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are in England, with less female servants of any kind; the thousands waiting with abject hands in the large houses of the rich, and ready to go to the work and the work, from a pitiful condition in the distant state; men of the English press in this point.

Parliament is not enough for the nation. The capital, England, too, is ready to go West, and say the word, in what few judgments proceed, and speaking they had such, the nation is ready to go to the work and the work, from a pitiful condition in the distant state; men of the English press in this point.

The London Times on the Death of Abolition in this City.

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man; "but to-day he has his chill upon him, and is lying wrapped up in the blankets. My youngest died last week."

This is no fancy sketch, but a true representation of the fate of the emigrant.

But the situation of emigrant operatives is much worse. The manufacturers of Massachusetts, Maine and Virginia are working full time on reduced wages—factories in this State and in New Jersey are giving wages that average \$5 per week, and the truck system is adopted at that. For every baker in New York who gets \$7 per week, there are twenty-five who do not obtain \$5. Bricklayers, builders, and house-carpenters, who average from \$1 to \$2 per day from May to November, starve, beg, or steal, the balance of the year. In each of these employments there is a terrible amount of suffering in the winter time. There is computed to be at least one-third more painters in the summer season than there is full employment for, while in the winter months there are more than half of them idle. Clerks in dry-goods stores receive only from \$5 to \$10 per week, but all superfluous hands are discharged during the months of January, February, July and August. Engineers are told in England that they are in great demand in this country, yet they are idle by hundreds in this city, and many would be thankful to be employed as laborers at \$1 per day. As for the poor slaves of the needle, who waste away and die by inches under the unrelenting toil which barely furnishes them with bread, your columns have already chronicled their condition. The writer is unacquainted with a single branch of industry, which, during some portions of the year, has not its hundreds of unwilling idlers. The cities and villages of America swarm with thousands every winter "begging for leave to toil," but begging in vain. Consequence: crowded asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, jails—fifteen thousand vagrant and roving children, either begging or engaged in criminal practices—fifteen thousand prostitutes, and a large crop of drunkards, thieves, burglars, shoulder-hitters, garroters and murderers.

J. L. F.

New York, April 7.

The London "Times" on the Preponderance of Hands over Work, and the Remedy. Its Theory refuted.

"There is a little matter which we would fain urge upon the consideration of our readers even amid the din of electioneering strife. It may not be quite forgotten that some weeks since, when there was held in Smithfield a meeting of distressed laborers and artisans, we pointed to Emigration as the true source of relief. The question is so completely one of common sense, that we can scarcely conceive the existence of two opinions upon the subject. Suppose that these islands, in place of a population of 30,000,000, or thereabouts, contained but a population of 15,000,000—the national resources, the fertility of the soil, and the manufacturing capacities remaining the same—it is quite clear that whatever inconvenience might be the result, that inconvenience would not be felt by the laboring population. The real cause of the misery which fell upon certain sections of the laboring classes during the winter which is now passing away resulted from the preponderance of hands over work. This state of things was far from universal. Pauperism is absolutely on the decrease in the aggregate, although it is perfectly true that in certain places the existence of great destitution is, unfortunately, not to be denied. The causes of this destitution were transitory, but there will always be transitory causes of destitution confined to particular areas and localities. The point then, is, to provide a harbor of refuge for those persons who may from time to time be thrown into such straits. We say that in our various colonies, but more especially in Australia and the Canadas, that harbor of refuge is to be found. Let us illustrate this position by an example. Suppose at the present moment all that section of the island which lies to the north of the Scottish Border Line were waste and uncultivated, and suppose that any artisans or laborers who might happen to be thrown out of employment could, in twenty-four hours, betake themselves and transport their families into this Caledonian sanctuary, should we hear much more about the distresses of the laboring classes? Now, the Canadas and Australia are such a Scotland as we are supposing for the purposes of the argument. The only substantial difference lies in the length of the voyage, which is a mere point of detail. It really matters very little whether

an emigrant be twenty-four hours on a railroad or ten days in a ship. The cost of the sea voyage is undoubtedly greater, but so that this can be got over there is an end of all argument. Toronto will do just as well as Stirling, and Melbourne as Inverness, as far as the future fortunes of the emigrant are concerned. The one thing necessary is to build the bridge and set the fashion. When our struggling fellow-countrymen become aware of the fact that a door of escape is opened to them, and that emigration 'answers,' we feel well assured that they will find means, in one way or another, to make good their flight. What we, who have wealth, intelligence, and the habit of affairs upon our side, have to do, is to organize in the most complete and economical manner the system of emigration. When the machine is once in gear and at work it will not need much help from without to keep it in active operation.

"Now, a Society of noblemen and gentlemen have established a certain fund, to which they have given the name of the 'Wellington Emigration Fund,' from the fact that the present Duke of Wellington heads the subscription list with a donation of £1,000. Messrs. Labouchere, Sidney Herbert, and Thomas Baring, the Lord Mayor, Lord Stanley, and other men of kindly nature and approved character, take an active share in the proceedings of the Association. This Association it is our desire to recommend in the strongest terms to the favorable consideration of the public. The working men of the metropolis say that, although 'they are compelled to ask for an entirely free passage to the colonies, as far as concerns present payment by emigrants, they adopt as a prominent and distinct condition of such a boon that the whole cost of their conveyance shall be repaid by all persons so assisted within a certain time after their arrival.' This condition is one which we doubt not will be satisfied. There will not be many bad debts to write off the books of the Wellington Emigration Fund. We recommend the Association to turn their attention most earnestly to a sound organization of their transport service. Let them not only contribute the passage-money of the few; let them also give such an impulse to the traffic that the many may pass from point to point at the lowest possible cost, and without danger of crimps and accidents by the way. In default of the interference of Government, which cannot be hoped for in such a matter, we recommend the Wellington Emigration Fund to the favor of the public."—*Lon. Times*, March 17.

REMARKS.

If the British Islands, "in place of a population of thirty millions or thereabouts, contained but a population of fifteen millions," there would still be very often a preponderance of hands over work. When the British Islands did not contain more than fifteen millions, the laboring classes were no better off than they are now; and it frequently happened that vast numbers of persons were unable to obtain profitable employment.

As to the illustration given by the *Times*, let us examine it. Suppose that all Scotland were at this moment a barren waste, and that English "artisans" could, in twenty-four hours, get there; what would it avail them? Let these artisans be weavers, or cutlers, or glass-blowers; how could they obtain employment in the desert wastes in question? Again: suppose them to be sent to an uninhabited island in the Pacific; what could they do there, even if each might take as much land as he liked? Let the *Times* try to answer these questions, and it will soon find out that its reasoning is fallacious.

Emigration to Canada.

The *Ballinasloe Star* says: "A large number of the peasantry have left this neighborhood for America during last week. They are for the most part of the peasant class, of both sexes, and from the adjoining district of the county of Roscommon. We have reason to know that still larger numbers are preparing to leave the old country. It is generally stated amongst the emigrants that their destination is Canada. They say that the accounts now received from their friends in that Province are of the most attractive character. The great want in Canada hitherto has been good roads. Now, railways have opened up the chief agricultural districts, and minor arteries of conveyance are being actively formed. They say there is no country like Canada for the Irish farmer or farm-laborer."

The Trades and Callings of the Emigrants to Canada in 1855.

The trades and callings of 7,909 emigrants who arrived at Quebec and Montreal in 1855 are thus classified, viz.: 36 bakers, 18 butchers, 9 braziers and plumbers, 13 printers and binders, 118 bricklayers and masons, 9 turners, &c., 289 carpenters and joiners, 85 wheelwrights, 2 coachmakers, 27 coopers, 4 curriers, 4 dyers, 21 engineers, 24 gardeners, 1 hatter, 88 millers and wrights, 85 miners, 89 merchants and clerks, 13 moulders and foundrymen, 19 painters and glaziers, 3 papermakers, 9 plasterers, 1 ropemaker, 11 saddlers, 4 shoemakers, 6 sawyers, 2 ship-builders, 167 shoemakers, 127 smiths, 13 stone-cutters, 153 tailors, 21 watchmakers and clockmakers, 9 wool and flax-dressers, 61 weavers, 26 servants, 2,007 farm-laborers, and 3,722 common laborers—159 had no particular vocation.—*London Star*.

THE AMERICAN MARINE.

Cruelty to Sailors, Inhuman Tortures, Savage Barbarities, Landsmen Kidnapped and Impressed at New York. The Shippers encourage the Land-Sharks.

Public attention has lately been directed, in an especial manner, to the cruelties which are habitually practised on sailors on board of American ships, and particularly on board packet-ships running between New York and certain European ports. The records of our United States Commissioners' Court, and of the Police Courts at Liverpool and Havre, lead us to believe that some of our finest ships are officered by men whose delight and duty seems to attain its highest development in practising the most inhuman tortures upon their victims of the fore-castle. Sailors not only have been forced to draw nails from the deck with their teeth, to lick up the dust on the cabin floor, to fight with infuriated bulldogs; but they have been brutally mauled with hand-spikes, have been beaten to death, and have been forced to jump into the sea in order to escape a horrible and lingering torment at the hands of their persecutors. The reports of a man "missing"—"killed by a fall"—or "lost overboard," which are written in the ship's log-book, often conceal one of these murders or suicides, for which the officers of the ship are personally responsible.

But we are not eager to pass sentence upon the actors of these inhumanities, without considering all the circumstances of their position. While their savage barbarities, which disgrace civilized nature, are beyond any justification, we must allow that these officers are the creatures of a system which has been forced upon them by their superiors, which has degraded the standard of our seamanship, and made our fore-castles little better than a den of iniquity: a system which offers a premium for these cruelties, inasmuch as it makes a strong provocation for them in the worthlessness of the men it furnishes for our crews. It is the outrageous system of *Impressment*—now carried on by landlords and shipping agents, who kidnap men in our streets, force them away from their families and occupations, and bind them, unwillingly, to a service of which they are ignorant, and for which they are totally unfitted—that underlies all these cruelties, and will continue to nourish them, so long as it is encouraged or tolerated by our merchants and ship-owners.

The officers of our merchant ships universally complain that the severest discipline at sea is necessary to control the "insolence and insubordination" which have become rife in the fore-castle. But, granting this fact, and granting what these officers claim—that inhumanity must be the principle of this discipline—how has it happened that the only characteristics of an American seaman now-a-days are insolence and insubordination? What has debased our seamanship so utterly, that men of worth and ability are not to be found in the profession? What has occasioned this universal lamentation over the incompetency of American crews? Nothing but these official cruelties, which have driven all good seamen ashore, compelling them to seek the employment of landsmen. We may not expect to find humane officers in charge of our ships, until we have good seamen to man them; but we shall never have good seamen to man them until the occupation of that land-shark—the shipping-master—is gone.

Very few persons, except those familiar with marine affairs, have any idea of the enormous villainies which are practised by these landsharks, in New York and other large seaports, to procure a crew for a ship.

The ship, being loaded, harks into the stream to get ready for sea, and the mate applies to the shipping-master or sailors' landlord for his complement of men. If the ship is bound for Liverpool the wages offered are (at the present time) \$20 a month, and \$20 advanced. The land-shark immediately advertises in English and German, for "young men to work as deck laborers at fixed wages."

