

the Parliament of England, for hundreds of years, has been the bulwark of personal liberty and of representative government in Eu-

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nesses in the thal of Clarke for cru-elty on the ship Suarise. His re-moval was called for and the mat-ter brought be one the Department of Justice. It was made to appear that Morris had attempted to inti-midate and abuse the sailors in the by marching the witnesses through the streets in irons he had attempt-ed to place obstacles in the path of justice so as to pre-vent further prosecution for cru-elty. The Attorney-General wrote to Morris calling for an explana-tion of his affairs at San Francisco. Morris responded in an unsatisfac-tory manner, and after further cor-respondence, was expected to make answer in detail. The Attorney-General waited ten days, expecting that the answer in full would be forwarded, but not receiving it, he removed Morris on the ground that witnesses had been ignominously put in from, which fact was never contradicted. Since his removal, Morris' answer has been received. It is rather passionate than expla-natory, and makes the matter rather worse for his reputation. He denounces his accusers in strong lan-guage, as follows: "The Lyceum is





