

The common sense proposed by the two great European Powers; and the fact that the Peking Treaty will soon...

It is possible, too, that Mr. Reed in China may receive some voluntary assistance in support of the common cause of all civilized powers from Russia. She has an agent at Peking, in the double capacity of political ambassador and local patriarch of the Greek Church, who may become a useful assistant of ours before the game is ended.

Misadministration of Justice in Philadelphia. Fourteen Thousand Commitments Annually.

It will astonish the public at large to learn that the commitments to the Philadelphia County Prison average more than forty daily, or not less than fourteen thousand per year; yet for this statement we have the authority of one of the Prison Inspectors, who has lately written an essay, in the "Journal of Prison Discipline," on the necessity of reforming the commitment system.

Russia and the United States.

The London correspondent of the New York Independent, writes as follows: "There are intelligent men and advocates of economy who say: 'We must have a powerful navy, and an efficient army. See you, we are now, with exceptions hardly to be named, the only free country on the face of the earth. The Continental governments envy us for our prosperity, and hate us for our freedom; and it was but as yesterday that we were told, from America, that an Anglophobia reigned there,—that the small and

merchandise shipping as common sailors. Indeed, there are many good sailors in New York who prefer to work along shore at loading or unloading vessels, for low wages, where they are in some measure free, to going to sea for high wages, to lead the life of a dog, and subject themselves to brutalities that have no parallel outside of a sailor's experience.

In this port there are some thirty shipping agents and about three hundred sailors' boarding-houses. Shipping-agents and boarding-house keepers employ runners to induce sailors to leave their houses, who, as soon as a ship enters port, swarm on board, and by liberally supplying the sailors with rum, induce them to go to their vile dens.

After a week or two of riot, the landlord tells Jack that his money is all gone and he is getting into debt, and he must go to sea again.

The landlord draws the advance wages, and keeps nearly the whole. It is to the interest of masters and owners, and even of the mates, to oblige a crew to desert on reaching the other side, and to this end they make the ship too hot to hold them.

It is to the interest of masters and owners, and even of the mates, to oblige a crew to desert on reaching the other side, and to this end they make the ship too hot to hold them. Good sailors, who ship for the round voyage, and mean to do their duty well and thoroughly, are driven ashore penniless to shift for themselves as soon as the ship is made fast to the wharf. This is done in a variety of ways, but most frequently by the savage treatment of the men while at sea.

The men shipped in Liverpool by the mate receive their advance (one month's pay) in the shape of a due-bill on the ship, which the shipping agent liberally cashes, deducting five shillings sterling for his accommodation. In addition to this, the ship pays him ten shillings a man for shipping the new crew. Nor are these the only parties interested in inciting desertion.

The importance of this subject may be appreciated when we state that no less than 24,000 sailors left this port last year in the foreign trade alone. Of these we are reliably informed that over 1,000 were kidnapped and placed on ship board against their will, and yet, the only case in which the kidnapper was punished was when Thomas Madrin, a notorious fellow, was detected and sent to Sing Sing for two years. We understand that it is no uncommon occurrence for sailors who have been kidnapped in this way to serve under tyrannical officers, to jump overboard, while the vessel is in the harbor, in the hope of swimming to the shore, rather than undergo the suffering incident to a voyage under the despotic of the quarter-deck.

Nor is this system of impressment confined to New York alone. It is in force in Boston, New Bedford, Philadelphia, Mobile, New Orleans, and most of the Pacific ports. Reform in these matters has long been preached, and some efforts have been made to bring it to a practical result. Thus far the endeavors have not kept pace with the necessities of the case.

That a great share of the cruelty and oppression to which sailors are subjected lies at the doors of our merchants, we fully believe. First of all, in the selection of their officers many of them are singularly remiss. With them a vicious man who can make quick and highly profitable passages is preferable to a commander of the old school who does not overwork his men nor strain his vessel. The first may be young and rash,

With them a vicious man who can make quick and highly profitable passages is preferable to a commander of the old school who does not overwork his men nor strain his vessel. The first may be young and rash,

half kill his crew, lose half his spars, and be constantly taxing the underwriters; the second may not have killed a single sailor, nor have cost the underwriters a penny, in a long life spent at sea; yet the preference in nine cases out of ten would be in favor of the rash and reckless man, who makes a three months' voyage five days quicker than his more careful competitor. The same is true of the subordinate officers. They are selected more for their qualities as slavedrivers than for their ability as seamen.

But, independent of all these considerations, and far exceeding them all in its wide-spread influence for evil, is the infernal system of advance wages.

Abolish the advance system, and you at once make the sailor a considerate being. Without the advance as security, sailor landlords would not receive men who could not pay for accommodation; and sailors would thus be compelled to exercise forethought and husband their means. Going to a house with money in hand, they would take care that they got the worth of it. Sailors are naturally improvident, but this advance system increases their improvidence ten-fold. Sweep it entirely away, and many—yes, we believe, the majority—of our mariners would become sober and careful men. With the necessity for sobriety and industry thus forced upon them, they would soon begin to respect themselves and command the respect of others. Without the advance, we should have good men taking the place of worthless men; and instead of desertions when one-half the voyage was over, we should see good, steady, married men, who now work along shore, go out and return in our packet-ships, and stay by good vessels and good officers wherever they were to be found.

But this would not suit the shipowners, for it would cost them about as much again for wages; it would not suit the captains, for they are part owners; it would not suit the mates, for they would not make their commissions on new men in place of the "deserters;" it would not suit the consuls, for their fees would not be so fat; it would not suit the crimps and landlords, for their gains would be gone; it would not suit the shipping agents here, for their business would be destroyed; it would not suit the wretched abortions who now palm themselves off as able seamen, for they could never go to sea again; and so it is more than probable that the infamous system will continue to the end of time, or until it wears out of itself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Treatment of Sailors.

Samuel Taylor, the second mate of the *Samuel Russell*, was examined yesterday before United States Commissioner White, charged with the murder of one of the crew of the *Samuel Russell* called "Dutch Bill." The evidence in the case being contradictory, the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.—*New York Times*, April 10.

THE EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.

Travelling Agent for the EUROPEAN in Canada, MR. ANGUS McDONALD.

Gen. Agents in New York, Messrs. ROSS & TOWNSEY, 121 NASSAU STREET.

Gen. Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH & CO., 157 Strand.

The Threatened Rebellion of the State of New York against the Federal Government.

A resolution has been offered in the New York Legislature to the effect that this State will not allow slavery within her borders, and that the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a majority of the Judges thereof having identified itself with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State. It is also proposed to enact that every person who shall attempt to hold in this State, in slavery, any person whomsoever, shall be deemed guilty of felony.

It is generally supposed that the Supreme Court of the United States will decide that a slaveowner has the right to hold his slaves temporarily in the free States.

We do not believe that the Federal authorities will be resisted by the authorities of this State under any circumstances. The Federal Govern-

ment will be sustained by the people here as long as the love of the Union between the free and slave States prevails, and no attempt has yet been made by the influential organs of public opinion to convert the people from their superstitious reverence for that unholy connexion.

The *New York Herald* says:

"In these projected measures of State legislation the party concerned simply propose not only to set the lawful decision and the so-called extraneous opinions of the Supreme Court at defiance, but the obligations of the Constitution itself. The very essence of the Constitution is that spirit of good faith, good neighborhood and fraternal reciprocity among the several States which pervades every line of it. But when New York shall enact that a citizen of Virginia, or South Carolina coming within our borders, and bringing a slave with him, will do it at the hazard of losing his servant, and of being himself sent off for not less than two nor more than ten years to the State Prison, our State Legislature takes upon itself, the lawless and despotic terrorism of the border-ruffians of Kansas—the terrorism of sectional negrophobia, regardless of good faith, justice, law, order or decency. It repudiates the Constitution, disavows the principle of loyalty to the supreme law, and substitutes the revolutionary policy of a factious and fanatical resistance."

The *Herald* speaks the sentiments of the majority of the active and influential politicians even of the free States. The connection with the South is fatal to the cause of liberty. The public mind is debauched by the men who occupy the most elevated stations, and, unfortunately, it is never difficult to implant ignoble sentiments in the breasts of the people, whenever the effort is made by those who are in authority.

The elections which have taken place since the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case, show considerable gains to the pro-slavery party in the free States. The proposition that negroes and mulattoes, and all the descendants of blacks and whites to the latest generation, are outcasts of society, is popular; and the vile and ignorant multitude, in their admiration of this part of the decision, overlook or disregard the fact that the Territories are thrown open to slavery. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the demoralizing effects of the connection between the free and slave States, resulting as that does in the country being governed by the slaveowners.

UTAH.

The Mormons. The Power of the Federal Government.