Young men, who, perhaps, have never been at sea, eagerly accept the engagement offered, are conveyed on board the ship just as she is ready to get under way, and are surprised to find themselves impressed into *searules* before the mast. If the shipping-master keeps a Water street boarding-house, as is generally the case, he selects his victims from his boarders, drags them with rum and opium, rows them off to the ship, hurls them aboard in a sling, and stows them away, insensible, in the fore-cabin. The next morning the ship is at sea, and the poor fellows are aroused from their stupor by a gruff voice at the companion-way ordering them on deck to work. A man is walking along South street with a box of carpenter's tools on his shoulder, or a pack of glass at his back. The land-shark, who is prowling for a crew, and wants one more man, hails the stranger with an "Hello, my good fellow, do you want a job?"—and engaging him to make some repairs on board a ship lying in the stream, takes him off in his skiff. On the way, the unsuspecting mechanic is rendered insensible by drugged liquor, or tobacco, furnished by his guide. His tools are thrown into the river, he is hoisted on board the ship, and awakes from his delirium, the next morning, far away from land. It has been reported that men, who have been drugged and decoyed on board ship, in this manner, were found dead when the officer went to rouse them out of their bunks to work. Of course, these victims of the kidnapper get very little of the "advance" wages which the owner furnishes for the crew. That is the plunder of the land-shark, who generally shares it with his coadjutor—the mate of the ship.

It is to be expected that a crew, composed mainly of cooks, coopers, carpenters, clerks, tailors, shoemakers and street-loafers—kidnapped from the shore—will show "insolence and insubordination." The officers of the ship might expect it, for they know that these men are not sailors, and that, however debased their characters, it is but natural for them to rebel against the despotism to which they are enslaved. But this "insolence and insubordination," about which captains and mates are for ever complaining to those who expose their inhumanities to the public, is just what these official bullies want; for, having secured these men and got their ship to sea, the first duty of the deck is to "haze" them, to degrade them and torture them so excellently that they will gladly desert the ship at Liverpool. That is the secret of those cruelties on shipboard, whose recital so frequently shocks the community.

There is always at Liverpool a large number of disengaged sailors, looking out for a good chance to ship, or to get to this side of the Atlantic. As the supply of this class of men exceeds the demand for them, they are obliged to pay a premium of £1 for the opportunity which they are seeking. This sum is deducted from their advance by the Liverpool shipping master, who divides it with the mate of the ship employing him. A direct pecuniary gain, therefore, results to the officers in the desertion of their men, for they receive a bounty of about \$2 50 for every deserter; and the more cruel their discipline the greater will be the aggregate of their fees. Moreover, as no fires for cooking are allowed on board ships lying in the Liverpool Docks, the crews must be boarded on shore, at the expense of the ship, so long as she remains in port. The owners, therefore, as well as the officers, make money out of these desertions, and are equally interested in any discipline at sea which will induce them! Is this the reason why the shipowners of New York still encourage the occupation of these villanous land-sharks? For, until their occupation is destroyed, the character of our seamen can never be improved; nor will there be any end to these barbarous cruelties upon the sea.—*New York Times*, April 8.

The wrongs and injuries to which American seamen are subjected, a detailed statement of which will be found in another column, have at last attracted that public attention which is a pretty sure guarantee of reform. The first impulse of every benevolent mind, upon the consideration of such barbarities, is to inquire

into the remedy; but unfortunately it is not, in this world and in the present condition of society, the easiest matter to cure a disease in the aggravation of which so many persons of wealth and influence are interested, and in this particular case the difficulty is complicated, for we are met at the very threshold of the discussion by the undeniable fact that discipline upon ship-board must be maintained. From the very nature of the service the master must be an autocrat; his word, and in his absence the word of his representative, must be considered law; and it is utterly impossible to call a town meeting on board to decide whether the ship shall be put about or whether the topmasts shall be reefed. Moreover, it is only fair to remember that the master is not sustained by more than a very limited police, even if his petty officers may be so considered; and that the lives of all on board, including even those of the mutinous, may be jeopardized by disobedience. The condition of the sailor at sea is indeed an unusual one, and is not perhaps to be strictly judged by the laws which govern life upon the land. But at the same time we must be permitted to suggest, that if commanders are to have the benefit of these considerations, the seaman himself should not be altogether deprived of it. If he be reckless, indolent and profligate, we must in justice remember that his life at best is but a hard one; that he is ill-paid, ill-fed, ill-clothed and over-worked; that, being unfitted by his profession for other avocations, he is bound to it for life; and that he is considered at sea as the meanest of menials, and on shore as fair game by land-sharks, grog-venders, shipping-masters, prostitutes and common cheats. Is it any wonder that he is sometimes a little reticent? Is it strange that his patience sometimes proves inadequate, and that in his despair he breaks into open rebellion?

But, in answer to the objection already stated, we say that it does not by any means follow that a rigid discipline must necessarily be a cruel one. The parent exacts implicit and unquestioning obedience, but he does not, therefore, think it his duty to torture his child. There is a moral power, a natural aptness for command which some men possess, which shows itself not by a torrent of oaths, nor by the infliction of cruelties upon the defenceless, but in the unmoved countenance, the stern and unflinching eye, and the whole resolute demeanor. A ship-master possessing this talent, may, and often does, manage the most unruly crew without recourse to cat, or pistol, or handspike.

There are two classes to which we would especially appeal. It is certainly very discreditable to the owners that they should permit such cruelties on board their vessels. We know that there are plenty of excuses, but we do not consider them to be of much importance; for we do say with the utmost plainness, that if our ships cannot sail without the maltreatment of their crews, they had better be sunk at once. If a man cannot get rich without keeping scores of his fellow-creatures in a degraded and oppressed and altogether miserable condition, why, he ought to remain poor, and should take particular pride in remaining poor. For our own part, however refined might be our tastes, however deep our enjoyment of ease and luxury, we do not believe that either would bring to us the smallest satisfaction if for them we were indebted to the sufferings of an oppressed and injured class; and, although we might be registered at the Custom-house as the owner of a hundred argosies, we could not forget the narrow and noisome fore-cabin, the insufficient and unpalatable and unwholesome food, the fantastic tricks of authority on the quarter-deck, the insolent and contemptuous address, the studied insult and the protracted cruelty. The ship-owner should, and in time he will, be forced to consider these things, or else to share in the discredit which they bring upon the service. Unless there shall be a reform in our merchant service, it will soon be as noisome in the nostrils of God and man as the Slave-trade. The owner can enforce a reform if he please, by instantly discharging from his service any officer who is known to be cruel and tyrannical. When masters understand that undue severity will not be tolerated by owners, many abuses will disappear from the service.

Again, we would appeal to the masters and other officers themselves. They certainly cannot desire to bring odium upon a profession which they have adopted, which has heretofore been deemed respectable, and in which it is possible to accomplish so much for humanity and justice and human happiness. They surely cannot

wish to be ranked with the degradations of the South. For the credit of their craft at least, if for no nobler reason, they should abstain from oppression, from unnecessary severity, and from mean and vulgar cruelty.

Of course, there will be a plenty of people who will declare that seamen are deliberately and tenderly treated—that they lead pleasant and luxurious lives, and that these complaints are all philanthropic gammon. Such persons are already beginning to write in the newspapers. We commend to them the following release, which every sailor is obliged to sign before he can get his wages:

"We, the undersigned, late mariners on board the _____ on her late voyage described on the other side of this instrument, and now performed in this place of payment, do hereby, each for ourselves, acknowledge to have received of _____, agent or owner of said _____, the full sum hereunder set against our names—being in full amount of our wages for services, and all demands for assault and battery, or imprisonment, of whatever name or nature against said _____, her officers or owners, to the day or date hereunder set against our names." N. Y. Tribune.

A correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* makes the following remarks:

A writer in your paper lately proposed that the abuse of seamen, by officers, might be avoided if ships were required to carry apprentices—say five for a ship of 1,000 tons.

I ask your correspondent, whence are the apprentices to be obtained?

You can get no apprentices till you abolish the tyranny.

I greatly love the sea—was born on its shores—all my ancestors were shipmasters, and my proudest sensations have been when circling the globe on board a gallant ship—an honor and a model to American ship-builders.

I should rejoice if a son of mine could command such a clipper. But I dare not subject one whom I love and am bound to protect to the capricious power of the officers of an American ship. Good conduct, I know, is no security against the misgovernment of bad men. Unbridled power becomes tyrannical, even in good men. And this makes the necessity for our appeal to owners, and insurers, and courts, that they may interpose the restraints and checks which they severally may, to abate the evil.

These grievances are multiplying. Hardly a day passes without a complaint against some violent exercise of power—some cruel punishment, utterly disproportionate to the offence. These things injure the service, cause shipwrecks, loss of property and life.

And if it is said that crews are bad, (although I insist that they are made so by too much government,) I answer to that, you will not improve the material of the crews, until you compel masters and officers first to govern themselves.

One other cause of trouble and of disaster is, that our ships are under-manned. Official returns show that our marine carries one-third less than that of England. Of course, the service is more laborious; if to this you add the hardness and the *drive* of the American character, you may see why the American merchant service becomes a terrestrial hell. I have heard the mate of an American clipper, as he cruised about the deck, (sailing in moderate weather,) with belaying-pin in hand, tauntingly shout, "I'll let 'em know what it is to sail on board a Yankee clipper." This crew was nearly all *bond fide* Americans. But they were knocked, kicked and sworn at in most approved style of ship government.

You will have no apprentices until you improve your officers. EXPERIENCE.

The Poisoning at the National Hotel, Washington.

From all the symptoms of the case, in connection with other facts, we have no doubt that the disease which led to Mr. Lane's death had its origin in the "National epidemic," and that was the effect of poison. On this point the *Philadelphia Times* says, an eminent physician of that city, who has had several persons under his care, seeking relief from the effects of the mysterious sickness contracted at the Federal Capital, maintains the theory that it resulted from a premeditated attempt to poison the inmates of the National Hotel. He bases his opinion upon the fact that none

but those who dined at the public table were attacked; and, as to the story of the rat-poisoned water, it is refuted; because the tank is only used for washing, while the drinking water is brought through pipes from a distance. The sickness originally broke out during Mr. Buchanan's first visit to the hotel; it ceased when he left for Wheatland, and upon his return, after a fortnight's absence, it became again more violent than ever. The President elect was warned, by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink in that house, and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread nor emptied a glass in it, until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion. Occasional visitors, who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining-room were more or less prostrated. It is a revolting idea that such depravity could find a place in a human breast as thus to imperil life, without regard to who would be the victims; but the medical gentleman who has laid down this theory has examined the whole subject most carefully, and his deduction seems almost irresistible.—*Lancaster Express*.

Poisoning the President.

There is now little doubt that the poisoning in Washington was the result of an attempt to destroy the life of the President. When he went to Washington, and stopped at the National Hotel, the disease broke out, he and every one who dined at the public table being affected. When he left and went back no new cases occurred until he returned at the inauguration, and then it broke out again in precisely the same way. He took the precaution the second time of neither eating or drinking in the National, which saved his life. His nephew died of the poison, and several others have died in different parts of the country from the same cause. In view of all the circumstances it is impossible to suppose that the sickness and death of so many was not the result of a fiendish attempt on the life of the President. The rat-story originated in jest; the water in the tank was not used for cooking at all; and the Board of Health of Washington must have wished to smother the truth in announcing that the mortality arose from malaria arising from a foul sewer. It is very probable that some crazy, political lunatic may have conceived the fiendish design of poisoning the President, and a proper investigation would have brought the truth to light.—*Brooklyn Eagle*, April 4.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Filthy Streets of New York City. The Scavengers Mobbed. Wages of Scavengers.

Cleaning the Streets.

