

The Weekly British Colonist. Tuesday, November 14, 1865

ENGLAND'S FUTURE.

The vacancy in the Premiership of England will be productive of some very great changes in the political condition of the mother country. While Lord Palmerston, as we have in our last two issues shown, was unapproachable as a diplomatist, and as a statesman who knew the best and most dignified course for the nation, in her intercourse with other nations, to pursue, he was far from being the man to institute reforms at home. His eyes were more directed to foreign affairs than to the actual state of things in England. "Disturb not that which is quiet" was his great maxim. His death is the disruption of the last connecting link with the old school. That school has played its part, and Lord Palmerston has fulfilled his mission, as its most successful exponent; but a new era steps in with his death. The rising minds of the House of Commons, no longer under that restraint which the aged Premier, for the last ten years, has imposed—no longer impelled, out of a sense of deference to a man who had rendered such signal services to the country, to quiescence in the great matter of parliamentary reform, will quickly assume their natural functions. The Home policy of the past, which in too many instances meant home neglect, will before long become traditional. We care not who succeeds Palmerston—Liberalism, in its broadest sense, is inevitable. It will come, too, with the force of a pent-up torrent; for it was, as we have said, the immense personal influence of the late Premier that stemmed the tide of its rapid advancement. The attention which has been so inordinately bestowed upon national affairs will have to give way to the more important subject—the welfare of the English people. In the early stage of a nation's existence, it is no doubt the primary duty to look after the external relations, to see that the common safety is properly guarded, and commerce protected from aggression. Then and not before is it safe to concentrate the energies of the country on its internal condition—to labor with all the force of intellect to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. At no time, however, during the last century has England been in so helpless a condition as to be obliged to make the home policy subordinate to the foreign one. The most influential power on the face of the globe, she, least of all, was under the necessity of sacrificing, like Poverty in brocade, her domestic interests to keep up appearances. She had the power, she had the means, to raise her "great unwashed"—her "wild tribes of heathenism"—her uneducated and destitute masses to a respectable and comfortable position in the ranks of civilization; but the power and the means have been unfortunately ignored, and while other nations, with not a tithe of her practical genius or national advantages, can point to comparatively speaking industrious, thrifty, and educated "lower order," she is obliged to confess, in this respect, to an unparalleled degradation. With the death of Lord Palmerston, as has been previously stated, disappears the centre of that great traditional power that fastened the English mind so exclusively to foreign affairs. Diplomacy will undoubtedly lose, but true statesmanship will start on a fresh and more noble career. The philanthropic minds of men like Gladstone, Mill, and Bright will lead the nation to a higher destiny. We shall have more schools and fewer prisons, more industry and fewer paupers. This is the reform, and whether it is to be accomplished by an extension of the suffrage, by Mr. Mill's idea of the duty of the state in seeing that the whole of the land of the country is utilized, or by emigration, it is bound to come. Its slow or rapid advent will depend a great deal on Lord Palmerston's successor. Who this successor will be it would be difficult to say; but we believe the mantle will fall on Russell, Clarendon, or Gladstone. The first, however, could not hope to maintain, for any very lengthened period, a majority in the House. His old reforming vigor has diminished sadly of late years, and his vacillation in public affairs has become almost a proverb. Clarendon would be a much better Premier. His diplomatic feats during the troubles in Spain, show him to be a man of great firmness and tact. His Lord-Lieutenancy in Ireland at a most trying period, when the country was suffering from the effects of famine and when it was in an insurrectionary turmoil, displayed powers of statesmanship that won for him one of the greatest panegyrics Lord Brougham has ever delivered. Not being in office at the present time would preclude the necessity of making any further changes in the Cabinet—always a desideratum with statesmen. The greatest man, however, of the three is Gladstone. To him the English people look up for a policy worthy of a great, enlightened, and philanthropic nation. He may be too enthusiastic, too earnest, to suit the old class of statesmen, but he will on that account commend himself the more to the rising politicians, and the days of shame are fast drawing to a close. It is possible, however, that Gladstone will just now be re-

jected for a more common-place and less daring mind; but come what may his destiny is fixed. Genius will rule in the House of Commons as it does in every free deliberative assemblage, and an influence like that wielded by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is too great for a subordinate position. As the head of the Cabinet, he could sway the British mind more powerfully than any man living; as a leader of an opposition, he could destroy the strongest Ministry his opponents could create.

CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH COLONIST.—Sir,—To have in our small community a writer of such taste and power as the musical critic of the Chronicle, might by many be mistaken for an advantage. The fancy, indulged by a few, that the criticism upon the concert at Government House was suggested only from the programme, is overweighted by the impartiality of the account, and exactness of epithet which describes the abilities of the performers, both vocal and instrumental. To quarrel with taste is unreasonable, because what may give mere satisfaction to one may throw another into a transport of rapturous delight; and can no more be wondered at than the credulity of a man who imagines his own goose to be a swan. I beg, however, Mr. Editor, to ask in the name of everything musical, for a reconciliation of the terms "gushing crescendo" and "spasmodic swell." What is a masculine solo? Is there a feminine solo? Is there a neuter solo? and who sings it? What is meant by the "bass singing being open to the charge of indifference" or a soprano voice "flexible and of the highest range, but not facile nor full"? An animated soprano? "voices blending into flute like harmony"? What is the "trembling Schottische" and who wrote it? What form does the "buzzing of conversation" assume when it "breaks forth into applause"? and what on earth, Mr. Editor, is the meaning in musical parlance of a gentleman singing with "ease and taste and without in a manly sensible style"? These terms, with others equally rich, appear in this wonderful criticism, an explanation of which will perhaps assist one to appreciate more adequately the merits of the composition. I may perhaps remark that if amateurs are to be subjected to have their performances chronicled in terms of such strained hyperbole and extravagant praise, as appears in the article I speak of, it may make them modestly shrink from public appearance, to the detriment of any charity which may stand in need of funds. Perhaps you may induce the writer of the critique to agree with you in the sentiment, "That of all the canes that are canted in this canting world, although the cant of hypocrisy is the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting." Yours, &c., DEMISENIQUAVER.

VICTORIA, 6th Nov., 1865.

MR. SPROAT.—Nothing can show how the "galled" jade winces under the *expose* it is bringing upon itself more than the avidity, with which our morning contemporary distorts facts and resorts to its comprehensive slang vocabulary to try and say something detrimental to us. The public, however, have now learnt to place a proper estimate upon all that appears in that paper. We alluded on Tuesday to the chance of Mr. Sproat (a gentleman whose ability would well qualify him for office) being complimented by the offer of some snug government berth, should his relative, Mr. Laing, become Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Chronicle immediately discovers that Mr. Sproat has been "shamefully attacked and insulted," and that we are guilty of "superlative puppyism." We certainly were not aware that any man could be insulted by the offer of a comfortable billet under the Home Government, which might give him a handsome and sure competency for the rest of his days. Those offices are more sought after than any in the Kingdom, and we think we could find not a few who would be willing to give up a profitable business to secure the chance of a seat under any member of the English Cabinet.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.—The first annual gathering of the members of the Mechanics' Institute was held in the Debating room, Smith's building, last evening. The Report of the retiring Committee of Management having been read and confirmed, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, D. W. Lang; Vice President, R. Wallace; Treasurer, T. Trounce; Hon. Secretary, T. J. Weeks; Debating Society—President, E. Babbitt; Vice President, W. K. Bull; Secretary, T. J. Weeks; Committee of Management—W. K. Bull, W. E. Seelye, J. G. McKay, W. M. Seary, Dr. Ash, J. J. Fell, J. P. Cranford, W. Wilson, J. Wright. After the business of the meeting was over, the members sat down to a cold collation presided over by the President, and spent a most happy and sociable evening. A number of toasts (not forgetting the press) were proposed. Some capital speeches were made, and excellent songs and recitations given. Indeed we have not for a long time spent so rational and enjoyable an evening.

PROVIDENTIAL.—A Cleveland paper says that a young girl of that city would have been killed the other day if a gentleman had not caught her in his arms. That's the way some young fellows have tried to save a good many girls.

THE WHOLE INDIAN POPULATION within the limits of the territory of the United States is estimated at from 320,000 to 350,000; 14,000 or 15,000 of whom are located east of the Mississippi river, in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan and Mississippi.

