

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Europe.
LONDON, Nov. 10.—Provost Paradol, the eminent French journalist, delivered a lecture here last night, in which he made the following pointed allusion to the political situation in France.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Ludra Rollin, an ex-Minister of France, who was compelled to seek safety in England in 1848 on account of a conspiracy against Napoleon, is expected to arrive here today. It is reported he will be promptly arrested if he enters France.

BREST, Nov. 11.—The steamer Perrier, which arrived on Monday, made the shortest passage on record, 8 days 16 hours and 35 minutes from New York.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is now said that after all the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope will not be forced on the Roman Council. Reports from Rome, apparently based on very good authority, state that the Pope declares he must be assured by an imposing majority that the Bishops are in favor of the dogma, otherwise he prefers the subject not to be introduced, desiring to avoid disunion, which might lessen the influence of principle; meantime the Jesuits are using every effort to secure an overwhelming majority.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place to-night in Guild Hall. Members of the Ministry, Foreign Ambassadors and distinguished company were present.

GLADSTONE responded to a toast 'Her Majesty's Ministers' in a long speech. He returned thanks for the honor, and said the good feeling of the citizens toward the government was growing. An indication of common sentiments prevailing in the land. Referring to Ireland, he said: 'It was melancholy to confess that on that island, which we have governed seven hundred years, government has not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community. It has not yet been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions. Society there is politically diseased. We see a people of noble capacity and quick susceptibilities, where the heart in many cases does not beat with warm attachment to sister communities, and also does not yield to the authority of the law, which we gladly recognize on this side of the channel. While expressing the deepest regret and pain at the condition of affairs in Ireland, he said the ministry would continue to labor to give all Ireland the strength and unity which a considerable part of the island now enjoyed. In regard to the foreign policy it would be idle to say this department has no small interest for England. Important interferences we shall always avoid, as a meddling and ambitious desire for influence we shall always forswear, but the sentiment of brotherhood for those countries with which we are united by so many ties, every Minister is bound to cultivate, and should not venture to renounce. Happily we are disengaged from prosecuting a quarrel with the world, having done so prosecute. The friendly associations of England, though not obliterated, are always ready, when sought for, and have no small influence in allaying disturbances and composing differences which have and might have arisen in various parts of the world. In referring to the general settlement of England's differences with foreign countries he said there was one partial exception which is of the deepest interest to all Englishmen, namely our relations with America. In this connection he referred to the death of Peabody, who, in one sense was a citizen of both countries and enjoying him as a man whose splendid benefactions will immortalize his name in England; but whose fame in a broader sense is applicable to all humanity. With Peabody's country we are not likely to quarrel. It is true that care and skill are required in diplomacy, animated though it has been by the purest and most upright feelings. Although it has not impaired our peace, it has failed to lead to a settlement of the first issue, up to the present moment upon tangled questions of law which have been in discussion between the two countries. Considerable delay has taken place; yet every delay, instead of leading to danger, was prompted by considerations of good will and a desire to allow the intervention of a limited time obviate difficulties. I believe the world would view with horror a parolial strife between England and America, but such a state of affairs is not likely to arise from our present relations, and my confidence is in the sentiments which I know animate the American Government as well as our own, and which also animate the minds of these two great countries. [Cheers.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is still considerable excitement in Ireland on the question of imprisoned Fenians.

DISPATCHES from Dublin to-day state that last evening, at a meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association and Amnesty Committee, a number of men broke into the rooms of

the latter and smashed the lamps, destroyed furniture, perished records and committed other outrages. No arrests were made.

The General Fenian Amnesty Committee seek to obtain from the use of tobacco until the Fenian prisoners are released. The object of making this request is to reduce the revenue of the government and provide means for keeping up the amnesty agitation.

The Times to-day reports that the Irish land question is a matter of great difficulty, but if the ministry are unable to cope with it what must be said of their courage and statesmanship? They are strong beyond all example. The national feeling is more advanced than the temper of Parliament in sustaining the ministry and in support of any thorough searching workmanlike attempt to cure the long standing evil of Irish discontent. The Government have power if only their courage is equal to that power. High fortunes are before them if their minds are equal to their fortunes.

A Suez correspondent of the News regrets that the opening of the canal had not been delayed a few months, and that the passage of larger ships will not be free from risk. He states that the granite pillars of the viaduct are badly cracked, but he thinks the injury is not sufficient as yet to prevent traffic.

A further advance of the rate of discount in the Bank of England is probable. The time of the charter of the Bank of British North America has been extended to June, 1866.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—The cholera is raging in the city of Keil.

