendly to the British Government—will cheerfully accord to this Colony similar privileges to those lately extended to the citizens of another power. At any rate, there can be no harm in our making an effort to retain the trade, even if we fail.

Is the Glory of England Departing?

There exists at the present time a certain class of newspaper writers and politicians (?) who are continually foretelling the downfall of the British Empire; and, 'the wish being father to the thought,' speak or write of it as a foregone conclusion. By latest advices it appears that Dr. Cumming has postponed the destruction of the world indefinitely; let us cheerfully trust that the example set by so illustrious a prototype may have some weight with these picaune prophets, and induce them to "let up" for a while. In the meantime (although we can hardly conceive such a possibility), should their senseless rubbish, by constant reiteration, have had the slightest effect on some unthinking Englishmen, we commend to their attention the following beautiful passage from Victor Hugo's remarks on the Exposition of Paris. It may reanimate their waning loyalty:

"But let the kings stalk, the courtiers crawl, and the mob stare, while the nephew of Napoleon cajoles to Paris those whom the uncle commanded thither. The first Napoleon haughtily waved them to his capital with a glittering sword, the third Napoleon lures them to his metropolis with a glittering glass-house. The end is worthy of the means. The victor smiles from on high upon the bird-catcher. Let it pass. The glass of the gasometer is not more fragile than the name inscribed on it. The field of Mars will ere long cease to be desecrated by the toy-shop of Mercury. Let me look away from the scene of shams, servility, and silver lace, and let me cast my eyes on the sea. Over that sea in calm majesty lies the proud island whose existence consoles me for a thousand continental crimes, and vindicates for me the goodness of Providence. Yes, proud England, thou art justly proud of thy colossal strength, more justly of thy godlike repose. Stretched on the rock, but not like Prometheus, and with no evil bird to rend his side, rests the Genius of England. He waits his hour, but he counts not the hours between. He knows it is rolling up through the mystic gloom of the ages, and that its chariot is guided by the iron hand of Destiny. Dare I murmur that the mists will not clear for me, that I shall not hear the wheels of the chariot of the Hour of England. It will come—it is coming—it is come. The whole world, aroused as by some mighty galvanism, suddenly raises a wild cry of love and adoration, and throws itself upon the bounteous bosom of England. Thenceforth there are no nations, no peoples; but one and indivisible will be the world, and the world will be one England. Her virtue and her patience have triumphed; the lamp of her faith, kindled at the Apostolic altars,

burns for a beacon to mankind; her example has regenerated the erring, her mildness has rebuked the rebellious, and her gentleness has enchanted the good. She is henceforth Humanity, and London, her type and her temple, shall be the Mecca and the Jerusalem of a renewed universe. Hail, noble London, volcano of the ever-living fire of truth, abyss of the light of civilisation, Niagara of the waters of healing! I crown thee with the flowers of a happier Elysium; I strew before thee the asphodel and the amaranth of a celestial Flora. It shall be thine to undo the work of Babel, and with a pardoned sigh the son of France recognises in thy tongue and Shakespeare's the one language of the Ages. England, London, lovely mother and lovelier daughter, I prostrate myself by the sea that kisses your feet, and with lips dewed with the holy spray, I murmur, Estote Perpetue!"

Tuesday, August 20th. A City Nuisance.