Mr. W. W. Drummond, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, has resigned his office, and stated his reasons for so doing in a letter to the United States Attorney General. He asserts that there is a conspiracy amongst the Mormons to take the lives and property of persons who may question the authority of the Mormon Church, that the records of the Supreme Court of the Territory have been destroyed by the order of the Church, and that Brigham Young, the governor of the Territory, has pardoned atrocious criminals. Mr. Drummond also states that his predecessor had been poisoned, and that various persons who had been supposed to have been killed by the Indians had in fact been murdered by the Mormons.

We suspect that these statements could be refuted by the Mormons. We have no doubt, however, that whether they are true or false, the aim of the general Government will be stretched out to Utah, and the people there made subject to the laws of the United States. These laws will uproot and destroy the system of polygamy which is still practised amongst some few of the Mormon leaders. Brigham Young will be suspended. There will be no serious resistance on the part of the Mormons to the authority of the federal Government, for every body in Utah knows full well how overwhelming is the force that can be poured into the Territory. Those who imagine that the federal Government is weak are very much mistaken, it is

strong, very strong, and is known to be so. No opposition to it can be raised in any part of the United States.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

By the last advices from England we learn that the borough elections were over, and that the county elections were progressing. The friends and supporters of Lord Palmerston assert that he will be sustained by a good working majority, but this is desired by the opposition. Several of Lord Palmerston's supporters have lost their seats. Admiral Berkely, a Lord of the Admiralty, has been rejected by the electors of Gloucester, and Mr. Frederick Peel has been defeated at Bury. Lord John Russell, Gladstone and Roebuck, have been re-elected. In Manchester, the Tories, having no candidates of their own, revenged themselves for their defeat in 1852 by voting for the opponents of Bright and Gibson, and those gentlemen were consequently beaten by large majorities.

Lord John Russell has intimated that the next House of Commons will contain a larger number of earnest liberals than the last. Upon this the *London Star* observes, that if Lord John's estimate on this point be correct we may be very certain that the fate of Lord Palmerston's government is sealed.

Mr. Cobden was defeated at Huddersfield by a majority of 246, and Sir J. Walmesley has lost his seat for Leicester. As to the elections in the metropolis, most of the old members were returned; but Mr. Wilkinson, who supported Ministers on the China question, was defeated, as well as Mr. Pellatt, who opposed them.

According to some calculations, the opponents of the present Ministry have lost nineteen seats, but others make out the loss to be only five.

The Tories do not appear to have made a distinct issue on the China question, nor could they be expected to do so, seeing that the House of Lords, including a large majority of the Bishops, sustained the Government on that question. It must not be assumed that all the Whigs and Radicals are supporters of Lord Palmerston.

KANSAS.

The Electoral System, there. Emigration.

The free-state party in Kansas have resolved to take no part in the coming election in that Territory. The *New York Times* rebukes them for this resolution, and argues, as follows, that it is bad policy:

"But, it is said, they are doomed to be cheated; the poll-books, the polls, the laws and all the machinery of the election, are in the hands of their opponents, and they have no chance of fair play or of success. *This is true*; and it is equally true of the position of the Republican party in this city; yet no one ever urged it as a reason why the members of that party in this city should not go to the polls and vote."

We differ from the *Times* on this question, and hold that the anti-slavery men in Kansas are pursuing the right course, as it is certain that they would not, by voting, be able to elect anti-slavery men. Their position is, that the present Legislature of Kansas is a usurpation, and that the laws enacted by that body should be disregarded. It is true that the "bogus" Legislature is recognised by the General Government and by Congress, and it would be idle for the enemies of slavery in Kansas to offer any active opposition to its enactments. But we cannot see what they are to gain by abandoning the ground heretofore taken by them, and recognising the legality of that usurping body, since it is clear that they have no chance of fair play or success."

We cannot help thinking that our Republican cotemporaries have been wrong in advising emigrants to go to Kansas. We have no doubt that most of them would have done better if they had gone elsewhere. The statements put forth by interested parties in favor of emigration to Kansas, should be taken with many grains of allowance. The *New York Times* makes the following remarks

respecting the letters written from Kansas for publication in the Eastern press :

"Whenever a man or a company invests largely in any part of the Territory, it becomes his interest to induce emigration thither from the North and East; and the most feasible means of forwarding this object is by sounding the praises of that particular locality through the Eastern press. Under the innocent and apparently disinterested form of correspondence, therefore, very many of the leading journals of this section of the country, are filled with the most extravagant accounts of the rapid growth, the great promise, the favorable position, &c., &c., of particular sections and towns in the Territory. These statements may, in the main, be quite true, but there are so many inducements to exaggeration and misrepresentation in connection with them, that they should not be acted on hastily or without due inquiry in quarters less open to suspicion."

The War with China. Policy of the United States Government.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of 8th instant has an article on the Chinese question, from which we quote the following passages, showing that we are right in our position that the slaveowners intend to build up a mighty empire on this continent. This empire will be the ally of the despotic powers of Europe, and in conjunction with them will destroy the last vestige of liberty in the Old World :

"It is stated that Lord Napier, her Majesty's minister at Washington, has urged upon the President the propriety of despatching a commissioner to China, for the purpose, if an opportunity offers, of co-operating with the representatives of England and France, in such an adjustment of the existing difficulties between the government of Great Britain and the Celestial Empire, as will inure to the advantage of all parties concerned in the obtainment and guarantee of a more unrestricted intercourse in commerce, between China and the rest of the world. It is intimated, too, that in the event of this moral intervention on the part of the United States, as an arbitrator and co-adjutor in the cause of civilization, France and England would be little inclined, for the future, to intermeddle in American affairs, and would offer no obstacle to the extension of our institutions over any and every portion of this continent.

"If it be true that such is the gist and drift of Lord Napier's proposition, it becomes a question of most momentous interest to the administration, and to the country.

"If the moral influence of our government, exercised through the agency of an especial minister to China, would tend to promote peace, and secure to us, in common with France and England, and all other nations engaged in extensive commerce, an unrestrained intercourse with that looked-up empire of the East, we can see no good ground of objection to a compliance with Lord Napier's petition.

"If, also, on the other hand, it is true, that France and England, for the sake of the moral influence of the United States in their favor, in the termination of the war, are willing to concede to us an undisputed empire over the entire territory of this continent, when the maturity of advancing events shall justify and demand it, there is an additional reason for our acceptance of the overture.

"The day may not be distant when Cuba, struggling to burst the bonds of Spanish thralldom—not unlike the sweet, subdued Circassian slave, in the embrace of liberty and but now pined with one hand to her clanking manacles, and with the other to her beautiful domain, and appeal to us to recognize and protect her flag of independence, when Central America, faint and feeble from intestine strife, may ask to be admitted into our sacred band of States; and Mexico, at the mercy of marauders, revolutionists, friends and traitors, trampling among the ruins of her republic, may implore the protection, and offer her all for the guidance and guarantismanship of our Government. That these things will transpire—that the United States must eventually incorporate and absorb every part and parcel of the immense empire to which we have alluded, is already fore-shadowed by the incipency of events. England and France are the only powers capable of impeding our progress in the extension of our territory, and expansion of the rights of our institutions, over nations yet now belonging to our Government."

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Ignorance of the American Press in reference to British Affairs.

An American satirist makes a respectable English lady ask, "whether the Americans were all black, and if they spoke English?" There is just truth enough in this witticism to give it point. Two or three stray paragraphs from New York papers now before me, show that there is an excellent reciprocity in this reverse of knowledge; only, as is fitting, the public instructors of the great Atlantic city go far ahead of the old English lady! One New York paper illustrates the indifference and inhumanity of the British to the sufferings of the poor, by citing the damning fact, that the mere trifle of £162,451 a year is appropriated to their relief! The figures are marvellously exact and particular, even to the odd pound. Here, in England, we thought that, in round numbers, thirty millions of dollars were so collected; that is to say, a sum equal to a tenth of the entire rental of England and Wales. Certainly the Collectors get it; and then add Relieving Officers, Medical Officers, Boards of Guardians, large poor-house, and the like; and eke published accounts. Can it be, nevertheless, that the money goes to carry presidential elections in the United States? There may be something in this, and the British poor not get at the millions; for another New York paper, the *Express*, knows "the census tables show that in Great Britain 26,677 persons were starved to death during the last year." The *Express* does not add, as it ought, that, acting upon the suggestion of Dean Swift, the remains of these victims were made into soup for the survivors. This is quite as true, and completes the census-story. In sober sadness, what can this New York paper mean by promulgating such a huge falsehood as this? There is no such "census," there is no such fact or shadow of such a fact. A death from starvation would be followed by coroner's inquest, crinoline of relieving officer and guardians. The whole community astir, and England ring with the fact from side to side. The whole number of persons receiving parish relief, at home and in the 623 poor-law union houses, on the first of January last, was 848,480; of those 189,130 were able-bodied persons, 50,862 were widows. The return shows a decrease of 33,225 compared with last year.

Another learned pundit of the American press sets forth British ignorance, and the consecration of it, by pointing to £876,500, not knowing that this parliamentary grant—which many good and enlightened men, and advocates of education, think all too much—does not express a tithe of the educational apparatus of England.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The United States Minister to London.

