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THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Testimony of European Tourists Examined, and its general Worthlessness Exposed.

BY AN ENGLISH RESIDENT.

MR. STUART'S WORK "THREE YEARS IN NORTH AMERICA."

The next work which we propose to examine is Mr. Stuart's, in two volumes, republished in America in the year 1833, from the second London edition. Mr. Stuart spent three years in the United States, from August, 1828, and his work is entitled "Three Years in North

America." He professes to give a greater variety of minute details regarding the every-day habits and the social condition of the people in those parts of the United States which he visited, than could be found in any similar publication of recent date. He takes for his motto Johnson's maxim that "the true state of every nation is the state of common life," and hopes that his hints may be of some value to emigrants from Europe to the United States, especially to the State of Illinois and the other parts of the great valley of the Mississippi.

We suspect that many an emigrant has deeply regretted having perused this work, for it contains nothing like correct information upon the state of common life in the United States. The author was too much prejudiced in favor of Democracy to see anything except through a distorted medium.

He starts off with comparing American ships to English, and discovering the superiority of the former. (Vol. i. p. 14, American edition.) As they approached the American coast a pilot was taken on board who was, of course, superior to an English pilot, and was "in short a gentleman." (Vol. i. p. 16.) Being a strong advocate of emigration, he found the voyage to America a mere nothing—had witnessed more unpleasant weather on a voyage between London and Leith, and the passengers agreed in opinion that, from April to October, inclusive, it rarely happens that the weather is such as to cause much uneasiness to passengers in the packet-ships who are at all reasonable people and not disposed to be frightened at their own shadows. When, however, our author returned, although it was within the above-mentioned period, he encountered a tremendous storm—heavy rolling seas, and would have found the passage almost intolerable but for the agreeable society of his fellow-passengers. (Vol. ii, p. 336.) The truth is, that the passage of the Atlantic is no joke, and it will not do to compare it to the voyage between London and Leith, especially for poor emigrants shut up in the filthy hold of a packet-ship, without sufficient ventilation, and subject to a thousand discomforts. Very few English women could be prevailed upon to cross the Atlantic in the steerage of even a packet-ship if they knew beforehand the horrors to be encountered.

When our author arrived at New York in August, he found that the heat had been for some days at 90 of Fahrenheit, "a degree of heat," says he, "which is uncommon at any time in this part of the United States." (Vol. i, p. 23.) So said, we presume, some American acquaintance, and our author adopted it, not being aware that whenever a traveller finds anything uncomfortable in America he is assured that it is quite unusual. The fact is, that such a degree of heat is by no means uncommon at New York.

Speaking of the heat at New York, we find our author stating that "the pavement of the streets is generally covered with awnings so that passengers are well protected from the effects of the bright sunshine." (Vol. i, p. 32.) That some protection is necessary, all who know anything about New York will testify, but there never were awnings except to shade a few of the shop windows.

Our author projected an expedition to the North if the extreme heat should continue, being desirous of availing himself "of the facility for travelling in such weather which the Erie Canal affords!" We doubt much whether anybody else would discover the comfort of canal travelling in America in hot weather; for the passengers, if they remain below, are stifled; if they go upon deck, are scorched. No doubt, he found this out in good time, and he should have taken the trouble to correct this entry in his journal. Mosquitoes plagued him much less than he was taught to expect—"not more than wood-flies sometimes do in Britain." (Vol. i, p. 30.) We were never fortunate enough to meet with such well-behaved mosquitoes; whenever they made their appearance we found it necessary to protect our-

selves by nets. Our author was once assailed by them when on board a steamboat which was not supplied with mosquito curtains, and made a most ridiculous spectacle at breakfast next morning with swollen and inflamed forehead, eyelids, nose, &c. (Vol. ii., p. 171.)

Our author found a republican custom in New York, "in the plainness of the address on the door-plates, on which Mr. before the name is always omitted. The Governor of the State, the merchant worth a million, and the mechanic, have their names engraved on the door-plates in the very same style." (Vol. i, p. 32.) "Even official distinctions are now on the wane in this country." (Vol. i, p. 46.) "Military designations are those alone which the people seem to care for." (Vol. i, p. 91.) This is far from being the case, as may be observed from the vast number of "Honorables," "Esquires," and so forth. No people are more fond of titles; and those gentlemen who omit the "Mr." on their door-plates depart from the "republican" custom and address each other as "Esquires." Our author soon found that there might be inequality even in a republic. At Charleston he observes, "There is obviously a great distinction of classes here." (Vol. ii., p. 87.) He saw coaches with coats-of-arms painted on the doors, and servants in livery. And he mentions a ludicrous instance of aristocratic feeling in Alabama. The driver of the stage kept it waiting for half an hour, and on his return said he had been to see a girl he kept; and when told he ought to marry her, he said the girl's family were not equal to his, and he could not think of disgracing himself, though he was very fond of her. As an instance, however, of the prevailing equality, he gives us the following: "On my wife applying for a washerwoman, two or three days ago, to wash some clothes, our landlady said that they should be washed in the house, and that she would get in a lady to assist. The lady, when she appeared, turned out to be a lady of color. It will not do here to talk of the lower classes." (Vol. i, p. 151.) This is an unfortunate illustration, for the poor creature thus designated a lady, was regarded with scorn by her white fellow-creatures, her rights were trampled upon in the name of the law, and even in a place of worship for Protestants she would not be allowed to sit down by the side of a white person. It was but a poor satisfaction for all this to be called a lady, and to live in a country where the expression "lower classes" is not used.