MADRID, Nov. 10.—In the Cortes yesterday, President Riviera paid marked respect to Siskies, the American Minister by visiting him in the Diplomatic Gallery during the sitting.

DEPUTY MASADERO asserted that the filibusters had their headquarters in London and Paris, with ramifications in Madrid, and that they made a business of disseminating telegraphic reports calculated to injure the Spanish interests in Cuba. He desired dispatches to be immediately telegraphed to Captain General DeBodo, assuring him that Spain will maintain her honor everywhere.

MINISTER BRERIA replied that Spain would sustain and defend herself at home and abroad, and her sovereignty in the colonies as well as on the continent, would be maintained and vindicated. He informed the Cortes that he had received an official telegram from Havana which announced that the insurrection in Cuba is now diminishing.

GEN. PRIM, in addition to his other duties, will take temporary charge of the Department of Marine until a successor to Topete is appointed.

IT is reported that a letter has been received by the government from General Dulce, exposing the intrigues of high personages with the Duke de Montpensier. The General warns the government that the Unionists will appeal to arms if the Duke is accepted as a candidate for the crown.

REPORTS from Lisbon say that the Moderates who fled there from Spain are purchasing arms and making other preparations for a rising in their interest in Spain.

UP to the present moment 154 Deputies of the Cortes have personally pledged themselves to vote for the Duke of Genoa for King, and 24 others, now absent, have agreed in writing to support him.

THE Spanish merchants have volunteered to send 10,000 troops to Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Alexandria advices state that the great bed rock eight feet thick, in the Suez Canal, which has hitherto been a hindrance, will be at once blasted out. The opening ceremonies will consist of eighty ships. Notwithstanding the favorable news, underwriters in this city mostly decline to insure vessels, bound through the canal.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Government has ordered a man-of-war to convey the remains of the late George Peabody to America. The Chapter of Exeter have met and elected the Rev Dr Temple as Bishop.

MADRID, Nov. 11.—The arrivals here report a fearful hurricane which passed over the Mediterranean, causing much loss to shipping. The American steamer Light was wrecked in the harbor of Oran, on the coast of Algeria, and was totally destroyed. The bark Cuba from New York for Dublin was wrecked off Holyhead, and but five of the crew were saved. The ship Florance Lee, from Montreal for Liverpool, foundered at sea. All on board were saved.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The steamer Light yesterday reported lost in the Mediterranean, was an English vessel. There have been severe hurricanes on the Mediterranean, and it is feared that many disasters have occurred.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—In the Cortes to-day, Marshal Prim announced to the deputies that Zulo and Sauer have been tried and convicted of treason, and have been condemned to death. Several battalions of volunteers have sailed for Havana, enlisting freely for service in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Herald's London special says that Queen Victoria had invited the late George Peabody to visit her at Windsor, a few days prior to his fatal illness, and that her Majesty would have been present at his bedside, had not the sudden termination of his disease by death prevented.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The funeral obsequies of the late George Peabody took place to-day. The funeral procession formed at the mansion of Curtis Lampton, in the square near the residence of the deceased. It consisted of a hearse and five mourning coaches. Among the mourners were General O Gray, Her Majesty's private secretary and usher, representing the Queen, Mr Motley, Minister of American Legation, F H Morse American Consul at London, Russel Sturgis and J S Morgan. Following the procession were the carriages of the Queen, Prince of Wales, Sir Curtis Lampton, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the High Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Lord of Surrey, Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Townshend, Lady Franklin, Miss Burdett Coutts and many others. The funeral cortege passed slowly through the streets which was lined with silent spectators, to Westminster Abbey. The venerable structure was completely filled with people who had been admitted

by tickets and were all draped in mourning. The choir was hung with black and the sombre aspect was only relieved by the richly decorated robes of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs standing near the Sacrament. As the body was brought in there entered Mr Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Dean of St Pauls, Rev F Blaney, dissenting minister, General Edward Dey and John Bright. A flood of sunshine poured through the windows of the choir the moment the procession entered the building. The coffin, which was placed on the bier at the end of the choir, was ornamented with black cloth. On the lid was a brass plate with an inscription giving simply the name of the deceased, the place and the date of his birth and death. A lesson was read by the Archbishop of Westminster, and as soon as the solemn ceremony within the church was over, the procession formed again and advanced to a spot near the western entrance where a funeral carriage had been prepared and six or seven of two or three feet had been made the sides of which were draped in black. Here the body was deposited and will remain till transported to America. Lord John Binner read the remainder of the services at the head of the grave. On the right stood the mourners, including the American Minister. On the left stood Gen Grey, Mr Gladstone, Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff and Clergy of Westminster and St Pauls.