In the Mayor's Court, yesterday, Mr. L. Lowenberg, representing Hon. A. DeCosmos, appeared to answer a charge of maintaining a nuisance on the premises known as the Colonist building. Councillor Hebbard appeared to prosecute. Councillor Hebbard—Have you the original order? Mr. Lowenberg—I don't know that you're the spokesman. Councillor Hebbard—Mr. Lowenberg, you have only to answer questions, sir, and you shall have a fair and impartial hearing. The Mayor—Have you the order? Mr. Lowenberg—No, your Worship, I have not. Councillor Hebbard addressed the Bench. He alluded to the complaint of Mr. Copland, a tenant of Mr. DeCosmos, as to the nuisance, and said that Mr. Lowenberg had failed to comply with the order of the Sanitary Commission in removing the nuisance which scientific men declared to exist there. It was a disgrace to a St. James and not to the Hon. A. DeCosmos, who, were he here, would willingly remove it without being dragged before the Mayor's Court. There was a misunderstanding on the part of the Sanitary Commission, and they did not agree with him (Mr. Hebbard) as to the cause of the stench. He called on the Mayor to sustain the first order of the Sanitary Commission, and to pay no attention to the wishy-washy arguments of the defendant. He (Mr. H.) had no personal feeling in the matter. He had never had dealings with Mr. Lowenberg; and as for Mr. DeCosmos, he was in most intimate terms with him. If the wealthy were allowed to escape punishment, and the indigent punished, it was unjust. Mr. Lowenberg said he had listened with great attention to the eloquent appeal of Councillor Hebbard, but the learned dissertation he had delivered on smells was not satisfactory. He had misstated facts, but he could say no more. Mr. Traher and Mr. Gibbs, two other members of the Sanitary Commission, had gone to the premises and found that Councillor Hebbard knew nothing at all about smells. Mr. H.'s ignorance was no disgrace, as he had probably never been in the business. The privy was no nuisance; the nuisance was caused by foul water running down from above. Mr. Copland's complaint was a foolish and stupid one; a barrel of lime had been thrown down the privy at Mr. Copland's suggestion, and that gentleman afterwards informed him (Mr. Lowenberg) that he had no complaint to make against the privy. If Mr. Hebbard lived there it would be necessary, perhaps, to throw rose-water and eau de Cologne down every day. Mr. Lowenberg said that two of the Sanitary Commission sustained him, and that Mr. Copland's lease could be cancelled at once. Councillor Hebbard said the first order of the Commission had not been complied with. Councillor Gibbs explained that the first order had been revoked because Mr. Copland had withdrawn his complaint against the water-closet. He was sorry Mr. Hebbard was so positive against the opinion of the other members of the Commission. He was "dressed in a little brief authority," &c., and appeared to want to play "fantastic tricks."

The Mayor took the view of a majority of the Commission, and ordered that a proper drain and ventilator be constructed within three days, subject to the approval of the Sanitary Commission, Mr. Lowenberg to pay the costs of the first summons. ARRIVAL OF THE "AID."—A SAD TALE. The British bark Aid, 219 tons from Liverpool, laden with general merchandise and consigned to Janion, Green & Rhodes, arrived in the outer harbor yesterday morning, with a sailor dead aboard, and the entire crew, with the exception of one man, down with the scurvy. The deceased sailor was named Wm. Murdoch. He died yesterday after the vessel rounded Race Rocks. Another man was so near death that he was sent ashore in a boat to the Royal Hospital. Two days ago another seaman died and was buried at sea. For several days only the captain, mate and one seaman have been able to do duty, and men had to be sent outside by the consignees to assist in raising the anchor. The bark was towed to Janion, Green & Rhodes' wharf last evening by the steamer Fly.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF GOLD.—The steamship Active, yesterday, carried away \$232,156, shipped as follows: Bank of British North America, \$155,917; Bank of British Columbia, \$54,181; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$22,000. The shipments thus far are largely in excess of those of any previous year—a fact which may be accepted as incontrovertible evidence that the yield of gold is greater and the prosperity of the mining community more general than ever before.

ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI, CHINA.—The British ship Ande Dorothea, Capt. J. Flannery, in ballast, 41 days from Shanghai, arrived yesterday morning. She is consigned to Sproat & Co. of this city, and will proceed to Burrard Inlet and load with lumber at Moody & Co.'s mills for Australia. Capt. Flannery reports average weather with favorable winds. Gov. Moon's family and suite reached Olympia from Victoria on Sunday morning on the Diana.

DEATH FROM LOCK-JAW.—A young man named Henry Cantrell, a native of England, died on Sunday of lock-jaw, superinduced by an injury sustained some months ago. The poor fellow endured fearful agony for several days before death put an end to his sufferings. Deceased will be buried to-day with Masonic honors.

