

Tuesday, January 3, 1865.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

In our yesterday's issue we gave a short sketch of the political character of the Speaker of the House. The subject of our remarks to-day is in almost every respect that gentleman's opposite. Mr. DeCosmos could supply the Speaker with a sufficient amount of vanity, ambition, and enthusiasm to raise him up to a good Parliamentary level. Above all the members of the House the senior member for Victoria is in his character most irreconcilable. He is at once a compound of the greatest weakness and the greatest strength. He will toil and labor with a persistency and energy unknown to any of his fellow-members, and when everything is on the point of being carried, will, through an astonishing want of tact, risk the whole thing on a quibble, or a three days' speech. Like the Irishman's cow that always gave an astonishing quantity of milk, but occasionally kicked over the pail when she had finished, Mr. DeCosmos is liable at any time to upset the result of all his labors. This great failing—this overweening desire, amounting almost to teething to carry things his own way will lead to many a failure; but like some other evils it will bring about its own cure. He will find, like many a politician before him, the necessity of yielding occasionally to even the whims and caprices of his fellow-workers. Outside these weaknesses, Mr. DeCosmos is pre-eminently fitted to take a prominent part in the affairs of the country. He has sufficient love of approbation to impel him to take an active interest in political matters, and his colonial experience is superior to that of any other member of the House. Unlike Dr. Helmcken, his ability is more constructive than analytic, and his industry and energy in the exercise of this synthetic power, have made him in reality the great worker of the Assembly. No man gives so much of his time and attention to the business of the country, or works with half the vigor. In his speaking, Mr. DeCosmos is more forcible than elegant. He indulges more in the invective than in the satirical, and is not particular to a shade in his language towards his opponents. A little more attention in this respect would be an improvement. He is besides often tedious in his desire to enlarge upon his subject—a fault, however, which an energetic Parliamentary experience will soon remove. As a member, generally we instinctively put Mr. DeCosmos down as the most useful man in the House. Without him legislation would just now be at a standstill. Whatever objections we may occasionally have to his parliamentary conduct we must acknowledge that vacillation, servility, or timidity, is not among them. He is, on most subjects, liberal and consequently progressive. Taking Dr. Helmcken and himself together, if we could only roll them into one member we would make a politician that would be able to seize the difficulties of our present position, and convert them into highways of prosperity. What the one member lacks the other wants—Helmcken's shrewdness, and calculating judgment would be an admirable mixture with DeCosmos's wilfulness, while the energy and sanguine idiosyncrasy of the latter, with his practical knowledge of colonial affairs, would give an active force to those legislative qualities of the former that are now lying almost dormant. We cannot, however, do impossibilities, and our only hope is that the imperfect sketch which we have given of the political ability and defects of the two principal men of the House will tend to make both less prone to fall into those prominent weaknesses which mar so much the usefulness of their legislative labors.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the ship Schah Jehan from Sydney, the S.F. Alta is in receipt of seven weeks later news from Australia. The following items are from files of the Mail and Herald to October 4th. The amount of gold coin issued by the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the week ending September 30th was 85,000 sovereigns. The quantity of gold dust imported into the same establishment during the week, for the purpose of coinage, was 3,812 ounces. The bark Tyber, which sailed from Newcastle on the 30th of September, for Melbourne, was wrecked near Cabbagtree Island. The steamer New Moon, from Macleay River to Sydney, was wrecked near Hannah Bay, Oct. 1st. The floods which inundated the lands adjacent to the Macleay had been unparalleled. Most of the houses were swept away, and numbers of persons reduced from plenty to want. The famous billiard player, named John Roberts, had a bout on the 3d of October with another renowned player, named Fagan. The former gave the latter 500 points in a 1,000, and beat his antagonist at odds, winning the game by 127 points. The quantity of gold dust delivered by the escorts from the several gold fields during the month of September, amounted to 32,215 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1863, the receipts reached 23,288 ounces. Terrible gales had occurred at and about Newcastle. The Bishop of Sydney was thrown violently from a carriage on the 29th September, and badly hurt, although he preached the same day.

The branch railway to Windsor and Richmond was on the eve of completion.