For two successive nights Mr. Reynolds has endeavored with all the means in his power, to make an effective beginning of the street cleaning process in the thirteen Wards which are now entrusted to his care. Each time he has been interfered with, and night before last two hundred policemen were required to preserve the peace. The assailants are instigated by those ex-contractors and Ward Inspectors, who have been Mr. Ebling's principal mediums of plunder during his term of office. They have succeeded in persuading the laborers, who would otherwise have been rejoiced to find employment, that after the first removal of dirt shall have taken place, the machines invented by Mr. Robert A. Smith will supplant them, and that their carts and spades will, thenceforth, be uncalled for. Hence, they consider the new contractor as their personal enemy, and, accordingly, seek to prevent him from doing his duty.

By one word or sign from Mr. Ebling this illegal movement could be utterly broken up. The inspectors for the different Wards are appointed by him, and he is responsible for the iniquities they perpetrate. They are behind the scenes in this matter, and when their first effort shall have failed, as, thanks to the aid of the police, it will fail, they boast of having a still more odious plan in reserve, which we shall expose and call upon the public to frustrate in due time.

The wages of the Corporation for laborers are one dollar and a half a day, work being given for only three days in the week. This would amount to an average of less than five dollars a week.—*New York Times*, April 1.

Emigration from the Country to the City.

Every country town and village in the State contributes to swell our overflowing population. The young farmer sells his father's homestead, and, after two years of grocery-keeping or tavern-keeping in the city, returns penniless to the home of his youth. Young men from the country invest a year's savings in chance for city preferment, only to return broken in purse and disappointed in spirit, learning, by bitter experience, that the primal edict still remains in full force, "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread," and to discover, what all find out, sooner or later, that true nobility, peace and contentment, flow from honest labor.—*N. Y. Dispatch*.

Steady Increase of Crime in New York. The Cause given.

The April Term of the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Smith presiding, begins to-day. The calendar is heavy, and embraces some important cases. Crime in the city is steadily on the increase, owing undoubtedly to the bad character of many of our police. Some of these fellows, previous to their appointment, were known as notorious scoundrels, whose only merit consisted in their laboring assiduously for the party who appointed them, and now being in a position to screen their old associates in crime. They do so, to the great injury of the community.—*New York Tribune*, April 6.

The Children of the City. Proposition to Institute a Foundling Hospital in New York.

At the last meeting of the Board of Alms-House Governors a proposition was made by Isaac Townsend, Esq., to institute a Foundling Hospital to take care of the infants that are abandoned by their mothers, and thrown upon the city for support. At present these children are given out to wet-nurses until such time as they are old enough to be sent to Randall's Island, where they are provided for until adopted into the families of childless married people, or bound out to farmers or mechanics until they are of age.

The number of children at wet nurse under the care of the Governors averages two hundred, and the increase of population is constantly adding to the number of illegitimate and abandoned infants, which our citizens are taxed to support. The nurses receive one dollar per week for their services, the clothing and medical attendance being paid for by the Board. The objection to this system is that the mortality among these little waifs is suspiciously large, and, as a general thing, they are not cared for as well as they would be if placed in a Foundling Hospital.

In Europe Foundling Hospitals are in vogue in all large towns, but in this country their establishment has not been encouraged, as it is supposed they would act as a premium to vice, by providing a sure asylum for the consequences of female frailty. It is argued that women are deterred from indulging their guilty loves by the fear they will have a child to maintain. How far this feeling operates it is hard to say, but it is not in accordance with the dictates of humanity to make innocent infants suffer to prevent the possible lapse from virtue of females as yet pure.

There is a lamentable lack of system in the manner in which these children come into the possession of the Governors. The mothers fear exposure and loss of character should they come with their infants to the rotunda in the Park themselves, and so they are "dropped" in alleys, halls or on door steps, during the night, and when found in the morning the police take them in charge, and they are sent to the Superintendent of out-door poor, Mr. George Kellogg, who immediately furnishes nurses for such as live until their necessities are provided for, as it not unfrequently happens that they die from the exposure to which they have been subjected.

Formerly, the discovery of an infant in an alley was an item for the newspapers, but now it has become so frequent that it is not deemed worth recording. Some weeks as many as twenty infants have been found thus abandoned by their mothers; and notwithstanding the great mortality amongst them, there are always about two hundred of them under one year old in the care of the Alms-House Department. This mortality, by the way, is often due to the diseases they have inherited from vicious and depraved parents. Some are born with syphilitic complaints, from which they soon die, and others suffer from a complication of disorders due

to the drunken and vicious habits of the mother. But this is not by any means true of all the children. Some of the most beautiful specimens of babyhood in the city may be seen in the Rotunda, in the Park, every second Tuesday in the month, when the nurses are paid their monthly stipend, and bring the infants with them for inspection. These children are healthy and sound, and are soon picked out by ladies for adoption. It very often happens that the nurse takes a fancy to the infant she suckles, and notwithstanding her poverty adopts it as her own. Every week the Governors receive applications from nurses with three and four children of their own, asking leave to adopt the little stranger which they at first took to add to their scant income.

Should the Foundling Hospital be established, it is a question whether the plan adopted in Paris, of allowing women to leave their children without questioning them, should not be adopted. The present plan of leaving them in entries and hallways is positively inhuman and should be discountenanced.

In addition to the illegitimate children cared for by the Governors, there are those who are under the protection of the Commissioners of Emigration. This includes all the children born of emigrant women that have been less than five years in the country, and who are in destitute circumstances. Of these there are from fifty to one hundred. The women are sent to the lying-in hospital on Ward's Island until the child is born, when the father, if he is known or can be found, is obliged to give six dollars per month, until the child is five years of age, when it becomes a charge to the city. If the father cannot be found the Commissioners support the woman until such a time as she can get employment as wet nurse. Should a foundling hospital be instituted, these infants would doubtless become inmates, as the Commissioners are not bound to support them, although they are required by law to provide for the mothers. It is proposed that the city shall pay for this hospital, but that it shall be under the charge of such benevolent ladies, as may take an interest in these motherless babes. The action of the Governors will be regarded with much interest.—*N. Y. Herald*, April 5.

Foundlings.

Child dropping seems to be common in Boston, as well as in other cities further South. Thus the *Boston Chronicle* has the following:

"A male child, about two weeks old, was left at 345 North street, on Thursday evening last. The little fellow was taken to the house of Mr. Hill, the City Crier. Mr. Hill has eight children for adoption. The oldest is a girl nine years of age.

"A male child, two weeks old, was left at Hugh Gray's house on Fifth street, South Boston, last evening, and was taken in and cared for."

The Children's Aid Society. Success of its Efforts.

The *New York Dispatch* of 5th instant, in commenting upon the Report of this Society, says:

"But the great western heart is touched, in behalf of the forlorn and homeless children of this city and that is the true secret, aside from the indefatigable exertions the various members of the Society are making, of the great success which has crowned their efforts. From the letters published in the Report, and from a large number of others we have seen, not published, written by the heads of families from time to time, who have such children, as well as from numerous letters written by the children themselves, it is evident that kind treatment and the common advantages which are every child's right, only, are required to convert the veriest little reprobate, in most instances, into a tractable and accountable child, anxious to become useful and good, and anxious to forget all the evil of its past life.

"Several of these letters, in fact, comment upon the avidity with which these children, so shut out from all good influences as these have been, grasp the advantages opened before them for improvement. They seem to leave behind them, with their foul rags, the terrible scenes of their city life, and enter at once upon a new and fresh existence, pure as the country air they breathe. In very rare instances has the Society, in visiting and corresponding with the children thus provided with western homes, found a case so 'hard' that it cannot be reclaimed by genial influences. And the instances are very rare, also, where the children find complaint

against those to whom they have been entrusted, so much care is taken by the society in leaving them only with judicious and kindly disposed persons.

"During the past year the number of destitute children, so far as known, which have been sent from the city to homes, by the various City Institutions, is 2,524. Of these, the Children's Aid Society has provided for 636.

"Of the 15,000 vagrant and strolling children, estimated at the last census, scarce 3,000 have been provided for, if we except the 5,800 odd brought under the influence of the various charity and industrial schools throughout the city. Of the industrial schools attached to the Children's Aid Society, 1,176 are receiving a good and wholesome education."

Want of Parks and Public Gardens.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* descants upon the necessity for public gardens and parks.

"Europeans understand this. The parks of London are great checks on crime. The sagacity of the Emperor of France, in filling the public gardens with enchanting spectacles of beauty, is wise and very politic. If proper attention were given to this subject in America, we should not be compelled to make that melancholy inquiry so often, 'Where are the police?' nor to read such horrible details of crime—nor to hear of brawling and fiendish fighting in streets and bar-rooms. The poor must have their pleasures. They are uncared for; are precluded from the sources of gratification which wealth bestows. Is it strange that they too often find their diversion in low debauchery? Cheap concerts in hot and reeking rooms—'free-and-easys'—dog fights, men fights and rat worryings—with bar-room *conversations*, frequently form their amusements. From these fountains flows necessarily a bitter stream. Now, let harmless means of enjoyment be provided for the populace—reading-rooms, libraries, music-rooms—and we may safely count upon a steady diminution of vice and dissipation. Let us have more parks, and let those we have be adorned and increased in attractiveness."

The Police of New York Denounced by the Recorder, A Partisan Police. The Emigrant Ticket-Swindling Business. Men of Wealth and Influence engaged in it. The Grand Jury Humbug.

The Recorder of this City, in his charge on 7th inst. to the Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions made the following remarks:

"In cases, therefore, where there has been no preliminary investigation, you will do well to scrutinize with great caution. *Hundreds of indictments are found where, upon investigation, it appears that no cause existed.* Still a great wrong has been perpetrated against the party charged by the malice of false accusers, against which there is no adequate redress, and the Grand Jury has been made the innocent and unintentional medium of the perpetration of the wrong. I therefore consider it my duty, gentlemen, to impress upon you the necessity of investigating all cases that originate first before you with extra caution.

"I regret to say to you, gentlemen, that crime in the City and County of New York is fearfully on the increase. Murders, robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and assaults and batteries are of such common occurrence that we regard them as the ordinary incidents of the day. With a public prosecutor as vigilant, efficient, and able as any that has held that position for many years in this city, crime increases; neither the public prosecutor nor the courts have the power to check it. *The fault, gentlemen, lies in the inefficiency of the police. A partisan police can never be an efficient one; and least of all, men should never be selected for that position whose only merit is partisan services unscrupulously performed.*

"In one of the wards in this city, I sent to the station-house warrants, for the arrest of notorious offenders, for violent and outrageous assaults perpetrated on in-offending citizens. I could not procure the service of the process, though I ascertained that the offenders had been frequently seen in the company of policemen after the warrants had been issued. With the issuing of the warrants the power of the magistrate is at an end, until the offender is brought before him. The magistrates have no power over the police. But the administration of justice suffers, and those who administer it are censured, in consequence of such gross neglect on the part of the police.

"I consider it my duty to say this, gentlemen, that the public may know the reason why some of those bad men who, in November last, rioted in bloodshed and violence, to the terror of our peaceable citizens, have not been brought to justice; to let you and the public understand that the fault does not lie with the courts or the public prosecutor. You will have some cases presented to you against members of the police department, to which I call your especial attention. They are cases of that nature which demand it. There will also be presented to you cases for defrauding emigrants and others taking passage on different steamers for California and other sections of the country. This kind of swindling is reduced to a system, and has become so profitable that *men holding high positions, and men of wealth and influence, are engaged in the profits.* The complaints made to me in relation to these transactions, by those who have been robbed and plundered by this organized band of swindlers, have been numerous; and the stories told by the poor victims really heart-rending; I hope, gentlemen, you will investigate this class of cases with great care and patience, and if any one attempts to tamper with or influence you in your action upon these charges, it is a duty you owe to the public to report such person at once to the court, to be dealt with in the manner the law points out. I have strong reasons, gentlemen, for making this suggestion."