NEW SING VERN HALL.—This hall is the largest in the Colony. The sanctification, the dressing and supper-rooms are elegant apartments, and each is distinct in itself. The Club have shown wisdom in their selection of the building. The fine piano by Zech, belonging to the Verein, has been placed in the hall, and the dedicatory "nop" will come off to-morrow evening.

FOR HONOLULU, S.I.—The schooner Kate, Captain Gardner, sailed last evening for Honolulu via Albatross. She carried away 78 half-barrels of salmon, 200 barrels and 100,000 shingles. At Alberni she will complete her cargo by taking aboard 250 barrels of salmon, from Fisher's station, for the same destination.

PUGET SOUND ITEMS.—The Seattle Intelligencer, of Monday, has a few items of interest.—A paper is to be started at Shelahoom to support that place as the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway.... A new bark for the lumber trade is being built at Port Madison.... Major Tilton is out surveying the passes for the railway.

DEPARTURE OF THE ACTIVE.—The steamship Active, Captain Winsor, left her wharf at 7 o'clock last evening with 45 passengers, twelve of whom were from the Sound, and a large freight, for San Francisco. The number of people who gathered on the wharf to see friends off was large, and as the boat moved off silent adieus were waved.

FROM THE SOUND.—The mail steamer New World arrived from Olympia and will depart at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought passengers and live stock. The Eliza Anderson, with passengers and live stock, from the same quarter, came in about three hours after the New World.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There is likely to be an interesting contest for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In addition to the candidate (Mr. Kelly) already in the field, two others are spoken of.

ARRIVAL FROM BELOW.—The British ship Australind arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco. She is consigned to Capt. Stamp, at whose mills she will load with lumber and spars for abroad.

TONIC SOLH-FAB.—The Tonic Solh-Fab Singing Class will recommence, under the leadership of Mr. Spencer, in a few days, at the Town Hall.

The great prestidigitator and ventriloquist, Hermand, has been engaged to give a select entertainment of the magic art at the Oakland Hotel, on Thursday.

The American bark Moneyneck has sailed from the Puget Sound Company's Mine with 400 tons of coal for San Francisco.

The boiler of the Alexandra will be repaired immediately.

The steamer Fly will sail for New Westminster this evening.

Letter from the Capital—No. 2.

(From our own Correspondent)

NEW WESTMINSTER, August 14, 1867.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Nothing of a very startling nature has transpired since my last to interrupt the even tenor of our way. My letter, of course, made considerable sensation and excited a good deal of curiosity in literary circles. The authorship has been attributed to various people, the evens portion of whom of course indignantly denied having a hand in such 'trashy twaddle,' while others, when charged with it, smiled faintly as if admitting the soft impeachment. I must confess I blushed a little myself when suspected of it; but I am assured by my most intimate friend (whom I asked to take a drink so as to get his candid opinion) that it is an immense production.

I did not mention in my last that important body the Municipal Council. It consists of a President and nine Councillors. This fact will give you some idea of the importance of New Westminster; but none of the importance of its President and Council. There is also a Chamber of Commerce, comprising about five members. The object of this body is not clear to me, unless it be to act as privy council to the Governor and give public dinners.

I can't quite make out what the Governor has done at Grouse Creek. I am afraid the Canadians rather 'played' him—pretended to be awed by his presence and promised not to be naughty any more, which he believed, and so forgave them. Our old friend, Mr. H. H., thinks the presence of the Zealots at New Westminster or Yale would be the means of preventing the recurrence of such a thing at the mines.

A fine meteor was observed here early on Saturday morning. I have only heard of one witness; but he sits up later and can see more than other people. The rapid growth of this place is something wonderful. By the end of this year there will have been as many as two brick stores nearly completed. Some of the material arrived from Victoria the other day, and two men are actively engaged in packing bricks and mixing mortar for Mr. Cunningham's store. I anticipate a public dinner on the laying of the foundation brick, for which I hope to have an invitation.