Good tobacco is now grown at Bega. The flour market in Sydney, on the 1st, was very firm, and holders advanced their quotations £1 per ton. Adelaide first brands were quoted at £26 per ton; Californian, £25; Chile, £24. An arrival from Valparaiso did not affect prices as much as was expected.

Bushrangers were attacking trains in the vicinity of Sydney.

Victoria is quarrelling with South Australia, as well as with New South Wales, about the border duties.

At Melbourne there was a great demand for ale in bulk for New Zealand.

California wheat at that port sold on 3d September at 10s 3d at auction. Flour sales were made at £27.

The Sydney Herald ridicules the prejudices and untruthfulness of the London Times commenting on "rebellion news" from America. It rejoices over the prospect of peace, because it will ensure the extinction of slavery.—S. F. Alta.

THE "TIMES" ON MULLER'S TRIAL.

The remarkable trial which closed on Saturday is no unfair specimen of the method by which the criminal law of this country attains, or at least seeks to attain, the ends of justice. That process, familiar as it is, is far more difficult, because conducted under far stricter conditions, than would appear at first sight. Nothing looks simpler than the management of a criminal case, and bystanders are often tempted to imagine that they could themselves perform the duties of counsel, judge, or jury, perhaps of all together, without any great effort, and quite as effectually as the responsible actors. A very little experience utterly dissipates this delusion. The plain and coherent story which is told in the opening speech of the prosecuting counsel may be the product of a most laborious investigation, aided by all the resources of science, and the points insisted upon may have been selected with infinite care from a mass of chaotic materials too vast and various for an untrained mind to have digested. The examination in chief, which seems the easiest thing in the world, requires no ordinary skill to bring out the whole knowledge of the witness without violating any rule of evidence; and cross-examination if practised according to the popular theory of it, would, in nine cases out of ten do the prisoner more harm than good. Perhaps the speech for the defence is the part of the proceedings which is best appreciated by the public; but the disadvantages under which it frequently has to be made, are such as the public cannot fully comprehend. The Judge's task, where it is confined to reading over his notes, cannot indeed, be considered very arduous, but where it embraces a careful analysis of the case and an elimination of every thing irrelevant it is a mental exercise of the highest kind. All these necessary stages in the conduct of a trial were carried out with marked ability in the prosecution of Muller, and the humane maxim of our law, that where human life is at stake no trouble can be superfluous, has seldom been more scrupulously obeyed.

The address of the Solicitor General on Thursday possessed the great merit of stating the whole case without overstating it, or encumbering it with doubtful matter. If it be compared with the evidence and the reply it will be found that nothing of any importance had afterwards to be retraced or supplied, and that the only new feature introduced by the defence was the *alibi*. Now that we know all that was to be said, the conclusion appears self-evident, but nothing short of a judicial inquiry could have thus simplified the problem. It was above all things essential to show that several independent trains of reasoning converged into the proof of Muller's guilt. A single chain cannot be stronger than the weakest link, but the united strength of several chains exceeds that of the strongest among them. The disposing of Mr. Briggs's chain on the Monday morning after the murder, and the being found in possession of a hat corresponding to his on board the Victoria, were no doubt most suspicious circumstances, but neither of them would have added any force to the other, had the identity of the two articles rested on the same presumption. As it was, each was proved by separate testimony, and the attempt to cast doubt on the identity of the latter opened up another track leading in the same direction. But supposing all the witnesses who swore to Mr. Briggs's property had been discredited, there was still the fact of a hat exactly resembling Muller's being found in the railway carriage, and the more this fact was sifted the more incredible did it turn out to be that it should have belonged to any one else. Here, then, were three distinct grounds for believing Muller to be the murderer; a fourth was furnished by the unquestionable discovery of Mr. Briggs's watch in Muller's box at New York. These four clues had to be followed out one by one, not only in court but long before, when their bearing upon each other was much less manifest. The certainty produced by their convergence amounts to a moral demonstration, always provided that no explanation can be given of so extraordinary a coincidence. The whole cogency of what is called circumstantial evidence turns upon this. It has been urged with considerable force that the use of this phrase is calculated to mislead, and it is probably not the best which could have been chosen to express the distinction implied in it; but the distinction itself, as expounded by the Chief Baron, is real and most important. Mr. Death's testimony was direct evidence of Muller's exchanging Mr. Briggs's chain; it was circumstantial evidence, coupled with other facts, of his having taken Mr. Briggs's life. An inference had to be drawn from it beyond that which it attested conclusively, and this inference, though strengthened indefinitely by like inferences from circumstances of like significance, might have been scattered by the winds by proof positive, direct and trustworthy proof, that the fact inferred did not occur. What justifies conviction on circumstantial evidence is, not that it should be overwhelming in itself, but that it should also be unrefuted. It is simply inconceivable that appearances should so

