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SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON U. S. AFFAIRS.

The Panic in the South. Condition of the Slave States. Numbers of White Persons Lynched for Opposition to Slavery. Reign of Terror.

[From the London Daily News, January 10.]

Since the arrival of the first news of recent slave-risings in the United States, we have hoped that the reports would prove to be, as usual, unfounded as to the insurrection, though only too real as to the panic. In some districts there is still reason to hope that there was much false alarm; and elsewhere as much exaggeration as might be expected. But, after all warrantable deductions, there remains no doubt that the organic condition of negro servitude is indeed breaking up, over a wide area of Southern States, and that the horrors of a critical period have set in. There is no occasion to believe that a white man disguised himself as a negro for abolition purposes, nor that every wayfaring white in the districts concerned is an incendiary. These are the very rumors that always attend slave risings, and that are found to be false when men's minds have cooled; but there are other evidences that the negroes really are unsettled throughout a vast extent of country, and that here and there they have broken out in actual violence. The last test of the reality of alarm on the part of the masters is when they hang their slaves. In ordinary times a planter sells a murderer or a rebel, because to execute him is to sacrifice a considerable sum in hard dollars; and neighborly courtesy requires that citizens should not sacrifice one another's slaves. When, as now, they are hanged by the half-dozen or the score, it is certain that the alarm is genuine, and that the sacrifice is made to avert something worse; and that something worse has actually happened in various places. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts made to ensure secrecy, some appalling facts have become known, of the murder of individuals and families, and of the remarkable effects of negro suicides (such as are perpetually happening) on neighboring slaves. We have no inclination to detail the shocking facts which may be gathered from the latest American newspapers; they could only sicken our readers, and perhaps do mischief. It will be more practical and profitable to glance at the proximate causes of the disturbance, and thence at what the results ought to be.

It now comes out that within twenty years (that is, during a period of respite from insurrection,) above three hundred white persons have been executed by lynch law in the slave States, on accusation of abolitionism. In very few cases was there even a pretence of legal proof. Now, the slaves must have known more or less about the deaths of these hundreds of persons, and about their alleged offence; and these mob murders must of themselves have afforded a vast accumulation of passionate emotions, to be vented whenever the hour of rising came. . . .

There is a world of instruction in the story of a recent expulsion for opinion by which the State of Georgia has disgraced itself, or has been disgraced by a citizen who ruled his conduct by the public opinion of his State. We commend this anecdote to the reflection of all who wish to understand the American difficulty. Last August a citizen of Vermontville, in Michigan, received a letter from his son, who was in business with his uncle at Columbus, in Georgia. The objectionable paragraphs of the letter are before us. They are two. The first is short, and tells how only Buchanan and Fillmore are thought of for President; but that a little courage and concert would get up a ticket for Fremont, who might make a respectable figure, though he could not carry the State. The other paragraph explains this by telling how the non-slaveholding whites say they would vote for Fremont, if they could get a chance. As laborers, the writer goes on to explain, these white mechanics believe they have no chance against the unpaid labor of slaves; they are refusing to do the watching, saying the slaveholders "may do their own watching" over a property which non-slaveholders do not wish to preserve. "They are fast finding out their strength," the writer tells his father, "their votes being three to one of those of the slaveholders. Thinking sober men see and say that this state of things cannot last; and some go so far as to say that in ten years there will not be a slave in America." These paragraphs got into print in far Michigan, and somebody was wicked enough to send the paper to the young man's uncle, Mr. Harvey Hall. The nephew, Mr. Church, avowed that he had so written to his father, but disclaimed all intention of speaking his mind in Georgia. He was compelled to fly, however. His uncle gave him two or three days' grace to prepare, promising not to hand him over to the mob during that interval; but declaring that he would do it if remonstrance or delay were attempted. Mr. Church is now in a free State, to which he has been sent as if on purpose to prove to the world what bondage it is to live in Georgia, and to set the world speculating on what is to be done next, if free white and negro labor can no longer co-exist—both of them being immeasurably stronger than the slave-holding interest in numbers and in the support of natural law. The question is urgent—the answer must be found, and meantime the alarm of the minority may be conceived.

Treatment of Seamen on Board of American Ships. The Manslaughter on Board the Ship Guy Mannering.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, January 14.]

A case is at present under investigation by the American Consul and the police authorities, which involves the death of a fine young Dutchman, about nineteen years of age, from alleged cruelty by some of the officers of the American ship *Guy Mannering*. Upon the arrival of the vessel in the Bramley-Moore dock, the young man was removed on a stretcher to the Northern Hospital, at an early hour on Monday morning, in a state of insensibility. From this state he never rallied, and death terminated his sufferings in the course of the afternoon of the same day. His body presents a frightful spectacle; his head and face appear to be "mashed to a mummy;" the nose completely flattened and crushed, and the skull evidently fractured. Down to the extremities, scarcely an inch of space appears between the bruises, cuts and sores. The evidence, so far as can at present be ascertained, implicates a man named Lewis, the boatswain of the ship, who is said to have struck the deceased a blow across the face with a belaying pin, which may account for the fractured state of the nose.

This man is under the surveillance of the police; and, as an inquest will be held on the body to-day, the case will then be fully investigated—Mr. Wall, the head Surgeon of the Hospital, having expressed his opinion that the injuries received have been the cause of death. Another man, named George Watts, belonging to the same ship, is also lying at the same hospital, with a severe scalp wound, which he says was inflicted by Cuttings, the third mate. His body is also fearfully bruised with blows from belaying pins and other murderous weapons, with which the mates of the ship had armed themselves during the voyage. The inquest was opened yesterday before the borough Coroner, and the third mate, Henry Cuttings, and the boatswain, Lewis, were in custody. It was proved that during the voyage both the prisoners had repeatedly beaten the deceased, as also had the first mate.

[Telegraph to the London Times, January 15.]

The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against the second and third mates and the boatswain, and the two latter were committed for trial, a warrant being issued for the apprehension of the second mate. Cuttings, who is a young man respectably connected in Liverpool, cried like a child when the verdict was given.

Probable Rejection of the Last Treaty between England and the United States.

The London *Daily News* of January 10, has an article on the question, whether the Senate will ratify the treaty as to Central America concluded at London, in October last, by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, on behalf of their respective Governments. The *News* says:

"The Senate's non-approval of this Treaty will not consequently be an act directed against England, but simply an exercise of its constitutional superintendence of its own Executive Government, of which we will not have the slightest reason to complain. This distinction it is necessary to bear in mind at present, because there is a disposition to test United States feelings towards England by the conduct of the Senate in discussing the Treaty of London, and to regard its rejection or serious amendment as another instance of American ill-will and hostility." . . .

"The articles on which disapproval is chiefly to be feared, are those which recognise the nationality of the Mosquito Indians, which assign to them the power of making laws binding on civilised beings, which quarter those savages on the trade of the free town of Greytown, and which legalise all their grants of land. The policy of the United States has been so consistently opposed to any treatment of Indian tribes as other than mere temporary occupants of the soil, that it will be altogether a departure from that principle, should they now for the first time agree to accept an Indian nationality and all its egal consequences. We shall not, therefore, be at all surprised to see that the pride and consistency of the Senate revolt at these provisions to which Mr. Dallas assented, and which, even if ratified, are, perhaps, more calculated to produce future embarrassment than to permanently allay strife. These provisions it is true, strip England of that exclusive regard and obligation for the Mosquito Indians which has given so much trouble; but they substitute for a single a conjoint protectorate, which it will be strange indeed if the United States legislature will deliberately assume.

"Almost equally objectionable in principle to the United States Democracy will, we fear, prove the provisions for common intervention in the affairs of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The avowed policy of the Democratic party has been the exclusion of English influence and interference in the American Continent; whereas the articles in the Treaty of London, which bind both Governments to common views in Central America, recognise the principle and expediency of British intervention in the disputes and even in the boundary contentions of American States. Mr. Dallas may have felt confident that the Senate would give way on this point also, and, as Englishmen, we shall of course be delighted to find that so great a change has come over the policy of the United States; but until the Treaty is approved and ratified in all its integrity, our apprehensions are certainly greater than our hopes."

REMARKS.

In the Senate, on the 3d inst., by a vote of 33 to 8 the Treaty was recommitted, with a view to modifications conforming to the views of the Senate. This is considered as a rejection of the Treaty. We have heretofore given our reasons for the opinion that, British interests will not be advanced by the making of any more Treaties with the United States.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Character and Conduct of the American Filibusters and the Central Americans Contrasted.

The New York *Abend-Zeitung*, in commenting upon the defeat of Walker and his filibusters in Nicaragua, says: "That the secret of the weakness of Walker and his band is easily discovered. They were barbarians and savages, whereas their opponents represented the cause of civilization. The Central Americans had the consciousness that they are fighting for a good cause—for their houses and homes, and for their existence as a people—and this converted the peaceable Costa Ricans into brave and firm soldiers. Whereas the most imbecile amongst the filibusters was aware of the fact that he formed part of a robbing and plundering expedition, for the purpose of subjugating a freedom-loving people. Whoever requires another indication to determine which side was identified with civilization may find it in the treatment of the prisoners. Walker treated those who fell into his hands with great inhumanity and cruelty, and murdered great numbers of them; whereas the captured filibusters received such humane treatment at the hands of their captors, that none of them felt the least desire to join their former associates again, even when perfect freedom was offered to them."

The Wealth of Emigrants.

[From the Criminal Zeitung.]

By the official report of the Commissioners of Emigration, it may be seen that the 141,625 foreign emigrants who arrived in New York City during the past year brought with them $9,642,104 in cash. But we are by no means inclined to accept these latter figures as correct. It is very natural that people arriving in a foreign city, of whose dangerous character they have been previously informed, should be suspicious when requested to state their cash means. They are therefore likely to rate it far below the real value, in order to more easily escape the harpies by whom they believe themselves to be surrounded. We would estimate the cash means of the emigrants of last year, without danger of exaggeration, at *twice* the amount stated above. If to this be added from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 for other property of the emigrants, besides ready money, the wealth which the country derived from this source during one year may be stated approximately to be from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000. Large as this sum is, we hold it to be of secondary importance as compared with the wealth produced by these emigrants in developing the resources of the country by their labor and industry.

The figures supplied by the Commissioners may be useful, however, to silence the cry about "foreign paupers," constantly raised by a stupid nativism, which is inaccessible to any other kind of argument.

Treatment of Orphan Children in Public Schools in New York.

[From the Criminal Zeitung.]

The report of the Superintendent of Randalls Island, where several hundred orphan children are educated under the care of the Poor House Commissioners, shows that corporal punishment of these poor bereaved children is by no means a rare occurrence there. It is not punishment, but torture, which is dealt out to these children in case of their alleged misbehavior. It is ascertained beyond the shadow of doubt that one of the children has been forced to burn his tongue on a hot stove for a trifling irregularity on his part! Not a hand would have been raised for the poor orphan, not a voice would have been heard, if the discovery of this brutality had not been brought to light by mere accident.

State of Society in New Orleans. Official Statistics of Murders by Known and Unknown Persons. Murderous Assaults. How Prosecutions are Prevented.