Cranberries are brought into the city now in immense quantities. They form one of the chief articles of food here. I have not acquired the taste for them yet. They are an excellent substitute for meat when the Enterprise lays over a trip. It is therefore gratifying to hear of a full crop this year.

You will find a very interesting report from the clerk of the Municipal Council in the Columbian, which you ought to re-peruse. Notwithstanding the fact of the Council having in hand the enormous balance of \$511 36 1/2, the clerk finishes up his elaborate report by 'hoping that a brighter day will shortly shine upon the Municipality.'

Some town lots were sold on Saturday last and realized low prices. The Examiner says: "I can go farther and say the whole 'bbling' are not of much value."

The educational question seems to be making considerable stir in Victoria. So it ought—you stick to the Free system. I guess if you are subjects of Queen Victoria you ought to have free education for your children. Every American expects it and can get it from the United States Government; and I believe that good mother, your Queen, wishes that all her young subjects should have it—so don't back down. Some say, 'Where's the money to come from?' Well, I say, there's the money, and I fancy the 'bbling' are not of much value. For less important things, and I fancy the 'bbling' can be made for Public Schools. Stick up, too, for the secular system; don't go cramming bifalatin doctrines into young folks heads, and don't busy the Bible into them. I don't believe that the imposition of writing out the 119th Psalm during play-hours, or having a certain number of verses recited by a child's head in a given time, is calculated to inspire love for God's Holy Word. No, sir; let them be taught religion kindly by parents and pastors if you want them to respect it. In your leading article of Saturday last you allude to the Governor's unfair appropriation of the funds. The fact of the mainland requiring three times the amount of the Island to educate its children is surely a compliment to Victoria, for I apprehend His Excellency took the average intelligence of the two colonies and found the heads of young mankind to be three times the thickness of juvenile Vancouver, and so apportioned the funds accordingly. Its density attributable to the parents? The sale of British Columbia to Uncle Sam appears to be quite settled, and if all I have read about her vast resources be true, the United States people may congratulate themselves upon the bargain; but as I have my own opinion, in spite of the learned and divine authorities on the subject, I don't think I should like to trade my ranch in Oregon for her; but of course it makes a difference when you're 'kinder stuck after a place.' I didn't think John Bull would have sold out. I reckon he's getting pretty short of the spondulicks. But what a glorious change it will be, no bribing of magistrates, no packing of juries, no corrupt elections, murder recognized as a fine art, no taxation, no aristocracy, 'let's all be equal and I'll be your king.' That's the sort of thing. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished! And yet you don't appear to advocate Annexation. Indeed I understand the majority of Victoria people are opposed to it, on the grounds that they are 'taxed enough already,' and think the British form of Government about as good as many others. What fanatics!

May you all see the error of your ways, is the wish of Yours very much, J. R. A. BILK.

The Marriage in High Life in London.

(From the Court Circular.)

On Tuesday morning the marriage of Captain Lord Gifford, R. N., eldest son of the Earl of Clanwilliam, with Miss E. H. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Arthur Edward Kennedy, C. B., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Vancouver Island, was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hanover Square. A large number of the relatives and friends of both families met in the church on the occasion. The wedding party had assembled at the church by eleven o'clock, the noble bridegroom being accompanied by Lord Douglas, who acted as best man.

The bride was accompanied by her father, and attended by the following young ladies as bridesmaids:—Miss Georgiana Kennedy, sister of the bride; Lady Laura Phipps, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy; Miss Grace and Miss A. Kennedy, consanguines of the bride; and the Ladies Mary Catherine and Elizabeth Maude Herbert, daughters of Lady Herbert of Lea, and consanguines of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and for a head-dress a wreath of orange blossoms, and veil of old Brussels point lace. The ornaments worn by the bride comprised brooch, necklace, and earrings of pearls, the gift of the Earl of Clanwilliam. Each of the bridesmaids wore an oval sapphire jewelled locket, gifts from the noble and gallant bridegroom. The wedding party having assembled in front of the communion table, the marriage rite was commenced. The Rev. Dr. Kynastor, D. D., prebendary of St. Paul's and high master of St. Paul's School, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Meade, brother of the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the ceremony, and the registration of the marriage, the wedding party adjourned to Mr. Kennedy's residence in George street, where breakfast was provided for 200 persons.