conspire against an innocent man, and yet that he should have no key to the mystery. If Mr. Sergeant Parry had been able to account for any one of the tokens of guilt to which we have referred, he would have sensibly weakened the argument on the part of the Crown, and if he could have conjured away either of the two hats, no one can say what the issue of the trial would have been. He failed to do so, not for want of that art which breaks the sequence of an opponent's reasoning, but simply because no human fancy could have invented an hypothesis at once consistent with the truth and with Muller's innocence. Had the interrogation of the prisoner been authorized by our law, his conviction would doubtless have been more summary, but it could not have been more inevitable than it was after the breakdown of the *alibi*, and the cross-examination of the melancholy Mr. Lee.

When we say that this trial reflects credit on our administration of justice, we are far from assuming the superiority of our own system, in all respects, to that of our neighbors. The want of a public prosecutor is sometimes a very serious evil, though it may be outweighed by the blessing of being free from the espionage and interference of such an officer. The provision for the defence of prisoners, in other cases than murder, is obviously defective; there is something to be said for allowing an accused person to volunteer evidence *voluntum*, and there are difficult questions about the qualifications of juries and the finality of their verdicts. Still, the nobler qualities of English character are generally displayed, in an impressive form, on a trial of murder. A foreign spectator would have found nothing to condemn in the solemnity of the spectacle, in the calm and dispassionate statement of the Solicitor General, in the demeanor of the witnesses for the prosecution, or in the honorable manner in which Mr. Sergeant Parry discharged a most unenviable duty. Not the slightest trace of prejudice against Muller could have been discerned in any part of the proceedings, and if the charge of the Lord Chief Baron was adverse to an acquittal, it was only because the rules of common sense, applied to such facts, left no room for two opinions. The same remark may be extended, as we venture to think, to the general conduct of the press in respect to this murder, a subject upon which the Lord Chief Baron adopted a very different tone from that of Mr. Sergeant Parry. To withhold from the public the details of a case like this until the suspected party shall be brought to trial is not only practically impossible; it would also be highly impolitic, and would often defeat the ends of justice. In commenting upon them discretion is, of course, needed, but absolute reticence as to the effect of notorious facts would be more affectation. Such was the nature of Muller's crime, and such his own infatuation after committing it, that the *prima facie* evidence against him was complete and crushing when Inspector Tanner was sent in pursuit of him. He was prejudged only in this sense, and no sooner did his unexpected assertion of innocence reach this country than the voice of criticism was hushed. In electing to be tried by an English jury he showed a just confidence in the impartiality of our tribunals, and the result is so entirely satisfactory that his confession, however much to be desired for his own sake, could add nothing to the certainty of his guilt.

ENGLISH COURT GOSSIP.

The pages of *Punch* are among the last from which one would hope to glean a paragraph of gossip. But yet there is one member of that mystic brotherhood who constitutes the staff at No. 85 Fleet street, who, from his disposition and social position, is generally thoroughly well informed as to what is going on. To this gentleman probably we owe the information covertly given in last week's number—covertly, we say, because the writer founded his paragraph on a statement in a weekly paper comparatively unknown, and grafted thereon his own information, the result of which is that what Mr. Thackeray delighted to call a B-y-l-p-nage, and which no one will have the least difficulty in detecting as the Princess Mary of Cambridge, is sought in marriage by a noble viscount, whose army service entitles him to all sorts of noble and gallant epithets. The lady—and the lady in question, besides being a princess, is a lady; the terms are not always synonymous—is agreeable, and all that is disagreeable is that wretched piece of legislation, the royal marriage act, which requires the consent of the Sovereign to the union of a member of the royal family to a person not of royal blood. This consent her present "Most Gracious" is not gracious enough to give; and though Mr. Punch, with an amount of saccharine matter which shows that he has not studied Mr. Banting's pamphlet, expresses a hope that this will be forthcoming, yet the withholding of the royal approval is evidently the hitch in the matter. Let us hope that it will be finally graciously and gracefully extended. In the whole Guelphic family there is no one more popular than the Princess Mary, and the people of England would infinitely sooner see her wedded to an English nobleman for whom she cares, than to a German one whom she may never have seen. As to the name of the gentleman, that is easily arrived at. Our friend *Punch* says, "All happiness to Viscount Coussins." Seraps of schoolboy classic lore yet lingering in old corners of memory, remind us of the old proverb *non facis monachum*—the hood does not make the monk—and then looking into that peerage which every well regulated Briton keeps by him, we find that Viscount Hood served in the Guards; and to, on the ingenious principle ascribed to the first cooper of putting two and two together, the whole mystery is solved.