The New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung* contains the last report of the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, annexed to the Message of the Governor of that State, copied into the *Newarker Zeitung*, from which we translate the following:

In New Orleans, crimes against persons are extremely numerous, and constantly increasing. Many homicides have been perpetrated by unknown persons, unpunished by the laws. I have requested the Coroner of New Orleans to give me a list of homicides committed by unknown persons. His report reaches from the 8th of February, 1856, to the 8th of December in the same year. It shows the horrible fact that "fifteen individuals have been killed by unknown persons within a period of ten months. Ten persons accused of murder have been arrested." I requested of every Recorder of the city to furnish me with a report of the number of those killed by unknown persons within the last year. Till now I have received no answer. There were before *the First District Court*, twenty-five accused of murder; three of manslaughter; thirty-four of assaults with deadly weapons; eighteen of assault with intent to kill; ten for stabbing, with intent to kill; five for shooting, with intent to murder; one for shooting, with intent to kill; four for maiming; six for assaults with weapons. Besides this, a great many brutal assaults, dangerous to life, have been committed, partly by known and partly by unknown persons, where no complaint has been made. Indeed, it is well known that affidavits against assaulters have not been made for fear that any attempt to subject them to the law would lead to the murder of the complainant.

A general feeling of insecurity prevails in the community, and many seriously wounded persons entertain the conviction that it is better to suffer the evil than to run the risk of assassination by making complaints. . . .

This position of things is equally remarkable and revolting. The evil will find its cure, but when? When more sacrifices will have filled the catalogue of vice and crime—when assassination will have been committed on those classes of the community who imagine themselves safe from danger by their position—or when crime will have taken another direction, when robbery and not blood will be its purpose, when the rights of property will be violated as much as the rights of persons now are, then we may reasonably look for a reaction. . . .

The same arguments will be resorted to which justify revolution under other circumstances. We shall come slowly but surely to this result in New Orleans. If the reaction does come, it will be commensurate with the pressure. Passions once excited are not easily subdued, and that which will have been at first a just indignation, may finally result in wild vengeance. Being thoroughly convinced that this is the direction of things in New Orleans, I regard it as my duty to submit it to the Legislature to enable them—*if possible*—to discover a plan whereby the present evils are to be checked, and their probable consequences avoided.

REMARKS.

These terrible revelations excite no attention here, or in any other part of the country out of New Orleans, which is a city with a population of less than 160,000; nor do the people of that city pay much attention to the matter, having, it would seem, become perfectly familiar with such a state of affairs. The New Orleans *Deutsche Zeitung*, however, commenting on the above, says: "Society here has ceased to exist, its empty form is the shield and the spear of crime unrestrained."

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Assassination of White Men in the South by Panic-stricken Slaveowners. A White Man Pressed to Death. Great Numbers of Negroes Whipped to Death.

[From the New York Tribune, January, 30.]

WORSE THAN WE HAD SUPPOSED.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir: In the course of your remarks in the *Tribune* of the 12th inst. relative to the late slave conspiracies and insurrections, you state it as your belief that no "white man has yet been put to death."

The belief does honor to your generosity and your humanity, and affords another striking exemplification of the magnanimity which has ever distinguished the criticism of the *Tribune* upon Southern affairs.

Looking at the blind and brutal violence which has characterized thus far the proceedings of the ferocious mobs which have constituted themselves into Committees

of Vigilance, it is difficult to see how you have refrained from announcing *a priori* the probable murder of white men.

Unfortunately such an announcement would have done no injustice.

White men have been *more* than "roughly handled and ordered to depart." One, at least, of these has suffered cruel death by a method at once so diabolic and cowardly, that the bare statement of it freezes the blood with mingled horror and shame.

A letter has been received in this city from the daughter of a physician and planter, resident in Tennessee, (and whose father was the owner of a "valuable and intelligent negro," employed at the Dover Iron Works,) in which it is stated that twenty of the negroes engaged at the latter place had been *whipped to death and decapitated* and that *their heads had been placed upon poles* along the Cumberland river!

The same letter speaks of a *white* man who was squeezed to death in a cotton press!

Does not the brow of hell burn ruddier at the recital of this atrocity? Could infernal inspiration have suggested or applied a torture more cruel?

Let this deed of matchless infamy be held up to the indignant reprobation of that humanity which it so foully affronts, and, if possible, let the names of the perpetrators of this hideous crime be carved in letters of solid fire on the page of the history of this insurrection!

Truly yours, D. C. STURGES.

New York, January 13, 1857.

Proposed Emancipation in Missouri.

The followidg is an extract from a speech, lately delivered by Mr. Brown of St. Louis in the Missouri Legislature: "I am a free-soiler and I don't deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever inure to the benefit of such a monstrous doctrine as the extension of slavery over the patrimony of the free white laborers of the country. I am for the greatest good of the greatest number, and against the system which monopolizes the free and fertile territory of our country, for a few slaveholders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the sinewy sons of toil. The time will come, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rule for their own benefit, *and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking is insignificant.* I stand here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri to avow myself a free-soiler. Let those who are scared at names shrink from the position if they will. I shall take my stand in favor of the white man. Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity and the welfare of the 800,000 non-slaveholders in preference to upholding and perpetuating the dominancy of the 30,000 slaveholders who inhabit our State." Mr. Brown went on to say that his sympathies were with the toiling masses, and not with the privileged few; that while he was far from designing any violation of the rights of labor, he conceived the labor of the white man to be as much his property as the slave is the property of his holder; that he earnestly looked forward to the time when, by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri might rid herself of the evils and incubus of slavery, and "open wide her rich harvest fields and unbosom her mineral wealth to the active energy of her free white population."

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 28th ult., declares that the question of emancipation is now an open one in Missouri—that the National Democratic party have voted for an emancipationist, knowing him to be such, and that the Benton Democrats and Americans had, by their declarations, placed themselves in a similar category. It pronounces the question "the grandest ever propounded to the people." "If," it adds, "it were affirmed in a constitutional convention, and thoroughly carried out, without violation of vested rights, Missouri, in a few years subsequent to its consummation, would be the foremost State on the American continent. Population would flow in on all sides were the barrier of negro slavery once removed, and in place of 80,000 slaves, we should have 800,000 white men, which in addition to the population we should have at that time, would give us at once an aggregate of two millions."

The *Democrat* goes into statistics to prove its scheme of emancipation possible. It says:

"The opponents of the movement will urge two objections to it—the debt which the purchase of the slaves would entail on the State, and the agitation which may ensue. By the last census there were in round numbers 80,000 slaves in Missouri, valued at $50,000,000. Our railroads, when completed, will have ost that sum, and the State, so far from being impoverished by the expenditure, will be much richer than it was when those great works were commenced. A few years hence the State will be better able to loan $50,000,000 than it is now to bear the burden of the $19,000,000 given to the railroads, and no one can say that this burden is onerous. England with a national debt $4,000,000,000, gave $100,000,000 to the Jamaica planters as compensation for emancipating their slaves. Even as a financial question, there is nothing startling in it, especially when it is remembered that *land would double in value*, simultaneously with the passage of the constitutional amendment authorizing its enactment."

The *Democrat* thus disposes of a certain "stale cant" which is very rife in the slaveholding states: "The stale cant of 'loyalty to the institutions of the State' is preached daily and weekly by the nigger organs. Was Virginia loyal to her institutions when she abolished primogeniture? Was Pennsylvania loyal to hers when she abolished slavery? Were the Colonies loyal to theirs when they abolished royalty? This is the cry with which bigots intimidate fools. Loyalty to existing institutions shuts out all reform. There is one institution to which all Democrats should be ever loyal, and only one—the sovereignty of the people. All other institutions must conform to that or cease to exist."

Burning of Negro Mose in Alabama.

We find the following account of the burning of the negro, at Abbeville, Alabama, in the Eufaula *Native*. It will be recollected that the crime for which Mose was burned was the murder of his master. A large concourse of people was assembled at Abbeville, numbering from 4000 to 5000. The negro was taken from the jail by the guard; no opposition was offered by the sheriff. The place was arranged before the negro arrived. A green pine stake was set in the ground firmly, and around that a pile of pine wood was arranged, in diameter about six feet, and about four feet high. He was bound head and feet to the pole, and before fire was placed to the pole, the wretch made the following confession: "That he had murdered his master, but would not have done it had it not been for a white man." He made some other confessions, implicating a white man and another negro in the affair. Our informant says, that when he left the fire had already consumed his head, legs and feet, and that they were piling on more wood to finish the body.—*New York Journal of Commerce, January 29.*

State of Society in Baltimore as pictured by its Mayor. Concealed Weapons. Condition of the Sewers.

The Mayor of Baltimore, in his recent annual Message to the city councils, says:

It is needless to say that much embarrassment has arisen, even with those who have been sincere in their desire to preserve the public peace, from the absence of proper legislation in reference to offences that are daily being committed in our midst. Concealed weapons may be worn, I regret to say, without check or hindrance, even in cases where common prudence and a just regard for the public safety would dictate an interference on the part of the civil authorities; and the use of firearms in our streets is hardly recognised as an offence against which the serious penalty of the law should be directed. In the absence of such power in the civil authorities of violence and outrage are being constantly perpetrated. Under a system of laws so entirely inadequate, it is not surprising to see the officers of the law set at defiance, and driven to the necessity of arming themselves, in order to discharge in safety the duties assigned them by the city. The legislature must be invoked to strengthen the power of the municipal authorities in this particular. Laws of a summary character must be provided; penalties must be imposed commensurate with the evils that are found to result from the perpetration of all such offences. Without such aid, it is useless for the city of Baltimore to look for entire success from the organization of any system of police which it may be in her power to adopt. . .

The condition of the sewers, discharging their contents at different points and corrupting the atmosphere of whole neighborhoods, is specially recommended to your notice. It would seem that there has never been up to this time a plat or record of this system of under-drainage, and neither the sizes, grades of descent, connections or exact location of these sewers are known to any of the officers of the city.

The Victim was too Poor to Prosecute. The Robber got off.

[From the Picayune, January 18.]

Comity of States with regard to Criminals.

Every few weeks we are called upon to notice the arrest of criminals in this city, charged with having committed grave offences in neighboring States, but the legislative provisions for the removal of such prisoners back to the States in which their offences have been committed, are any thing but perfect. In this State, for instance, there is no municipal, federal or other fund to defray the expenses of such forced removals, and unless private interest, where the offence is committed against property, or the vengefulness of relatives, where it is against persons, intervenes, in the shape of a reward or otherwise, the offender is invariably discharged. This is a blot on our State escutcheon, and inconsistent with that generous and high-toned comity which should regulate the intercourse of sister States. The legislature will soon be in session, and if possible, a remedy should be provided. No later than yesterday, a man who had committed a robbery in Mississipi got off in this city, because of the difficulties and cost of a prosecution. The victim was too poor to prosecute!

Free Negroes to be removed from Louisiana.

The Governor of that State, in his annual Message, says:

The immigration of free negroes from other States of this Union into Louisiana, which has been steadily increasing for years, is a source of great evil, and demands legislative action. Public policy dictates—the interests of the people require—that immediate steps should be taken at this time, by the legislature, to remove all free negroes who are now in the State, when such removal can be effected without violation of law. Their association and example have a most pernicious effect upon our slave population. At the same time the laws forbidding the master to allow the slave to hire his own time should be made more stringent, and more vigorously enforced—their example being scarcely less injurious to the slave than that of the free negro.