THE solemnity of the occasion was profoundly felt by the vast assembly. Many shed tears during the choral services, which included singing of the anthem, 'His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore.' After the coffin had been lowered into the grave a floral cross was placed upon it. This act was performed in profound silence and served to increase the emotion which pervaded the congregation. The people then passed round the coffin and took a last look at the features of the deceased. The Bishop of London will preach a funeral sermon on Sunday next.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A few days previous to his death, Mr Peabody gave an extra £150,000 to the Peabody Fund.

MEETINGS have been called to organize an opposition to the confirmation of Dr Temple as Bishop of Exeter.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The Bishop of Havana has been arrested at Cadix.

ADMIRAL Topete has been elected Vice President of the Constitutional Cortes.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The garri-on in this city is to be immediately augmented by two regiments. Last night another demonstration in favor of Henri Rochefort was held in the streets and the people were not disturbed by the police.

CASO, Nov. 13.—The Empress Eugenie, who has been in this city a few days, departed for Alexandria to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In accordance with the announcement on Friday, the Bishop of London delivered the funeral sermon of the late George Peabody at Westminster Abbey to an immense congregation. The Bishop said no untiled commoner ever drew around his grave as large a concourse of sincere mourners as Peabody. The reason was that through his long life he labored for others, especially for the poor and simple in habits, unambitious of rank and power. He found his enjoyment in beneficence. It was his business to gather wealth, his joy to give it away. His name would add prestige to two great nations and would form another strand in the cord binding England and America.

LISBON, Nov. 14.—Advices per mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, which arrived yesterday, confirm previous reports of important advantages gained by the allied army in Paraguay. The Paraguayan troops are demoralized and deserting in large numbers. Lopez is convinced of a plot against him in his own army, and has shot several officers and soldiers there. The allies considered the war ended and were taking measures to increase the power of the Provisional Government for the complete tranquillization of the country. On the other hand the Paraguayans assert that the allies are utterly unable to follow up their successes; that they lack provisions, munitions of war and transportation. It is claimed that since Lopez has established his new line at San Estevan his forces have been increased by 8,000 and he has 40 pieces of artillery.

LETTERS from Paris express the opinion that Napoleon will not live six months longer. The revolutionary feeling is increasing. Government is taking measures to prevent an outbreak. Mistakes are furnished the Guard Mobile for drilling purposes of which they recently have been deprived of locks and bayonets by an Imperial order.

THE special says Minister Washburne has recovered from a severe sickness, and attending to his duties. Senators Chandler and Ramsey are in Paris. The latter will leave about the 7th for Rome, having been successful in his efforts to conclude a postal treaty.

A Herald's special says it is currently reported in political circles to-day that the Emperor has abandoned the hope to rearrange his Ministry, or of forming an entirely new Cabinet at present. It is said that after the meeting and organization of the Legislative body, on the 29th, he will proceed to select a new Cabinet, choosing for officers men who can command a majority of the votes in the Chamber on the most important questions. Rochefort is now regarded as certain of being chosen to represent the first electoral district of Paris. His troops in and around Paris are being quietly concentrated at different points, but the prospects of popular tumult or disorder are regarded as quite remote.

A remarkable article appears in the London Quarterly Review on Byron. The mystery has been completed by a postscript which asserts that Lady Byron through her friend Wilmot Horton shortly after the separation positively disavowed the charge against Byron which Mrs Stowe with eq positionness makes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Navy Department to-day received from L. J West, from Commodore Greenmore officer of the U. S. steamer Tuscarora in the absence of the Admiral, the particulars of the capture and subsequent sinking of the steamer Lillian by the English gunboat Starling on the 17th

October near Nassau. The Lillian went into Nassau on the 16th short of coal, having previously landed 160 men near that port. She attempted to coal some miles out at sea the next day but the coal schooners were seized by the Starling which fired into the steamer Lillian, who retired to Nassau and was taken possession of by the English authorities. She sank some twelve hours after and lies across a reef with her back broken and a wreck. These particulars are learned from the crew of the Lillian, 120 of whom were brought to Key West by an English schooner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The officers of the Mercantile Library Association gave their fourth annual dinner to-night at Grand Hotel. Lyman Tremaine presided. A large number of guests were present, among them Pere Hyacinthe.