But our author found equality in a steamboat, in stage coaches, and in country inns. As to the steamboat, he says there was "no difference between the descriptions of people in any part on deck." (Vol. i, p. 36.) And we are told that all persons travel by land by the same conveyance, and eat together. (Vol. i, pp. 52, 54.) It must not be inferred from this that all classes travel together in the steamboats and canals—the poorer go in a different part of the steamboat—indeed, in most of them there are three classes. On the canals there are cheap boats for the lower orders, and on some of the railroads there are second-class carriages, and emigrant trains in which the emigrants are transported like cattle.

Nothing struck our author more than the ease with which people of the lowest description, judging from their appearance, entered at once into conversation, and delivered and enforced their sentiments. This was on a canal-boat in the State of New York, and the people with whom he conversed were not of the lowest description; he was deceived in that respect by the poor dress of American "merchants" and farmers.

The determination of our author to admire everything is highly amusing; he found the accommodation for ladies, in respect to sleeping places in canal-boats, tolerably good, and in stage travelling, although the roads were bad, and the rapid driving down the hills was at first rather appalling, he soon thought himself as safe as in an English stage coach. (Vol. i, p. 61., vol. ii., p. 61.) Indeed, he found travelling on the very

worst roads, in an American stage coach, pleasanter than travelling in English coaches. And mud roads answered amazingly well.

As to the tolerably good sleeping places in canal-boats, they are shelves put up, one above another, at night, in a small room usually crowded with human beings.

Our author even finds something like an excuse for the American practice of chewing and spitting—that practiced having prevailed in his native country, Scotland, until within thirty years ago. (Vol. I., p. 39.) He did not see an intoxicated person in the United States until he reached Utica, and that was an Indian; and yet he assures us that the English and Irish emigrants are temperate, (Vol. I., p. 288,) the Scotch being sober. Now, as New York is always full of emigrants, how did it happen that he saw no person drunk? Supposing, for the sake of the argument, that there were no other intemperate persons in the city; it is strange that not one of even these was seen. Many would be apt to infer from a traveller's statement, that he had seen no drunkards or poor people, that there could be none, or, at all events, only a few; but it will be seen that such an inference would be altogether erroneous.

Our author says, "It is certainly singular to find so great exertions on the subject of temperance in the United States, when I can bear testimony to the greatest appearance of sobriety among the people. During the first three months that I passed in the United States, I saw only one intoxicated person—an Oneida Indian. I did not, during my residence in the United States for nearly three years, see a dozen people the worse for liquor. At the same time, there is no doubt that a larger quantity of spirits is used by the people in the United States, in reference to their population, than in Great Britain." (Vol. II., p. 311.)

But still he insists that intoxication is rare—that all drink a little—and brandy and water is the favorite liquor. The fact is, that hardly anything but whiskey is drunk—and wretched stuff it is—wines and beer are scarcely ever seen by the great mass, and intoxication prevails to an awful extent. But more travellers, who keep away from the bar-rooms, will see but few intoxicated persons; the Americans are not noisy when drunk like the Englishman overfilled with beer.

Our author declares, after traversing the State of New York and other northern States, visiting Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and various other places, "We have not hitherto, during the whole of our journey, seen anything like a poor man's house, or a beggar, or any one who did not seem to be well clothed and fed." (Vol. I., p. 298.) Now, when we reflect upon the fact, that in the city of New York alone, there are thousands of paupers, that our author in his tour might have seen thousands of log huts, hovels and shanties, and thousands of persons dressed as meanly as English paupers, we feel utterly astonished at this passage. In New York, and all the great cities, he surely must have seen hundreds of shoeless and ragged women and boys selling apples and newspapers, for they were to be seen; and as the cities are swarming with poor, he surely must have seen many poorly dressed people.

He tells us that "such a thing as a human being walking anywhere on the public roads out of the villages is rarely seen. The earnings of the laborers enable them to travel in the stages; and the custom of the country is for all to ride in some sort of a carriage." (Vol. I., p. 91.) "It absolutely seems disgraceful to be seen walking; and though there are no fine equipages here, every one rides in his gig, dearborn, or open carriage of some description or other. This, no doubt, proves the easy circumstances of the mass of people, as well as the value of time to a mechanic or laborer whose wages may be from one to two dollars a day, and who, in consequence of the saving of time, finds it better to pay for a conveyance than walk." (Vol. I., p. 181.) This is in New York State; and he thinks the prevalence of dyspepsia there is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the people supposing that enough of exercise can be had in carriages or waggon.