Elections in the South—how conducted. State of Society in New Orleans.

[From the Picayune, January 21.]

The Message of Governor Wickliffe, of New Orleans, to the legislature, thus accounts for that city's bad government:

He charges that the free exercise of the right of suffrage at the last two elections was obstructed by "bands of organized ruffians;" and recommends legislative action, to secure the privilege of voting to registered electors, especially to naturalized citizens, and he refers to the "disregard of the law and contempt of the rights of persons and property," which exist in New Orleans, and which exhibited themselves in "brutal assaults, riots and murders"—and, after tracing these evils to the agency of the political party to which he is opposed, invokes the law-making power to devise and put in force a remedy.

Whether the South can bring in New Slave States to Counteract the New Free States.

The Charleston (South Carolina) *Standard* says:

We regret the inability to indulge in the illusions which we believe are agreeable to the great majority of our people. We favored the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill for the very reason maintained by Mr. Stevens; we felt the restrictions of the Missouri Compromise to be the touch, a tyranny upon the South, and as such were prompted to repudiate it, but *we have never had the hope that in any natural way can we keep pace with the North in States and population*, and without the hope of this, we have frankly said as we say now, that if this shall be necessary, some other line of policy must be adopted. We know it has been objected against us that we urge this question. There are many who believe we can take Kansas, and are unwilling that discouragements should be thrown in the way, or efforts to that end; but we *believe it is not policy to expend our energies upon a cause that can never be successful.* If we take that Territory, the triumph will be illusive; we

must take it at the expense of population from the older States. When we get it, the North will be ready with Nebraska. The States will then stand seventeen to sixteen. *The North will soon be ready with another and another, when we cannot keep in even this proximity to them.* At last we must ultimately fall from the greater impediments under which we labor, and we think it best that the public mind should be relieved from such illusive hopes, and be fixed as soon as possible upon the stern realities before us. We must demand a *modification of the Constitution, or we must demand slaves*, and the sooner we come to an election between these alternatives, the greater will be our chances of success.

REMARKS.

The Charleston *Standard* wants to have the Slave-trade re-opened, or the Constitution altered in favor of the South; and in order to sustain its arguments, insists that the South cannot make slave States fast enough to keep pace with the North. The apprehensions of the Charleston *Standard* on this point are not now generally entertained in the South, whatever may have been the case a few years ago. Most of the slavery propagandists are perfectly satisfied with their prospects, being well assured that the federal Government will remain in their hands for all time to come. Texas can be cut up into four slave States—Utah and New Mexico will be slave States—a slave State will be made out of a part of California. Any acquisition of territory in the South will secure more slave States—Kansas will be a slave State; and the right to take slaves into the States carved out of the territory acquired from Louisiana will be claimed by the South, and there is but little doubt that whatever the South may claim hereafter will be allowed.

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Kansas—Will it be a Free State?

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from Lecompton, in Kansas, January 22, after stating that the laws of the usurping Legislature requiring test-oaths to officers and voters are about to be repealed, says:

The free-state people have hitherto repudiated the Bogus Legislature and all its elections, *because* they are *usurpers*, consequently the tests have been a dead letter. But says an impulsive reader, "The tests will be out of the way of these elections now, and Kansas is likely to be compelled to submit to such authority." Granted, and that is just what the pro-slavery men want. They, of all others, are desirous that the free-state men should vote at their elections. *It would legalize them.* They do not fear defeat. They know what they have to trust. Missouri has a horde of votes to give in the settlement of that question, and, somehow, *she will* give them, and they whose rights have been trampled under foot by one great election fraud, a fraud vindicated and sustained by all the powers that should have crushed it, know to what they have to trust in shielding themselves from another.

[From the New York Herald, February 2.]

The late Preston S. Brooks. Congressional Mockery and Flummery.

A Christian missionary among the Feejee Islanders, wholly ignorant of the savage outrage in the United States Senate chamber of May last, on reading the late funeral speeches delivered in both houses of Congress upon the character and public services of Preston S. Brooks, would naturally suppose the deceased to be possessed of the gentleness of a Fenelon, the chivalry of a Bayard the patriotism of a Leonidas, the eloquence of a Cicero, and the statesmanship of a Hamilton. The missionary would exclaim—so young, too, and yet so great! What a loss to his country! What a loss to mankind! But who can imagine the astonishment of the innocent missionary, on being subsequently convinced that the only personal act which has given the late Mr. Brooks a public notoriety beyond his Congressional district, was an act of murderous barbarity, disgraceful to himself and to his State, and calculated deeply to disgrace our country, its society, and its institutions in the eyes of the whole world, not excepting the Feejee Islanders?

Such are the Egyptian mockeries and mummeries of Congress over dead Congressmen. We find no pleasure in these hypocritical eulogies in honor of the deceased Mr. Brooks. The only thing which has made him a conspicuous public character—the only thing which overshadowed all other things, with every speaker and every listener of these Congressional glorifications—was the very thing which no member of Congress, except one, had the moral courage to defend or to touch upon as an act of heroism. Singularly enough, the name of that member is expressed in the very word that most fitly defines the character of the deed which he was consistent and courageous enough to glorify to the last. There was a savage manliness in this that is refreshing, whatever we may say of a want of prudish delicacy. The moral, however, of these funeral ovations and orations in memory of Mr. Brooks is a painful one. It is another striking illustration of the demoralizing influences of party politics in these degenerate times. The funeral triumph of Mr. Brooks forcibly reminds us, in fact, of the memorable pageant in New York city to the memory of Bill Poole. He was a shining light among the Know-Nothings of our city—they believed that he fell a martyr to what they called "his American principles." His last words were, "I die a true American;" and so he was honored with a funeral display exceeding in the popular turn out the reception here of General Jackson, and even of Lafayette, and scarcely excelled by the reception of Kossuth. Yet the death which thus made Bill Poole immortal was brought upon him in a drunken row, and his loss was a gain to the community. Yet he was a partizan hero and a party martyr, and so they covered over the infamy of his acts with the glory of his principles.

With regard to Preston S. Brooks, the most charitable construction we can put upon that assault in the Senate chamber is that it was done under the murderous excitement of partizan advice and alcohol. We are willing to admit this plea; but we deplore that party demoralization which, in Congress, in the case of a Mr. Snooks or a Mr. Brooks, aspires to emulate our New York glorifications over the illustrious Bill Poole. These are among the most lamentable evidences of that decay in party decencies and public morals which is always the harbinger of national fatalities. All these party debaucheries, too, may be traced to the greedy and ravenous contention among our politicians, cliques, factions and parties for the public spoils and plunder.

Speech of Mr. Savage in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the Death of Preston S. Brooks.

Mr. Savage did not approve of much talking at any time, but he would do injustice to his feelings, and those of his constituents, by remaining silent on this sad occasion. History records but one Thermopylæ, but there ought to have been another, and that for Preston S. Brooks. Brutus stabbed Cæsar in the Capitol, and, whatever may be thought of the justice and wisdom of the deed, the world has, ever since, approved and applauded the act. So shall the scene in the Senate Chamber carry the name of the deceased to all future generations, long to be remembered after all here are forgotten, and when these proud walls shall have crumbled into ruins. Had he been permitted to choose his own death, he (Savage) was convinced he would have fallen in some great battle for public freedom; but it was not for him to question the wisdom of Omnipotence.

Comments of the New York Times on Savage's Speech Eulogizing Brooks for his Assault on Sumner.

[From the New York Times, January 31.]

Mankind has, ever since the days of Homer, considered it the first duty of those who take upon themselves to pay tributes to departed worth, to lavish all their rhetoric upon those qualities and achievements by which the deceased had won the applause or esteem of his fellows. To wax eloquent over Cæsar's grave, and make no mention of his soldiership; to walk behind Howard's hearse, and avoid with studious delicacy all reference to his untiring philanthropy, would in any clime or any age be considered, if we mistake not, either great heartlessness or great folly. Preston Brooks performed faithfully and well, at the bidding of his party, an act which he looked upon as a religious duty, and which his friends and constituents hailed with the most frantic demonstrations of delighted applause. The sovereign State which he represents showered upon him, in reward, the greatest honors which a free people can bestow upon a successful champion of invaded rights or insulted dignity. They left nothing undone to convince the world that he had not simply executed their wishes, but executed them in a manner calling for the highest commendation. Judging from their mode of expressing their approbation, no American ever deserved better of his country than the man whose death they were two days ago called upon to mourn. Mr. Savage, with a manliness and consistency which we think does him the greatest credit, rose, and in splendid contrast to the ungrateful silence of Brooks' other friends, solemnly committed the memory of his departed colleague to the reverential keeping of posterity. He dwelt, in terms worthy of the occasion, upon the only exploit which has rescued the name of P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, from obscurity, and the only one which gives him the smallest claim to be mentioned beyond his own little circle of admirers, for two days after his untimely disappearance. It was an office which the ablest of Southern statesmen ought to have felt it at once a duty and a privilege to perform.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The Submarine Telegraph and its Capability of Transmission.

[From the Liverpool Post, January 17.]

J. R. Brunel, Esq., presided at a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, when a paper was read on "Submarine Electric Telegraphs," by Mr. F. R. Window, Association Institution Civil Engineer.

The author discussed the respective merits of the compound cable system, or the collection of many insulated wires into one cable, as in the Calais and Ostend telegraphs; and the simple cable, containing but one wire, as in the lines of the International Telegraph Company to Holland and Ireland. The greater facility which these latter afforded for repair, and the less chance of having the business stopped by rupture, since one wire only, and not all, would be affected by the cause, was pointed out; and it was shown that the cost of the two systems did not materially differ.

The conductive power of submerged wires was then theoretically investigated, and it was shown that a considerable difference as to time existed between the transmission of signals upon suspended wires and upon insulated wires immersed in water or buried in the earth. That while with the former it appeared that the only limit of practical speed was the possibility of deciphering the signals, *in the latter the electric current required an appreciable period of time to arrive at its destination, and another longer period to escape from the wire into the earth*, and that this period of time increased regularly with the length of the wire; consequently upon a line formed of submerged wires of considerable length, there would always be a limit of possibility of the number of signals that could be transmitted in a given time. It was argued, from some experiments that were made at Lethbury by Mr. Latimer Clark, upon 1,600 miles of subterranean wire, that signals upon the line which was about to be laid down between Ireland and America would require about two and a half seconds to arrive at their destination; and that after each signal another four and a half seconds must elapse before the line was free to receive another electric wave. Each word of average length would thus occupy about a minute, *and each despatch of twenty words would, with the necessary code signals, and unavoidable repetitions, require about half an hour, thus making the limit of possibility about fifty messages in twenty-four hours.*

The author argued that since submarine lines were more costly than suspended lines, and, nevertheless, a smaller amount of business could be sent along them in an equal time, it was important that no pains should be spared whereby this lateral induction, and consequently the evils arising from it might be reduced, though, being in accordance with a law of nature, it could not be entirely avoided.

The discussion which was opened was announced to be continued at the next meeting.

The Sub-Oceanic Telegraph and the United States Government. Objections to the Proposed Act of Congress.