Among the company who assembled at the church, and who were present at the breakfast, were the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy and Lady Laura and Lady Katherine Phipps, the Marquis and Marchioness of Alibury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl and Countess of Home and the Ladies Elizabeth and Adia Home, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Clanwilliam, the Earl and Countess of Ennisville, the Countess Dowager of Dunmore and Lady Alexandrina Murray, the Countess Dowager of Mount Edgcumbe and Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesey and Hon. Georgiana Vesey, Lady Herbert of Lea and the Ladies Mary and Elizabeth Herbert, Lord and Lady Edward Chichester and Miss Chichester, Hon. and Rev. Sidney Meade, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Byng, Hon. John Cole, Hon. Maurice Portman, Hon. Mrs. Hope and Miss Hope, Hon. Mrs. Tighe, the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M. P., and Mrs. and Misses Hardy (2), Count Strzalecki, Sir James and Lady Emerson Tennent and Miss Tennent, Sir George and Lady Jenkinson and the Misses Jenkinson (2), Mr. and Lady Louisa Mills, Mr. and Lady Selina Bidwell, Admiral and Mrs. Dunlop, Colonel and Mrs. O. Kennedy, Colonel and Mrs. Adair, Colonel and Mrs. Henderson, Colonel W. Forde, M. P., and Mrs. Forde, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Kynastor, Mr. Herbert Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Romaine, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Block, Mr. George MacCartney, Mrs. F. Blackwood, Mrs. and Misses Evans (2), Mrs. and Misses Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and Misses

Newton (2), Mrs. Arthur Kennedy and Misses Kennedy, &c. The noble Lord and his bride left town early in the afternoon for Wilton House, the Earl of Pembroke's seat in Wiltshire, to pass the honeymoon. The bridal presents were very numerous, and several were of the most costly description.

The Triumph of Mob Law at Cariboo.

RICHFIELD, Aug. 10, 1867.

EDITORS COLONIST:—Last night this morning at 4 o'clock settled, as he seems to have considered satisfactorily, the Grouse Creek question. The ring-leaders submitted to forty-eight hours' imprisonment for breach of the law. The Governor having promised that the disputed strip of ground should be held by the Crown until the Council meets and revises the present law, so as to give the Canadian Company an appeal. In other words, the law is treated as a dead letter, simply because a set of lawless men are strong enough to resist it.

The Government has shown a most decided weakness. Admit, for the sake of argument, that the present law was most atrocious, what is or ought to be the course adopted by the authorities? The question almost answers itself. The result of the present affair is simply to show an utter imbecility on the part of the Government to prevent the law being trampled under foot. There is or can be no security for capital when the Executive proves itself incapable of carrying out or upholding the law. The Government, under any consideration, should have been backed by a force. The law should have been carried out, and if unjust by denying an appeal, altered or amended next session, but not so as to apply to past cases.

Under the present arrangement, the Flume Company will eventually be put to further costs, as well as annoyance, merely because the present law doesn't suit the mob of Cariboo. Such is, indeed, a miserable excuse for the Government to hedge itself behind; but such is the fact. You will notice one thing, that the ring-leaders were not arrested in the usual way, but submitted to be arrested for a penal offence upon their own conditions, which they succeeded in exacting, viz., a change in the law to meet their case. Neither party, of course, will be allowed to work the strip till a further hearing is had, as proposed by the Governor.

AUSTRALIA.

[DATES TO JUNE 1ST.]

Victoria.

A horrible murder was perpetrated on the 11th ult., in the Ballarat mining district. The victim was a Mr. T. Burke manager of the Bank of Australasia, Smythesdale, who when returning from gold buying, with about 500 ounces in his valise, was shot dead and robbed. His body was found next day. A bullet hole through the skull revealed the cause of death. Two men have been arrested on suspicion. Two other murders are amongst the records of the month.