Afterwards, speaking of a German, he says, he was the only person he met in the United States who preferred walking on foot to riding in a carriage or on horseback on account of the expense. (Vol. I., p. 381.) Again, he says that in Pennsylvania every farmer keeps his own comfortable open carriage. (Vol. I., p. 308.) Also, "The Americans have peaches, melons, apples, strawberries and cherries, all of excellent quality,

and in such abundance, that there is not a single individual in the whole country, even the very shoe-black, whose funds do not enable him to have as much of these fruits as he likes at the proper season." (Vol. II., p. 313.) He quotes, too, from a letter from the Governor of Georgia to a friend at Philadelphia, as follows: (Vol. II., p. 33.) "We have no such class as the poor. Our lands are so cheap, and the absolute necessities of life so easily obtained, that the number of dependent poor are scarcely sufficient to give exercise to the virtue of charity in individuals. A beggar is almost as rare with us as a prince. Children, instead of being an incumbrance to the poor of our country, are their riches." This our author deems unquestionable evidence; but he did not know what the Governor called the necessities of life, and who he deemed poor. He also forgets his own caution given in the first volume, thus: (Vol. I., p. 189.) "The inhabitants already settled and possessed of property, have an obvious interest to make favorable representations." Indeed, this is a national characteristic. In every State, however abominable may be the climate and the soil, however wretched and poverty-stricken the population, it will be vaunted as a paradise. Our author was silly enough to believe all this—to give credit to the assertion that mechanics and their wives and children do not take exercise by walking about the country because they have carriages to ride in. He observed that few people walked about—there was the solution of the mystery furnished by some boasting American—the real fact being that exercise in the day time is disagreeable on account of the heat, and because there are only the dusty or muddy roads to walk upon. Not one mechanic in fifty has any kind of a vehicle; and as to the farmers' open carriages they are waggons.

Let us see what more is said about the condition of the people. At Charleston, the principal city of the South next to New Orleans, he found many of the streets dirty and unpaved, and the houses in some parts of the town had a filthy appearance, and many of the people were but meanly apparelled. (Vol. II., p. 67.) In the South, he found the whiter looking comparatively languid and inactive; the inns were frequently dirty, the fare abominable, and that even in large towns there was a total absence of provision for comfort and even decency. (Vol. II., pp. 51, 53, 58, 82, 85, 108, 117, 215, 220.) That being so at the inns, what could induce him to believe that at the log-huts and shanties the people were surrounded with luxuries? Here is a specimen of a farmer in Illinois, our author's favorite State: The supper consisted of Indian corn bread and milk. There was no coffee nor any fermented liquor in the house, neither were there any candles; the bedding baffled description; there was no such thing as a towel; the roof was more open than closed. This planter had about one hundred acres of land; he was miserably poor-looking; his children were all as dirty as possible. Our author says he could not have believed there was so wretched a family in the United States. The fact is, that the majority in the South and West are in a similar or worse condition; but they will boast, and their Governors, too, will boast of their wealth and of their immense superiority over the people of England, who live, as they believe, in holes in the ground, upon no better diet than potatoes.

The absence of crime in America is particularly insisted upon, and the high moral character of the people. "The great mass of the people of the United States (says he) are so much better educated, so much better informed, and possess so much better manners, so much more self-possession and ease, that it is absolutely ludicrous to compare the people of Great Britain with them in these respects. To the poor, then, if industrious and able to work, the United States is the most inviting country that ever existed; they are sure of obtaining political privileges, station, and a competency." (Vol. II., p. 267.) He quotes Washington Irving, who says, "All the writers of England united, if we could for a moment suppose their great minds stooping to so unworthy a combination, could not conceal our rapidly-growing importance and matchless prosperity. They could not conceal that there are owing not merely to physical and local, but also to moral causes to the political liberty, the general diffusion of knowledge, the prevalence of sound, moral, and religious principles." (Vol. I., p. 304.)

Our author thinks we are deeply indebted to the State of New York for setting us an example of prison discipline.

He asks, in what country are there so many convicts as in England. "The number of committals in England and Wales is nearly equal to the number in the whole of the rest of Europe." (Vol. I., p. 78.) Then, with characteristic inconsistency, he shows that the example in question was set by the people of Ghent, long before the New Yorkers thought of it.