The New York *Evening Post*, of February 2, commenting on the bill lately passed by the Senate, says:

There is another important precaution which we re-

gret to see that the Senate has neglected to take. They propose to bind our Government to this Company and to England for a period of fifty years, without any reference to the rights and interests of other and perhaps more desirable transatlantic lines which may be constructed. If a direct telegraphic communication can be opened between the coast of Newfoundland and Ireland, no one has a right to presume that one cannot be opened between New York and Liverpool. In assisting the Newfoundland line, therefore, it is of the highest importance that Congress not only does nothing to discourage efforts to construct a line that shall terminate in the United States, but it should pledge its bounty at once to the first effort of the kind that should prove successful. Whatever bill is passed should contain a general provision extending as great, if not greater inducements, to the constructors of a line or lines with the American termini, as to the applicants now before Congress. We are just beginning to legislate for what may become an immense interest; and, as far as possible, we had better adhere to general laws. We submit, therefore, whether it would not be wiser for Congress, instead of giving a stipulated annuity for fifty years, to put a reasonable bounty upon the transmission of the first message by any telegraphic agency, paying for its despatches the price which is exacted from other customers; and for the first message from a line terminating in the United States, a greater bounty, corresponding in some measure with the greater length, difficulty of constructing, and national value of the work.

It is proper, also, if Congress intends to give any national sanction to an enterprise of this kind, that it should take some security against the abuse of it. There are many ways of making a telegraphic line remunerative, independent of the revenue from the transmission of despatches.

The *Evening Post* trusts that these matters will be carefully looked to by the House of Representatives, where the bill is now pending.

American Claim to the Discovery of the Submarine Telegraph.

In the Senate of the United States on 27th January, Mr. Broadhead, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of Horatio Hubbell, of Pennsylvania, showing that in 1849, in conjunction with Colonel John B. Sherburne, he caused to be presented to Congress a paper showing how a submarine telegraph might be consummated, and where it might be carried through. He now prays that nothing may be done unless his rights as projector be fully secured, by his being made a member or director of the company. As the subject has passed from the Senate, the memorial was laid on the table.

REMARKS.—Horatio Hubbell is a long way behind. A patent was granted in England to Jacob Brett several years before the time mentioned, for the submarine telegraph now in use in Europe.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

American Defence of the English in China.

[From the New York Herald, February 1.]

War between the United States and China.

The news by the *Arabia* abundantly confirms the apprehensions we expressed when we first heard that trouble had broken out in China. Our countrymen are in the thick of the fight; the three heads which we were then to understand adorned the walls of Canton on the morning of the 2d of November were not Englishmen but Americans. We cannot regret that this intimation is accompanied by an announcement that the Americans are co-operating vigorously with Sir Michael Seymour against the Cantonese.

At the close of the opium war, Mr. High Commissioner Lin, who is understood to have been the best informed of the Imperial Counsellors on Foreign Affairs, drew up a report on "the Nations of the West," which fell into the hands of Sir John Davis, and saw the light in an English dress. In that report, which may be found at the close of Sir John Davis's work on China, after reviewing the English and other European nations, Lin goes on to speak well of the Americans. "They have always," he says, "been obedient to our mandates; and when in the course of the war, we mistook their people for English, and killed some of them, they took no notice and made no complaint."

We are glad to hear that Dr. Parker is not going to earn compliments of this kind. Killed by intention or killed by mistake, it must be pretty much the same thing to the party killed; and before we promise to "take no notice and make no complaint," this time, we ought, at all events, to make sure that the killing is ended for ever.

It is in evidence that our trade and that of the world with China has doubled since the conclusion of the opium treaty. In a few years, when the Pacific States have begun to develop in earnest, the trade will necessarily assume proportions which the mind can scarcely grasp, if China be thrown open, and her four hundred millions of industrious people allowed to buy and sell freely with us. And these considerations are independent of the emigration from China, which, in a few years, must become one of the serious problems of the day, and probably the most embarrassing of questions for the Pacific countries and Australia.

We present these points for the calm consideration of those who, at this juncture, desire to stir up a spirit of opposition to Great Britain and of sympathy for China in the present trouble. Suppose we do get over the feelings which the news of our slaughtered countrymen cannot but awaken; suppose we do earn once more the commendation of a Commissioner Lin by our long suffering and meekness; how is it possible to steer this country ahead for the next ten years without some new arrangement with China? And with what face can we step in and avail ourselves of any treaty privileges which Great Britain will obtain, if, during the war, our sympathies have been with her enemy? Once in a generation is quite often enough to perform that *tour de force*.

It has been remarked by the London *Times* that the outbreak between Parkes and Yeh nullified the treaty of 1840. The *Times* is not posted. That treaty was nullified ten years ago; it never went into existence at all, in fact. Foreigners have never been safe to trade to the five ports, as the treaty guaranteed them. In the first place, ingenious custom regulations, and secondly an artfully prepared public antipathy shut them out from three of the five ports long ago: at Shanghae, they are obliged to fight periodically: at Canton, the treaty has never been fulfilled at all. Foreigners have never enjoyed any higher privileges there than they had before the opium war. It is absurd therefore to say that the treaty has only now been broken. It never existed, practically; and we find ourselves now doing a business of fifty millions a year with a people who, though highly intelligent, well educated, and polished, cut our people's heads off, won't on any account let us into their towns, and will have no treaty stipulations at all with us.

Outrageous Conduct of the English and Americans in China.

[From the London Star, January 15.]

From the last journals of the United States we come to be made acquainted with a clever complicity that has sprung up between the American and British merchants at the Chinese ports, and which may possibly enable America and England to act together against the Chinese. One Mr. Cunningham, it appears, an American subject, was killed in the great city of Foo-chow-foo, and the Consul of the United States, in Anglo-Saxon fashion, required the authorities at Shanghae to deliver up the murderers. Suppose the case were reversed, and that a Chinaman had been murdered in New York; and suppose that the Chinese authorities had made a demand upon the Republic for the American citizens who were guilty. The answer would have been, "Mind your own business." No matter; because the Chinese authorities at Shanghae professed their utter inability to find the murderers, the American Consul gave orders that American merchants should refuse to pay the custom duties on the merchandise which they export. This was done; whereupon the British merchants complained of hardships to which they were subjected in the payment of export duties. The Americans, who did not pay these duties, could, of course, undersell the English in the European markets. Well, there was a meeting held at the British Consulate, at which it was resolved that British merchants should claim the same exemptions which the Americans had claimed. It does not appear that those who met at the British Consulate thought of suggesting that the Americans should be asked to go back to the old system. Put into plain English, the resolution of the British merchants would read: "As America plays the rogue, our clear duty is to play the rogue too, and thus be able to compete with America in all things." Accordingly, Mr. W. H. Medhurst, the representative of Her Majesty at Shanghae, gave orders that British goods should be exempt from Chinese customs. This is the whole story, and a pretty one it looks. We reproduce it in order that it may cast light upon the recent more serious proceedings at Canton; and we need only add, that as the city of Foo-chow-foo has fallen into the hands of the Chinese rebels, or rather national party, both the British and American merchants do not find much difficulty in carrying out the new laws which they have made for an empire that numbers some three or four hundred millions of people.

The Conduct of the Americans Denounced.

[From the New York Tribune, February 2.]

The intelligence from China published this morning is in the highest degree interesting. The American naval forces at Canton have fairly joined with the English filibusters in their attempts to force their way into the Chinese dominions in utter defiance of established treaties. On the 15th of November last, for some reason which is not explained, the cutter of the United States steamer *Portsmouth*, while proceeding from Whampoa to Canton, was fired at from the Barrier Forts. No reason is assigned for this attack; and, of course, the presumption of the American commander was that the firing was wanton and malicious. *Gentlemen of the naval species who are thirsting for an insult, and very anxious for a pretext, are not in the habit of waiting for an explanation.* There seemed to be no especial hurry, for nobody had been killed or was in danger of being killed. Nevertheless, Commodore Armstrong determined upon a bit of Irish diplomacy. He decided upon taking possession of the two forts, and *then* advising the Governor of Canton of what had occurred. He accordingly proceeded after this preposterous fashion: The assault was commenced on Sunday, the 16th of November, and the forts were soundly bombarded until dark. On Monday, the 17th, the Commodore came to the conclusion that a little diplomacy might be tried with as good effect as gunnery. He met Dr. Parker, the American Commissioner, on board the San Jacinto, at noon, and after due consultation, wrote a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, demanding satisfaction within twenty-four hours. The disgust at this delay among our British allies was, of course, very great. The *China Mail* said: "Yeh will, of course, give explanation enough to satisfy Dr. Parker—and there the matter will rest. We have only to say that, in our opinion, the attack having been once commenced, the forts should have been taken, even if they were not destroyed." A correspondent of the *Mail* was particularly sarcastic upon our Commissioner, styling him "the mighty Doctor Peter Parker—that extraordinary compound, semi-clerico, semi-politico, semi-medico, semi——."

The apparently well-meant efforts of Dr. Parker to preserve peace and the honor of the nation seem to have been rendered unavailing, but whether by the refusal of Governor Yeh to make the proper reparation, or whether by the eagerness of our people to resume the contest, we are not informed. It has seemed to us that in his past correspondence with the the British authorities Governor Yeh has shown an honest desire to adjust in an equitable way all existing differences. That he, in common with all the Chinese authorities, has been irritated to the last degree by the unnecessary and barbarous bombardment of Canton, is unquestionably true, and the last proclamation issued by him is of the most defiant description. To whatever cause may be attributed the failure of negotiations—and we cannot help thinking that it may be attributed to the *undue haste of the Americans* to avenge an insult—on Friday the work of destruction of the Barrier Forts was commenced by the boats of the *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, and was, of course, soon completed. In connection with their allies, the Fiddlers' Reach Fort, the Island Fort and the Square Fort were also destroyed. The *Hong-Kong Mail* of November 24th says: "The Barrier Forts being completely demolished, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration, before again operating."

We are very glad the Americans "intend to retire," but we are equally sorry that they ever engaged in the hostilities at all. A careful review of all the evidence has convinced us that in the original quarrel the British commander was in the wrong, and the Chinese Governor entirely in the right. We have already detailed the grounds upon which we found this belief, nor is it

necessary here to recapitulate them. Leading English journals admit that there is in England little sympathy for the punishment inflicted upon Lawrence York, arising out of the affair of the Arrow—a punishment involving the destruction of millions of property, and thousands of lives of some value to their possessors. The unfortunate official, whose firmness would have been admired had he been an outside, instead of an inside barbarian, made some concession which could be made consistently with honor and equity. We think no one can read the correspondence without being convinced that Admiral Seymour was determined at all hazards to force his way into Canton. This was the project of a pirate, and not of a Christian and civilized commander; and we think it not at all impossible that the course both of the British Admiral and Consul will be disavowed by the British Government. In such case, whatever odium may attach to the attack upon a much abused people must be shared by the United States. And in this, it must be confessed, we seem to have incurred a most unnecessary responsibility. The crews of three American boats sent into Canton, and exhibited upon the walls of that city, seem to us a little apocryphal. We should like, in the first place, to be sure that they were American boats at all; and in the next place, we should like to be sure that they were not the boats of Americans who in the squabbles of the time had not taken no active part against the Chinese. In the matter of the Opium Pirate we think it must be conceded that the American commander certainly in the first place acted with spirit and with some severity. The truth, we suppose, is that our naval officers on station much resemble the dog we too truly be a brush and fur, a little gun powder, particularly against stockade forts. We do not think the ability with which post-capitains occupy themselves into plenipotentiaries, and, unaddicted of the amenities of diplomacy, exchange round shot instead of notes. In this case Mr. Parker, our duly accredited representative appears to have exerted himself to the utmost to preserve peace, and there is no evidence that he finally acquiesced in the proceedings. At present he appears to have been laughed down, snarled down, and scolded by the Anglo Chinese newspapers.