IT is stated that the Cuban steamer Lillian was released at Nassau on the 19th of October but not allowed to coal. Capt. Harris put to sea, burning the woodwork of the cabin for fuel. He met two schooners laden with coal, and while taking coal on board the British gunboat Lapwing came up and fired some twenty shots at her and then took the Lillian into Nassau again, where she was seized by the British authorities. The pillaged men are on a key where they were placed by the schooners when they were captured by the Lapwing and taken to Nassau and released. From there they made their way to ports on our coast, where they are being cared for by the Cubans.

FIVE thousand people attended the meeting at Cooper Institute, last night, to hear Father McMahon speak on the subject of his recent imprisonment in Canada, and his connection with the Fenians. Mayor Hall presided, and Horace Greeley spoke after Father McMahon and impressed upon the audience the necessity of union among the Irish.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A Mormon Temple will be erected here within the coming year, to cost half a million dollars. It will be a House of Reception for Mormon immigrants from Europe, and a resting place for leaving and travelling brethren of the United States.

JUDGMENT was found in the United States District Court, by Judge Blatchford, to the amount of \$24,000 against the Cunard steamers, for sinking the Austrian ship Figlia Margiore in this harbor.

THE British 64 gun frigate Augusta, sunk in the Delaware river below Fort Mifflin in 1777, has just been raised. She is in a good state of preservation.

THE diplomatic correspondence between Reverdy Johnson and the Government of Great Britain at the close of the negotiation on Alabama claims is published. It adds nothing to what is known of the subject.

IT is understood that General Babcock sailed on the Albany with final papers relative to the annexation of St. Domingo. The ironclad Dictator, Sawges, Mianichomah and Terror will arrive at St. Domingo simultaneously with the Albany.

IT is understood the President considers the present condition of our finances as most favorable to a speedy return to specie payment. In his forthcoming message he will insure it. He is opposed to all tinkering with currency and believes if the present revenue law be suffered to remain intact another year, such a tangible reduction of the public debt will then have been effected as will enable the Government safely to materially modify taxes of all kinds. A resumption of specie payment, the President argues, will prevent fluctuations in gold, and save the people from ruinous excesses of irredemable currency.

CANADA.
MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—New York detectives arrived here a few days ago in search of the perpetrators of the great express robbery on the New York Central Railroad. Yesterday they arrested three young Americans, all from Boston. Over \$15,000 was found in the possession of one, only 12 years of age. The others had \$20,000 each, all in greenbacks.

MEXICO.
NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A Mexican letter states that extensive preparations have been made in the city of Mexico for the reception of Mr Seward. Reports have been assigned for his party at the National Palace, but if he should prefer private quarters, suits have been prepared for him in one of the elegant private residences of the capital.

CUBA.
NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The burning of the sugar crop of Cuba is proposed by Céspedes, in order to keep the Spaniards from using it. It will cost the United States, according to Cuban estimates, \$50,000,000 in revenue and income from commercial transactions.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Official accounts of the recent battle between Spanish troops under Mendiguerre, and the insurgents in the southern part of the Eastern Department, state that the insurgents lost 120 killed and a large number wounded and prisoners. The rest retreated north by way of Tempura. Among those killed are General Tomaco, Capt. Gonchet, Harry C. Laurier, Chief of Staff; Wm. Cronstadt, Gen. Jordan's Quartermaster, with several other insurgent officers. The Spanish troops now occupy positions held by the insurgents.

HAYANA, Nov. 13.—On Thursday 7 cane fields in the vicinity of Las Cruces were destroyed, and since then four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane field. They were seized and immediately executed.

THE insurgents captured and burnt the settlement of Laguedzan, which was defended by 30 volunteers. The insurgents were defeated in the attempt to capture a railroad train.

REPUTATION.
SAANICH, Nov. 20th, 1869.
EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.—My name appears in your paper of Tuesday last as one of a committee for Mr. DeCosmos. I request that it be at once withdrawn.
Though present at a meeting, I have never authorized the liberty taken with my name.
I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM REID.

YALE-LYTTON ELECTION.

Requestion to F. J. Barnard, Esq.

TO FRANCIS JONES BARNARD, ESQ.,
SIR.—A vacancy in the representation of this district in the Legislative Council having been created by the resignation of Hon H Havelock, we, the undersigned electors, respectfully solicit you to accept the nomination, hereby placing ourselves to employ every legitimate means for securing your election.