Our author's view of the condition of the people of England may be inferred from his declaring that "the great majority of persons sent to Botany Bay consider their situation improved, and very generally thank the judges for pronouncing sentence of transportation." (Vol. I., p. 78.) The people in our English jails, too, have better food than before their committal, and our prisons are schools of vice. He assumes that in the American prisons criminals are reformed—a great mistake, for most of them are very inferior to English prisoners in every respect. We may add here, likewise, that there is much more crime in the United States than in England. This subject we shall fully examine hereafter.

Our author says, "It is a striking fact in the manners of the people of the American cities, and is very much to their credit, that there is no appearance of women of light character upon any of the public streets at any time, either by day or night." "I am quite confident that no stranger would discover, unless from conversation, that either at Philadelphia, or New York, or Baltimore, or in the streets of public resort in New Orleans, he had met females of a questionable description." (Vol. II., p. 131.) He says that, excepting only the appearance of lottery offices and billiard rooms, vice is much more prominent in London, and even in Edinburgh, than at New Orleans; and as to the connections with the quadrants, they very generally last for life, and are considered in the light of left-handed marriages.

That may be so in one case in fifty. Our author boasts all his travelling competitors in the marvellous, and we often find ourselves puzzled to conjecture how he could really and truly form the opinions he has expressed. The principal street of New York swarmed in the evening with women walking alone, and whose appearance and manners could leave no doubt, we should have thought, in the mind of any person as to their avocation. As to what our author says about the morality of New Orleans, it has all the charm and merit of novelty.

Now let us see a little of what is said by our author on the other side of the question. At Natchez, in Mississippi, he says that vice and immorality of every kind were unblushingly displayed near the landing-place, in such a manner that it would hardly be tolerated anywhere in a similar situation in Great Britain. (Vol. II., p. 167.) At Louisville, too, in Kentucky, he says (Vol. II., pp. 185-6) he saw two or three houses obviously occupied by females of light character. The theatre there, he says, is provided with a totally separate entrance for ladies who are not received in society, and he asks why this is not attended to in the large British theatres.

Only a small part of the population, he says, go to church. In Virginia he found it was no uncommon thing for the stages to be robbed, (Vol. II., p. 55); also that swearing was a common practice in the Southern, and part of the Western States. (Vol. II., p. 56.) In Arkansas he was convinced there was great recklessness of human life. (Vol. II., p. 170.) He found that the slaves were badly treated—he describes their situation, and says that their want of education, and the want of ordinary comforts, placed them in a situation not much removed from the brutes. On a plantation where he stayed some time, they had little clothing, all of one color, (drab,) and not one of them had bedclothes; they declared themselves miserable; the punishments were of the most barbarous description. (Vol. II., pp. 59, 60.) At the hotel where he stayed, at Charleston, it was the daily and hourly practice for the landlady to beat her servants, male and female, either with her fists, or with a thong made of cowhide. (Vol. II., pp. 69, 73.) As to the argument that the slaves are well treated because it is the interest of the masters to treat them well, he observes that it is quite notorious in the Southern part of America that the greatest slave proprietors, whose interest ought to lead them to treat their slaves well, treat them worst. (Vol. II., p. 70.)

He in various places shows the dreadful manner in which the slaves and free colored persons are treated in different portions of the slave States, (Vol. II., pp. 72, 73, 80, 85, 108, 120, 132, 135, 138, 160,) and the horrible

laws in force prohibiting disc clear than the liberty of sp such laws are next page, ho care for free This is after sl publish anyth American slav forced our W measures in co ties and indivi and adds, that be done if edu precede emanc that he says n can possibly hel that the domes ton; but, as he other cities, we to the condition The question of the white p population so b testify, and he in favor of the be it remember have seen enou much disposed t "That every cla States more or and debauchery," who had actual slaves; to the pub This is a commo

ST. GEORGE'S SPEECH OF LORD

The St. George the reputed ann England, and th tion, by a dlnr New York, Ap following speech "Gentlemen: I cordial thanks for in associating my Ministers. Her 3 tified when they I offices are held i memory by thos United States. I capacity, am sen acclamations and have deigned to b the manner in w revolution of th which may be sug tween America an found in the affecti. [Cheers.] Gentl men to fill, and in to wish me well, la hopes and wishes and services. [C there is not a more useful employment with my venerable London—the empha peace and of frien of the English rac undertaken my di I can assure you the President of t General Cass, and functionaries of th been brought into a cordial and friend government and I [Hear, hear, and oh thy any degree of between the two o then disposed to I so when there will of responsiveness at all, to myself with that ag

laws in force there. Speaking of the sedition laws prohibiting discussion, he says: "Nothing can be more clear than that neither the liberty of the press nor the liberty of speech exists in a State or Country where such laws are to be found in the Statute Book." On the next page, however, he says: "Even the Louisianians care for freedom so far as the whites are concerned." This is after showing that no white or other person dare publish anything against slavery. He apologizes for American slavery, and thinks that our government had forced our West India colonists to adopt inexpedient measures in consequence of the representations of societies and individuals ignorant of the true state of matters, and adds, that dreadful and irreparable mischief would be done if education and civilization were not made to precede emancipation. From this it may be inferred that he says no more against American slavery than he can possibly help. Indeed, in his first volume, he declared that the domestic slaves were well treated at Washington; but, as he personally knew them to be ill-treated in other cities, we may reject his premature assumption as to the condition of those at Washington.