The New York *Tribune* of April 13, thus discourses on the report that Mr. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, is the next American minister in London:

"We have been wretchedly unfortunate in our foreign ministers. We have had ignoramus and dunces, backbiters and intriguers; but of those who in the early days of the Republic represented a shadow there have been but few fit successors. We did not think, after Hammett and Soule and Cassin Dodge that the appointment of any man to a foreign embassy could, by any possibility, intensify our ignominy. But to send such a man as Douglas to St. James as the American minister would be to crowd into a single act all the blundering and folly and wrong of the past. We do not care how soon he may leave the country, but we do beseech the powers that be, in the name of decency not to depute him to any reputable court. If he must go, let him go to cultivate friendly relations with King Bomba, or to take new lessons in tyranny of the hangman of Hungarian patriots, or to strike hands with the butcher of Paris. But, perhaps, it is idle to treat this pitiful little puff with any thing like seriousness. We doubt whether it will be very pleasant even to the coarse palate of Mr. Douglas. London is the last place which he would wish officially to visit. There would be no limit to the contumely and contempt, to the snarl and sneer, civil and uncivil, to which he would be subjected. The man to whom the people of Kansas owe miseries and outrages which equalled us of those of Hungary, might by his presence recall to the English mind the ardent reception given to Haynau at Barclay & Perkins's brewery."

British Factories.

By a parliamentary return just issued, it appears that the total number of cotton, woolen, worsted, flax, and silk factories subject to the Factories Act in the United Kingdom is 5,117. Of children under 13 years attending school, there are employed 24,597 boys, and 21,534 girls; 70,247 males between 13 and 18 years of age, and 383,378 females above 13 years of age are employed. The number of males above 18 amounts to 176,400. The total numbers employed in the factories of the United Kingdom are—males, 273,137; females, 409,360; in all, 682,497.

The English Navy. Treatment of the Sailors.

Never was there an apology more satisfactory than the apology Sir C. Wood makes for not having reduced the number of men and boys for the navy below 33,000, namely, that the men entered for ten years like the service so well that they hold the country to its bargain of employment for the stipulated term.

"A large proportion of men in our navy consists of continuous service men; and, although we have paid off every ship which has served her time, the number of men is still higher than I had wished it to be. Only the other day the *Danvers* was paid off, and every man on board was a continuous service man, and, although the whole ship's company was paid off, not a man left the service. More than that, the old seamen, when their ships are paid off, before taking the leave to which they are entitled, enter their names upon the books of the flagship, and still continue in the service. Considering that these are all old men-of-war's men, I think that the house will agree that we did right in not turning them adrift when they desired still to remain in their country's service.—*London Examiner, March 14.*

Ireland. The Assizes.

Society in Ireland presents a satisfactory appearance when regarded in the reports of the assizes which are just now being held in the several circuits. In many places there are few offenders for trial whose cases could not be disposed of at quarter sessions; and were it not that the fiscal business of the counties demands serious attention from the grand juries, that time-honored institution would almost seem to be no longer required. A couple of days allowed for each county forms an agreeable contrast with the time when agrarian disturbances filled our prisons, stained the calendars, and rendered weeks at assizes, besides special commissions, necessary to get through the lengthened catalogue of crime. Considering that eight months have elapsed since last assizes, the scanty reports of crown business transacted throughout the country, fully warrant the conclusion that Ireland enjoys a tranquillity not inferior to that of any nation in the world. It is much to be desired that this should continue; and from the abundance of employment at remunerative wages, even during the winter months, and the absence of any excitement from political or other causes, there is every likelihood that this state of things will be permanent.—*Lancaster (Ireland) Express, March 14.*

British Screw-Steamers and American Packets.

The British screw-steamers are playing the mischief with the owners of the Liverpool and London packets here. The propellers take passengers and freight cheaper than the sailing vessels can afford to; and while the average passage of the latter is from thirty to forty days, the "screws" come and go frequently in less than half the time. These disadvantages weigh heavily against the packets, some of the finest of which are lying at the docks here and Liverpool, with comparatively little or nothing to do.—*Corr. of Phil. Ledger, April 11.*

Reform in Law-making.

"In the last session of Parliament a select committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord Palmerston, to consider so much of the second report of the Statute Law Commissioners as relates to the proposition therein made for the adoption of means to improve the manner and language of current legislation. The purport of this proposition, as the noble Viscount stated, was to appoint an officer whose special function should be to prepare bills for Parliament, and to watch over them while passing through the Legislature, so as to secure the final enactment of well-expressed, consistent and workable laws."

We are sadly in want of a similar reform in this country. The Acts passed by Congress and by the different State legislatures, are drawn carelessly and are full of inconsistencies and absurdities.

Post Office Mismanagement.

Having in many instances received less than one fourth of our exchanges, we have written to our cotemporaries to ascertain the cause of the failure, and we learn that the fault lies with the Post-office.

The editor of the *Freie Presse* of Indiana makes the following remarks:

"Our paper is regularly mailed to you, but as you tell us that it sometimes does not arrive at all, and at other times very much behind time, we are not astonished any longer that your paper has arrived sometimes a whole week too late.

"We have given up all complaint, for it is of no avail. A Republic, with a man at its head that gave his vote in favor of the suppression of abolition documents by Southern postmasters—such a man and such a Republic cannot be expected to treat the friends of freedom with justice. We have learned to be, if not content, yet composed, and are not inclined to afford, by our complaint, the servants of the slave oligarchy a new amusement."

An Ominous Beginning.

We put no faith in omens, but we regret the accident to the machinery of the *Niagara*, yesterday, the more, as it happened just as she was starting on her trial-trip, after being commissioned to assist in laying the cable of the Atlantic telegraph. It is a bad sign, too, for the ship; for the breaking of the cylinder head, which caused her detention, appears to have been caused by the miserable quality of the iron of which it was composed. There was no unusual pressure upon it, and it broke from no other cause than the wretched quality of the material. If one such a piece of iron found its way into the machinery of this noble vessel, there may be others, and it would be hardly proper for her to be employed in such an important service as that of laying the telegraph cable until her machinery had been thoroughly tested.—*N. Y. Times*, April 11.

News got up to be Read but Not to be Believed.

The *Herald's* authority for its reports of private conversation must be spirits. How else can it tell what General Cass and Lord Napier say when closeted alone? It tells us their conversation with as much precision as if it was taken down in short hand, and then the next day informs that Cass and Napier are terribly chagrined and mortified at the publication of their private conversation? Every sensible reader knows, of course, that all this stuff is made up in the *Herald's* office; but then there are thousands who never stop to think and ask themselves how the *Herald* reporter can know what Mr. Cass thinks, or what Lord Napier thinks, or he can hear private conversation that takes place in Mr. Cass' office. The *Herald* frequently publishes the discussions in Cabinet meetings, and a large portion of its superficial readers, no doubt, believe them without ever for once thinking that if they were true, the *Herald* could by no possible means know anything about them.

When the *Herald* was first issued, some time in 1835, it published what it pretended took place between two persons in a private room, and of a nature that the parties themselves would be the last in the world to disclose. One of Bennett's friends, who occupied the same office with him, and supposed that he was endeavoring to build up a respectable and reliable newspaper, called his attention to the article at once and said:

"Bennett, how came you to let such a thing as that get into your paper?"

"That why, what is the matter with that?" asked Bennett.

"Matter!" said the friend, "why, it is not true, it can't be true, and if it were, you could not know it, anybody can see that it is a lie, no one will believe it."

"I don't care a damn whether it is true or not," was the old Scotchman's reply. "I want a paper to be read, not to be believed."

The friend was a man of the "golden rule," and accustomed to believe what he read. He was shocked at Bennett's shameless dishonesty," as he termed it,

that he would never after have anything to do with him. If the readers of the *Herald* will, when reading its Washington news, bear in mind Bennett's declaration that he "prints a paper to be read and not to be believed," they will be enabled to account for a great deal of its mysterious and singular reports of private conversations that never took place.—*Day Book*.

SPECIMEN OF AMERICAN DIGNITARIES.

Correspondence between General Scott and the Secretary at War. Elegant Extracts.

General Scott, on page 159, gives a word-thrust as follows, in a letter dated New York, July 31, 1855:

"It would be easy to show that the whole letter in which you charge me with exhibiting a 'peevish temper' is as flippant in its statements and logic as in that of accusation. Certainly, as Secretary of War, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion that from the first you had considered it your special mission, by repeated aggressions on my rights and feelings, to goad me into some perilous attitude of official opposition. To prove my long forbearance—for at my time of life all angry discussions are painful—I will now proceed to enumerate some of the provocations alluded to, without dilating, in this place on your partisan hostility to the brevet of Lieutenant-General and to the compensation that Congress intended to attach thereto."