—London Star.

The aim of genius should, like its own nature, be lofty, truly lofty, above meanness, selfishness, and indolence, venturing all for the accomplishment of great results in the achievement of real good. A woman's friendship borders more closely on love than a man's. Men affect each other in the reflection of noble or friendly acts, while women ask fewer proofs, and more signs and expression of attachment. "Where a woman," says Mrs. Partington, "has once married with a congealing heart that beats responding to her own, she will never want to enter the maritime state again."

PARTICULARS OF THE FEARFUL CYCLONE AT CALCUTTA.

A telegram from Suez, dated October 30, gives the following particulars of the terrific hurricane at Calcutta:

Calcutta was visited by a terrific hurricane on the 6th inst., which caused immense destruction of shipping. The Nemesis lost her topmast and bowsprit and was driven on shore. The injury was uncertain, but it was expected she would be got off in time to leave a few days late with the next mails. The Bengal was also driven on shore, but was supposed to be uninjured, although it was uncertain when she could be got off. The Nubia was dismasted. No lives have been lost on any of the company's steamers. The workshops are uninjured, but other property on shore has been much damaged. The British India Company lost five vessels. The Alpine (French steamer) was obliged to put back damaged.

Another telegram, dated Calcutta, Oct. 6, says: A terrific cyclone broke over here yesterday, causing enormous destruction of property. A very great number of vessels in the river were driven from their moorings, some of them being stranded.

A telegram received at Liverpool from Calcutta, dated Oct. 5, gives particulars of a terrific hurricane which swept over that port on the 5th, and which has never before been equalled in intensity, or the devastation it has created amongst the shipping in the harbor. Out of 200 vessels not one escaped damage, and 19 were totally lost. Only 20 are seaworthy. The ships from Duke, Tortado, Knight, Commander, are but slightly damaged; but the Waterloo, Red Rose, War Eagle, Lady Gladstone, and Macduff are ashore, considerably injured. Twelve steam tugs were destroyed. The following is a list of the Liverpool ships which have been totally wrecked, and as all these vessels were of first class construction, their loss will fall heavily on the underwriters. Baron Renfrew, Gornadpoor, Loo Choo, Yespasian, Lady Franklin, Singapore, Thug, Phoenix, Banshee, Linnet, Statelie, Dwarharst, Fire Queen, Great Tasmania, and Solway.

The Paris papers publish a telegram from Calcutta, giving the following details of the destruction: 110 ships were wrecked and 12,000 persons drowned. The total loss is estimated at 200,000,000. A great portion of the city was inundated, and the villages bordering on the river were under water.

A CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

THE DEAD COME TO LIFE.—About a week ago a man was found dead on Leidesdorff street, and taken to the dead house. The Coroner held an autopsy, and afterwards an inquest over the body. Two witnesses testified before the Coroner's jury that they identified the body as that of a man named Nichols, who was a fellow passenger with themselves on the Brother Jonathan on her late trip from Oregon. That the deceased was sick at that time, and a contribution was taken up among the passengers for his relief. They swore positively as to the identity of the man, and that he was from Barry, Pike county, Illinois. After the inquest, a brother of Nichols came to the undertakers and made partial arrangements for the purchase of a lot in Lone Mountain Cemetery, to be enclosed by an iron railing, and otherwise providing for a decent burial and last resting place for his unfortunate brother. Day before yesterday, as Dr. Harris was sitting in his office, a stranger entered and accosted the Coroner with—Are you the Coroner? "I am sir," replied the Doctor, anticipating an inquest or post mortem. "Well, I thought I would call to see if I had been buried, and if not, to see when the funeral will take place." The Dr. thought he had an insane case instead of a post mortem. "I don't understand you," said the Doctor; "pray explain yourself." "Well," said the visitor, "my name is Nichols. I am from Barry, Pike county, Ill. I am the man who came down on the Brother Jonathan, and for whose benefit a collection was taken up, and I was not aware of my own death until I saw it in the papers." The testimony adduced on the inquest was read to Mr. Nichols, when the matter was satisfactorily explained, the trouble being that he bore a strong resemblance to the dead man. Fortunately the mistaken identification did not cost Mr. Nichols his life, and his friends will be pleased to know that he is worth a dozen dead men.—Bulletin.

BUSINESS AND WEALTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We casually adverted yesterday to the growing wealth of this thriving city. According to the Alta the city paid more internal revenue tax than all the other parts of the coast put together, and the incomes of the people as reported to the Federal Assessor are larger than those of any other revenue district, not excepting the Third Congressional District in New York, which has a population of more than 200,000, and has been reported to be the wealthiest in the country, as it contains the residences of many of the merchant princes of the commercial metropolis of the nation. The gold incomes of San Francisco amount to \$13,600,000, exceeding \$20,000,000 as a currency basis, and out of 20,000 voters 8,000 pay incomes on more than \$600 in gold—the average income of the 8,000 being \$1,700. The amount of regular annual income tax at three per cent. paid in the district of San Francisco and San Mateo is \$516,000, and the amount of special income tax at five per cent. is \$675,000. The amount of business done in October last in various branches as taxed at the Federal Assessor's office was \$6,494,869 and the numbers engaged in business were as follow: liquor retailers, 1,161; other retailers, 1,912; liquor wholesalers, 40; other wholesalers, 600; manufacturers, 608; eating houses, 103; hotels, 89; stock and money brokers, 12; commercial brokers, 66; lawyers, 165; apothecaries, 56; auctioneers, 43; bankers, 12; brewers, 16; billiard tables, 239; bowling alleys, 13; literary tables, 35; dentists, 41. The number of large and small cattle slaughtered in October for San Francisco was 6,700 head of neat cattle; 20,000 sheep; and 3,661 swine.

GAOL INSPECTION.—Governor Kennedy yesterday inspected the interior of the Police Barracks and Gaol.

THE HANDWRITING OF GENERALS GRANT AND LEE.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican says:—The correspondence between General Lee and General Grant is now before me, and I have been struck by the handwriting of these two ablest generals the war has brought forward on either side.

General Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff, his letters being large, round and very distinct. He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing was a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence in his letter to General Grant:

"GENERAL: I have rec'd your letter of the 18th inst., accom'g copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Price on the part of the Confate States & the Hon'ble E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War and Lt. Col. Malford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the U. States."

He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely, and nowhere in his letter does he write out the word 'and'; but invariably uses the abbreviation '&'. And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his 'i's, and cross all his 't's. All his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper—in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold, upright, inclining neither to the right nor to the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they disdained all assistance. They are so clear and precise, so round and weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, and each word of a cluster of grape-shot. General Grant's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters so large and round and erect is, nevertheless, very legible and very striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another, with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march round Lee's right. Among chirographers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation than Gen. Lee, abbreviates less, and is equally careful of his 'i's and 't's. It may be the work of imagination, yet in reading his letter I can not but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE ON THE PACIFIC.