FEMALE INHERITERS.—It is stated that at the temperance convention held at Saratoga thirteen hundred rich men's daughters in New York were applicants for admission to the asylum as inebriates at Binghampton.

CITY COUNCIL

Tuesday, Nov. 7. The Council met last night at 7:30. Present—His Worship the Mayor and a full board. MINUTES.—The minutes were passed, with the exception of the claim of Messrs. Jeffrey, Bray & Reynolds, which Mr. Smith moved be reconsidered.

RETURNING OFFICERS.—Mr. Carey moved the appointment of Mr. Hemingway as returning officer for James Bay Ward, in lieu of Mr. Gorrie, who declined to act, which was agreed to.

PAYMENT ORDERED.—The sum of \$210 was ordered to be paid to Messrs. Jeffrey & Co., when the funds of the Corporation will permit.

AUDITORS' REPORT.—The report of Messrs. Lindsay and Bales, the Auditors appointed to examine the Municipal accounts, was read and confirmed, and the fees of the auditors ordered to be paid, an explanation being required from Mr. A. Austen of an item of \$11 16.

The report shows receipts during the year to the amount of \$254 04, and expenditure amounting to \$248 34, leaving a cash balance in hand of \$6 70.

The balance in hand and in the bank was ordered to be paid to the messenger on account of his salary.

Mr. Thorne asked what was to be done with the money due from Mr. Bishop?

The Mayor said they could do nothing with money they had not got. It was difficult to get money out of a lawyer's hands, but there were ways and means.

Mr. Jeffrey said Mr. Bishop claimed a balance due to him.

Mr. Thorne said there was no fun in allowing persons to make away with money that they found such difficulty in scraping together.

Mr. Fell insisted that Mr. Titus should claim from Mr. Bishop.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Fell said it had been a customary thing in Municipal institutions to take a review of the Council's proceedings, and he wished as this was the last time they should probably meet to say a few words. He proceeded to say that when the present Council first entered upon the duties of their office they were induced to believe that a proper Incorporation Act was to be framed. This had not been done, and the Council had held together ever since, merely for the purpose of maintaining the municipal institution of the city. He was sorry to say, however, that there were journals in the city which had pursued the suicidal course of endeavoring to have municipal institutions entirely abandoned. These scribblers had even raked up the vilest slanders that their vocabulary could furnish to heap abuse on the members of the Council. They had been accused in one article emanating from a man who did not know what he was writing about, of prating to admiring crowds. The present Council could boast of having crowds to listen to their debates, which the previous ones never had. The people, in fact, were taking more interest in municipal matters, and had discovered that they paid taxes all the same. The first Council had, no doubt, caused an unwarranted expenditure of city funds, but he felt satisfied that had the Incorporation bill been judiciously worked the Council would not have been in such a pitiable condition as they now stood. A bill would probably soon be passed legalising the coming election, and he hoped a clause would be inserted enabling the people to have the opportunity of giving expression to their sentiments. The next election would not express the people's views, as the votes were so narrowed down that the citizens could not elect the people they wished to represent them. The writer to whom he had alluded, instructed, of course by his employers, had applied such epithets to them as "bear gardens" and "rowdies," but he wished to know whether the scribbler who thus dared to pick them to pieces had never heard of rows taking place in discussions in the House of Parliament? He would venture to affirm, that for honesty of purpose the present Council would bear comparison with any former Council or any that might come hereafter. They had done all that it was in their power to do, and although they could not pretend to clean the streets or perform other necessary work without the funds, he hoped those who followed them would only do as well. After an allusion to another article, in which it was intimated that none of the present Council would be acceptable to the electors, Mr. Fell resumed his seat amid applause.

The Mayor agreed with nine-tenths of what had been said, particularly in reference to the Assessment Roll, a bad job which he hoped the Legislature would amend.

Mr. Hibbard did not believe it necessary that the House should legalize the ensuing election. He fully concurred in the other remarks of Mr. Fell in regard to a portion of the press and thought no language strong enough to condemn their conduct. The people had been designated "a rabble" for wishing to secure what belonged to them, and it had been asserted that "the Bishop was able to buy up the people's rights."