And in the same letter:

"Notwithstanding the representations of your beneficiaries and sycophants, military and civil, with or without your approbation, that you stand so entrenched in the favor of the President that any appeal against your caprice or injustice would be sure to lead to an aggravation of the injury—not believing them, I ask that this letter may be laid before the President."

Next the Fahrenheit rises thus—*loquitur* General Scott, in his letter of July 31, 1855, to the Secretary:

"He [the Secretary] it seems, wishes to make their slips the rule of his practice; and, forgetting that delegated authority cannot be delegated by the delegate, he has capped the climax by usurpation and absurdity in causing the Adjutant-General habitually to issue commands to the whole army (without the slightest allusion to the President) 'by order of the Secretary of War.' There is but one step more in the downhill career: let some Sergeant-Major, under his signature, filuminate written mandates to a regiment in the name of its Adjutant!"

Furthermore, the General sends to the Secretary, from the Army headquarters in Gotham, the following, dated August 6, 1855:

"Sir: I have received a note from you, dated the 2d instant, which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial. I shall not comply with that singular fancy, as you can have no legitimate claim to address me except as Secretary of War. Accordingly, I shall treat your communications, whether designated as private and scurrilous, or public missives of arrogance and superciliousness, as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost; and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors."

And under date of September 7, 1855, the Secretary says the General thus:

"Not that I to be at all deterred from a full exposure of the grossness of your charges, by the threats and make of rendering my part in this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by my successors. That is the merest bravado in one who himself affords the most memorable example on the records of this Department of a vain controversialist defeated, and a false accuser exposed."

"I have no remark to make on the character of this transaction, except that I believe it to be without precedent in the history of our Government. The payment was entirely illegal, and, in my opinion, the money must be refunded. Although the two sums above mentioned made up a three and one-half per cent. in your disbursement which was all you had ever yet claimed, nevertheless, before presenting the account to me, you amended it by enlarging the charge of commission to five per cent., and thus showing a balance due you on that account of \$3,399 11. As the provisions of law extended only to authorize payment to be made out of moneys already in your hands, and not to make any draft upon

the Treasury, you endeavor to put the claim in this position, by giving to Captain Clark, Quartermaster in the army, who held in his hands money drawn from military contributions, a receipt for that sum, with the understanding, however, that he should not pay you the money unless the claim should be allowed. This proceeding being brought to my notice, I communicated to that officer and the Quartermaster-General my disapproval of the transaction.

"I fear, however, that this decision has shifted the charge of your trips to Washington on Asylum business from the public treasury to fall on a class less able to bear it, as I understand that you now draw mileage at the high rate above mentioned from the funds set apart for the support of old and crippled soldiers, the accounts of which fund do not come before this Department."

"The instructions of April 11, 1838, under which you conducted the removal of the Cherokees, were from the President direct. You are particular in stating that they were drawn by yourself—the Secretary of War being sick. I do not see why you mention this: but since the authorship is thus disclosed, it explains the occurrence in those instructions of a clause which became the basis of a claim for compensation—a claim which, though twice rejected by the Administration which gave the instructions, you procured to be allowed and paid by an acting Secretary during the succeeding Administration. Your brother officers, who did not enjoy the advantage of drawing their own instructions, had to be content with their bare pay; but even if the pen had been put into their hands, as it was into yours, it is due to them to say that I do not believe they would have made themselves a penny the richer by it."

"The combat deepens—on, ye brave!" And so we go until General Scott deals from the Headquarters, on September 29, 1855, the following to the Secretary of War:

"Sir: With all the records of the army and every compulsory assistance at hand, you have, by a toil of more than five weeks, on what, to your nature, must have been a 'labor of love,' poured out upon me, in twenty-seven compacted foolscap pages, the full measure of your spleen and vengeance. The book (or letter) bears date the 7th inst. Its precursor (of August 2d) prompt, and, although short, was abundantly racy—that is, savage and scurrilous. But the slowly-concocted venom now vented is, no doubt, fondly relied upon to kill at once. The felonious intent is clear enough. Nevertheless, you may be forced to borrow the exclamation:

"And 'tis not done: the attempt, and not the deed, confounds us."

"You evidently write for the public. Hence the multiplicity of insinuations and charges, enveloped, without proofs, in clouds of words; and hence, also, the chicanery in statement and argument—all managed with such consummate art as to confuse and deceive any but an attentive reader. Skimming the ponderous volume rapidly, I shall now proceed to point out some of those tricks of controversy on which you so justly pride yourself."

This letter closes thus:

"As to your boasted 'charity and forbearance' toward me, the instances—each an outrage—have, necessarily, been so exposed and chastised in these pages, that I hope soon to be able to pray with sincerity for all 'enemies, persecutors and slanderers,' without a single exception."

On December 20, 1855, the Secretary of War sends the following compliment of the season to the Lieutenant-General:

"But even this exhibition of grasping avarice is not the worst feature in the case. The money saved at the hospital by Dr. Satterlee, the confiscated debt collected by Lieutenant Lay, the money captured at Cerro Gordo, the license money collected in the City of Mexico by General Smith—all these items you carried into your own account, and charged commission upon them; thus depriving those officers of their claim to the commission, which, if allowed to any one, was due to those who actually collected the money.

"You were not, indeed, entirely deaf to the claims of your brother officers, but you acknowledged them only to an extent sufficient to deprive you of all shadow of excuse for not discharging them in full. With ostentatious generosity you placed in the hands of a committee

of distinguished officers the sum of \$2,000, to be distributed among the families of the officers who had fallen in the recent battles, while you, without the intervention of a committee, put more than thrice that sum into your own pocket. Two thousand dollars to all the widows and orphans, who had lost at once husband, father, protector and estate, and \$6,400 to yourself!

"Not content with the spoil which you had thus gathered, after your return to Washington you claimed, in the convenient shape of a balance due you, an additional sum of \$1,400.

"Your commendation, so far as it applies to myself, has the extrinsic value attached to rarity: and as it can probably never be reproduced, pity 'tis that it should lose so much of its importance by the juxtaposition in which it is found with your application for more percentage. You did well to omit from your quotations of familiar scraps of plays one which hints that 'thrift may follow fawning': it might have suggested to the uninformed that praise thus bestowed upon the Chief Magistrate and a member of his Cabinet might be a part of those undefined 'representations of beneficiaries and sycophants.'

The Lieutenant-General lets out as follows:

"NEW YORK, January 31, 1856.

"I hastily glanced at your December letter, and flung it aside in disgust. But reflecting, within a day or two, that you might suddenly throw upon the public the whole or selected parts of this correspondence, including your last batch of inuendoes and personalities, (mostly repetitions,) which, if unanswered, might seem to be admitted, I have determined to stigmatize such of them as are new or present an aspect of novelty.

"It is in the face of facts like these that you trail heavily through pages a homily on the duties of a General-in-Chief, mixed, as is your wont, with sardonic jeers and gibes about 'grasping avarice,' and so forth! Such language may catch 'the ears of the groundlings' whom you affect, but will be spurned by all honorable men. And, if you are a true leveler, why not bring the fierce principle a little nearer home? In and about the War Office there are nine gallant chiefs of military bureaus, and some dozen gallant assistants, who receive respectively from a half down to less than a fifth of your salary. These are the very officers whom you recently contrasted with me, much to my disparagement, and who certainly are your superiors in capacity, knowledge, work and character. Why not cast your pay into *hotehopot* with the pay of those assistants?"

To this—the final "decisive charge" having commenced—the Secretary at War writes on February 29, 1856:

"Another instance of your capacity in the same breath to beg for sympathy and utter slander, is your accusation that I have endeavored 'to provoke a duel with an old soldier, known to be so lame in both arms as to write with difficulty and pain.' Those ignorant of the fact that the great disability of which you complain was the result of a fall upon the pavement in New York, would naturally infer, from the introduction of the phrase 'old soldier,' that you were by wounds received in battle disqualified for self-defence, and every generous heart that believed your assertion would visit with indignation the unmanly attempt to involve a wounded veteran in personal combat. But no such purpose was entertained. You had given notice to the world that you would not act upon the sentiment which makes a gentleman responsible to any one whom he assails, when, in the vigor of manhood, you pleaded a 'sense of religion' and 'patriotic scruples,' as reasons for not answering to the personal defiance of an aggrieved officer, your superior in military rank, and infinitely above you in every other respect—and it was not to be supposed that you would at this time take different ground. But no disability, no age, no plea of conscientious scruples, can be admitted to shield the murderer from rebuke; and when you gratuitously imputed to me motives injurious and offensive to me as a man, I addressed to you an unofficial note, and fixed on you the brand of falsehood, which you vainly endeavored to wash away with your untiring flood of abusive epithets. The only new charge you make, so specific as to be met by facts, is, that I forced General Hitchcock from the service. This is among the most extraordinary of your many surprising fictions.