—The New York correspondent of the San Francisco Alta thus alludes to Napoleon's supposed designs upon Sonora:—Napoleon's great confidence game in Mexico for stealing the nation from its citizens, and placing Maximilian on the throne as his representative, with the title and emoluments of Emperor, is about to culminate by the acquisition of Sonora, it is stated, for the purpose of erecting it into a French province. It is to be held separate and distinct from the rule of Max., and be entirely under the protecting flag of France—such a protectorate as the viceroy monarch extends over Tahiti and the whole of Oceania, in the South Pacific, grinding the people down by a strong military force and exorbitant taxes, until he makes them his abject and servile slaves. He has been looking for dominion in the North Pacific since he mounted his usurped throne, and having failed in seizing the Sandwich Islands, a few years back, for fear of the United States, which threatened him with war if he attempted it, now makes the bogus claims of a French banking house a pretext for stealing Sonora. The Paris *Moniteur* of Oct. 3d lets us a little into the secret in the following language. It says:—After the capture of Mazatlan the squadron will go to the bottom of the Gulf of California, into the fine port of Guaymas, the outlet of the rich provinces of Sonora, which is so wealthy in the mines, and still more in the fertility of its soil and the abundance of its cereals. The provinces of Sinaloa, in which Mazatlan is situated, and New Galicia, of which San Blas is the principal port, are not less favored by nature, and it only needs a little time to show what fruitful commercial relations can be formed with Upper California, the States of Central America, Peru, Chile, the Sandwich Islands and China. It remains to be seen whether the people of Sonora, backed by hundreds of Americans in California, will tamely submit to this nice little game of wholesale robbery.

A SOUTHERN PRIVATEER.—A clergyman

travelling by express from London to Gloucester met with an unpleasant adventure. He had taken his seat along with two ladies in a second class carriage, when a half-drunken sailor was put in by the guard, and the train started for Swindon. The man at once proclaimed himself a "Southern privateer, and an enemy to the English," threatened to "smash the clergyman's skylights if he did not tell his opinion," tried to make the ladies drink gin, called them "old jinnies" for refusing, spat three times in the clergyman's face, and suddenly tried to jump out of the window. The clergyman and the ladies being unfortunately Christians endeavored to prevent him and succeeded, "when he adopted a line of retaliation so indecent that," says the writer, "I dare not describe it." The ladies huddled into a corner, the clergyman stood before them with a stout umbrella, and in this attitude the party remained till the engine stopped to take water at Wantage Road, when the man was secured. We trust that the Southern Association will at once forward the funds to defend this unfortunate victim of English prejudice. The poor man only thought himself among negroes!

BISMARCK AND DENMARK.—It is said that

Mr. Bismark's newest idea is to allow the election of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, on condition that the construction and control of the Elber Canal be left to Prussia. This arrangement will, he thinks, leave Prussia master of the German fleet of the future, and give her besides the control of trade between the German Ocean and the Baltic. The plan will be unacceptable to Russia, who finds herself thus with only one outlet from the Baltic, while her enemies have two inlets into it. The canal, however, is not yet out, nor is it by any means clear that it can be cut so as to carry an iron clad from sea to sea. It will not either be south of the line of the ice which chokes the Elbe for two months in every year.

Tuesday,

OUR REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

After Dr. Helmecken we come to me. Dr. Tolmecken the individuality the remaining same cautious cannot look for in him. Like he is a kind of and the new—teenth centuries. Dr. Helmecken, et tical sentiments in the period of Geo scribing to some of the Liberals though occasion allusions and a own, has probab composition the House. He is a rarely or never e the Hudson's B If he votes for a by justice, he vo it will pay. Of possession of a we think he is an assemblage tes in legislatio one should bear we should pref better acquain gress of more associated in id of the Hudson is, however, as what is usual sense," and is, able member o Of the com very much. U House of Com have no chara they at all pro They throw no called out in their vocation fact, yet to see his name with sure. We are the fact that the mediate cont other class, wanting in lin is a posed to re the commerci any person y named from the most ingenious aid to our c Franklin has five years—h most from its son's Bay. present respo has any one any rational believe not, interminable Mr. Franklin him the first and the first himself, and fearlessly an been too mu —he has b and has smil for five year the member ceiving the in sunshine fact that p appears," p supposed to this is very might even and aristocr land club, constituents Franklin b but he cann under our He has no institutions, of endeavor with the co sibly abhor for compron before the mit the me the nether medium cou never, unle He has in be decisive and anti-pr we say tha most inoffe is, like the oreating ties," we claims to p BOUVERIA NONEL F. caualt has play based A Liverpool the auroa vividness of the ice 'Omoo' and broke pieces by the people The husk their child ocan, wh gling in it along with The piece tuation of