It will be said that the Chinese are a peculiar people, and we shall hear much of their arrogance and perfidiousness. All nations have their peculiarities, and other nations are as arrogant and perfidious as their accusers will permit them to be. If, in intercourse with other peoples, it must be remembered that the Chinese are self-sustained, and only desire of the rest of the world to let them alone. Commercial rapidity has of early period upon them, at the point of the bayonet, new wants and tastes which are distasteful to them, and which the importunate at which they are partially succumb. If this game is to be tried again, we sincerely hope that no hope of mercantile advantages will lead the United States to participate in the degrading outrages.

Importance of the War in China.

(From the Canton Daily Times, Dec. 30th, 1856.)

The conduct of the British officials at Canton is so far as the question of the Opium Trade is concerned, is now admitted on all hands to have been indefensible. Upon the Times which at first lashed itself into a justification of the part of the British proceedings, has deserted from the attempt.

Along with the universal condemnation of the English officials, a regrets that conflict in the affair of the Lorcha, that appears to exist in some quarters a desire to take advantage of the opportunity, in order to extend the Opium traffic into Canton, regarding the late difficulties as favorable to the sale of Canton. Such a feeling is not confined to any one nationality, but appears to be almost universal. It seems to be almost a part of our nature, instinctively to rejoice at a quarrel between our neighbors, and to hope that it may end in our favor. It is not just after having the Chinese in a quarrel, to be not very unfortunate, indeed, to be not very unfortunate, indeed, to be not very unfortunate, indeed

tery" whatever in the matter. The "party which makes the extension of slavery its cardinal policy" has not only ruled the action of the present Administration, but also of nearly all the previous administrations for many years, and it will always control in future, as long as the union between the free and slave States continues.

Mortality in Walker's Army.

The Costa Rican journals, copying the figures from the Diario de Nicaraguense, make the total number of recruits that have entered Walker's service since he came to the country, eleven thousand. This is undoubtedly an exaggeration. A gentleman, who is familiar with the subject, states the number to be about seven thousand. At the latest accounts he had with him one new five hundred men; and allowing that five hundred have deserted or returned to the United States, which, with the knowledge that Walker discharges no men unless compelled to do so, is a liberal estimate, and it still indicates six thousand as the number who have killed in battle and by disease. At the latest advices the mortality among the troops was twenty five per cent per month.

The Supply of Troops and Munitions of War from the United States for Walker; The Duty of the Government.

(From the New York Tribune.)

There are now collected at Punta Arenas, opposite Greytown, some 400 persons or more, who have lately arrived there from the United States, with the view of engaging in hostilities against Costa Rica and the other Central American States. These men have not even the thin, who some time ago went to Halifax with a view of entering there into military service against Russia, and about whose departure our Government was so indignant, enlisted themselves under any flag recognized by the United States. They are not only violators of our neutrality laws, but they are lawless plunderers, robbers and pirates.

It is sufficiently disgraceful for our Government that, with all the means at its command, it has not been able to prevent the departure of these men from this and other ports of the United States, and that in flagrant and open violation of the law. For so far as the performance of duty depends on precaution, exercised without any organization, and therefore could not be fully stopped, a sufficient answer to all that may be found in Mr. Dixon's very able dispatches on the Crampton difficulty and the Halifax enlistments. If the British nation, engaged in a recognized war, was not allowed to set up recruiting stations in our country, why should such recruiting be tolerated on the part of the agents and officers of a world less and inexcusable adventurer like Walker? But under whatever pretenses the men collected at Punta Arenas may have left the United States, since their arrival at the place where they now are, all disguise has been thrown off. They are armed and organized for the avowed purpose of fighting our friend Costa Rica and the other Central American States, and, with a view to furnish themselves with means of transport, are now preparing for an attack upon the property of an American company. Can there be the least doubt of what, under such circumstances, should be the duty of our Government? These robbers, and pirates collected, in defiance of the laws of the United States, at Punta Arenas, are quite as much within the reach and under the control of our Government, at least as far as the prevention of their predatory design is concerned, as if they were collected on Staten Island. A single ship of war stationed in the vicinity of San Juan with orders to prevent their landing on the San Juan River, and to take possession of any vessels apparently intended for that purpose, would put an effectual stopper on the whole enterprise.

Remember

The laws of the United States, as they have been construed by the Courts, do not hold our citizens to foreign countries for the purpose of engaging in military service. What the Free-soil Mr. Marcy's only able dispatches are about remember, namely, as he says, they model that his interpretation of the law had been adopted by the Courts of the United States, and that is a misrepresentation.

We have no doubt, however, that if the emigrants were going to liberate the slaves of Cuba, instead of being engaged in a pro-slavery enterprise, the Government would pretend to find law enough to stop their exit.

The Indians; Society for their Protection and Improvement.

Industrial Reform Association.—At a meeting of the above society, held on Wednesday, Dr. W. Beach in the chair, Mr. Beeson, late of Oregon Territory, gave a very interesting address on the wrongs of the Indians, together with many facts showing their capacity for improvement. He was followed by Drs. Gould, Ballibar, Newton, Beechhamer and others, on the same subject. Specimens of Indian art of fine workmanship were exhibited, demonstrating their claims to a position among the brotherhood of man. It was resolved to submit for public consideration the propriety of forming a National Benevolent Society for the protection and improvement of the race. Whereupon John Beeson, of 10 Knight street, New York, was appointed Corresponding Secretary. Communications and suggestions are desired from all parts of the Union in reference to the above.

EMIGRATION.

Emigrants Perishing on the Plains.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

Washington, January 29, 1857.

Below is a list of the names of the German emigrants composing three trains, that were met by Lieutenant Beckum, U. S. A., and Dr. Pace of Fort Laramie, at the crossing of Sweet Water, in Nebraska, about the 14th of December, en route for Salt Lake City, and, according to the statement of the above named gentlemen are supposed to have perished. At the place and time of the report, they were suffering for want of food, for the want of provisions and on account of the cold. They were very badly clothed, and in consequence of the hardships, some of them were dying; in one camp they buried three in one day. The mode of burial, since the ground by the Green ground, is to lay the bodies in heaps and pile over them in willows and heaps of stones. One Orphan Young, bearing something of Irish extraction, despatched some men and provisions to their relief, but these were not in the mail party returning to the city again, having been turned back by the severity of the storm that commenced. What the poor creatures will do, or what will become of them, is hard to tell. Their relatives have I doubt, money in foreign banks, and, in safety a value of the Government, contribute a portion of thousands of dollars, not half provisions to feed for a life that seems good another, is difficult enough for those at this distance, speak of the case.

(Here follows a list of about [illegible] names.)

Railroad Accidents; A Novel but Practical Suggestion.

(From the New York Courier, January 31.)

It has been suggested that railroad companies like steamboat lines should have a corps of surgeons, or physicians who might be called upon at a moment's notice. In one of the many accidents which occur almost daily occurring on all roads, and which are so fearfully destructive of life and limb, the presence of a surgeon would be of great service, and perhaps would prevent many a sufferer from bleeding to death.

But a serious objection is urged to the scheme in question. The railroad is subject against it on account of the additional expense. In this, we think the roads are wrong. Millionaires are made on railroads, and it seems that the [illegible] of the roads [illegible] in opinion, and hence, in some instances, the boldness of those directors in [illegible] anything but what is [illegible] in the road in running up the bill.

We believe, the suggestion that railroad companies should follow steamboat lines, piling out and putting into and upon their trains, a skilled and learned surgeon, is not at good and practical sense. In case of serious accidents, by having medical aid at hand, very many valuable lives might be saved, which otherwise would inevitably be lost. Is this a matter for legislative consideration?

Horrible Treatment of a Convict.

The following correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives publicity to a shocking story which recently took place in the Ohio State Prison, in the following words:

There is current here a shocking story of outrage committed in the Penitentiary. One of the convicts, it seems, was afflicted with weakness or soreness of the eyes, and after being urgently importuned, allowed a physician of the institution to operate on one of them. Blindness of the organ ensued; and when, some time ago, the physician desired to experiment upon the remaining eye, the convict refused to permit him, believing that he would destroy that also. Thereupon the physician ordered the refractory patient to be held, and against his will performed an operation on both eyes. The result is that both eyes are now blind, and the convict, whose term of imprisonment expired about three months ago, is still in the Penitentiary, without friends to succor, and deprived of sight for ever. Inquiry into the atrocious affair is to be made immediately, and justice done alike to the physician and the patient.

Members have already taken the matter in hand, and it will probably come before the legislature early in the week. The information of this instance of unpardonable and cold-blooded cruelty has been received by this year's imprisonment for manslaughter, under circumstances somewhat peculiar. He had protected a poor emigrant girl on a steamboat from the insults of some sailors, and was followed to his room by the ruffian villain, who threatened his life, pounding him with a dozen knife, till he, in self defence, struck the man upon the head with a bar of iron, and killed him. He was arrested on the charge of manslaughter, and through the exertions of his attorney, induced to plead guilty, and was accordingly sentenced to the shortest term of imprisonment for that offence known to the law.

Grounds and Evidence of Elections; Complaints of the Authorities.

The following memorial was presented to the Assembly of this state (New York) last week:

The undersigned, electors in the county of Montgomery, would respectfully represent to your honorable body that in their judgment two things are essentially necessary in order to procure a fair satisfactory report of the result of elections:

First—A proper register, free of all legal errors should be made, so as to have, without any dispute or controversy at the polls, who is entitled to vote at each particular election district.

Second—To prevent by stringent and effective provisions, intimidation, bribery or violence from being used at the polls.

We ask for a general law on this subject. Any wrong committed in any one district affects the general health, and we cannot understand why the legal voter should any longer appeal to have his vote contested by such fraud and violence. It practised to the same extent in any other transaction in life, would effectually and forever disgrace all the parties concerned with it. It seems to be conceded that there is [illegible] of the State in which [illegible] appear to arrange [illegible] to accomplish a [illegible] [illegible]

That fraud strong runs into the general canvass, and to [illegible] is conceded that at any [illegible] of the place of such election that the result of the canvass is the decision of the legal voters of the district.

The Speech of Lieutenant.

(From the New York Tribune, January 31.)

[illegible] of the convicts in Sing Sing Prison this city in Twenty-eight, who is also resting in New York [illegible], and who was the [illegible] of Mrs. Dalgarno, a large man from the side of [illegible] passed upon him, knocking him down by the neck while two other smaller persons sprang upon him, and rifled his pockets of their contents, robbing him of all his money, amounting to two dollars bill which he had in his pocket. The stolen thing he gave and long in their hands, handing up the two bill hand to the Detective. The gentleman robbed is a highly respectable citizen and merchant in his habits, and there is no doubt of the truth of his statement. He was glad to get off with his life. It would be well for such gentlemen passing between New York and Brooklyn at that hour daily to go well armed, as robbers frequent those sections in the vicinity which are most populated, and where the stranger would not be likely to detect such robberies.

matter. The "party which
slavery its cardinal policy"
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dy all the previous adminis-
and it will always control in
union between the free and

Walker's Army.