"An officer who commenced his career by withholding

the money placed in his hands for the pay of his men; who being invited to draft, for the President's signature, instructions for the performance of an important duty, drafted, by an undetected provision therein, several thousand dollars into his own pocket; who, at the head of a victorious army, levied a contribution upon a captured city in lieu of pillage, and to himself alone, of all its gallant leaders, awarded any portion of the money; who availed himself of a temporary appointment to an office of trust to pay himself a suspended and groundless claim—should not have cast the first stone even at a culprit; but if such a one assails the unsullied character either of veteran officers, or those newly appointed to the military service, his audacity requires the chastisement of exposure.

"But it is useless to pursue the subject. The simple facts are, that by personal solicitation, of a kind which would deprive such a compliment of all value to a man worthy to receive it, you procured the passage of a resolution intended, as the debates cited show, to confer a military honor for service rendered, but, couched beneath the form of a compliment, was a certain force of technical words, which has been decided, as you are well aware, against my opinion, to entitle you to certain allowance of money. Your object is accomplished, and no exposure of the means by which it was attained will diminish your mercenary enjoyment."

"I have but one more reference to make to the past. You say you know the courtesies you acknowledged to have received from me when settling your accounts were commanded by the President. This is false: but if true, it would only set your insincerity in a stronger light, and prove beyond doubt the emptiness of the expressions employed by you on that occasion. A sincere manifestation of good-will from any source should be sacred; but I understood your character too well to believe that those which I throw back to you in contentment were felt even at the moment when they were offered. You have charged me with having committed aggressions upon you long before the acknowledgment in question was written, and if there be any truth in the charges, the injury could not have then been forgotten. There is no question in my mind that you wrote the acknowledgment in the hope of procuring the allowance of more percentage; and I know of no prostitution of feeling baser than that which would offer up a just resentment, or one believed to be just, for pecuniary gain.

"Your petulance, characteristic egotism, and recklessness of accusation, have imposed on me the task of unveiling some of your deformities. To do this, I have been compelled to draw from some portions of your history not written by yourself, and if I have succeeded in making you see yourself as others see you, it may prove a useful service to my successors in relieving them from the annoyances to which I and my predecessors have been exposed in their official connection with you.

"I now leave the subject in your hands. You have declared your purpose to make my part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by my successors. What application you will make of your share in it you have not informed me. It is to be assigned to commend your example to your successors. I trust the means you have chosen will not be an instance to the end; as it is sincerely to be hoped that those who follow you in the honorable profession in which you have been eminent, notwithstanding your name has been clouded by grovelling vices, will select for their imitation some other model than one whose military career has been marked by querulousness, insubordination, greed of lucre, and want of truth."

The cannon of the War Department next roars on March 1, 1856:

"Yours is a mass of reckless accusations, and mine the presentation of evidence, both to prove my statements and to disprove your falsehoods.

"You plead to your suppression of truth in that report, in not mentioning that you knew General Hitchcock was in St. Louis, while you wrote in such terms as implied that you believed he was on his way to his post; but you are silent as to your suggestion of falsehood, in stating that belief to have been the cause of your failure to revoke the leave, when, in fact, no such belief could have been entertained by you."

"By omitting all these official characteristics, you fraudulently attempt to give the net a personal aspect, which it did not possess.

"This is very much such a transaction as that which recently occurred, when, having omitted to insert certain necessary provisions in a contract for the transportation of troops made under your direction, and this Department having, by timely instructions, supplied the omission, you had the omitted provision added to the contract in a postscript without date, and after seeing what the Department had done, then complained that the Department had seen fit to do what you had already done.

"The circumstantiality of your statement as to the fund being retained to make payments for services, &c., in which there is not a word of truth, would at once indicate to those acquainted with your peculiar style that it is one of your fictions. When you state facts you are more sparing of details.

"Having gratuitously uttered offensive imputations, which were repelled in an unofficial note, you insisted upon treating it as an official communication, and you now boast of your dexterity in avoiding official responsibility by guarding your slanders with saving clauses which exempt them from the operation of the articles of war. You thus reduce yourself strictly to the level of a common scold; and if the world held you as cheap as you would make yourself, your accusations would need no refutation.

"This is not the first time you have attempted to invest me with the traits of your own character, and to impute to me the offences committed by yourself. The burden is on few men beside yourself would be able to bear; and policy might have prevented you from provoking me to expose the instances in which you have robbed officers of the reputation due to their meritorious and gallant service, that you might appropriate it to yourself; the occasions on which you have selfishly or malignantly failed in the obligations of an American to sustain his countrymen in the presence of an enemy; the slanders you have circulated against your brother officers; and your mean attempts to gratify your prejudice by depriving officers under your orders of their appropriate command. Even in your last letter you avow your base dereliction of duty in allowing your junior brother officers, while serving under your command, to be outraged, as you represent, without appealing in their behalf to the President, though you say the case had only to be known to him to be redressed."

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

Censorship of the Press, even in the Free States.

If we should enumerate all the acts of meanness and atrocity which have been committed by Democratic postmasters against us and our paper, our statements would hardly appear credible. It is nevertheless true that the Post-office at Washington, Tazewell county, State of Illinois, has sold every week thirty copies of the *Republican*, during a period of three months, to be used as wrapping paper in the stores. That the post-office at Henry, instead of delivering our journal to its addresses, returned the same to us, labelled "To the Dutch Black Republican Office;" that the postmaster at Kikapoo vetoed the *Republican*, &c., &c. Yesterday we received an excommunication from the post-office at Havana, Mason county, Illinois, which returned the papers addressed to our regular subscribers with these words:

"Step that damned thing.

"Havana Post-office."

All that is wanting in this official dispatch is the amendment: "you damned Dutchman," which has doubtless been left out by mistake. This is the same post office which kept back our papers during the whole of the late Presidential campaign, and delivered them only after the election was over. — *Illinois Republican*.

The Union.

[From the Atlas, Milwaukee, edited by B. Doushcke.]

The North American Union is an artificial and only apparent unity between two conflicting elements, a compromise of clashing interests, an attempt to gain an external appearance of unity in spite of the antagonism of principles—a band between two parties in reality separated. The Union is praised as the result of the statesmanship and wisdom of the last century, and the perpetuity of this highly lauded unity is fervently desired; but as yet the question has not been discussed,

whether it is possible to preserve a union between two diametrically opposed principles.

The South has ruled monarchically, and the North has obeyed. The relation between the South and the North has been the same as that which exists between a king and his subjects, and a free union, with equal rights has been out of the question.

But the principal point now is, Can a Union, containing such diverse elements, continue to exist? Can fire and water, darkness and light, love and enmity, freedom and slavery, remain permanently united? Can freedom be allied to despotism, without self-degradation and self-destruction.

A hawk will not seek the friendship of the hawk, nor a lamb the protection of the wolf; nor ought freedom to be allied to slavery.

Emigration to Missouri.

A German paper published at Toledo states that "Far West" (as Frederick Münch, the well-known pioneer of freedom in Missouri, is sometimes called,) has published in the Davenport *Demokrat* an appeal to the Germans in this country who are about to seek homes in the West, in which he counsels them to emigrate to Missouri, particularly to the northern counties. Here, says he, are large tracts of fertile and healthy land to be had for half or a third of the price which must be paid for lands in Iowa or Wisconsin. The climate is very much milder than in Minnesota. The slaveholders are moving off wherever the Germans penetrate, and there are now altogether but about twenty thousand slaveholders in the State, who can be gradually bought out, in order to migrate southward. Thus, adds the print from which we quote, the Germans could speedily earn the praise of freeing a region highly favored by nature, but unprosperous through slavery, from that great calamity."

We hope that the Germans will not emigrate to Missouri, for we are quite assured that there is no chance of making it a free State. Our reasons for this opinion have already been given at length.

Illinois.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* has asserted that "three-fourths of the twenty-eight or thirty millions of people in this country (United States) are industrious, sober, and enterprising agriculturists." We refuted that fallacy in the *EUROPEAN* of February 28th. The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* now says that at least one-half of the laborers in the cities (of Illinois) are owners each of a lot or a small piece of land. We do not believe that one in ten is such owner.

Laws against Infidels.

We have frequently expressed our disapproval of all laws against unbelievers anywhere, but the *New Hamburger Neutrale*, (Canada West,) in translating one of our articles on that subject, has committed a grave error; for it makes us say,

"As to the form of the oath, we do not see how that can make much difference, when the infidel is *very properly* excluded altogether."

Now the words "very properly" do not occur in our article. (see *EUROPEAN*, p. 241.) and we hope the *Neutrale* will correct its mistake.

NEW YORK CITY.

Character of the Government of New York City. The Police a Political Engine.

According to the leading papers of this city, the police and the authorities sacrifice the public good for their own private ends, and the advancement of the interests of the political party to which they are attached. Thus, the *New York Times* of April 11, says:

"Very many among our citizens have had serious doubts as to the justice and policy of the new law concerning our Metropolitan Police. It has seemed to them eminently proper that the department should be under the exclusive control of officers chosen by our own citizens, and that the Mayor, being the chief executive officer of the city, and responsible for its peace and good order, should have very full authority over this important and responsible branch of the public service.