He felt humiliated at the reflection that British justice could be measured by the length of the Bishop's purse. The question would not be left in abeyance. The present Council, however, had done what they could, and it remained for the incoming one to preserve the people's thoroughfares and rights. The effect of the division of the Church Reserve into lots would be to throw 100 additional votes into the field, and when those lots were again subdivided they would then have an Ecclesiastical Corporation destroying the independence of their municipal institutions. He would let others answer for their own respectability, for his own part he would say that Johnson street ward might have one more respectable, but not with more honesty of purpose. He intended to offer himself for re-election, and would pursue the same course as hitherto, on the important matter alluded to (applause).

The Council then adjourned sine die, the Mayor placing himself in melo-dramatic attitude, and with uplifted arms exclaiming "Peace to its Ashes!"

The almost perpendicular face of the Curranstal, near Killarney, more than 3000 feet high, and the highest mountain in Ireland, was scaled by three Englishmen on the 21st.

ADDITIONAL DESPATCHES.

(From the Oregonian.) THE COTTON CROP. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—General Canby has issued an order prohibiting negro troops mustered out of the service from purchasing their arms.

Well informed gentlemen from Mississippi say a good deal of cotton is still here, and a great quantity of bacon is shipped to Memphis, for lack of railroad facilities to New Orleans or Mobile.

Much cotton is in the fields in Central Texas of the new crop, but the freedmen will not pick it on the finest plantations. Lower Texas no better. The same complaints come from Mississippi, that the freedmen will not work.

POLITICAL ACTION OF THE SOUTH. NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Herald's dispatch says: The action of South Carolina in electing Wade Hampton as Governor of the State, and advocating the payment of the rebel war debt, and of Mississippi, in refusing to take up and pass the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, is believed to have affected the future policy of the President concerning those States, and to have endangered the admission of their delegates in the next Congress. Had Mississippi cheerfully passed the amendment, a general amnesty would have at once been declared in favor of all the rebels; but as it is, but few amnesties will, in all probability hereafter be granted to citizens of that State; the action of their convention has not justified the President's confidence, and the reigns of military government and martial law will be the consequence.

THE FEMIAN CONGRESS. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Senate of the Fenian Congress reassembled at the Astor House. The chair was occupied by Priest Roberts. The session was strictly private, and the attendance confined to members. It is known that the principal business transacted related to the sale of bonds of the future Republic, which will be ready next week. Several members said that they would subscribe for the bonds. The Senate intends to establish their headquarters permanently in a larger hall in this city in a few days.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATION. The nomination of Mayor and six Councilors to serve for the ensuing year took place Wednesday, at noon, and evoked some interest and a good deal of amusement. At the hour appointed a large number of persons having collected, the Sheriff went through the usual preliminaries, and called upon the electors to name their candidates. Sheriff Naylor having read the requisition, called on the electors to propose their candidates, on which

Mayor Harris stood up and said he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. Lumley Franklin as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty next year. Mr. Harris briefly and emphatically expressed his confidence in Mr. Franklin's integrity and general fitness for the office.

Dr. Dickson had great pleasure in proposing Mr. John Copland as a fit and proper person for Mayor next year. Mr. Copland was well known to the electors and he need not say much about him. Mr. Franklin, the other candidate, was also a good man and a jolly good fellow and he believed that either of them would make a very good Mayor. (Applause and laughter.) After alluding to the throwing out of the Incorporation Bill by the Upper House, Dr. Dickson concluded by again proposing Mr. John Copland as Mayor.

The Sheriff then called for the nomination of Councilors.

For Johnson street Ward—Mr. Layzell briefly proposed Mr. James Thorne, Mr. Richard Lewis proposed Mr. Charles Gowen.

Mr. W. B. Smith proposed Mr. T. Smith Allatt. (Groans and laughter.)

For Yates Street Ward—Mayor Harris proposed Mr. W. B. Smith as an efficient and trustworthy candidate. (Hisses and laughter.)

Mr. Thorne proposed Mr. Robert Layzell, as a man upright and honorable, and who would make a good public servant.

A donkey standing near by, here set up a sonorous bray causing shouts of laughter.

Mr. Wm. Leigh proposed Mr. J. W. Trahey.