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ew York Tribune]

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ounded under any flag recog-
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t they are besides plunderers,
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of being engaged in a pro-slavery enterprise, the Government would pretend to find law enough to stop their exit.

The Indians, Society for their Protection and Improvement.

Integral Reform Association.—At a meeting of the above society, held on Wednesday, Dr. W. Beach in the chair, Mr. Beeson, late of Oregon Territory, gave a very interesting address on the wrongs of the Indians, together with many facts showing their capacity for improvement. He was followed by Drs. Gould, Batchelor, Newbury, Swackhamer and others, on the same subject. Specimens of Indian art of fine workmanship were exhibited, demonstrating their claims to a position among the brotherhood of men. It was resolved to submit for public consideration the propriety of forming a *National Benevolent Society for the protection and improvement of the race.* Whereupon John Beeson, of 14 Leight street, New York, was appointed Corresponding Secretary. Communications and suggestions are desired from all parts of the Union in reference to the above.

IMMIGRATION.

Emigrants Perishing on the Plains.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Washington, January 26, 1857.

Below is a list of the names of the Mormon emigrants comprising three trains, that were met by Lieutenant Kelton, U. S. A., and Dr. Page of Fort Laramie, at the crossing of Sweet Water, in Nebraska, about the 15th of December, en route for Salt Lake City, and, according to the statement of the above-named gentlemen, are supposed to have perished. At the above date, says the report, they were suffering beyond measure for the want of provisions and on account of the cold. They were very badly clothed, and in consequence of the hardships, many of them were dying; in one camp they buried fifteen in one day. The mode of burial, since they cannot dig the frozen ground, is to lay the bodies in heaps and pile over them willows and heaps of stones. Gov. Brigham Young, learning something of their condition, despatched some men and provisions to their

There is current here a ...
committed in the Penitentiary, ...
seems, was afflicted with weak ...
eyes, and after being urgently ...
physician of the institution to ...
Blindness of the organ ensued; ...
ago, the physician desired to ...
making eye, the convict ref...
fearing that he would destroy th...
physician ordered his retractor...
against his will performed an o...
The result is that both eyes are ...
vict, whose term of imprisonme...
months ago, is still in the Pen...
or money, and deprived of sight...
this atrocious affair is to be ...
justice done alike to the physici...

Members have already taken ...
it will probably come before the ...
week. The unfortunate victim ...
fessional and official violence h...
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stances somewhat peculiar. ...
emigrant girl on a steamboat ...
wretch, and was followed to ...
villain, who threatened his life ...
drawn knife, till he, in self-d...
upon the head with a bar of ir...
was arrested on the charge ...
through the stupidity of his a...
guilty, and was accordingly s...
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law.

Fraud and Violence ...
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The following memorial was ...
lly of this State (New York) b...

The undersigned, electors b...
mory, would respectfully repr...
body that in their judgment i...
necessary in order to preserve ...
dom of the voters at elections ...

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EUROPEAN.

The European will contain all the information that can be gathered in Europe and America of general interest to Merchants in the United States, and to the inhabitants of the United North American Territories.

It will show the actual condition (moral, intellectual and material) of all classes of the people of the various States of this Confederation, whether native or naturalized, Farmer or Planter; and it will contribute the information necessary for Europeans who contemplate emigration, to determine whether they should select the United States or other which possess the same recommendations.

It will be opposed to the Anti Democratic, Anti Christian Principles of the Ultra party in the politics of Religion and social progress all over the world.

It will oppose the disorganizers of society; and will advocate the propagation of liberty on this continent as well as in Europe.

It will set forth the various reasons why European institutions in the United States have failed to expand the application of the existing elements, and will advocate the expedient measures necessary to ameliorate their condition.

It will maintain the good honest commercial intercourse between the United States and other countries, showing the advantages that have been lost in this, and the profits of their certain prosecution.

It will maintain the cause of the Upside of Mports in Bating and Slavery, a cause which should be supported by all parties in order equally to protect the Manufacturing Interest, and to prevent the ruin that must result to those engaged in these manufactures, from a combination of the military chiefs of Europe aided by the Free Trade government of the United States.

It will vindicate the cause of Emancipation against those who are willing to prevent the abolitionist from the Union in the slave holding states, and to the South.

It will vindicate all such facts as may assist the people of these States in determining what are the true interests or benefits of American institutions.

THE EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

[illegible]

Report of the Attorney General of Louisiana to the Legislature of that State.

The report of the Attorney General of Louisiana to the Legislature of that State, shows that in New Orleans, which has a population of less than [illegible] thousand murders have been committed in [illegible] persons within ten months.

An extract from the report will be found in our translations from the German press. Astonishing as are the revelations in this report, they attract no attention in this part of the country.

We have a deplorable picture of the city of Baltimore, drawn by its chief officer.

In Philadelphia, poverty is punished as a crime, as will be seen from our report of the committal of a poor woman in that city.

The report of the committee appointed by the Legislature of this State, (New York,) to examine the condition of the dwellings of the working classes in this city and Brooklyn, exposes the existence of most terrible evils. Our readers will find an extract from the report, with a summary of the recommendations of the committee.

We call attention to the great meeting of unemployed operatives in London, and to the opinions entertained by the working classes there respecting the nature of the law which makes all real property liable to the relief of the poor, and also to the tone of the London press on the great social question.

The proof is accumulating daily that the slave party sympathizes with the cause of despotism in Europe. The extract from the Charleston Mercury will be read with interest.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State (New York) shows that the number of pupils is diminishing instead of keeping pace with the increase of the population, and it appears that the average attendance of the pupils is only four months in the year. This will be surprising intelligence for many persons in England, who have lately in public speeches held nothing up this State as a perfect example for imitation. The same report shows that in the district districts the number of children is diminishing every year, and that these districts are of very little public utility.

The insanity of the and property in this city is total alarming. The insanity for a large increase of the paper here is generally acknowledged. Our extracts from the columns of our contemporaries show that the partisans of New York insanity, though by them, are anything but flattering, and that they do not feel at all satisfied with the present system of administering justice.

Some of the leading city papers denounce the Federal Government for not prevailing the supply from the country of troops and munitions of war for Walker in Nicaragua, and advocate a call on the Federal action of the Government to prevent British citizens from going to the assistance of the native country of the war with Russia. It is now perfectly evident that Mr. Marcy, in his controversy with Lord Clarendon on the interpretation of the American neutrality laws, totally misapprehended their scope and meaning.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Whether all Trade with China should not be stopped.

The Chinese have a perfect right to close their ports, and refuse to trade with any or all foreign nations; and this would be well to exercise this right in the latest extent, seeing the outrageous conduct of the "outside barbarians," and their readiness to pick quarrels on every possible occasion. The importation of opium into China should cease, if it were not carried on under the cover of a lawful trade, and the protection of a large force in the Chinese waters, kept up in contemptible of that trade.

It is said that if opium from the East Indies could be prohibited in China, the presence of the [illegible] would be wanted by that country to prevent its use, and that in the course of time the Chinese in trade would be brought to a stand.

We would like to see all commerce with China terminated at once, but it is demoralizing to both parts and Americans, as well as to the Chinese themselves. The former, in order to force the Chinese to trade with them, use all moral principle at nought, and conduct themselves in like a set of pirates and ruffians, thereby destroying every just and noble sentiment in the breasts of their own countrymen, while the Chinese are demoralized and corrupted by the use of a most pernicious drug, which their government is anxious to prohibit.

The lands upon which the poppy is now cultivated in India would do well for cotton. The cotton also is grown in India, and the East India Company would obtain from an export duty on these articles a larger revenue than they now derive from opium. But they will go on in the old course until forced to leave it, and we hope that the force will be soon applied, either by the British Government, or by the capitulation of all the refugees from China.

Sympathy of the Southern Slave with the Cause of Despotism in Europe.

(From the Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.)

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1857.

In diplomatic circles, the great subject of interest has been in the appointment of the new Minister from England to succeed near this Government. Ever since the departure of Mr. Crampton, and more especially since the era of good feeling established between Paris and St. Petersburg, there has been a complete unity of sentiment and action among the representatives of the continent of Europe. The ambassadors from France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Russia, and even Austria, have indulged in a freedom of expression on American affairs and American politics never known before. But as I believe the presence here of a British minister will afford the freedom and English tone of the diplomatic circle. The representatives from the continental Powers are anything to their attachment to Southern Monarchy and Representation, and it is to be hoped the interest will be returned with a good will. We should pack, by all the agents to our pilgrim, to propagate, through these official auspices, the principles and tenets of the South.

It would be very desirable that if our politicians were to lend their influence to those of the Continental party in Europe, by having the right sort of man at the most important points, diplomatical and diplomatic.

We may accomplish a great deal, however, by holding up affinities and sympathies on the southern of Europe. We may, through proper representation, do much, very much, for mutual advantage. We should hope the day when solution of this anti slavery problem from the anti angle triumph of free soil will every department of Government. All efforts of resistance will be as idle in the future as in the past.

[illegible]

This appears with our other respected opinions that the aforesaid extremities, not with the cause of liberty in Europe, but with the anti English party on the continent.

(Continued from page 199.)

THE MILITARY [illegible] THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

(Extract concerning the condition [illegible]

We are in different parts of Mr. Buchanan's work informed that the Americans are the most miserable people in the world—that they are surrounded with every comfort, and most of the luxuries of life, the necessaries being varied, and which contribute to nearly [illegible] comforts. All this, however, [illegible] with the facts detailed by Mr. Buchanan, and particularly with the fact of which he has made a most [illegible] [illegible].

In the work quoted we find statements in substance as follows: (First Series, vol. i., pp. 156, 157, 158, 159, vol. ii., pp. 117, 118, 119.) "There is a large amount of poverty and misery in New York. Robberies and frauds are not confined to the South, although, no doubt, they are more prominent there than in the North. It might, he says, be thought that the criminal [illegible] not merely in the neighborhood of New York, but actually in the city itself, would be incredible, but in addition to several instances, certainly related to him, he quotes from the newspapers. It might be thought, too, says he, that the various associations of a crowded city are [illegible]. If not [illegible], the cases of such offences as these; but the accounts from the country through the many melancholy instances of a state of morals not at all less depraved than that which prevails among the more degraded classes in towns. He had heard of (verbally) a hundred cases, at least, of crime the most revolting, and of misery the most appalling, during his first year in New York.

On leaving Pennsylvania, and entering the slave states of Delaware and Maryland, he perceived a marked difference in the wretchedness of the huts or dwellings, the bad state of the houses, and the shabby and neglected appearance of the whole country from the free states through which he had approached the slaveholding territory.