The Street Organists converted into Street Scavengers.

The Opera of the Street.

"The organ-grinders being occupied in cleaning the streets, have suspended their accustomed avocation, much to the relief of the afflicted hearers. The sound of their shovels and hoes is far more agreeable."—*Journal of Commerce.*

We are very glad that persons have been found to clean the streets—and we regard it as decidedly to the credit of the organ-grinders that they should have contributed to so important and desirable an object. It shows conclusively that they are not organ-grinders from any unwillingness to work—and that is more than can be said of the members of a good many other professions which are considered ornamental rather than useful.

But we are inclined to go somewhat further in defence of this aspersed "profession." It is all very well for the rich who have the Opera, and Thalberg and Grace Church to supply them with music, to disparage and condemn these street musicians; but they have their place in the amusements and entertainments of the city; and, if it rank not quite so high, we are not sure that it is not quite as important, as that of the upper circles of music. There are tens and scores of thousands of children and poor women who are quite as much delighted with them, and to whom their mechanical music brings quite as much relief from gnawing care and heavy pain, as the Opera gives to its more fortunate devotees. The hand-organ is the Opera of the street,—and its audiences are infinitely larger, and more thoroughly pleased, though less critical, than those who crowd the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Times, April 7.*

England and the United States.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, speaking of the desire of England to enlist this nation as an ally in the war against China, says:

"It is the old dodge renewed again, when she engaged in hostilities with Russia. The price of our concurrence is said to have been a *carte blanche*, on the part of England and France, to do what we please on this continent. The proposal is, in fact, 'Help us to rob in the East, and we'll let you plunder, as much as you like, in the West.' A proposal fit for a foot pad, or a Highland reiver, but hardly fit to come from a civilized, moral and Christian kingdom. Fortunately, America has no wish to play the part of a highwayman, and hence there is no danger of the bribe succeeding, though the offer proves how little England understands this country, and how low is the standard of morality among European diplomats."

The standard of morality amongst American statesmen is not so high as to prevent their favoring the enslavement of millions of people here—the extermination of the Indians, and the conquest of the neighboring countries, in order that slavery may be established therein, and the natives swept away.

As to the alleged offer on the part of England and France, we regard it as a pure fiction.

"New Dealing Out of the World." "America to the United States."

The New York *Herald* of April 3 assumes that the slavery propaganda are to be allowed full swing on this continent. It holds forth as follows:

"The Dallas-Clarendon treaty, in which England virtually abandons the Mosquito protectorate, and all her ancient policy on this continent; the recent Newfoundland fishery treaty between England and France; and the late unqualified declaration of both those Powers to Spain that they will in no way interfere to prevent our acquiring Cuba should Spain attack Mexico, all indicate a desire on the part of the leading Cabinets of Western Europe to leave the political control of this continent in the hands of the United States.

"The acceding of England to the desire of France for peace in the late European war, and her submission to the wishes of that Power in the Neufchatel, the Italian, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and other questions, show that to France is ceded the supreme diplomatic control in European affairs. And the co-operation that France gives to England in the new programme for the war in China, unmistakably indicates that Great Britain is to have the great control of matters in Eastern Asia.

"In this new dealing out of the world, which amounts, in fact, to this—*America to the United States, Europe to France, and Asia to Great Britain*—we are invited to accede, and take our share. Lord Napier, the new British Minister, is fully instructed on the subject, and has had already several conferences with General Cass in relation to it. We are also invited to take a hand in thrashing the Chinese into civility, for which we are to receive an equal participation in the commercial benefits expected to accrue from that operation; and our merchants, usually so cautious and fearful of war, are really desirous that we should pitch in. Russia has yet to make her propositions to us, and they may involve an entirely different shuffle and deal, with more trumps in our hand. As the game stands now, General Cass intense Anglo phobia seems likely to be beaten by England herself, and the Ostend manifesto is out-Ostended by the voluntary offerings of the European Cabinets."

The Character of the United Senate.

The meanest legislative body on the face of the earth—and it would be difficult to find a meaner one even under the earth—is the United States Senate. It has no claim to the commonest kind of common honesty, so far as the majority of its members are concerned, and that majority is sufficiently large to give tone and character to the whole assembly. The Senate once was a high-minded body, and preserved its character for honor and honesty even in the severest party times. There was occasionally a display of temper in it, as there must inevitably be in every assemblage of human beings to whom has been entrusted the management of great affairs, and particularly if they happen to be ambitious, and among their privileges happens to be that of unlimited political discussion. Mr. Clay sometimes showed that he was made of fiery dust, a conspicuous instance of which was seen in 1841, when he shook his fist in the face, and under the nose of an eminent Massachusetts rhetorician, hadn't courage enough to knock him down for that display of the great Demosthenic quality of "action." But that, as Mr. Daniel Quilp said of the dog which bit a man and a woman, and killed a child, "was in play." It was a very exceptional thing in the Senate, and Mr. Clay, though a slaveholder, really was ashamed of his conduct when he came to reflect on it, which as was usual with him, was only when it was too late a reflection to be of the slightest possible use to him or to any body else—to the reflector himself, or to those on whom his conduct had previously reflected. There is not much more violence among senators now than there used to be in former times, though the Senate Chamber has been the scene of some violent doings, the results of a conspiracy to which some senators must have been parties. The Senate's changes have not been in the direction of violence, but have taken the form and shape of the foulest meanness and the rankest knavery. Its organization is such that the minority cannot be heard to any purpose in committees, though that minority represents the majority of the people, four of the six senators from the three great States of the Union, and all the new England senators but one. The Senate used to decide election cases with strict fairness, so that its proceedings

therein were models to all legislative assemblies. It did justice to all contestants, no matter whether, it agreed with them in sentiment or not. Now it is in this last regard utterly changed. Justice has no longer any weight with it when election disputes are before it for discussion. It fights battles, and does not decide by law, and evidence, and custom. Not content with fighting battles, it does so on Walpole's principle, namely: that no quarter is to be given in them.—*Boston Evening Telegraph, April 1.*

THE EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

Travelling Agent for the EUROPEAN in Canada, Mr. ARTHUR McDONALD.
Gen. Agents in New York, Messrs. ROSS & TOWSE, 121 Nassau Street.
Gen. Agents in London, Messrs. SMITH & CO., 157 Strand.

THE EMANCIPATIONISTS IN MISSOURI.

Utility of their Projects.

At the late election of city officers in the City of St. Louis, in the slave State of Missouri, the candidates of a party, said to be in favor of some undefined plan of emancipation in that State, were elected.

The constitution of Missouri prohibits the Legislature from emancipating slaves on any terms or conditions whatsoever, and it will be held by the Federal Courts that a convention forming a State Constitution has no power to deprive a slaveowner of his right to his slaves. The emancipationists will be crushed out. The pro-slavery party will connect the question with federal politics, and the influence of the General Government will be brought to bear on the side of the oligarchy. Colonel Benton, who was supposed to be in favor of emancipation, has pronounced very decidedly against the agitation of the subject. This he was obliged to do in order to maintain his position at Washington. All his influence would have been lost if he had acted otherwise.

It is true that the free population is increasing much faster than the slave; but we feel quite certain that if there were but five hundred slaveowners throughout the State they would be the masters of the State Government, and control all the State legislation. Those who may be sceptical on this point need only inquire how Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, as well as Missouri, have been managed for the last ten years. In those States there are but few slaveowners, and yet the non-slaveowning masses of the people are utterly powerless to oppose the influence of the oligarchy, backed up as it is by all the patronage and power of the General Government at Washington.

Even in the free States the pro-slavery men manage in many instances to obtain the control at the elections, as the office-seekers, newspaper editors and professional politicians can often be induced to support whatever doctrines are palatable at headquarters. For example, at the election which took place a few days ago in Connecticut, one of the New England States, the pro-slavery party elected two members of Congress in lieu of Republicans, and that notwithstanding the recent outrageous decision in the Supreme Court at Washington, that the Territories of the Union are all open to the tread of the slaveowner.

THE BALLOT IN AMERICA.

We have read in the London *Star* a report of a speech lately delivered before the Ballot Society in London, by Mr. Isaiah T. Williams, a lawyer and politician of this city, on the subject of the ballot in America. He described the system of voting by ballot in New York, and is reported to have said:

"Vote by ballot was essential to the liberty of the people, and if any proposition was made in America that the vote should be *viva voce*, an outcry would be properly raised that it was an attempt to rob them of their liberty. By the ballot he certainly understood that secrecy was implied.

"It was compulsory in New York that the votes should be folded, and the name of the person voted for written upon them. He denied the statement made by Lord Derby that there was no secrecy in America, because the voting was by differently colored tickets; and it could be plainly seen for whom the party voted. He had never seen colored tickets at elections. There might have been different shades and substances in the tickets, but they had all been one color, and recently steps had been adopted by the Government to get the paper all alike."

Secret voting is not considered in America to be essential to the liberty of the people. It is true that in the State of New York the law requires the "ballot to be folded so as to conceal the contents;" but as the ballots contain a great many names, they are printed for the different factions or parties, so that each party has its own ticket; and as the law does not prescribe the color of the paper, or its size or shape, it is generally known when the ballot is presented by the voter which party he is voting for. He may, however, in using the ticket of one party, erase some of the names and insert others, and in that way baffle the curious. But this practice is not very extensively adopted.

In some of the other States the voting is required to be open—when tickets are used the names of the voters are written on them, and the ticket is read aloud when it is presented. In other States the voter is allowed to present either a close or an open ballot, at his option. We doubt whether Mr. Williams is correctly reported when he is made to say that "recently steps had been adopted by the Government to get the paper all alike." The Government of the State of New York (the State to which he refers) has nothing to do with the preparation of the ballots.

The secret mode of voting, now practiced in this State, is not universally considered to be superior to open voting, as will be perceived by our extracts from the New York *Times* of 8th instant. Bitter complaints are often made, that, in consequence of the secret ballot, the elections are carried "by some unscrupulous rascal depositing a handful of ballots in one of the boxes." Glass ballot-boxes are recommended, in lieu of those now in use.

IMPUDENCE OF THE JAMAICA PLANTERS.

The Jamaica Planters are desirous of introducing more laborers into that Island. The Jamaica *Dispatch* says: "They have asked to be permitted to resort to the Coast of Spain for the purpose of redeeming the slaves in the barracoons, and bringing them to Jamaica, British Guiana, and other West India islands, as free laborers. They have offered to become bound in any penalty not to deal with these people otherwise than as free men, to be governed by the stringent rules of the Passengers' Act in the manner of transportation, to submit to any government inspection, and to be bound in the colonies by the most stringent laws for the protection of the emigrant African. But the government will not consent." And we are glad of it, and not a little surprised at the impudence of these Jamaica Planters. A pretty thing, indeed, to expect the British Government to countenance a renewal of the Slave-trade. These planters simply propose that they shall be allowed to go to Africa and there bid against the Cuban and other slave dealers for the slaves in the barracoons, and this they call "redeeming the slaves in the barracoons." As fast as these worthies should make purchases the barracoons would be re-filled with batches of fresh victims.