In soliciting you to accept the representation of this district, we are conscious that we are asking you to make considerable personal sacrifice, and to reverse the decision formed on a previous occasion when you retired from a position filled with so much credit to yourself and satisfaction to your constituents, and firm deep interest you have ever taken in the great question of the day (Confederation) and reposing unbounded confidence in your judgment and ability to render good service at this the most critical and important juncture in the history of the Colony, we venture to press the nomination upon your acceptance.

- We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
W B Gladstone, David Oppenheimer,
Jas Robinson, R B Macking,
B Douglas, Chas Oppenheimer,
Bobo Gaudin, J J Barry,
J J Barry, L O'Connell,
W B McLeod,
S Oppenheimer, Marcus Wolfe,
O N McLean, J J Barry,
James Black, Wash Maharry,
Chas Moorhouse, A Crocker,
A McLarty, J J Barry,
James Mahony, Wm Cochrane,
O L Ross, Wm Clapperton,
John Hardman, Orlando Everett,
Wm Fuller, J J Barry,
Wm McLeod, J J Barry,
Wm Jackson, D McQuarrie,
J E Brown, W F Poole,
Thos Schooley, J O'Connell,
J Kanger, Wm Bristol,
M P Andrews, J Lawrence,
L Agassiz, J J Barry,
John Perrier, Wm Wright,
F Delatour, Henry Lyon,
F Dickinson, J J Barry,
J Franklin, Henry Wright,
J Tingley, Wm Jellis,
J Johnson, S H Brothwood,
Chas Evans, W Boothroyd,
Peter Moran, S Schmidt,
F Clair, A Arnold,
Edwin Peck, Geo Croy,
J W Kimball, Geo Salter,
J Morgan, David McCarell,
Geo Gordon, Pedro Magan,
Wm Ward,
J Woodworth, S Passmore,
Emanuel Alvarez, P McPhillips,
John Peace, J J Barry,
F Rubio, John Ward,
F Valson, Wm Lane,
W L Alexander, D McGregor,
V Bombrat, O Combe,
H Blackford, E Bolegan,
A Stevenson, J J Barry,
J F Falls, J J Barry,
J F Moselle, Louis Allard,
H Bourgoill, J J Barry,
Geo Lane, J J Barry,
H A Poffenburger, J J Barry,
J Knox, J J Barry,
Neil Black, J J Barry,
Alex Goulet, J J Barry,
G Jervis, J J Barry,
Sullia Piaggio, J J Barry,
P Plunk, J J Barry,
D Miller, J J Barry,
Ed Stout, J J Barry,
J Ryan, J J Barry,
A Berg, J J Barry,
Neh Cary, J J Barry,
Fred Carroll, J J Barry,
Geo Croy, J J Barry,
Horz, B. C., Nov 8th, 1869.

TO F. J. BARNARD, ESQ.,
SIR.—A vacancy in the Legislative Council of a representative of the district of Yale having been created by the resignation of Hon H Havelock, we, the undersigned electors, respectfully solicit you to accept the nomination, and hereby pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means to secure your election.

In soliciting you to accept the representation of this district, we are aware that we are asking you to make personal sacrifice. But from the satisfaction felt by your constituents, and from the same position on a previous occasion, and knowing, as we do, the deep interest you have ever taken in the great question of Confederation, and having all confidence in your ability to render good service in the advancement of this great and good cause, we beg again to press the nomination upon your acceptance.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
John G Wirth, Adolphe Menz,
John Handogon, Francis Starr,
Geo Landrotout, Geo Galloway,
John F Landis, W J Pitzer,
Wm Yates, S M Walker,
J Kayes.

GENTLEMEN.—In accepting the nomination proposed by you as expressed in the requestion just handed to me, I have only to say that, should such nomination result in my election, I shall do my utmost to merit a continuance of your confidence. As regards the great question of the day, I would take this opportunity of declaring publicly that I am not in favor of Confederation, unless it can be obtained on fair and equitable terms, and that I should prefer seeing the Colony as a whole, and its going into the Union with any lower political status than that enjoyed by the other provinces.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
F. J. BARNARD,
Clinton, B. C. Nov. 12th, 1869.

Shipping Intelligence.

Table with columns for ship names, destinations, and dates. Includes entries for 'PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA' and 'CLEARED'.

IN this city, on the 28th inst, the wife of Mr Thomas Wilson of a son.

IN this city, on the 25th Nov, Fred W Noltemeyer, merchant, Victoria, to Caroline Schmieding, daughter of F. W. Schmieding, Friedberg, Hess, Germany.



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J. G. NORRIS, Agent.

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