Then he writes in a different strain as follows: "In the general appearance of the surface of the country, England is far superior to America; but in all substantial realities the superiority is on the side of America. The peculiar of a farm being almost invariably the owner, the disagreeable differences between landlords and tenants, with the vexations of the game-laws, the authority of country squires and clerical magistrates—an [illegible] a source of annoyance in England—are here unknown. There being no tithes, great or small, for the support of a State church, all that class of evils growing out of tithe disputes and tithe compositions are here also unheard of. The laborers being fewer than are required, and wages being high, there are neither paupers nor pauperism, and neither workhouses nor

[illegible] are required for the country population, since the abundance of work and good pay prevents poverty, and leaves no temptation to idleness."

"The greatest difference of all, however, between the agricultural population of England and those of the United States is to be seen in their respective degrees of intelligence. A great number of the farmers have a good deal of leisure, little special business to occupy them, and a taste for change and love of information, read a great deal more than the land-holders of Germany and other [illegible]. There are no theatres, as in the market towns of England, to divert half the public mind of England to the acting and encouraging of the tragedy and actors, as is the case with English farmers; and as their mode of living and entertaining is social and communal, families are continually interchanging evening visits with each other, to take a cup of tea, talk, [illegible] and [illegible], to attend [illegible], and all sorts of going to [illegible] in their neighborhood, from place and [illegible] in carriages and [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

How does he propose to raise the necessary funds? In short, has he anything to propose to prevent the poor from starving in this country, or does he deal in nothing but "empty declamation?"

The editor of the *Pioneer* denies that he has maintained that the poor here must be left to starve until Europe is revolutionized, but we cannot see that his language admits of any other meaning. We are glad, however, to find that he is learning enough about political economy to throw off the notion lately entertained by him, that it would be useless to attempt to relieve the poor here, because of the overwhelming influx of poor from abroad, which would, according to his former theory, be sure to follow.

The *Pioneer* inquires why we have not noticed its quotation from a Canada paper, showing the law of Canada against blasphemy, instead of showing, as we have done, that the law in many of these States is the same.

The *Pioneer* cited the Canada law as affording a reason why emigrants from Europe should avoid Canada. Was, is it possible that it cannot see the equipolvalence of our answer to its argument, assuming, as that did, a superiority in the United States, which we have shown has no substance?

How can he parade in saying that the United States is to be preferred to Canada on religious grounds, when there is no material difference in the laws of the two countries on this subject?

The *Pioneer* says that if the European were a radical reformer, it would strive to get these Christian laws abolished. We reply, that people in the United States ought to be more concerned about the abolition of similar laws here, which the *Pioneer* includes them, and goes all the way to Canada for a reference. In this there is a close resemblance between the editor of the *Pioneer* and Mr. John Mitchel, who a short time ago sought out a case in Halifax, England, where some destitute men were committed to jail as vagrants, for Mr. Mitchel, not knowing, or not caring that in this very city of New York, there are hundreds of such cases every year.

The *Pioneer* says that two things are essential "viz., political power and public property in the hands of those who want to assist the poor and the working classes by conferring more effectual their by disinguished phrases." The *Pioneer*, being a novice in political economy, has overlooked the potency of the power to tax property for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for the relief of the poor, and has assumed that nothing can be done by adjudging all property to the claims of the poor, but that some proportion must be deprived of their property by a process of "confiscation" in order that there may be "public property" available for the benefit of the working classes. We hold on the contrary, that all real estate should be held subject to the claims of the poor. As to the political power necessary for the purpose, that is best afforded here in the country and in England what is wanted is the interest of the poorer and more disinguished declamation" about "aristocrats, knights and nobilities."

We must correct another misstatement of the *Pioneer* viz. that we have maintained that England is "the best republic." We have said nothing of the kind, but certainly have maintained and do maintain, that the English Government is more republican than the Government of the United States, subject as that is to the control of an oligarchy of slaveholders; and we hold moreover, with the *Pioneer*, that the American Presidential system is very anti-republican, and that the executive power should in all cases be dependent on the Legislature, as it is in England. This and this only, is the extent of our proposition, and we can not understand how the *Pioneer* can have the face to deny its truth, claiming as it does to speak in accordance with its own avowed sentiments.

The *Pioneer* has made the gross mistake of assuming that we admire everything in the English system of Government and society, because we admire a single republican feature in the constitution, and moreover contend that England's example in taxing rents *ad libitum* for the relief of the poor should be followed in this country, and that the principle should be carried out to its full extent. This inference of the *Pioneer* shows that its logic is on a par with its law and political economy.

It would have been well for France if some one in the National Assembly had had the moral courage to proclaim that England had set an example in respect to the relief of the poor worthy of imitation by France.

The adoption of such a law would probably have so strengthened the Republic as to have enabled it to defeat all its enemies.

The National Assembly of France in September 1848, after debate, refused to recognize the right of the poor to aid from the State. M. Thiers, the historian, argued that the recognition of such a right would lead to socialism.

His whole argument might have been demolished at a blow if one of the members had ventured to hear "The unpopularity of speaking a word in favor of England, and had informed the Assembly that even since the reign of Elizabeth, all the landed property of England has been pledged for the support of the poor, so absolutely that before a landlord can demand or receive a shilling of rent the poor must be provided for. But no one took this ground, and the National Assembly refused to recognize the rights of the poor, and consequently laid its hold upon the popular mind.

We maintain the social question to be of transcendent importance. What avails, indeed, political freedom without the right of support from the State in case of need? We call the attention of the *Pioneer* and other monitors of empty declamation about "gracious Queens," "Knights," &c. to the following extract from Louis Blanc's work on the urgent social question.

"Fine, truly, the attitude his landlord is the poor child whom hunger drives from school to sell himself, and and toils, at the tender age, to raise to the rank of a lie people, the political engine!

"Fine, truly, to dispute the prize of his vigilance to the workman who perishes of the disease he gold-mines!

"The Europe to-day is thinking to place [illegible] to such a [illegible] hundredth [illegible] that, in the case [illegible] struggle of an [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

will be real. The United States have become great among nations, and, while they have been acquiring their greatness, they have steadily adhered to one principle, namely, that adopted by the Pharisee in the parable—they are far superior to their neighbors. With this feeling, they look with indignation on all the attempt to remove the thin film which separates the outside of the sepulchre and expose to view the "dead men's bones and corruption" which lie fermenting within. The institutions of Great Britain are looked upon with contempt, because they are viewed through the telescope bequeathed by the Pilgrim Fathers. Americans can discover no signs of progress in the old world; in their estimation, it stands in the same unpleasable position to liberty which it maintained when the *Mayflower* was conveying the Puritans to the new continent. This idea might be excused if the editorial alone entertained it; but leading men and editors of the most extensively circulated newspapers promulgate it as some shows, and endeavor to keep alive feelings of hostility to the various countries in Europe from which Americans originally derived their birth. Great Britain has, however, materially changed since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers; it is now an more like to injure self than the senators of the present day are like the senators who flourished in the days of Washington. And what is the result? It is simply this: The people of Britain have never felt offended when facts have been told before them, no matter whether given by a Frenchman, a German or an American, and frequently foreign advice has received greater attention than homespun truths. The Americans, on the contrary, feel it humbling to their dignity when foreigners criticise any of their institutions, Dickens fell into disrepute in consequence of the few remarks he made regarding some of the peculiarities on this side of the Atlantic, and, we remember, an estimed friend of ours, on the other side of the Ocean, observed to us, a few years since, that he had read Dickens with much gratification until the publication of "American Notes," but from that time he had not read a line produced by Dickens, and he intended imitating his conduct in future. The reason assigned was, that Dickens had been treated well by the Americans, and then he endeavored to confer the infliction on the estimation of the people of England. In regard to this, we may remark that the same author has said more cutting things in regard to about fifty towns in his own country than he has said of the Americans, and yet there is hardly a town in the country that would not gladly shake hands with him and give him thanks for his exposure of social delinquities.

When the Americans can take advice, and not feel their "dignity" in consequence, will proceed in remedy defects when pointed out, they will then be in a fair way for realizing their wishes. They will become powerful, and command respect from all the world.

The Bremen has commenced the task of religious mind, and we hope that it will meet with success.

Free Germania, of December 19, says:

The Prussian "Kladderadatsch" printed a whole page and bearing the title printed in this paragraph has since recently been stopped in the city of New York. The first time, considerable number were taken in and we are able to comment it in public form as a useful and well edited journal, containing copious selections from the Southern and Southern documents of the Union, interspersed with judicious comments on the topics that agitate the public mind in these sections of the Confederacy.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Numerous Alliances between France, Russia and Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says that M. de Morny is the second wealthiest man in France. He owes present ruler.

The following letter, dated St. Petersburg, has been received from St. Petersburg, and as it throws any particulars about the English alliance I cannot avoid communicating it. It is described as emanating from a person who has been long associated with Russia and who is no stranger to the Emperor of the Bear. It may be only a Russian Friend, and one of the many efforts put forth by Russian diplomacy to attain her darling object. I do not guarantee that this letter is the analysis of any memorandum, or the correct summary of conference with the French Ambassador; but it is not improbable that if the Russian Cabinet have really made oral or written representations, they would probably express themselves somewhat in the following manner:

The shot is decidedly in favor of France. Since the embassy of M. de Morny and his prolonged sojourn among us, relations so intimate have been established between the two courts as to remind us of the best days of the Erfurt interview. To be convinced of the fact we have only to hear the adulatory language of the most intimate friends of the Czar, and the expression of profound esteem which he now reserves the Emperor Napoleon; but there are other proofs of a more conclusive character, which I shall inform you of in proper time and place. This good understanding, however, will appear quite natural to any one who studies the particular position of the two empires, and who understands the many causes of affinity which subsist between both nations.

You are aware that the upper classes in Russia are decidedly French in education, manners, tendencies, and the language of France, which they prefer to their own. Hardly have the young nobles learned from infancy when French perceptions are given to them. The dancing master, the hairdresser, the cook, all are French. This is so much the case, that a Russian author has declared that his country belonged to the clouds, "from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head."

It is true that the old Muscovite party have had a point of honor to be opposed to France. But even that party begin now to get along with the current, and to sacrifice their long cherished prejudices to the general feeling. Their sympathies towards France are no longer a matter of doubt. Their profound hatred at this moment for England and Austria has, it is true, a great deal to do in this transformation. As for the people and the army, who remained with pride the glorious struggle of Sebastopol, they are equally disposed in favor of the French, and ready to unite still more closely with them. But it is not now, for the first time, that they have learned to know and esteem them; and the reason, derived on the field of battle, has contributed to produce the new feeling of which I speak. You point out features, however, that I cannot be able to attach to a simple treaty of protection. It is something more, the preparation for a political alliance.

Russia and France united in the sense of Europe. Who could have thought this some months ago? But, how can notwithstanding it may appear, it suffices to reflect a little to understand that such an union is rendered by the force of circumstances, and that it is reciprocally advantageous to the contracting parties. Placed at the two extremes of continental Europe, and equally called to powerful states, France and Russia have nothing in fact, they are alike and have everything to hope from their union.

Marriage the French Nation.

Correspondent Leaders are constantly effect to the sale of bons and that too during the last three and [illegible] by reason of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible] behind the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] from the weather, while seeking an order for, or waiting an admission to, a night's shelter.

2. That, in the winter season, all really destitute females should be admitted for shelter and rest at an earlier hour than eight o'clock in the evening.