The Jamaica planters can get laborers at a very moderate rate of wages; but most of these planters having neither capital nor skill in the management of their property, are unable to do what ought to be done with their estates. Most of them are of a tyrannical and inhuman disposition, and they oppress and trample upon their poor neighbors as ruthlessly as did the aristocrats of former times maltreat the working classes of Europe.

Instead of listening to the ravings of these planters, the English Government should busy itself about securing the welfare of the great mass of the emancipated people and protecting them from their oppressors.

The London "Saturday Review" on the Alleged Sympathy of the Slaveowners for England.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of this city calls our attention to the fact that the *Saturday Review*, a London weekly paper, defends the Southern oligarchy on the ground that they are the only true American friends to England. The correspondent quotes some passages from the *Saturday Review*, and says:

"During the recent Presidential struggle the *Review* frequently protested against the leaning to Fremont which was apparent in nearly every English newspaper, and assailed the anti-slavery feeling by which the preference was animated as absurd, ill-judged, ignorant, impolitic, morbid, sentimental, ill-advised and so forth; arguing that we were playing into the hands of our enemies, and disgusting our best friends.

"If I were acquainted with the editor of the *EUROPEAN* I would recommend these passages from the *Saturday Review* to his notice, and I would like to know how far, in his opinion, they are borne out by facts. That the slaveholders fear England is both likely and reasonable; that they regard England as their best market is but natural; but that they love her or are friendly to her, I cannot believe. Their whole conduct and internal policy are hateful to English feelings. The slave States and England are utterly unlike each other in every respect, and I could not think much of the friendship of an individual or a nation which must hate me in the very nature of things."

The *Saturday Review* takes a superficial view of American politics, and overlooks the law of political gravitation. The Government of the United States is devoted to the establishment of slavery on this continent, and by a natural consequence is opposed to the success of the liberal party in England and on the continent of Europe. We have discussed this subject very fully, especially in the *EUROPEAN* of January 31st, pp. 177, 178, 184. See also our fourteenth number, p. 200, "The Sympathy of the Southern States with the Cause of Despotism in Europe."

It is true that the slaveowners admire whatever anti-popular features can be seen in the English system of government, and that the Northerners denounce the same; but the people of the North sympathize with the constitutional governments of Europe as against the despotic powers, whilst the policy of the South renders it the steady enemy of liberty all over the world.

NICARAGUA.

Recent reports from Nicaragua, which, however, have a very doubtful aspect, are to the effect that Walker had succeeded in a conflict with the Costa Ricans. The filibusters are supplied with cannon and with superior arms, and an abundance of ammunition. Whether they succeed or not is of but little practical importance, seeing that the slavery propaganda have the absolute control of the Government of the United States, and will doubtless, ere long, find an opportunity for carrying on a war against the Central American States, with a view to their subjugation as provinces of the model Republic.

The New Maritime Code. Privateering. The Law of Blockades. Prediction of the "European" Fulfilled.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writes from Washington on 8th instant, as follows:

"I learn to-day, from good authority, that the present administration does not entirely agree with the preceding one in its views respecting the proposed change in naval warfare. In addition to the abolition of the right to capture merchant ships by public armed vessels, as well as by privateers, as laid down in Secretary May's letter upon privateering, it is supposed that

our government will insist upon the abolition of blockades, for if England has the right to blockade all our ports, and capture our vessels that escape, there can be no free-trade in time of war. I learn, also, that letters have been written to our ministers abroad, to suspend further action on this matter until they receive other instructions."

REMARKS.

We exposed the mis-statements and false reasoning of Mr. Marcy's celebrated counter-proposition at a time when our American cotemporaries, and most of the English newspapers, were lost in admiration of that document, and we then predicted the course now taken by the American Government as will be seen by the following extracts from our issues of December 6th and 13th.

"A great naval power like England would lose nothing by its adoption, for in that case *British shipping would be exempt from seizure at sea, and there is no naval power strong enough to blockade English ports.* A consideration of this fact, on the part of the Government of the United States, will probably lead them to the conclusion that the interests of this country would not be much advanced by the acceptance of their late proposition.

"The fact is, that Mr. Marcy, in the hot pursuit of his amiable purpose of exciting jealousy on the part of the smaller maritime powers, and arraying them against England, and being, moreover, anxious to display his vast erudition, research and ingenuity, overlooked some very important considerations.

"We have no doubt that the American Government will recede from its position. Indeed, the President had no power to make the counter proposition. Any engagement on the part of this country with others, providing how war shall be carried on, must be in the shape of a treaty; and that requires the action of the Senate as well as of the President."

Compensation to Innocent Persons who have been Subjected to False Accusations.

The London *Morning Star* of March 17, has a report of a deputation which waited upon Lord Palmerston to advocate the claim of Mr. W. H. Barber, to be compensated by the public for the loss and sufferings he had sustained by reason of an unjust conviction for forgery. Lord Palmerston observed that it was rather a novel course to apply for compensation in such a case, but promised to consult his colleagues on the subject. The claim was sustained by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Cobden and other influential gentlemen. We maintain, that in all cases where innocent persons have been subjected to false accusations, it is the duty of society to make all the reparation in its power. Laws ought to be enacted providing for the trial of complaints of this nature, and for the appropriation of the necessary funds.

The following is the report referred to.

The Case of Mr. W. H. Barber. DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Yesterday morning a deputation, consisting of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, Mr. Sergeant Parry, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. W. Wills, the Rev. J. G. Wood, Mr. N. Gedge, Mr. R. Lane, and other gentlemen, waited upon Lord Palmerston at Cambridge House, for the purpose of laying before his lordship a claim to compensation by Mr. William Henry Barber, the solicitor, whose case, in connexion with certain will and other forgeries some years ago, is well known to the public.

Sir F. Kelly stated to his Lordship that in 1844 Mr. Barber, who was then a solicitor in good practice, became professionally connected with a man named Fletcher, for whom he did a considerable amount of legal business. The man Fletcher was in the habit of ascertaining from the Bank of England particulars of unclaimed stock, and then informing the parties who were entitled to it of the fact, receiving a commission for his trouble on the amount secured. Subsequently Fletcher forged the names of persons who were entitled to this stock, and in some cases wills where the persons were deceased. Barber transacted the legal portion of the business for him, but was not aware of the frauds which were being committed. On an investigation

taking place, discoveries of fraud to a large amount were detected, and the result was that Fletcher and Barber were tried at the Old Bailey together. Barber's counsel were very anxious that he should be tried separately, in order that Fletcher and other parties to the transaction might be called as witnesses; but this the Attorney-General (the present Lord Chief Baron) refused. They were found guilty, and transported for life. Barber was sent to Norfolk Island, where he endured every imaginable kind of torment. Some of the officials there, hearing of the nature of his case, made inquiries into it, and made representation which induced Sir George Grey, the then Home Secretary, to grant a conditional pardon, the condition being that Mr. Barber should not come into Great Britain. He wandered about the continent until Lord Normanby took up his case, and he received a full pardon. For many years after the Court of Queen's Bench refused him permission to practise, but at length that right had been yielded. Mr. Barber had suffered so much that the deputation thought he was entitled to compensation, more especially as the State, who were the prosecutors, had made so grievous a mistake.

Sergeants Parry and Ballantine, Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Gedge, and other gentlemen having urged Mr. Barber's claims,

Lord Palmerston said he could not see that the government had been wrong, or how the judges, the jury, the courts of law, or the Crown, could have taken any other course. It was certainly a great misfortune that Mr. Barber had been mixed up with such bad company, and that he had not exercised more precaution. It was rather a novel course to apply for compensation in such a case, and the way in which such a request could be acceded to was not quite obvious. On the spur of the moment he could not say what he could do, but he would consult his colleagues upon the subject.

Mr. Crossley, M.P., assured his lordship that in the North of England, with which he was connected as a manufacturer, and amongst members of the House of Commons, there was a very strong opinion that Mr. Barber should be compensated.

After some further conversation the deputation withdrew.

IRELAND AT HOME.—SCARCITY OF CRIME.—While, in England, there are in London mass meetings of the unemployed workmen, in Ireland there is employment for all, and good wages. And, while in England, the grand question is, what to do with criminals, in Ireland there is such a diminution of criminality that the *Banner of Ulster* has an article headed "Scarcity of Criminality in Ireland." There have been many scarcities in the days of our fathers; but this would have appeared a very improbable one had any person prophesied it to them. "Yet," says the *Banner*, "truth must be told: Ireland is at present almost destitute of crime. County jails are desolate for want of inmates: turnkeys go about moping, as if fearing that their occupation's gone, and the market for offenders seems hardly able to meet the most ordinary demand for the raw material of criminals. What will our half-brother, John Bull, think of all this? Or where is that rascally personage to find food for grumbling at these horrid Irish?—*Dublin Letter to Phil. Amer.*

The Constitution and Religion.

"Our Government proceeds on the hypothesis and theory that no man can honestly disbelieve in God. The Christian religion is substantially a part of the law of the land."—*Boston Traveller.*

That is so as to Massachusetts; but in the treaty with the Bey of Tripoli, in Barbary, in 1797, there is the following passage:

"As the Government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion, as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, and tranquillity of Mussulmen, and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from any religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

AMERICAN PAPER MONEY.

The New York *Times* of April 7th says:

"The bank-note circulation of the United States, at the present time, is estimated to represent about

\$190,000,000. In this estimate are included only genuine bank-notes, which daily pass from hand to hand in the exchanges of trade. In addition to these there is in circulation a vast number of counterfeit bank-notes, whose representative value cannot be computed, and which perform all the functions of money: the holders of each being, for various reasons, unable to distinguish the one from the other.

"The increasing circulation of these counterfeit notes is a just cause of alarm, and how to prevent it, or to secure ourselves from its effects, is a subject for serious consideration."

The *Times* complains of "those ragged, dirty and infectious notes with which parsimonious banks offend the community."

By this vile stinking stuff the itch, small-pox and other infectious diseases are spread through the community. No country has a worse currency than this. In England paper money is but little used, the ordinary currency being gold and silver, and the same would be the case here but for the fact that legislation is under the control of a set of men who care nothing about the welfare of the masses of the people.

SPECIMEN OF STATE LEGISLATION.

A Mother Deprived of her Children by an Act of the Legislature.

A few days ago the New York legislature, on the application of Marcus C. Stanley, passed an act legitimatizing the two illegitimate children of a woman named Eliza C. Fairchild, and giving the said Stanley, who represented himself to be the father of the children, the entire control of them, to the exclusion of their mother, in whose custody they were at that time. All this was done without any notice to the mother, on the plea that she was not a fit person to have the management of their education. She having heard of the passage of the act, went to Albany with some friends, and upon her statements the legislature immediately and unanimously repealed the act without any further inquiry. The House passed the repealing bill within a few minutes after it was introduced, and the Senate disposed of it within ten minutes after it was received from the Assembly, and within two hours from the time Mr. Hogeboom introduced the subject into the Assembly, the bill had passed both Houses and received the signature of Governor King.

This was on the 6th instant. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"During the discussion in the Assembly the galleries and lobbies were crowded with eager and excited listeners, and while the bill was before the Governor for his signature, Mrs. Fairchild and her two children were introduced into the Governor's room, where they received the congratulations of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker Littlejohn, Mr. Hogeboom, and others, at which the poor woman was deeply affected, and with choking voice and streaming eyes showered thanks on all. Mrs. Fairchild is a good-looking, prepossessing woman, 40 or 45 years of age, and the children appear bright and well-behaved. The boy is about ten years of age and the little girl about eight.