The question arises, what must be the moral character of the white people brought up amongst such a slave population so basely treated? Let our author himself testify, and he at one blow destroys all that he has said in favor of the character of the people of the South, who, be it remembered, govern the Union. He says: "I have seen enough of the slave-holding States to be very much disposed to agree in opinion with Mr. Birkbeck, 'That every class of the white population is in those States more or less corrupted by idleness, extravagance and debauchery.'" (Vol. II., p. 248.) He met with a planter who had actually sent some of his own children by his slaves, to the public market to be sold. (Vol. II., p. 85.) This is a common occurrence.

[To be continued.]

ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN NEW YORK. Speech of Lord Napier, the British Minister.

The St. George's Society of New York celebrated the reputed anniversary of the patron Saint of Old England, and the 71st anniversary of the organization, by a dinner at Delmonico's, in Broadway. New York, April 28, Lord Napier delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen: I beg to offer you my very sincere and cordial thanks for the honor which you have done me in associating my name with the health of her Majesty's Ministers. Her Majesty's Ministers will be highly gratified when they learn that their names and that their offices are held in such high estimation, regard and memory by their fellow-countrymen residing in the United States. I, myself, gentlemen, in my own personal capacity, am sensible that I am undeserving of the acclamations and of the approval which you would have deigned to bestow upon my name. But I see in the manner in which you have received it a warm revulsion of those feelings of sympathy and regard which may be suspended or obscured for a time, as between America and England, but which are ever to be found in the affections and interests of the two countries. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, the office which I have the happiness to fill, and in which you have done me the honor to wish me well, is one which has been familiar to my hopes and wishes from a very early period of my life and services. [Cheers.] I must still maintain that there is not a more grateful, a more glorious, and a more useful employment than that employment which I share with my venerable friend, the United States Minister in London—the employment of holding aloft the ensigns of peace and of friendship between the two great branches of the English race. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have undertaken my duties at a most auspicious period. I can assure you that I have met on the part of the President of the United States, on the part of General Cass, and on the part of all the Ministers and functionaries of the United States with whom I have been brought into contact, every manifestation of that cordial and friendly disposition which animates the government and the community of Great Britain. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] There are no questions worthy any degree of anxiety or apprehension pending between the two countries. [Cheers.] I am sometimes disposed to hope that the time may soon come when there will be scarcely any subject of official correspondence at all. [Cheers.] If I must not flatter myself with that agreeable prospect of official vacuity,

if I must look forward to my fair and natural share of discussions and debates, we have certainly, gentlemen, in the experience of the past, the best grounds for believing that there will not be a question so difficult or so complicated that it may not meet with a prompt, with a peaceful, and with an honorable solution. [Loud and continued applause.] How many questions, once obstinate and alarming, have been laid at rest in our recent memory? Our Eastern boundaries have been defined by one treaty—our Western boundaries have been settled by another. The disputed fisheries, which at one time threatened to embroil us, have been converted by the salutary engagements of reciprocity into a source of mutual welfare. Finally, gentlemen, the question of the privileges of neutral trade in time of war—that question which for so long, was the constant cause of complaints and recriminations—has now obtained, by the spontaneous declaration of her Majesty's Ministers during the late hostilities, that liberal interpretation so long desired by the United States, and which no government in England will ever hereafter be inclined to dispute or to repeal. [Continued cheers.] Gentlemen, I am justified in saying, that by an easy exercise of frankness, of mutual forbearance and indulgence, no question can arise between our countries which will not admit of an easy and equitable settlement. But, gentlemen, I desire more than cordiality—I desire co-operation. [Cheers.]