"The recent action of Mayor Wood seems likely to remove most of these scruples. After holding open

until the very last moment places in the department which have been vacant for months, the Mayor, just at the moment when the New Police Bill is likely to go into operation, fills them all—and that in such a way as must create distrust and alarm in the mind of every citizen not absolutely reckless of the public good. He has made Police Captains in more than one instance of the most notorious brawlers and ruffians in the whole city. It is from the keepers of the lowest grog-shops—from men foremost in street brawls and election riots—that he has made deliberate selection of the officers to whom is intrusted the custody of the lives and property—the peace and good order—the justice and the quiet of this great city. One of these men keeps a drinking-house which has been noted for years as the headquarters of all the rowdism, all the fighting, and all the brutality of his Ward—in which repeated cases of stabbing have occurred, and the proprietor of which has distinguished himself, in one fight, by biting off the nose of his opponent! This is the man whom Mayor Wood selects as the guardian of the interests and honor of the city. And many of his other appointments are of the same general character.

"Mayor Wood seems to have thrown overboard every thought of regard for the public good—every consideration of his own character—every appearance even of respect for his oath of office, is a desperate attempt to bolster up his political fortunes and compel every officer of the city Government to become, not simply his confederate but his supple tool, in the accomplishment of this object."

These are the fruits of the electoral system prevailing in this city. A few bad men get up the nominations, at the primary assemblies, and when the election comes, the *bona fide* electors are swamped by fictitious votes.

High Price of Meat.

The advanced price of beef cattle at Bull's Head last week was maintained yesterday; few, if any bullocks suitable for first-class butchers' stalls were sold at prices below an equivalent of twelve cents a pound for the meat in the quarters; and we see no good reason to flatter beef-eaters that they have any prospect of seeing this kind of food cheaper again very soon. Is it not, therefore, time for all who eat meat to begin to inquire what they are to use as a substitute? as it is quite certain that a very large number of people in this city cannot afford that sort of food at the prices that have prevailed for the past year, and will prevail for the year to come. Who will teach the people how to believe that they can live and have strength to labor without eating so much expensive meat?—*N. Y. Tribune, April 16.*

Fugitive Slaves in Mexico. Extradition of Criminals.

The second article of the new Mexican constitution declares that

"All are born free in the republic; and that slaves touching the national territory receive their freedom by that act, and have a right to the protection of the laws. Another article—the 15th—prohibits the celebration of treaties for the extradition of political criminals, or of those delinquents of the common order who have held, in the country where the crime was committed, the condition of slaves."

In our opinion the Mexicans would do well to avoid making any extradition treaties at all. We have in a recent number stated very sufficient reasons for this opinion.

KANSAS.

Efforts in the South to make it a Slave State.

The Charleston *Mercury* of April 6, urges the citizens of Charleston to attend a meeting in that city in favor of making Kansas a slave State.

"We urge it upon our entire community—upon every individual who can go—upon all who feel an interest in the fate of the institution of slavery in Kansas and the South, to go to the meeting to-night, and learn, in words of glowing freshness and lofty eloquence, the condition of the pro-slavery party in that Territory. They will bear words of encouragement and hope. They will be told of the beauty and fertility of the country; the adaptation of the climate to slave labor; the great profits of the cultivation of hemp, wheat and corn; the

ease and comfort of the culture to the negro. They will be told of the rapid increase in the number of slaves in Western Missouri and on the borders of Kansas; of the natural and certain influx of this population into the Territory. They will hear of the high spirit that actuates the 'Border-ruffians,' and their confidence of success. They will learn the immense importance of Kansas to the South, as her last and impregnable fortress in the chain of defences from the Atlantic to the deserts and rocks of the mountains of the West."

Help for the Indians.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"At the request of several benevolent citizens I have assumed to address you on the subject which the caption indicates. It is notorious that vast sums of money have been expended, both by the Church and State, with but little benefit to the Indians. The former taught them religious theories, but at the same time they were fed with tobacco and whiskey, and their lands divided among those who should have been to them examples of truth and justice. Hence, as might have been expected, the Methodist Conference in Oregon report as follows:

"The (the Indians) are almost, if not quite, as degraded and as destitute of everything embraced in morality, civilization and religion, as they were when the first missionary to this land found them in their nakedness, their ignorance, and their pollution.

As for the civil officers employed as agents among them, there can be no doubt but many of them are clever, upright citizens, and probably not one but what would fill honorably many spheres in life; but the following, which I quote from a California paper of November 15, 1856, is a lamentable illustration of something which should not be:

The poor Indians of this region are in a suffering condition, and humanity demands that something should be done to save them from starvation and extinction. We have an Indian agent here employed by the United States Government to look after these remnants. Why is it that no attention is paid by J. F. Henly, Esq., the Government Indian Agent? We beg leave to call his attention to the sufferings of the poor Digger Indians in this county. Many of their children are as sprightly and susceptible of mental culture as our own. All that is wanting is the fostering arm of the Government.

The natural inference from the foregoing is, that if the Methodist Conference report is true, (which we shall not dispute,) "morality," "civilization," "religion," have not been presented to them in a form worthy their acceptance. Drunkenness, debauchery, destitution and prospective annihilation could not in the nature of things be to them a "Gospel of glad tidings and great joy," and yet this has been the general accompaniment of "the preached Gospel." And in regard to their legal protectors, there is good reason to believe the above quotation is only a fair specimen of the majority; and indeed how can it be otherwise, when agents are appointed destitute of the requisite qualities, pecuniary and party considerations being the chief passport to office? The writer of this has been credibly informed of the appointment of a school teacher who in his heart despised the Indians, and openly avowed they "ought to be killed;" and of a physician, with a handsome salary, who but a short time previous to his appointment occupied many columns of the Oregon press with arguments for their destruction, and in a public speech declared he would not leave southern Oregon but with the "last scalp of the red skins." Some of the agents, whom the writer could name, are distinguished for lechery and injustice; and yet it must be from the reports and statements of these men that the Government chastise and make war. There is much talk about "destiny, destiny," until it has become a stereotyped sentiment; but does not the above uncover the secret of this mysterious thing called "destiny," as applied to the fading tribes? Should it not rather be called apathy, and unjustifiable neglect? It is true there have been many earnest efforts and sacrifices made by noble-minded men, but all have been either misapplied or counteracted by overwhelming antagonistic influences. And, judging from the fatal and expensive past, there is no hope for the future—but in an entire change, and appropriate means to meet the case. We should not expect the sick to recover under the treatment of a physician who desired their death, (my informant stated that the Indians on the New Reserve were dying by dozens, and that many of them believed they were poisoned,) neither should we expect Indians to progress in literature under the tuition of one who had no earnest desire to impart

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SLAVERY A men, of the C tion, submit-slaves, at the ral conclusio peculiar, the rule in respect to another, tl one; in fact

instruction; much less should we expect kindly feelings between the races, when the Agents, who should sustain the office of mediators and peacemakers, engender difficulties by their selfishness, and then excite and mislead the public by one-sided reports. But what is

THE REMEDY?

Nothing less than a great national association, independent of both the churches and the Government, and yet uniting the elements of both, so far as pecuniary means and moral power are concerned.

Let intelligent minds communicate through the press upon the subject, until the suggestion (if feasible) is elaborated in detail. For the present, I respectfully submit a few reasons for such an organization:

First: Because, no matter how wise the plans or ample the means appropriated by Government, it always has and always will be inadequate to the full protection of the Indians or safety of our own people, until the magnanimity of the nation is awakened to a practical consciousness that we are in fact, as we are in name, the GUARDIANS and PROTECTORS of the weaker races on this continent.

Second: Because oppression and cruelty are incompatible with true civilization, and tend to self-destruction.

Third: Because it especially concerns us, as a great and numerous people, to be a blessing, and not a blight, to any of the nations of the earth.

Fourth: Because we have ample means and generous natures, and there is at the present moment, all over the land, a deep yearning sympathy in their behalf, which should be localized and expressed.

Fifth: Because the highest glory and prosperity of a nation can only be attained by the security and progressive development of all under its control.

Sixth: Because we owe it to the Indian race, and as a pecuniary consideration it will be vastly cheaper to save than to destroy. A dozen Quakers, with love and truth, would conquer and maintain a peace more effectually than a dozen generals with as many armies.

Seventh: Because we owe it to our children's children, to the last generation; or otherwise, when they think of the relics of the past, and of the generations who raised the Pyramids and scattered monuments of antiquity, they will feel ashamed of their fathers to think of not a living specimen of the race of a Tecumseh, a Black Hawk, an Osceola, or a Logan.

Eighth and lastly: We owe it to universal humanity, and especially to ourselves, that a branch of the human family committed to our care shall not become extinct through our neglect.

The importance of this subject calls for the attention of legislatures, of editors, of clergymen, and of every citizen—all are responsible. Will the press please copy, and oblige their fellow citizen,

JOHN BEESON.