"Mrs. Fairchild has been in town since Saturday, but was obliged to keep herself and children hid away from parties who were hovering about watching their opportunity to steal the children from her under the authority of the statute this day repealed; and it was not till after the passage of the act that she dared emerge from her hiding-place."

This case shows how easy it is to get acts passed depriving parties of their legal rights. The mother of the children had the legal right to their custody, and she was deprived of this without having had any opportunity of being heard in her own defence.

The South Manufacturing for the North.

The Savannah *Republican* contains the following paragraph:

"It is rather strange to see printing paper sent to the North: but, singular as it may appear, such is the fact. The Pioneer Paper Factory at Athens, Georgia, is shipping paper to Philadelphia, for the use of the Philadel-

phia *Inquirer*. It is a very superior article, and reflects credit on the manufactory. A lot goes forward by the next Philadelphia steamer."

For the last year a considerable portion of the paper on which the *Daily Times* has been printed has come from a manufacturing establishment in North Carolina; and the only reason why we do not use more of it is, that we cannot get it. It is fully equal, and in many respects decidedly superior, to any we can obtain at the North for the same price. We trust we shall not bring anybody into peril by thus revealing the fact that we are in part supplied with printing paper from the slave-holding States. There is no reason, but their own negligence and lack of enterprise, why our fellow-citizens of the South should not wage successful competition with the North in this and many other branches of manufacture. We shall be happy to "encourage" them by our "patronage"—whenever we can make anything by it.—*N. Y. Times*, April 6.

REMARKS.

There is good reason to suppose that large manufactories will be established in the South, and that the operators, being slaves, the Southern manufacturer will be able to undersell his Northern competitor. The union between the free and slave States will not then be quite so popular as it is now in the North.

Condition of Free Negroes in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

A writer in an Iowa paper (the *Hawkeye*) describes Chester county, Pennsylvania, as the model county of America. There, about 10 per cent. of the population are free negroes. The writer says:

"In no land that the sun ever shone on are there more of the comforts and elegancies of life for the mass, or a more cultivated, refined and virtuous society. Its ever-green and gaudy hill tops are crowned with temples of learning, and luxurious abodes of domestic comfort, love and peace cluster in all its valleys.

"Now we do not suppose that the great wealth and high culture, physical and moral, which so distinguish that county is attributable to the fact that it has a greater proportion of negroes than any county in all the free States; far from it. But it is quite certain that their presence could not have been very detrimental to its prosperity. That class of its population are, as a general thing, industrious, cleanly, well-behaved, intelligent, thrifty and happy. The men make as good farmers, and the women as good washers and house-maids, as are to be had in America. They are in many respects decidedly superior to the great mass of white laborers of Missouri. And if the whites and blacks can thus live and work together, free and comparatively equal, for their individual and general good in Pennsylvania, why can they not do the same in the State of Missouri?"

The New York "Herald" on Southern Policy in Central America. Slavery to be Established there, and the Slave-Trade Re-opened.

The New York *Herald* is in raptures at the reports, which have recently been received here, of the alleged success of Walker in Nicaragua. The *Herald* of 7th instant undertakes to develop Walker's policy, now that he is such a mighty conqueror:

"It involves the grand scheme of the reduction and reconsecration of the whole of Central America upon an Anglo-Saxon platform, and upon commercial and military principles."

"This plan embodies, also, the Southern idea of the practical establishment of African slavery in Central America, and the development through this medium of the capabilities of those fertile tropical regions, as cotton, sugar, chocolate, tobacco and indigo-producing States. Let the South American political programme of Walker be established over Central America, and disestablished from our Southern States, with their slaves still under the yoke of slavery, and the South will soon put the ball of slavery in motion. The African slave trade, in the next place, will soon fill up all distances between the law of demand and supply in the article of slaves. Thus the Dutch West India policy of non-interference as a stopping stone to the growth of slavery in our Southern States will be put by a

counter movement of the South of the most formidable character.

"These things are among the events of the future, foreshadowed in the recent successes of Walker. We therefore await, with no ordinary degree of interest, the policy of Mr. Buchanan, and the next intelligence from the seat of war."

Financial Condition of Virginia. Class-Legislature there. The Readiness of Slaveowners to Hang their Slaves explained.

The New York *Evening Post* of 6th inst., says that Virginia "is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"Under a delusive notion that internal improvements, and not free and intelligent labor, had created the prosperity of the North, the State plunged into a debt of \$30,000,000 for railroads; the State to pay three-fifths of the expense and the people to pay the other two-fifths. What followed? The banks lent all their money to the State to pay its quota, and of course had no money to lend to the people to pay theirs. The next step was to issue scrip to pay interest on the State debt, because the people were too poor to bear the necessary extra taxation, in addition to the stock they had been obliged to take in the improvements, and for which they had been obliged, very generally, to mortgage their farms.

"Upon the top of this tax to pay the interest of the enormous State debt, came another tax, to pay some \$300,000 for additional patrols required to prevent negro insurrections, and for the price at which those that were hung during the insurrection were appraised.

"All the laws of Virginia, we will here observe, favor the slaveholder. Those who own no slaves, as well as those who do, are compelled to contribute to indemnify the owners whose slaves are hung."

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Danger to Free Institutions.

The Cincinnati *Republican* of April 1st says: "As long as the Republican party remains on the defensive it will receive a succession of blows, without being able to return them. At this time, when the slaveholders have complete control of the administration, legislature, and courts of law, and when they impudently prostitute those powers to their freedom-hating purposes, the war must be carried boldly into their camp, and one last attempt must be made for the preservation of freedom in the Western Hemisphere."

The *Pura-Zeitung* contains an able leader on this subject. It says: "We are of opinion that the real mob of the lowest strata of society can never rule. The low mob can only be successful when allied with the high aristocracy, as is the case in Naples." Applying this to the United States, it says, "The state of affairs here is very favorable for the formation of an immense mob, which recruits itself from all classes of society. The shameful corruption existing here makes politics quite disgusting, while the decreasing attendance at schools, the criminal statistics, &c., are sad indications of a decadence which must end in the utter subversion of the Republic, if another course be not pursued in time."

The *Baltimore Worker* contends that it is by no means sufficient to show the slaveholders the advantages of free labor, in order to induce them to abolish their peculiar institution. It is not avails alone, it is injustice also, which makes the slaveholders cherish an institution despised by the majority of mankind. The habitual power over the bodies and souls of others, creates a desire for its continuance which cannot always be compensated for by exchanging it for a sum of money.

Condition of German Laborers in the South.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* a German pro-slavery paper says:

"German laborers are not only occupied in the gardens of New Orleans, but also on sugar plantations during the winter season. Thousands of laborers were every fall from the Rhine and Main valleys down to New Orleans, but they only enjoy the reputation that laborers may earn there a good deal of money during the winter, and generally in the beginning of the spring. They are already more laborers than labor. Those that are disappointed under these circumstances are

obliged to seek employment through the aid of the German society and other employment agencies. By them they are usually furnished with work at starvation wages, and in the spring most of them return sick and weakened to their former residences."

Sympathy between Russia and the United States.

The Buffalo *Patriot* of 5th instant has an interesting leader on that subject. It says:

"There are in the whole world hardly two governments so friendly towards each other, or affording each other mutually such effectual support, as the administration of the great American Republic and the despotic Government of the Russian Empire." It then enumerates many facts proving the *entente cordiale* between the two governments; amongst others, the zeal shown by the Pierce administration, in persecuting (alleged) British recruiting agents during the late war with Russia; the great consideration with which Russian agents are treated at Washington, and, on the other hand, the distinguished courtesies paid to Americans in Russia. Russia has been proposed by the United States as the umpire in controversies between herself and other governments. The laudation heaped by the Anglo-American press on the Russian Government, as being one of "civilization and progress" was especially remarkable. The *Patriot* remarks that "this friendship between two countries so different in their institutions appears very strange." We, on the contrary, should find it very strange if the Government of the United States, controlled by slaveowners, should not actively sympathize with Russia, the empire ruled by serfowners.

Canada, its Condition and Prospects. The Present Rate of Wages. Free Grants of Land. The Hudson's Bay Charter.

We publish, in another column, the speech which has recently been delivered by the Governor-General to the legislature of Canada. The public in this country are now beginning to take an interest in all that concerns that magnificent colony, and thoroughly to appreciate its value and importance to the mother country. They have watched with attention the successful operation of responsible government, and they have seen the gradual decline of that war of races which at one time rendered Canada a constant source of trouble, difficulty and apprehension to the Imperial Government. But all this has changed. Institutions as free as any that exist on the face of the world have inaugurated that marvellous career of prosperity which is fast consolidating the influence and power of Canada as a nation—as a State which, linked in common relations of affection and interest with England, is destined at no distant day to act as a counterpoise to the more democratic, though in reality less liberal, institutions of its great Republican neighbor. The Governor-General, Mr. E. Head, after congratulating the Legislature upon the proofs of rapid progress evidenced by the increased cultivation of the soil and the growth of trade—by the extension of railroads and the opening of new and valuable tracts for settlements—alludes to a subject which at the present time has a paramount interest in England. His Excellency observes that "exertions have been made to diffuse in Europe a knowledge of Canada and its resources. On these and other grounds I venture to anticipate in the coming season a considerable increase in the emigration from Europe. Such an increase must be of inestimable advantage to the province. Those who are already in occupation of land will receive a supply of laborers on easier terms, and the wealth of the whole community will be augmented by the application of fresh industry to the profitable development of our real capital—the soil now covered by our forests."

While the Governor-General of Canada is thus loudly proclaiming the inestimable advantage which Canada must derive from a considerable increase in emigration, the working classes in England—many of whom unhappily are out of employment—are looking to emigration as their only hope and refuge in the time of trouble. Numerous individuals in this country have established "the Wellington Emigration Fund," with a view of endeavoring to relieve, by emigration, the unemployed and urgent distress at present existing among the laboring classes in the metropolis. They propose, by means of charitable contributions, to provide free passage to those who are not able to obtain employ-

ment in this country, stating that "the emigration will be principally directed to those colonies which contribute towards the fund." We have not the slightest desire to interfere with the benevolence of the public; but we are at a loss to understand why colonies which, with open arms, are ready to receive new comers should be expected to add to the subscription list of some metropolitan society, called into existence to meet a temporary emergency. *Canada offers free grants of land of one hundred acres to every British subject; and therefore to the employed, as well as the unemployed, we wish to show that their condition must be greatly improved if they once obtain the means of transferring themselves to this new Britain of the West.* We cannot better explain our meaning than by referring to the pamphlet just published by the authority of the Government in Canada, which gives the rate of wages paid in that province. Bricklayers receive from 7s. 6d. to 9s. per day; masons, 7s. or 8s.; carpenters the same; printers, 6s. or 7s.; farm laborers, with board, 2s.; day laborers, 3s.; railway laborers, 4s. or 5s.; and servant men, 40s. or 50s. per month. We cannot more usefully dismiss this portion of the subject than by giving this extract from the Government pamphlet: "Canada is essentially a land of hope not to be disappointed—the more especially for labor, whether skilled or unskilled; a land where there is 'work and bread for all;' and where the certain prospect of prosperity never fails to lessen daily toil, and cheer the heart which has the courage to trust in itself, and believe in its right and power to acquire an honorable position among mankind, with a full share of the blessings and privileges which belong to a free and honest life." This is the new home which is offered to the over-crowded working classes of this country. Private benevolence may place the means of conveyance in the hands of a comparative few; but the majority must trust to their own habits of providence and self-reliance to obtain that independence and prosperity which can be acquired nowhere so readily or securely as in Canada.