The government has carried the ratification of the proceedings of the Postal Conference by a large majority. They have recently submitted a new education bill to parliament.

The Nelson war steamer is shortly expected from England, and will be manned in future by the local naval reserve force.

General Chute has succeeded General Carey as Commander of the forces in Australia.

Hitchens, the English champion billiard player, has recently defeated all the best players in the Colony, giving 300 points in 1000.

New South Wales.

The R. M. S. Ruabine arrived at daylight this morning punctually to her time, and as the Kaitiako leaving here to-day has been delayed a few hours, merchants will be enabled to forward answers to their correspondence so as to complete the round of post to England in four months.

The two bushrangers Tom and John Clarke, long the terror of the southern districts, has been tried and condemned to death. The elder brother's record of crime is seven murders, eleven mail robberies, thirty-six highway robberies of individuals. The younger brother participated in most of the offences. Both have been sentenced to death. Griffin, another of the gang, has been acquitted on one charge but will be tried again on others of a similar character. Cummings the bushranger has also been caught.

Sir John Young is likely to be succeeded in the governorship of the Colony by the Marquis of Normandy.

Scott, the bushranger, who assisted the Clarks in killing the secret police, was recently found murdered. It is thought that the Clarks put him out of the way.

Mexico.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Post's special says advices from Mexico announce that the Government has refused to deliver the body of Maximilian to the Austrian Government. The remains are buried in the cathedral at Queretaro.

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Tuesday, August 27, 1867

Spirit of the Era

The London Times followed by the Advertiser recommends the Queen in public, as an act of States says: "At the Sovereigns of Russia a other princes of minor guests of the Emp within ten or twelve ingham Palace and the Czar, in particular tained the Prince of W so magnificently, and comes so far west, o visit our capital. He o visit it in her Majesty our national character is compromised by a which the nation is n Were it possible in the for a Queen to withhold life without losing her fional position and we her successors, Queen well claim that privileg not possible, and there ally in disguising the i of such an experiment long. The Advertiser is a time to weep and joy; and thinks a te unnatural oppression o from society whenev tiges of Royal mournin The St. James' Hall r former drives the Co and took possession n unanimously condemn eral party organs. T of June 19th says th have the satisfaction o they have struck a ver at the right of free pu which they profess to apotles. If it is reall question of physical i ard, of June 19th, ca there are among the lo the Queen some stout be ready to maintain when the occasion com ing Star, or some da that the conveners o ought to have been a say a single word whic convey an approval o which directly or indir interfere with their right. The shocking d the Sheffield Trades' tion have filed the England with horror. The authorities have at to a knowledge of the tem of terrorism, sca that which prevailed in the revolution, has be further the ends of th Trades' Societies. The 22d, says: "The Uni a burden too great for and nothing but fear t to remain members of be forced into it by fi It is no wonder when paying weekly contrib and is in the pound o Broadhead, indeed, ex to God the whole syste away, and we were giv ers." It would doubt of a very unpleasant r the whole power of the brought to enforce the Union. But the exo plain confession of wha observing that these U in Sheffield, would bre their power were not tained by the rigorous few unscrupulous men. Broadhead, with a fe Crooks, can maintain trade more absolutely despotic monarch. It revelation, and it is ha is to be the end of it." T of the same date says: "fessed by Broadhead and will not have been confes they reveal to the anti and of England to what exclusive cultivation of t and trade may lead, if b balanced by wider sym lightened by a larger ec ledge than is common a men. Feelings in them self and generous become deprant by being narrowed, daries of right and wron effaced by ignorance and wealthier and better instr society cannot entirely es this state of things. The aloof from the lower clas suit of this isolation is see ence of what Mr. Disraeli nations in England, somet sometimes at war, but n est and sentiment. It is the abused right of o weakening the esprit de c tians, that the evil can be the gradual infusion of ledge, the creation of wide