3. That the person appointed by the mayor to admit the applicants to the dormitory should be called upon to treat them with a gentle kindness in human feelings, especially in helpless women.

4. That a suitable matron should be appointed to superintend the ward, who should remain with the inmates during the night, who should direct them where to sleep, keep order, and prevent talking after the hour appointed for sleep.

5. That a little time is need to sleep upon, it should be changed sufficiently often to be aired and sleep; and that each inmate should be provided with a blanket or rug, which should be purchased sufficiently robust to last long [illegible].

6. That a lavatory should be provided for the inmates, and that they should be compelled to use it night and morning.

7. That water closets should be provided in number proportionable to the size of such ward, and so placed from the sleeping room as to prevent the possibility of the smell arising from it intruding with the air breathed during the night.

8. That a [illegible] should be attached to each ward, the inmates [illegible] cooking in it and [illegible] to their own [illegible] which they have to [illegible] [illegible]

9. That no [illegible] further upon any [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY.

[illegible] OF FIRE IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Murderers in Our Midst.

[illegible]

Progress of the Garrote.

The [illegible] Robbery at [illegible] Broad Daylight. Fight with the Robbers. Capture of one, Escape of the other.

It would seem that there is a combination among the thieves and robbers of our city, to avoid in the audacity of their attempts. The small hours of the night have generally been regarded as most favorable to the perpetration of their crimes; and our citizens were not a little startled when we announced that such deeds were perpetrated in the early hours of the evening and in some parts of the city thought to be most quiet and secure.

But the end was not yet; and we have now to record a robbery which, for audacity, excels all its predecessors. Yesterday afternoon Mr. P. Glass was standing [illegible]

[illegible]

Murderers in Our Midst.

[illegible]

Progress of the Garrote.

[illegible]

Murderers in New York City.

[illegible]

Murderers in New York City.

[illegible]

Murderers in New York City

[illegible]

[illegible]

The New York Herald of February 3, in some [illegible] on the mysterious murder in Bond street, says:

It may indeed serve as the text, or rather as the illustration, to a sermon on the moral condition of New York society. For putting every other crime for the murders of many and good families in this city, only left and gone from this country to avoid [illegible] it is doubtful whether any place in the world contains so many human beasts who, after committing the murder could be plotted and repeated, as this metropolis of ours. Whether any other city containing an equal number of people, is so good in called society with a certain kind of manners, and a sort of education, but utterly devoid of principle and virtue. Whether any other city, large or small, is called socially by a more refined and elegant class, in the shape of society, and more used to sacrifice whatever is contemptible and loathsome.

It is hard to say what influence this general good manners of atmosphere can have on individual cases, but we can quite understand that the material out of which murderers are made must be more plentiful in a community where principle is loose and scant than in one where it is strict and universal. We do not find, on studying history, that religion has always encouraged a respect for the moral law; on the contrary, in many instances it would appear as though religion and Christianity were opposed. But we do find, that in communities where general moral tone has been high, a recent lapse of education in crimes of brutality, has taken place. And it would not seem unreasonable to infer, according to the same rule, that in communities where moral tone is low, such crimes will abound.

We have every reason to believe that no small portion of the responsibility for the doing of evil in New York rests upon our clergy. We have perhaps a larger number of clergy than any other city of the same size; but when we come to inquire how these gentlemen occupy themselves, we find that over a half find life hard enough to get along with over their soul and fire, while the remainder devote to labors and other pursuits the time which belongs to the people. With the exception of their theological merits, we are at a loss to know any benefit which these gentry are to the city. We never find that they are fighting with vice where it is really dangerous. We never hear of them in Water street or Church street. We never hear of a clergyman getting into any trouble in the discharge of his duties. What we do hear of them is that they have been presented with so many dollars on a New Year's gift by their flocks; that they have gone to Europe for broncbitis; that they have had their portrait done by Elliot; that the ugly mole on the large toe of their left foot is better, and consequently that they may be expected to preach in about three weeks; that they demolished the Pope of Rome, likewise the Devil, in a twenty minutes' sermon last Sabbath—during all which hypocrisy and folly, our youth are learning to cheat and to lie, to rob and to kill.

District Libraries in New York State.

The number of Volumes Diminishing every year. Newspapers the principal source of information. Rural District Libraries receiving only two or three dollars per annum.

The last Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shows the following facts as to the District Libraries:

The number of volumes reported as belonging to the District Libraries on the last day of December, 1855, 1,418,100. This *number is* 87,270 *less than that reported the preceding year, which was* 69,900 *less than the reported number of* 1855, *and* 48,840 *less than the year* 1852. The reports on this head were exceedingly imperfect; but, after every allowance is made on this score, it is apparent that something is necessary to revive a [illegible]

[illegible]

The amount now expended in the local districts [illegible] one or three dollars annually for replacing the lost and worthless stock, or even to replace those volumes by new ones, purchased at very low prices, which they could be induced to bring forward. In some of the States the funds appropriated for the support of the District Libraries are apportioned by an equal ratio, thus preventing, totally from the poll tax, the large disproportion which exists in the two school, and equalizing the income to the school district, and equalizing the income to the school district based on the money. This measure would be remedied by purchasing a large edition of fifty or twenty thousand volumes, for the same money usually expended at least twice the marketable value of books which is obtained by the present method; and it would also be reasonable hoped that the methods herein taken to the books would be equally enhanced.

EDUCATION

Public Education in New York State: Increase in the Number of Pupils.

Average Attendance of the Pupils only One Month in the Year. The entire expense of the Year is, that Labor is needed from Children who should be at School. What need to do for the Authors of Bad Policy and Bad Laws.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(From the Albany Evening Journal.)

The whole number of children reported as taught in the public schools during the year 1860, is	[illegible]
The number in the private schools	[illegible]
The number in schools for colored children	[illegible]
The number taught out of the public schools	[illegible]
Total number in the state	[illegible]

There is a small decrease below the previous year, about half of which is in the aforesaid upon the private schools and academies, persons in [illegible] the ages of four and twenty are now the attendants at any school in 1860. According to the census of that year, there were about [illegible] between four and five years old, and about [illegible] between eleven and twenty one. It is a fair inference that the larger portions of the non attendants were among the younger persons who were too young for any other than domestic education, or had passed the period usually devoted to school instruction. The exceptions are found in New York and some of the other large cities. If the vagrants and street beggars, if the rag pickers and gleaners of old junk, if the houseless wanderers who sleep in vast lofts and old barrels, if the outcast of association and unknown are to be gathered into the schools, the city and the State must do something more than furnish them with rooms and books, and teachers.

[illegible]

The schools are in session for an average of eight months, but the average time which the pupils attend does not exceed four months in the year. After every reasonable allowance is made for necessary causes, we shall be unable to account for the larger part of the non attendance and irregularity of attendance reported. This fact must be charged to habits of idleness resulting from parental neglect to wilful truancy, and, *worse than all, to the unchristian labor extended from children during the years they should be in school.*

Repudiation of the Silver Coins now in Circulation.

The New York *Times* of January 30, speaks in favor of the exclusion of Spanish coins from circulation, and says: "The only question is, upon whom shall the cost of such exclusion fall? and this point our correspondent does not touch. It is true the loss may be small—but that is no reason why it should fall upon the wrong parties. The bill, as it originally passed the Senate, put the expense upon the Government—that is, upon *the whole* [illegible]

[illegible]

Comparative Power of the Free and Slave States.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing in favor of the union between the Free and Slave States, says:

"We can afford to sell as well as labor. In 1790 the free States had no more than 35 representatives in Congress out of the 105 they have 171 in 33. After the next census the advantage will be still greater in favor of freedom. The free States contribute to pay about [illegible] the white population of the slave States, about [illegible]."

[illegible]

In 1790, many of the States have ranked as slave states, were in favor of abolishing slavery. But at this day it is the settled policy of the South to perpetuate and extend slavery; and the South, by keeping up the connection with the South, will have to resist the latter in carrying out its policy. As to the representation in the lower House at Washington, it is of no real importance. The Senate is the seat of power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Ruse.—On Monday the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry gave a grand ball to one of their tenantry at Seaham-house. These tenantry are as independent as their worthy landlord, and every one of them live in domestic comfort as tenants and lessees of his lordship.—*New York Citizen, January 31.*

Reverse.—For centuries the world has been told of the misery and degradation of Irish tenants, and the cruelty of absentee landlords and their agents. But since the introduction of a law for the legal relief of the poor, even the evils of long standing seem disappearing as by enchantment.

Extraordinary Days.—There are at present in our county jail only twenty-nine prisoners of all classes. There is not even a solitary case for trial at the sessions, and the offences for which prisoners are paying the penalty of confinement are such as are incidental to the best regulated communities. At an corresponding period for the last ten years there are five times of the workhouse.—*Newry Examiner.*

Reverse.—There is nothing surprising to us in the above, it is but the natural consequence of the introduction of a poor law into Ireland.

Pennsylvania Repudiation.—"Gimmelpay" writes from New York to the Boston *Post* of Mr. Peabody: "On Saturday evening I attended a 'reception' given to Mr. Peabody by Mr. Allibone, the President of the Merchants' Bank. Mr. Peabody does not mean to have all of his interviews with Americans mere idle talk. At this reception, while surrounded by many of the most eminent gentlemen of Pennsylvania, who were listening to him, he made some remarks for which the whole country will be obliged to him. He told these Pennsylvanians that he hoped the day was not far distant when the stain of repudiation would be wiped from the State. *The house of Peabody & Co. had some* $100,000 *of the bonds*, and they have suffered with the rest. Mr. Peabody says he speaks for other bondholders, and not himself, and for the credit of the American States both at home and abroad."

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GIFT LAND.

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics,
Toronto, Canada West, July 25, 1856

To Emigrants and others seeking Lands for Settlement.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAVE RECENTLY OPENED OUT

Three Great Lines of Road,

Now in course of completion, and have surveyed and laid out for Settlement the Lands, through and in the vicinity of which those Roads pass.

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

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

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Ferrall's," a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Renfrew

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskake and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Bradenea, at a distance of about fifty-three miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskako, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

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

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,

Commencing in the Township of Anglesea, in the northern part of the county of Addington near the Village of Flints Mills, in Kaladar, runs almost due north to the River Madawaska, a distance of thirty-five miles, till it intersects the Ottawa and Opeongo Road.

The Agent for the granting of the Land in this district is M. E. Perry, who for that purpose is now resident at the Village of *Flints Mills.* The outlines of five townships of very superior land are already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the Agency, lying north of Lake Massanoka, and between it and the River Modawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Denbigh, Ashley, Effingham, Anglesea and Barrie.

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by land or steamboat, and thence North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Flints Mills, where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

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

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

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

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

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course o four years; build a house (at least 20 by 18 feet) and reside on the lot until the conditions of settlement are duly performed; after which accomplishment only he shall have the right of obtaining a title to the property. Families comprising several settlers entitled to lands, preferring to reside on a single lot, will be exempted from the obligation of building and of residence, (except upon the lot on which they live) provided that the required clearing of the land be made on each lot. The non-accomplishment of these conditions will cause the immediate loss of the assigned lot of land, which will be sold or given to another.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best; and of it the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—produce a barrel of Potash, worth from £6 to £7 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

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

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £30 according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can at other seasons obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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