Another topic mentioned in the speech of the Governor-General is the important announcement that, in consequence of the determination of the Imperial Government to submit certain questions connected with the affairs and territories of the Hudson's Bay Company to a committee of the House of Commons, a gentleman unconnected with party politics, "in all respects competent to watch over the interests of the Province," had been despatched to England. The gentleman who has been selected for this important mission is Mr. Chief Justice Draper, a gentleman who has long been considered not only the ablest lawyer, but the ablest statesman, in Canada. Although all parties in the Province are of opinion that the Hudson's Bay Charter is invalid and that the Privy Council would so determine, the appointment of the learned judge has been impugned on these two grounds—that such a mission is inconsistent with the judicial office, and that it is highly inexpedient to deprive the Province, even temporarily, of the services of one so learned and experienced. The Legislature, after a long debate, have confirmed the selection of the Government by a majority of twenty-two, and Chief Justice Draper is now in this country, prepared, on behalf of the people of Canada, to demand from the Imperial Government the opening of that vast territory which the Hudson's Bay Company, through the neglect of Parliament, has been suffered to retain in chronic sterility and chronic barbarism. The company will, no doubt, as heretofore, make a gallant fight; but the days of all commercial monopolies are ended, and should it clamor for compensation, it must first give account of the profits which it has derived from the north-west territory—a territory which, originally a portion of the Province of Canada, the Crown never had the slightest right to grant to a mere trading corporation.—*London Morning Post, March 18.*

We lately called attention to the fact that the tide of emigration was likely for many years to turn towards Canada; and we insisted on the necessity of making some preparations for it. The *Freemason*, taking the same view of the question, remarks: "Unless arrangements be made to receive emigrants for the emigrants on their arrival, many of them will find their condition worse than it was at home." Unfavorable accounts of Canada from the foreign and other emigrants coming out, will undo all that has been done lately to recruit the country in settlers, and will put back emigra-

tion another quarter of a century.—*Montreal Evening Pilot, April 1.*

The Canadian Steamers and the Collins Steamers.

The boats of this Company have been doing a good business in running to Portland this winter—they have made excellent time and quick passages.

We are favored with a circular statement, showing the average passages of the various lines of steamers between Britain and America, which gives the following as the result:

	Westward.	Eastward.
Canadian Line, average passage	12 20½	11 02
Cunard Line (Boston) average passage	18 07	11 02½
" " (N. Y.) " "	11 22	11 18
Collins steamers " " "	12 10½	12 08
Bremen steamers (Southampton) average passages	10 00	14 12

This table presents a most encouraging and satisfactory result; but the time and successful runs of the Canadian line may be exhibited yet more clearly and decidedly, by taking the average of both the outward and inward passages; and we therefore prepare from the foregoing the ensuing table:

The Canadian Line, average of both passages, is	23 22½
Cunard, Boston Line " " "	24 19½
Cunard, New York Line " " "	23 11
Collins Line " " "	25 00½
Bremen Line " " "	29 12

This is satisfactory in the extreme.—*State of Maine.*

Treatment of the Chinese in California.

The *New York Herald* of April 7, in an article on the China question, says:

"We have had fifty thousand Chiuamen at a time working on our soil, enjoying the benefit of our laws, speaking our tongue, and returning to China to commemorate our greatness. These returned Californians are not likely to have spoken disparagingly of the United States. On the contrary, it is natural to suppose that they have met with many a specimen of the Yankee Bobadil, who assured them that this country could whip the world, and especially England. They will moreover have had opportunities of studying the usages of the United States, and observing with respect the extent of their territory, to which their own Flowery Kingdom is the only parallel. This experience is not likely to have increased their regard or respect for Great Britain."

REMARKS.

The Chinese who have returned from California to China have had to relate tales of the grossest wrong and oppression perpetrated upon them by the Americans. In fact thousands of Chinese after having been invited and encouraged to emigrate to California have been forced to abandon the country. These have, doubtless, learned how different has been the treatment of their fellow-countrymen who had the good fortune to emigrate to the British Colonies instead of going to California.

The New York "Tribune" on the General Election in England.

The British Empire is stirred by the first pulsations of a great election contest. The House of Commons has censured the course pursued by the British officials at Canton in the case of the *Arrow* and its consequences, and Lord Palmerston has thereupon dissolved Parliament and appealed to the constituencies. The new elections will take place forthwith, and the veteran Premier calculates with confidence on a triumph which shall signally rebuke the coalition of Tories and Radicals by which he was defeated, and confirm his possession of power for as many years as he can desire, at his advanced age, to hold the reins.

Whatever may be the result, so far as the Ministry is concerned, this election will do little for the cause of political progress. Lord Palmerston came into public life about fifty years ago as an extreme Tory, and was an unflinching supporter of whatever was worst, most despotic and corrupt in the rule of Castlereagh and the Tories of the first quarter of the present century. He joined the Whigs at the era of the Reform Bill agitation, and has since adhered to their standard, but is just as far a Liberal as a Whig Minister must be—no further. He votes with the most bigoted Tories against any further extension of suffrage or equality of representation—against Church reform in any shape—

against retrenchment, and against the ballot. His Premiership is, in fact, the chief present obstacle to the triumph of any reform whatever; since members enough are in office under him, or connected by some tie with his administration, to give, when added to the Tories, a majority on every division. Were he finally expelled from office, and a Derby-Disraeli Cabinet installed instead of his, Britain would have a truly Liberal party—the Opposition: now she has only a few straggling files, amounting in all to perhaps one-sixth of the House. *If there is to be any speedy triumph of Liberalism in England, it must be secured through the defeat and retirement of the "Liberal" Ministry.*

The first political and social want of Great Britain is a system of popular education; an extension of suffrage is probably next in order. The ballot and equal districts for representation in Parliament are only secondary to these in importance. These will be carried one by one upon the return of the Liberal party to power after a season of Tory ascendancy. The triumph of Palmerston in the elections at hand would be an indefinite postponement of this wholesome and necessary process. We shall rejoice, therefore, to chronicle his defeat though we hardly expect it.

Should the Ministry triumph, however, they will not sleep on roses. The majority against them on the late adverse division included many of the most eminent and faithful reformers—Messrs. Cobden, Roebuck, Miall, Lord John Russell, Milner Gibson, &c. These are not likely to be conciliated by the dissolution and the natural efforts of the Ministry to prevent their return to the new Parliament. And should the truly Liberal constituencies refuse to be misled by party cries, and insist on being represented by reformers in earnest, Lord Palmerston's dependence on the Tories for support against propositions of practical reform will be so complete that he can anticipate neither a comfortable enjoyment nor a long continuance of the sweets of power.

We await with interest the result of the elections.

The Poor Indians. Homeless Now.

A party of wandering Indians visited the city of Stockton, a few days since. The slow, careless manner in which they groped their way from place to place, betokened their homeless condition. They were comfortably clad, and apparently in "easy circumstances," save being in possession of a roof under which to creep for shelter from the rain. Rather than endure the cold of the mountains they have ventured into the valley, where once their chiefs were "Nature's monarchs." Ambition, if ever they possessed it, has become lost to them in the rush of civilization.—*Alta Californian.*

The Last of the Mohicans.

The Albany correspondent of the *New York Courier* says:

"There is here a calm, sedate, intelligent Indian, Muthew, who is pursuing his studies at the State Library, intruding on no one, disturbing no one. He is preparing a history of his own tribe, the Mohicans, and those annals which have been so painted and imagined, and invented, by gentlemen who found it easier to call on fiction than to consult history, will be here illustrated by one who thoroughly understands what the Mohicans were. They were the river men. There are very few of them now. They lost severely in the war of the Revolution, when they broke league with the Mohawks, and took the side of the Republic. There are now but four hundred. The son of the tribe, Matusen, resides at Stockbridge, in Wisconsin, and remembers the part taken by his kindred in the war."

REMARKS.

From the day that the Pilgrim Fathers began to murder the Indians in order to obtain their lands, as they killed wild beasts for their skins, down to the present war upon the Indians in Florida and Oregon, we have one continuous series of outrages upon this unfortunate race. American politicians say, "The Indians cannot be civilized—they cannot become an enlightened people—they must be driven away before the march of civilization—crushed to powder beneath the feet of the white race." Acting upon this theory, they force the Indians to sell their lands, next swindle them out of the miserable pittance offered as the price, then drive them forth exposed to the ravages of disease,

Bricklayers receive from 7s. 6d. sons, 7s. or 8s.; carpenters the r 7s.; farm laborers, with board, s.; railway laborers, 4s. or 5s.; i. or 56s. per month. We cannot this portion of the subject than by from the Government pamphlet: ly a land of hope not to be disap- specially for labor, whether skilled where there is 'work and bread the certain prospect of prosperity ally toil, and cheer the heart which ast in itself, and believe in its right re an honorable position among share of the blessings and privi- o a free and honest life." This is h is offered to the over-crowded his country. Private benevolence s of conveyance in the hands of a it the majority must trust to their ence and self-reliance to obtain that prosperity which can be acquired no ecurely as in Canada. mentioned in the speech of the the important announcement that, he determination of the Imperial it certain questions connected with ories of the Hudson's Bay Company e House of Commons, a gentleman rty politics, "in all respects com- the interests of the Province," had England. The gentleman who has his important mission is Mr. Chief gentleman who has long been con- ablest lawyer, but the ablest states- though all parties in the Province ne Hudson's Bay Charter is invalid Council would so determine, the learned judge has been impugned —that such a mission is inconsistent e, and that it is highly inexpedient ee, even temporarily, of the services nd experienced. The Legislature, ave confirmed the selection of the majority of twenty-two, and Chief ow in this country, prepared, on e of Canada, to demand from the t the opening of that vast territory ay Company, through the neglect een suffered to retain in chronic barbarism. The company will, no

This table presents a most encouraging and satisfactory result; but the time and successful runs of the Canadian line may be exhibited yet more clearly and decidedly, by taking the average of both the outward and inward passages; and we therefore prepare from the foregoing the ensuing table:

The Canadian Line, average of both passages, is	28 22½
Cunard, Boston Line " " "	24 19½
Cunard, New York Line " " "	28 11
Collins Line " " "	25 00½
Bremen Line " " "	29 12

This is satisfactory in the extreme.—*State of Maine.*

Treatment of the Chinese in California.

The New York *Herald* of April 7, in an article on the China question, says:

"We have had fifty thousand Chinamen at a time working on our soil, enjoying the benefit of our laws, speaking our tongue, and returning to China to com-*memorate our greatness.* These returned Californians are not likely to have spoken disparagingly of the United States. On the contrary, it is natural to suppose that they have met with many a specimen of the Yankee Bobadil, who assured them that this country could whip the world, and especially England. They will moreover have had opportunities of studying the usages of the United States, and observing with respect the extent of their territory, to which their own Flowery Kingdom is the only parallel. This experience is not likely to have increased their regard or respect for Great Britain."

REMARKS.

The Chinese who have returned from California to China have had to relate tales of the grossest wrong and oppression perpetrated upon them by the Americans. In fact thousands of Chinese after having been invited and encouraged to emigrate to California have been forced to abandon the country. These have, doubtless, learned how different has been the treatment of their fellow-countrymen who had the good fortune to emigrate to the British Colonies instead of going to California.

The New York "Tribune" on the General Election in England.