Now, gentlemen, I do not wish to alarm the citizens of the United States who are here, by raising before their averted eyes the phantom of entangling alliances. Entangling alliances, gentlemen, is a kind of political spectre, which seems to have descended with undiminished terrors from the period of the Revolution to the present day. [Laughter.] There may be useful co-operation where there are no written engagements; and, gentlemen, where the heart is wanting there may be written engagements without useful co-operation. [Applause.] All that I wish, gentlemen, is, that our respective governments shall mutually make an early and sincere declaration and avowal to each other of their views and intentions, with reference to all subjects that involve the common interests of the two countries—[applause]—whereby, gentlemen, they will have the benefit of mutual good offices, and of mutual counsel, and they will be able to avoid those one-sided resolutions, and those startling announcements that are apt to disturb the confidence of commerce, and to excite the jealousy and sensibilities of two high-spirited nations. [Applause.] The only entangling alliance, gentlemen, that I shall venture to recommend to your attention is the submarine cable between Liverpool and New York. [Loud applause.] My friend, the honorable chairman, has been so kind as to allude in terms of glowing eulogy and encomium to the services which some of the members of my family have been enabled, in former times and generations, to offer to their sovereign and country, in the departments of science or in that of war. The terms in which that encomium was pronounced, and the manner in which these observations were received, are, certainly, exceedingly gratifying to my own pride. His language, gentlemen, is certainly an additional incentive to me to endeavor to render myself not unworthy of the example which my relatives have offered. [Applause.] I do not flatter myself that I possess any peculiar fitness or any local experience that can enable me to perform the duties of her Majesty's Minister in a distinguished manner; but, gentlemen, this I can assure you, that I undertake these duties with the highest satisfaction and the happiest anticipations. [Applause.] It was some time ago observed in England, gentlemen, and it was in some quarters repeated in this country, that the members of the regular diplomatic profession in Great Britain were not qualified by their previous education and experience to contend with the stubborn and masculine elements of American policy. [Laughter.] It was supposed, gentlemen, that we were so hured in the petty arts, and in the dark practices of cabinet intrigue—that we were so accustomed to humble ourselves in the twilight of military courts, that we were neither qualified nor disposed to meet a free people in the light of day. Gentlemen, did you observe any symptom of that intellectual decrepitude in Mr. Richard Pakenham or Mr. Henry Bulwer? I had not the honor of serving with these distinguished personages, but, in honor to the profession which I belong, I am justified in alleging that in my friend and former chief, Mr. Hamilton Seymour, there was never observed any want of vigor or inde-

pendence, in my later master, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, who has passed thirty years of an indefatigable life in contending against the ambition of arbitrary power in one country, and in mitigating its abuse in another. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I do not wish to say anything unduly or ungratefully, depreciatory of any country or any government. I have had some experience of despotic governments. I have lived in Naples, in Turkey and in Russia. Gentlemen, there are elements of happiness in all. Fortunately, I say, there are elements of kindness, of culture and of happiness which no political system whatever can exclude from the face of nature and from the hearts of men. [Loud applause.] But, gentlemen, neither the retrospective glories of the Italian scene, nor the ancient repose and the picturesque associations of oriental life, nor the splendors and courtesies of social existence which have alighted in the most agreeable form on the margin of the Neva can ever make an Englishman undervalue or forget those principles of freedom which have been cherished and defended by our common father at home, and which by them were sown broadcast over the great American continent. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, since my arrival, I have sometimes observed an impression in the United States that the development of this country is regarded with jealousy in England. This, gentlemen, is an erroneous opinion. You will bear me out in affirming that the last vestiges of former prejudices, caused by the animosities of the two unhappy wars, are being very speedily extinguished. [Applause.] The peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States is a matter of satisfaction and pride to every reasonable Englishman. [Hear, hear.] That expansion affords the best resort and relief to our superabundant population—it forms the best market for our increasing industry—it is the triumph of our labor and our arts, of our language, our religion and our blood. [Hear, and applause.] No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalleled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and exultation—no thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, because Providence has not reserved the prospective empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race. [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, these sentiments of sympathy and good-will to which I give a feeble utterance are, believe me, not rare or partial in our country, nor do I derive them from obscure authority. [Applause.] I have gathered these sentiments in the benevolent pages of a Carlyle, in the wise conclusions of an Aberdeen, and in the eloquent declarations of an Elgin. I have heard these sentiments declared and enforced from the benches of government, and I have heard them echoed back from the benches of the opposition. These sentiments have been inculcated in me with sincere and careful emphasis by the Earl of Clarendon, and by that noble viscount who is first in the councils and the hearts of the British people. [Loud and continued applause.] Finally, gentlemen, I have received these sentiments as a fruitful trust from the hands of my sovereign, and I will not lay up this profitable talent in a diplomatic napkin."

Lord Napier resumed his seat amid manifestations of enthusiasm.

The Election of Judges by the People.

The tendency of recent legislation at Albany has been to restore to the Governor many of the privileges and "perquisites" of which the rigorous operation of the principle of popular sovereignty in late years had deprived him. The insatiable craving of the Democracy to have all public servants—but their grade be high or low, their duties great or small—directly responsible to the people, and directly dependent upon universal suffrage for their appointment, has reduced the first executive officer of the State to a position somewhat analogous to that of the Parliament of Paris in the halcyon days of the "Grand Monarque." From being a powerful and active corporation, vested with great powers and great responsibilities, he has sunk gradually down into a mere registrar of edicts. The sovereign people hold its "bed of justice" regularly, and he kneels at its feet to hear and obey. During the session which is just being brought to a close, a disposition has been shown to clothe him with some of his ancient glories, or, in other words, to make some officials dependent upon him for the tenure of their posts, or responsible to him for the proper performance of their duties. Several important offices have been placed in his gift.