Condition of Virginia.

The New York Herald, speaking of the opposition raised by the slaveowners to emigration to Virginia, says:

"She will stick to her beggarly towns and more beggarly villages, to her leaky, dilapidated and deserted old mansions, to her 'wasted fields of broom sedge' and those 'stump-tailed steers' so graphically described by Governor Wise. She will still glorify her rags and her poverty, and wrapping herself up in her resolutions of '98 and '99, and gathering into her embrace her improvident and lazy niggers, she will issue a Chinese edict of exclusion against all free white 'outside barbarians.' She will thus have half-finished railroads through uninhabited districts in due time brought to the hammer, on account of unpaid debts, till bankruptcy and repudiation shall have worked out her ruin and disgrace. Then, perhaps, she will discover the full extent of her stupidity and her folly."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVERY AND MARRIAGE.—A committee of five clergymen, of the Charleston, South Carolina, Baptist Association, submitted a labored report upon the marriage of slaves, at the last meeting of the Association. Their general conclusion is, that the condition of the slaves being peculiar, they cannot be held strictly to the Christian rule in respect to marriage: if taken from one plantation to another, they may forsake one wife and take a new one; in fact they may take a new wife at each removal.

This has long been the Southern practice, but we believe it has never before received the open sanction of any branch of the Christian Church. These clergymen argue that the slave must, and may rightfully, obey the wishes of his owner in this matter—even to the extent of promiscuous intercourse—although they hesitate to say that distinctly—where that would be for the master's interest by increasing the number of his human cattle. Certainly this institution is very "peculiar," especially when the attempt is made to adapt Christianity to it.—Staten Island Chronicle, April 11.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.—Our government is unfortunate in its ship-building operations. It does not understand the business, and it is not strange that it gets humbugged by its employees, or that none of its naval establishments turn out a perfect ship, in which it is safe to go to sea. When has the government been able to claim a success in ship-building? Certainly not since it entered into the steamship line. Steamer after steamer has been launched from the government yards, but in almost every instance the first attempt to go to sea has demonstrated some serious defect, or proved either the vessel or its machinery to be of inferior construction.

The new war steamship, the Niagara, of which such high expectations were entertained, has broken down on her very first attempt to put to sea.

CHRISTIE, the second officer of the American ship J. L. Bogart, has been sentenced to transportation for life, for shooting at one of the crew during a mutiny on board the ship at Liverpool.

We believe that in this city he would have been acquitted.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Uniters, politico-Catholic journal, concludes an article, inspired by the general subject of the President's inaugural speech, in the following remarkable words: "The present state of society in America would inspire us with alarm, did not the progress of the Catholic religion give us confidence in the future. We repeat once more what we have often said: it belongs neither to England nor to the United States to constitute themselves judges of the governments and nations of Italy. At Naples and at Rome there exists an amount of morality, security, religion, prosperity and comfort which puts London and New York to shame."

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—It has been stated that the German is the prevailing language at the Brooklyn marine barracks. This is certainly not unusual, if found in an American garrison.—Herald.

There is no discovery in this. The United States army, with the exception of some companies of mounted rangers, is made up of foreigners by birth—Germans and Irish. It may be that this is a disgrace to us, but when the American Government leaves the necessity of paying its soldiers something more than a shoemaker's apprentice is entitled to, and makes merit, rather than means, the avenue to promotion, Americans will think of entering the ranks, and not till then. In these regards, our army (and navy too) is not one whit better than the British.—Boston Investigator.

CRIMES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Chief of Police in New Orleans publishes some figures showing that there were 15,600 persons arrested in that city during the past eight months. At the same rate there would be 28,000 arrested in a year, or one-fourth the population of the Crescent City.

MEANING OF AMERICAN FREEDOM.—The Penn. American, of Erie, Pennsylvania, of April 3, says, that since the Dred Scott decision, it is getting to be the opinion that "the freedom of the American people," which we hear so much about, means the freedom to hold slaves!

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN CAPTAINS.—Sir A. Bannerman, Governor of the Bahamas, in his recent message to the Legislature made some serious charges against American ship-masters trading to the islands. He asserts that some of them—there are honorable exceptions—are so utterly unworthy the confidence placed in them, that they secretly agree with the wreckers for a share of the salvage, and then run the vessel and cargo to wreck. The Governor recommends some effectual check for this crime, which is very horrible, if practised.—Montreal Transcript, April 9.

AN ENLIGHTENED PRIME MINISTER.—A Madras paper says, that enlightened young nobleman, the Nawaub Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has just prohibited the buying and selling of children, as being entirely opposed to the precepts of the Koran; and parties found to be engaged in this traffic are threatened with severe punishment by the Nizam's Government. Now, is the Nawaub really enlightened and benevolent, or a mere "black fellow"—"a fanatic and barbarian?" Will the Young Men's Christian Association of New York decide?—N. Y. Independent.

Steam Communication between Europe and North America.

TO LEAVE NORTH AMERICA.

Table with columns: NAME, FROM, TO, DATE. Lists shipping routes from North America to Europe, including destinations like London, Liverpool, and Havre.

TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

Table with columns: NAME, FROM, TO, DATE. Lists shipping routes from Europe to North America, including destinations like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

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SPRING DRY GOODS, And having been for the past five years in the employ of Messrs. LYONS AND JONES, they feel confident of giving every satisfaction to the numerous class of customers who have so liberally patronised their predecessors. Among our goods will be found a very choice lot of

COLORS DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS, Very Superior, BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, &c. DRESS GOODS of every description, and of the newest styles.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH CALICOES in great variety.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, &c. A splendid Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS

will always be kept on hand, and very cheap. We call especial attention to this Department.

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JOHN SIDAWAY Begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the above Hotel for the purpose of supplying them with all the Good Things of the Season in the Old English Style.

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Tea, Coffee and Lunch Served at all Hours. British, Canadian and American Papers Taken.

To accommodate all with every Luxury of the Season, at reasonable Prices will be the motto of the Proprietor.

JOHN SIDAWAY, Successor to the Late E. B. SLOW.

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Leather for Exportation. JAMES BARTOS, Agent for United States.

diametrically opposed principles.

The South has ruled monarchically, and the North has obeyed. The relation between the South and the North has been the same as that which exists between a king and his subjects, and a free union, with equal rights has been out of the question.

But the principal point now is, Can a Union, containing such diverse elements, continue to exist? Can fire and water, darkness and light, love and enmity, freedom and slavery, remain permanently united? Can freedom be allied to despotism, without self-degradation and self-destruction.

A lark will not seek the friendship of the hawk, nor a lamb the protection of the wolf; nor ought freedom to be allied to slavery.

Emigration to Missouri.

A German paper published at Toledo states that "Far West" (as Frederick Münch, the well-known pioneer of freedom in Missouri, is sometimes called,) has published in the Davenport *Demokrat* an appeal to the Germans in this country who are about to seek homes in the West, in which he counsels them to emigrate to Missouri, particularly to the northern counties. Here, says he, are large tracts of fertile and healthy land to be had for half or a third of the price which must be paid for lands in Iowa or Wisconsin. The climate is very much milder than in Minnesota. The slaveholders are moving off wherever the Germans penetrate, and there are now altogether but about twenty thousand slaveholders in the State, who can be gradually bought out, in order to migrate southward. Thus, adds the print from which we quote, the Germans could speedily earn the praise of freeing a region highly favored by nature, but unprosperous through slavery, from that great calamity."

We hope that the Germans will not emigrate to Missouri, for we are quite assured that there is no chance of making it a free State. Our reasons for this opinion have already been given at length.

Illinois.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* has asserted that "three-fourths of the twenty-eight or thirty millions of people in this country (United States) are industrious, sober, and enterprising agriculturists." We refuted that fallacy in the *EUROPEAN* of February 28th. The Illinois *Staats Zeitung* now says that at least one-half of the laborers in the cities (of Illinois) are owners each of a lot or a small piece of land. We do not believe that one in ten is such owner.

which have been vacant for months, the day the moment when the New Police Bill is like to operation, fills them all—and that in such must create distrust and alarm in the mind of every citizen not absolutely reckless of the public interest. Mayor Wood has made Police Captains in more than one instance the most notorious brawlers and ruffians in the city. It is from the keepers of the lowest class of houses—that from men foremost in street brawls and elections—that he has made deliberate selection of those to whom is intrusted the custody of the lives and property—the peace and good order—the justice and quiet of this great city. One of these men is the proprietor of a drinking-house which has been noted for years as the headquarters of all the rowdyism, all the fighting, and all the brutality of his Ward—in which repeated instances of stabbing have occurred, and the proprietor has distinguished himself, in one fight, by biting the nose of his opponent! This is the man whom Mayor Wood selects as the guardian of the interests of the city. And many of his other appointments are of the same general character.