The British Empire is stirred by the first pulsations of a great election contest. The House of Commons has censured the course pursued by the British officials at Canton in the case of the *Archa Arrow* and its conse-

upon the return of the Li season of Tory ascendancy in the elections at hand wo ment of this wholesome an rejoice, therefore, to chr hardly expect it.

Should the Ministry triu sleep on roses. The maj adverse division included faithful reformers—Mess Lord John Russell, Milner likely to be conciliated by efforts of the Ministry to p Parliament. And should t refuse to be misled by pa represented by reformers i dependence on the Tories tions of practical reform w anticipate neither a comfort continuance of the sweets

We await with interest

The Poor Home.

A party of wandering Stockton, a few days since in which they groped the betokened, their homeless fortably clad, and apparer save being in possession of for shelter from the rain. of the mountains they ha where once their chiefs Ambition, if ever they po them in the rush of civiliza

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"Tribune" on the General in England.

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anticipate neither a comfortable enjoyment nor a long
continuance of the sweets of power.

We await with interest the result of the elections.

The Poor Indians.

Homeless Now.

A party of wandering Indians visited the city of
Stockton, a few days since. The slow, careless manner
in which they groped their way from place to place,
betokened their homeless condition. They were com-
fortably clad, and apparently in "easy circumstances,"
save being in possession of a roof under which to creep
for shelter from the rain. Rather than endure the cold
of the mountains they have ventured into the valley,
where once their chiefs were "Nature's monarchs."
Ambition, if ever they possessed it, has become lost to
them in the rush of civilization.—*Alta Californian.*

The Last of the Mohicans.

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the miserable pittance offered as the price, then
drive them forth exposed to the ravages of disease,

the craft and trickery of theutenants of the white race, and the desperation of war.

Complimentary, "The New York Times" on the New York Dispensary.

"We only wish to submit that the fact that cannot be still found in the Marquesas, or in any other land where the Gospel is preached by Christian missionaries, is not half so strange an anomaly as is the fact that there still exists, in the civilized city of New York, a cannibal of a different sort, one that feeds upon the character and reputation of our citizens, that is destroying morality and virtue, and is developing the most depraved appetites of human nature, wherever its influence is felt. The *Herald* should not be concerned about the cannibals of the Marquesas; the intemperance will take care of them. It should rather be concerned about cannibalism at home, and hasten its own conversion to civilization; for a cannibal that feeds upon the souls of men is twice as dangerous as one that feeds only upon their bodies."

"The New York Dispensary System: An utter Necessity, Sanitary Condition of the present Population Part of the City, Remedy of the Rich Poor, Danger of Pestilence."

"New York concerns itself about its health, as it concerns itself about almost everything else, simply under the spur of a sensation, and wastes upon a vague emotional excitement about possible 'yellow fever,' the public feeling which should concentrate itself on the control of the present and permanent pestilence of Alib and Anglet, which are not only the constant affliction, but the certain stronghold of what will eventually come in the course of time and fortune to every city on earth."

"The population in the world is more thickly distributed as we think believe, than the population of New York, and yet people claim for themselves as high a rank as we in the matter of public spirit and practical ability, and yet our charities are more imperfectly organized, and our public interests more clumsily and grossly administered than those of any advanced European capital."

"This we say not in the way of mere declamatory fault-finding, but as a prelude to a positive illustration which is furnished us by the condition of our dispensary system. In the policy of pestilence the dispensary fills a place analogous to that of the reformatory prison in the policy of crime. The physicians of the dispensary are the preventive officers of our sanitary system—it is their function to detect all diseases, whether of local or of foreign origin, in the beginning of their career; and among these classes of the population who are too poor to command the services of the paid physician, but too intelligent to serve as the leading men of the terrible army of death, from which, as from a veritable ground, the battalions of the plague may be sprung with irresistible fury upon the whole community. The higher or lower average condition of the public health is one of the most essential elements to be taken into the account in estimating the probability of the approach of any pestilence, and the action of the danger to be apprehended from it; and the average condition of the public health is influenced in an almost incredible extent by the sanitary state of the technically 'lower' and most congested classes. A large proportion of these classes must depend upon the service of the dispensary for that prompt and efficient supervision of their health which it is only by their more fortunate fellow citizens is obtained, but which is needed by none so much as by those who are least able to acquire it by themselves. Yet what is the actual dispensary form of our great city, and how faithful is it supported by our citizens?"

"The city is divided into five dispensary districts, all of which are served by patients residing independent of each other, and only acting in concert as far as may seem desirable in their respective officers. Inspection adds to this attendance of duty in the operations of a system so clearly essential to the public welfare, it ought to be commensurate but in a great measure, by the details of the individual institutions, were these last facilities actually individual at the point of proper efficiency by the officials of their respective districts. These, however, is not the case; as we have collected from a perusal of the annual report of the 'New York Dispensary' which has been recently issued. This dispensary, which was first established in the city, having been founded in 1801, was, for more than half

years, the only institution of the kind, and still extends its ministrations over a larger district than any of its present competitors; its present condition may, therefore, be fairly enough taken as a type of the actual state of the dispensary interest in New York.

"In the district served by the 'New York Dispensary,' are included some of the most dangerous portions of the city—the Five Points, and the waterfront on both our eastern and our western fronts, below Spring street and Pike street—that is, just those portions of the city and just those classes of our population most exposed to the first attack of a pestilence and most likely to afford it a fatal lodgment. That these most dangerous quarters of New York are also the most suffering quarters of New York, that these crowded and filthy streets which invite death from abroad, are the haunts also of misery without a name, we should be sorry to forget, or to suffer our readers to forget—but our object now is rather to dwell upon the general importance to the general welfare of a proper preventive medical police in these unhealthy and degraded regions of our metropolitan world, than to call the attention of Christian citizens to the pressing personal wants of their inhabitants."

"Within these limits dwell some hundred thousand human beings, whose sanitary condition may be roughly inferred from the fact that more than twenty-five thousand of them annually appear as patients at the dispensary, while over fifteen thousand annually require the services of the dispensary physicians at their homes. The reader who will give himself the trouble to imagine the probable state of such a population if deprived of the systematic services of a competent medical staff, will form some adequate conception of the importance of the work done by this single dispensary. He will not, however, form any adequate conception of the work which remains to be done—for that which is accomplished is accomplished only by the partial devotion of twenty physicians, whose constant services are imperatively required by the state of the District, but cannot be commanded by the dispensary from the want of adequate pecuniary means. Ten of these physicians indeed, receive no salary at all, while the six 'District Physicians' who have the care of the patients in their homes, and discharge the wearing duties of a medical police, are magnificently recompensed with a sum which we are almost ashamed to mention. Two hundred dollars per annum are allotted to each of the men who, by night and by day, are engaged in defending these sanitary outposts of our city; while the entire annual income of this particular dispensary amounts to less than six thousand dollars, and one of its officers has actually been obliged, during the past year, to advance from his own pocket a portion of the patients who in need the necessary expenditure of the institution."

"Is it not utterly unnecessary to us that such statements should be presented to the world? Every citizen has it in his power, by a small annual subscription to the dispensary of his own particular district, to do his share towards increasing the efficiency of these invaluable institutions—the force of public opinion might be brought to bear upon the city government so as to direct public resources from the municipal income, to a system which should not be left to rely entirely upon private benevolence for its support. That the portion of the population dwelling in a city like ours should be handed over to private hands, is just as dispensary as we as it would be to surrender to private hands the police of the public peace."—*N. Y. Times, April 8.*

"The sanitary condition of the poorer classes of this city may be judged from the fact mentioned above, that in one part of the city, containing one hundred thousand people, one-fourth of them 'are nearly as poor as patients at the dispensary, while over fifteen thousand annually require the services of the dispensary physicians at their homes.' And yet the relief of this enormous amount of human misery is left to private hands, and is not in the least aided from the city treasury."

"To those who do not understand the American political system, how wonderful and mysterious all this might be! Here we have universal suffrage, and yet the system of property have liberties safeguarded in avoiding taxes for the relief of the most absolute necessities of the poor. Is not this a part worthy of the most careful consideration on the

part of all political and social reformers in the old as well as the new world?

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN 1830 AND 1854.
—A citizen of Portland, Maine, who has always kept an account of everything purchased for his family, gives the following list of articles and their prices in that city in 1830, to which he has added the prices of similar articles in 1854:

	1830.	1854.
Flour, per barrel	\$ 80	10 00
Wheat, per bushel	1 00	8 00
Butter, per pound	0 25	1 50
Eggs, per dozen	0 14	0 10
Veal "	0 08	0 10
Pork "	0 08	0 10
Butter "	0 10	0 14
Chicken "	0 08	0 14
Total	\$8 08	\$14 78

POOR MAN'S HOUSE.—Workmen, for several days past, have been excavating in the old Potter's field, at the corner of Nassau and Livingston streets, Brooklyn, and have, of course, brought to light a great many human skeletons. Some of these have been carried off as prizes by boys, but most of them have been used thus far to fill up a garden lot.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE STRANGER IN WASHINGTON.—There is no stranger in America. It is a disgraceful fact that a man's life would be safer in the jungles of Africa than in the streets of Washington. It is true, right, however, to acknowledge that the murderer there are all Southern lawless; the worst sort of a Northern man coming to play the professional assassin.—*Brooklyn Eagle, April 1.*

FIRE.—The telegraph informs us of two dreadful casualties by fire in this State. The house of a Mr. Grimshaw, near Cape Vincent, was burnt on Saturday evening, and Mr. Grimshaw, his wife, and six children perished. On Sunday morning a dwelling in Oswego, occupied by a French family named Plouffe, was burnt, and three children, one seventeen years old, perished.—*N. Y. Times, April 7.*

GENERAL CARR IN FAVOR OF THE FUGITIVES.—A special telegraphic despatch to Messrs. Wyand, Dean, Oakeshott, Clancy and Phillips, dated Washington, May 1, 1856, says: "It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely hope that the movement of General Walker will be successful. I think the best interests of this country, of that country, and of the world require it. It has all of my best wishes."—*Lewis Carr.*

THE NORTHERN GUARDIANS OF THE SLAVERY PRO-KAUKASIA.—That the fanaticism and debauchery of the land should sympathize with and stand up for the oppressors of Kansas and Northern tools of the slave power, is what every one must expect. You cannot find, from the Aves to the Mountains, a profane about gambler who does not intensely love abolitionists, and glory in the Dred Scott decision. There is not one upholding-house in every hundred whose master is not in mischief and sympathy a Border-Ruffian. All this is natural and accounts for itself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHARGE ON BRITISH.—The Captain (Dunn) and First Mate (William Davis) of the Liverpool packet ship *De Witt Clinton*, were arrested yesterday, charged with such gross treatment to a young lad (George Keith) who was found confined on board, as to require him for life. The examination of the accused parties is set down for to-day, before United States Commissioner Morton. Greatly so shipboard is coming to be an exceedingly common charge. Officers complain that trivial punishments and necessary restraints are constantly misunderstood by sailors and passengers, in their great animosity. But the far greater risk is that intimidated sailors and passengers will suffer at the hands of men in authority, and who have wealth and influence to shield them from just punishment.—*N. Y. Times, April 8.*

FUGITIVE PRISONERS.—The fugitive prisoners at New York, in the present month there were no prisoners at Paris of French Prussian origin, with the exception of a few of the Prussian fugitives, in regard to a Prussian fugitive imprisoned in the Prussian prison at the United States. The fugitive prisoners at Paris, and engaged the American Prussian in the war and the present.

Table 1. *Continued*

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to poor scan quality. It appears to be a list or index of names and dates.]

OFFICE, 185 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.