We think we may fairly take this as an indication that the public is beginning at least to doubt whether

be generous to the landlords. The colored waiters are before us in this respect—they won't work for less than sixteen dollars a month; and in the Metropolitan, Irving House, and another house down town, where they are employed, they get the sixteen dollars."

Mr. Hickman, a colored man, said—

"The colored men were the pioneers of the movement, and would not work for less than eighteen dollars a month; only they dreaded that the numerous body of white men would have taken less if they left. Gentlemen, I advise you to strike upon the 15th of April for eighteen dollars a month; and if the landlords do not give it, that you turn out, and be assured that we will never turn in in your places at loss."

Wages in the Slave Manufacturing of the United States and England.

The New York Herald of September 18, 1851, publishes a letter from a correspondent, who says:

"Most of the plain shawls made in America are woven by power looms. For each of power looms there are paid, for weaving, twenty to twenty-five cents; most of the shawls made in Scotland are woven on hand looms, and for each of power looms is paid sixty cents for weaving. For weaving the same quality of shawls at day & company, in Troy, on the handloom, is paid forty cents. Spinners wages, in shawl factories in America, are from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month; in shawl factories in Scotland, twenty-four to twenty-eight dollars per month. In the other departments of the business, the wages paid are as high in Scotland as the same branches in America."

Crime in New York.

The New York Herald, of March 31, 1855, has an editorial on "The Police and Crime in New York." It refers to the annual Report of the Chief of Police to the Mayor, which states that during the six months ending 31st December, 1854, there have been 10,001 persons arrested, for various offences:

"The number of arrests being 40,000, or thereabouts, in a population of 500,000, gives a per centage of 8 on the whole number of inhabitants. We have no data to estimate the state of crime in Paris under the imperial regime; but in London the returns of the metropolitan police, for 1850, show 10,000 arrests, out of a population of some two millions and a half, giving a per centage of less than three on the whole number of inhabitants. Thus crime was in New York rather more than twice as frequent as in London. Indeed, if we make proper allowance for the superior vigilance and organization of the metropolitan police of London, and for the notorious inefficiency of our own police force, we shall probably find that, in proportion to the population, there is in New York twice as much crime as in London."

The New York Tribune, of November 8, 1855, says:

"There were during a period of a year lately as many murders, have two, committed in the City of New York as were in all England in the same period! To what must we attribute this hideous disproportion? Is it not continuing, as the above criminal has shown?"

"The answer to this is not difficult. It is the frightfully lax government of this city. The laws seem either relaxed or destroyed as far as ignorance and violence take upon themselves to reverse their own wrongs, or in more wantonness to crush murder on the heads of the unfortunate."

Poverty in New England.

The working people of New England are actually starving. They cannot earn enough to keep bodies and souls together. The rigor of their climate demands large supplies of fuel in their dwellings, heavy and expensive clothing on their backs, and good solid nutritious food in their stomachs. The climate alone is double enough to ruin the outdoor laboring poor. The population having begun to press on each other, it is becoming a necessity of life and death to emigrate to places where the expenses of living is smaller and the demand for labor is the same. The South offers in many respects greater advantages than even the West. Without a sufficient supply of money to carry them along for the first year or two in the new States, the condition of a poor emigrant family is truly deplorable. It is a fearful and heart-breaking struggle against ill-health,

with a want of means, want of sympathy, want of neighborly kindness, want of everything.—*New York Herald, April 25.*

The Cost of Living.

We hear complaints on all sides in relation to the cost of food. Many classes of society that have heretofore lived with comparative ease and comfort, now find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet. In the first place, rents are enormous, and not likely to be reduced while the taxation keeps at its present fearful rate. In the second place, small houses are scarce, because builders cannot erect them with as much confidence as heretofore, there being so much difficulty in obtaining the rents. In the third place, meat, coal, mutton, ham, butter and sugar, all of which are among the essentials, command nearly double the rates they did some years ago. It is true that wages have increased with most classes of operatives and mechanics, but not in the ratio that house-rent has augmented, and that provisions have advanced in price. Fortunately, labor is rather moderate, and we might soon have an abundance of vegetables. Meanwhile, not only the poor, but many of the middle classes must suffer on little inconvenience. Even potatoes are selling at \$1.10 and \$1.25 per barrel. We cannot understand these enormous rates, especially as last year the crops were abundant, while the facilities for forwarding agricultural products to market, were never so great as at the present time. Perhaps this scarcity is somewhat in the same condition as Venice. That is, the population is increasing in all the large towns; but is decreasing in many of the interior villages and counties. The farmers in the neighborhood of all our great cities must verily realize a harvest, during such seasons as the present. Few of them admit any extraordinary prosperity, and then while they seek the very highest prices for their produce, they rather complain than otherwise. The cost of living is decidedly alarming, and the effect is manifest in many points of view.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, April 25.*

CALIFORNIA. Reputation and Verity.