Mr. Willis Bond proposed Mr. Abner Hunt Francis as a suitable candidate. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Bond thought the last council needed amendment, and called on the citizens to return Mr. Francis.

Mr. Thomas J. Burnes proposed Mr. B. Hall. (Laughter.)

Mayor Harris proposed Mr. John Jeffrey.

For James Bay Ward—Mr. Thorne proposed Mr. J. W. Carey.

Mr. Robert Layzell proposed Mr. Robert Elford.

Mr. W. E. Stronach proposed Mr. Richard Lewis, and took occasion to say that what was wanted in the council was respectability. (Applause.)

Seconded by Mr. J. G. McKay.

Mayor Harris proposed Mr. Joseph Jeffrey. The Sheriff having called upon the candidates to address the electors

Mr. Franklin came forward, and said that two days ago he had no idea of appearing before them; but in view of the present condition of the city he deemed it important that everyone having an interest in the colony, as he had, should lend their assistance to maintaining order and good government in the city. He was one who believed firmly in the future prosperity of the colony, and that it was destined to occupy an important position, as no place had better physical advantages, and in view of the approaching union of the colonies, he believed the position of Mayor would become an honorable one and much sought after. He concluded by assuring the electors that he would use all his abilities to preserve order and good government, and promote the best interests of the city.

A voice—What about the Church Reserve? Mr. Franklin said he had already said he would protect the rights of the city; but he would frankly state that he would adopt no

illegal means whatever to that end. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Thorne—What alterations do you propose in the Council? Give us your ideas.

Mr. Franklin—I would preserve a better tone in the Council and not allow such disgraceful scenes to be enacted. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Thorne—How will you do it? Mr. Franklin—By keeping the Council in order. (Applause.)

Mr. Thorne—If you are out of order yourself, what then? Would you wish to be both Mayor and Councilor?

Mr. Franklin—Certainly not; if out of order, the public are the judges of my acts.

In reply to another question about the Church Reserve, Mr. Franklin said he thought it was a great pity and a great shame that the Reserve should be alienated from the people, but it was a greater shame and wrong to tear the fences down in the dead of night. (Applause.)

Mr. Thorne—Have you pluck enough to go there at dead of night?

Mr. Franklin—I have pluck enough to do a right thing, but not to do a wrong. There were legal remedies, and the simple act of putting up a fence did not convey a right.

Q. If ordered by the Council would you remove the fences?

A. I would be guided by my legal adviser.

Mr. John Copland next came forward, and was received with applause. He said the streets must be cleaned, (Hear, hear,) the roads repaired and made, the reserves marked on the official map, made over inalienably to the people (Hear, hear,) the taxes equalized and expended by the city, not by the Colonial Government. He would do his utmost to reclaim the Church Reserve for the public. As to his opponent, although he had not a word to say against him personally, he must expose him as a public man. Mr. Franklin was brought forward by Mr. Green, who was the legal adviser of the Bishop, (Mr. F. No, no,) and had built a house on the Reserve. Mr. Franklin had acted as the agent of the Bishop.

Mr. Franklin—I deny it! I have never been the Bishop's agent, and I am very sorry for it.

Mr. Copland insisted that it was so, but Mr. Franklin emphatically denied it, and offered to bet \$100 to \$1 that he never had any transactions with the Bishop (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Copland proceeded to argue that the Reserves did belong to the city, and that there was the necessary machinery all ready without the expense of a dollar, to secure the city's rights. The Home Government would not allow the colony to be robbed, and an appeal to the Privy Council would always secure the people their rights. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Franklin would not give an opinion on the Reserve, but said he would ask his legal adviser—Mr. Sebright Green, he supposed. (Laughter.) In reply to questions Mr. Copland would insist on the Johnson street reserve being secured for the city.

A show of hands being taken, the Sheriff declared it to be in favor of Mr. Copland, and a poll was demanded for Mr. Franklin.

The different candidates for Councilors then addressed the electors, and a show of hands was taken for each, resulting as follows:—

For Johnson street Ward—James Thorne, William Hebbard.

For Yates street Ward—Robt. Layzell, Abner Hunt Francis. About 10 or 12 hands each were held up for these candidates and after some hesitation, three hands for W. B. Smith.