"Mayor Wood seems to have thrown overboard every thought of regard for the public good—every consideration of his own character—every appearance of respect for his oath of office, is a desperate attempt to bolster up his political fortunes and compel every member of the city Government to become, not simply a confederate but his supple tool, in the accomplishment of this object."

These are the fruits of the electoral system prevailing in this city. A few bad men get the nominations, at the primary assemblies, and when the election comes, the *bond fide* electors are swamped by fictitious votes.

High Price of Meat.

The advanced price of beef cattle at Bull's Head last week was maintained yesterday; few, if any, of the stalls suitable for first-class butchers' stalls were so low as below an equivalent of twelve cents a pound for meat in the quarters: and we see no good prospect of flatter beef-eaters that they have any prospect of getting this kind of food cheaper again very soon. It is therefore, time for all who eat meat to begin to consider what they are to use as a substitute? as it is certain that a very large number of people in the city cannot afford that sort of food at the prices that have prevailed for the past year, and will prevail for some time to come. Who will teach the people how to live and have strength to labor with

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instruction; much less should we expect kindly feelings
between the races, when the Agents, who should sus-
tain the office of mediators and peacemakers, engender
difficulties by their selfishness, and then excite and
mislead the public by one-sided reports. But what is

THE REMEDY?

Nothing less than a great national association, inde-
pendent of both the churches and the Government, and
yet uniting the elements of both, so far as pecuniary
means and moral power are concerned.

Let intelligent minds communicate through the press
upon the subject, until the suggestion (if feasible) is
elaborated in detail. For the present, I respectfully
submit a few reasons for such an organization:

First: Because, no matter how wise the plans or
ample the means appropriated by Government, it always
has and always will be inadequate to the full pro-
tection of the Indians or safety of our own people, until
the magnanimity of the nation is awakened to a prac-
tical consciousness that we are in fact, as we are in
name, the GUARDIANS and PROTECTORS of the weaker
races on this continent.

Second: Because oppression and cruelty are incom-
patible with true civilization, and tend to self-de-
struction.

Third: Because it especially concerns us, as a great
and numerous people, to be a blessing, and not a blight,
to any of the nations of the earth.

Fourth: Because we have ample means and generous
natures, and there is at the present moment, all over
the land, a deep yearning sympathy in their behalf,
which should be localized and expressed.

Fifth: Because the highest glory and prosperity of a
nation can only be attained by the security and progres-
sive development of all under its control.

Sixth: Because we owe it to the Indian race, and as
a pecuniary consideration it will be vastly cheaper to
save than to destroy. A dozen Quakers, with love and
truth, would conquer and maintain a peace more effec-
tually than a dozen generals with as many armies.

Seventh: Because we owe it to our children's chil-
dren, to the last generation; or otherwise, when they
think of the relics of the past, and of the generations
who raised the Pyramids and scattered monuments of
antiquity, they will feel ashamed of their fathers to
think of not a living specimen of the race of a Te-
cumseh, a Black Hawk, an Osceola, or a Logan.

Eighth and lastly: We owe it to universal humanity,
and especially to ourselves, that a branch of the human
family committed to our care shall not become extinct
through our neglect.

The importance of this subject calls for the attention
of legislatures, of editors, of clergymen, and of every
citizen—all are responsible. Will the press please copy,
and oblige their fellow citizen,

JOHN BEESON.

Condition of Virginia.

This has long been the Southern
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THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—
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where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others with everything necessary to render them comfortable and at home.

A commodious yard and comfortable stables and sheds are attached to the premises.

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A Demonstration OF THE INNOCENCE OF THE ACCUSED! AND A FULL EXPOSURE OF THE BLUNDERINGS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE NEWSPAPERS,

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GIFT LAND. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, Toronto, Canada West, July 20, 1856.

To Emigrants and others seeking Lands for Settlement. THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAVE RECENTLY OPENED OUT

Three Great Lines of Road, Now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for Settlement the Lands, through and in the vicinity of which these Roads pass.

The lands, as advertised by the Agents of the Government, appointed to the respective localities to afford information to the settler, are known as

"The Ottawa and Opeongo Road," "The Addington Road," and "The Hastings Road."

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commenced at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Everalls," a little above the mouth of the Betchers River, and runs in a westerly direction, passing through the northern part of the County of Renfrew.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka and Lake Huron by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Bradenboro, at a distance of about thirty-three miles from the River Ottawa, running with "Bell's Line," a grand leading road, or one line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territories, and opening up the settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for settlement, is equally accessible, and the Agent for the granting of Lands in this District is Mr. T. S. FANSHAW, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of country under Mr. FANSHAW'S charge, the settler must go from Montreal up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bouchere Point, and thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the Township of Granton, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD. Commencing in the Township of Angelen, in the northern part of the County of Addington near the Village of Flint Mills, in Kalendar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of thirty-five miles, till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this District is M. E. PERRY, who for that purpose is now resident at the Village of Flint Mills. The outline of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for settlement within the limits of the Agency lying north of Lake Manawaka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Ashgrove, Donoghue, Ashby, Edmington, Angelen, and Barrie.

The direct route to this section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Niagara, either by land or steamboat, and thence

North to the Township of Kalendar, and the Village of Flint Mills, where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD. Almost parallel to the Addington Road, and at a distance West from it of about thirty-two miles, is the Hastings Road. This Road, beginning at the northern part of the County of Hastings, and running a distance of seventy-four miles almost due north, also intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road, and its extensions.

The Government Agent is Mr. M. P. HAYES, who resides at the Village of Hastings, lately called Madoc, about twenty-eight miles north of the Town of Belleville. The Road between these places is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this Agency extends from fifteen to seventy miles north of the Village of Hastings. The Road through this large extent of land is passable for forty miles, and money is now being expended to extend it thirty miles further, so that settlers can get in and out without difficulty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as convenient facilities for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundance of which can be had at the Village of Hastings, where the Government Agent resides.

The direct way to reach this Section, which is easily accessible, is by Kingston, Canada West, thence by Steamboat up the bay of Quinto to Belleville, fifty-six miles, and thence by a good road to Hastings, twenty-eight miles.

In order to facilitate the Settlement of the Country, and provide for keeping in repair the Roads thus opened, the Government has authorized Free Grants of Land along these Roads, not to exceed in each case One Hundred Acres, upon application to the Local Agents, and upon the following

CONDITIONS: That the Settler be eighteen years of age. That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the first year; build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only he shall have the right of obtaining a title to the property.

Families entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the land be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

The Road having been opened by the Government, the Settlers are required to keep it in repair.

The local Agents, whose names and places of abode have already been given, will furnish every information to the intending settler.

The Log House required by the Government to be built is of such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The neighbors generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of erection is small. The roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces between the logs plastered with clay, and whitewashed. It then becomes a neat dwelling, and warm as a stone house.

The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are in sections of Canada West, capable, both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, and also crops of every description of farm produce grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

There are, of course, in such a large extent of country as that referred to, great varieties in the character and quality of land—some lots being much superior to others—but there is an abundance of the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neighborhood of these three roads will be found to be very similar in quality and character, and covered with every variety of Timber—some with hard wood and some with heavy pine.

Water for domestic use is everywhere abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water capable of being used for manufacturing purposes.

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best; and of it the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—produce a barrel of Potash, worth from 26 to 27 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is a very simple and easily acquired one.

The extent of clearing an enclosing Heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Dollars Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be had in abundance.

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from 250 to 500 according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital besides his own arms and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can at other seasons obtain remunerations for his labor.

The climate throughout these districts is essentially good. The snow does not fall so deep as to obstruct communication; and it affords material aid in the winter, enabling the farmer to haul in his firewood for the ensuing year from the woods, to take his produce to market, and lay in his supplies for the future; and this covering to the soil not only facilitates communication with the more settled parts of the district, but is highly beneficial and fertilizing to the soil.

In all the localities above named, where every settler has surplus produce, there is a good market for it near to him—firm produce of all kinds being in great demand by the lumber or timber merchants, who are carrying on extensive operations throughout these parts of the country.

According to the ratio of progress which Canada West has made during the last ten years, the value of property on an average doubles within that period—irrespective of any improvements which may have been made by the settlers.

In many countries the value of land once opened for settlement has increased five fold in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, doubles every ten years, in the mere lapse of time, exclusive of any expenditure which the settler has to make, to expect that this ratio will not diminish for generations to come.

The sections of country opened by these roads lie in and to the southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country, whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

The Ottawa County, lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the Great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of Eight Millions of People, and it is now attracting general attention, as the more western portions of Canada are rapidly filled up.

The Parliament of Canada, in its last session, incorporated a company for the construction of a railway to pass through this Ottawa country from the shores of Lake Huron to the City of the Ottawa, and thence eastward.

A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighboring country has been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year. Its principal object being to ascertain by what means the river Ottawa can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron, so as to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most western shores into the River St. Lawrence and Ocean. These projected works are in order, and in order to show that the attention of the Government, Parliament and People of Canada has been fixed upon its important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANROUWEN, Minister of Agriculture.

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