For James Bay Ward—J. W. Carey and Richard Lewis.

A poll was demanded on behalf of the other candidates in each ward, and after a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, the large assemblage quietly separated, the proceedings having been conducted with perfect order and good humor.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

(Before the Hon. Jos. Needham, C.J.)

Re Ernest Muller.—The bankrupt passed his first examination. Second examination fixed for the 22d November inst. Messrs. Peakes and Green solicitors for the bankrupt.

Re A. A. Townsend.—Application for an adjournment for three weeks was granted to allow an arrangement to be negotiated. Mr. Courtney for the bankrupt.

Re Culverwell.—Mr. Bishop made application to stay proceedings to allow of a composition deed being sent to San Francisco for execution by Culverwell. Ordered that upon 30 cents in the dollar on the amounts proved against the estate being paid into court, all proceedings be stayed.

Re W. C. Webster.—The bankrupt appeared. Case adjourned until the 22d. Mr. Courtney solicitor for the bankrupt.

Re Duncan.—Re-examined at length, when it transpired that he and Culverwell had had private transactions. It is likely that Mr. Duncan's creditors will be paid a dividend.

Adelina Patti gave a concert at Ostend on the 19th inst., and met with a very enthusiastic reception. Among the audience were the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the King and Queen of Wurtemberg, and the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

The cheap dinner movement, which has done so much for Glasgow and other great towns, is extending in London. On the 28th the Dining Halls Company open a fourth London establishment at the (former) Portugal Hotel, in Fleet street, which has accommodations for dining 4,000 persons daily.

Lord Stamford shot in the forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore, during the past week, no fewer than 23 royal stags. All kinds of game are abundant in these forests this season.

A Russian squadron, with the Grand Admiral, Grand Duke Constantine, and one of his brothers on board, is cruising in the Baltic, and has put in at Stockholm.

A grand-uncle of Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator, died in Nile street, Sunderland, a few days ago, in her 75th year, and descendants still live in the neighborhood. The maiden name of the deceased was Carter, and her mother was the daughter of Margaret Cook, sister to the distinguished sailor.

WATER AND WATERFALLS.—A lady, bathing at Guilford, Conn., on a recent occasion, came near being drowned, but was rescued by her husband. On reaching the shore her first exclamation was, "Will the salt water hurt my waterfall?"

MUNICIPAL

To-day is the twelfth of the birthday of our Prince of Wales, Victoria, as dutiful celebrators the occasion a vaganza. Victor amusing and very ceremony which Paris of olden days citizens assembled annual holiday, and a number to the high the ceremonies. ter was selected in the same time ve hole, large enough was made in a door after the other, pres aperture. The one broadest grin, and sity in his facial most person upon whom ferred. We do not what similar system our municipal come The Church reserv Mr. Lumley Fra crowd, and Mr. find no end of e struction removers dignified a test, fine arts, let us c many who are rea both gentlemen a through a singing c give us Fra Poco Anderson my Jo." cided by a show of be saved, and the day would be celest and more amusing through the tedio hours' polling. W singing test; beca nothing until a nev have been passed should have some cation for warblin ditties as "Wai There's a good th We are, howeve any particular so municipal men suggestions forwa may lead to some way of amusem promised us to-da singing does not of the inhabitants. Let us try the gre put forward by soe morals—the ques Let all the candid at eight o'clock, w hands; and let th of those who can descendants of eit Sir Robert Broo their genealogy anatomical exami see whose feet d owed to gentle carefully for tape daily, a Glesian o indications of n proved by two o of the aspirants) to soil their ha shown a capacity the sweat of thei be at once struck If it can also be in a public ass other body, sho disrespectable g of Commons, by their feet along t ing other but no interrupting or b —if in fact it ca any time conduc manner from wh well-trained Lo be expanded at candidates' list. the refused and couyer Island another test wh order and good wish to see appli candidate put c obism. For ne is the chief de person—We spe say gentleman himself to the see that the g that sanitary m that public pro him be struck the test of re as to exclude e like a free and ace his manho fellow-citizens t to bow in advo to prostrate him mention of His to look up with presents wealth