The San Francisco correspondent of the New York Herald, writes from San Francisco, March 25th, as follows:

"An act providing for the call of a Constitutional Convention has passed both branches of the Legislature, and in perhaps, the most important measure that has as yet been brought before the public. Among the provisions there was a strong recommendation in the act, and even now it is contended the bill has no force by reason of not receiving the required two-thirds vote. The constitution provides that whenever the Legislature, by a two-thirds vote, shall deem it necessary to call a Convention, the people can elect delegates to a convention for that purpose. In the Assembly the number in the favor was more than two-thirds of that body, but in the Senate, which consists of thirty-three members, only twenty-one voted in the affirmative. This would leave one of the constitutional number, provided it required to have a two-thirds vote of the entire number elected; but it is sufficient if only the same proportion of the members present was the intention of the framers of the constitution. This question looks as if it was likely to occasion trouble hereafter. The portion of the people would disregard the action of the Convention, and of course not the new constitution at length, while the radicals would be resolved to enforce its provisions. A majority of the inhabitants may be regarded in the latter class, and it is not at all possible the attainment of the purpose that would be recognized in the difficulty. The principal object of the measure in the Convention scheme is to have this national standard, as at present constituted, and of course they would not be disposed to submit to its decrease on the subject. To persons out of the State, particularly those holding evidences of California's indebtedness, this movement to alter the constitution is of the highest importance. Two-thirds of the Legislature have shown themselves in favor of it, and there is no doubt that the entire question of repudiation is intended to be transferred to the Convention, and no further action is to be taken by them in the matter. The great objection to this resolution is, that it postpones the time for taking the census of the people on the assumption of the debt for two years longer than it would require in the event of the Legislature preparing a bill at its present session, to be submitted at the next

fall election. Fears are expressed that the people will vote for repudiation, and in some quarters it is stated a political party is in course of formation which will advocate this policy. The democratic party is strongly pledged in favor of paying the debt.

"The Legislature, by passing the act to submit the question to the people of calling a Convention to revise the constitution, virtually declare their unwillingness to act in the matter of the State debt themselves. It is very unfortunate they should have manifested such sentiments, and the most injurious results may be anticipated. No determination of the question of assuming or repudiating the debt by the people, under the working of the Convention scheme, can be reached before 1859. In the meantime the restless world will place California on the black list of repudiating States; and will not hesitate to stigmatize her as such. The people, becoming habituated to those terms of reproach and disparagement, will begin to regard them, and the consequences would be difficult to prognosticate. Had the Legislature acted on the unanimous recommendation of the press, to draw up an act threatening for the purpose of deciding the question by the vote of the people next fall, there can be no doubt the debt would be assumed by an immense majority; but leaving it to the year 1859, as indicated by the Convention scheme just passed, is rather similar with the subject, or else for some purpose promoting the repudiation of the indebtedness. On the 25th instant this plan was originally proposed by the Legislature, of submitting it to the people next fall, with the thought of according in notice. It is generally understood that the same vote that carried the Convention bill will support this measure, on the ground that the Constitutional Convention is the proper place for the discussion of the State indebtedness, and that the people require to prepare in its consideration with confidence the matter in the people. The supporters of the present plan to amend the constitution proposed amendments in 1859, which are intended to strengthen the right of repudiation in 1859, and as an expedient means of doing so to have the Legislature amend the constitution, by reason of several decisions rendered adverse to their position. Thus in that respect they are in line with a revision of the State and national affairs in the Southern part, which others are desirous to have now amended. And, with the hope that they may succeed in getting some means of living at the public expense. The only means of having a revision of the constitution of the State debt next fall, would be by a reformation of the present whether the vote of twenty-nine in the Senate, though two-thirds of the members present, the working end of the entire body, is sufficient to amend with the people's ruling. If it is found to be insufficient, and as decided by the majority there before the amendment of the Legislature, then the latter branch of the government would be forced into the duty of submitting the measure very low to the people. If it appears otherwise it is in no respect, as understanding the full name of this State and the persons who hold its bonds."

Public Opinion in the United States of the Repudiation.

The London Times, in an article on the Maryland and Dallas Treaty, recently said:

"It is singular that while in England public opinion becomes stronger every day, and an act of repudiation does even to the point of repudiating the national debt in their own, yet in America, a temperate Republic, the democratic principle has begun entirely their own way, and shows a tendency to repudiate the bonds of their islands. Whether it is that public opinion has been of a lower stage, or whether the nature of the country and the diversity of interests and characters between the several States has the same of the phenomenon, certain it is that an enlightened public opinion, so powerful in the direction of national affairs, seems hardly to exist across the Atlantic."

There is, unquestionably, too much truth in what our English contemporary says of public opinion in this country. That there is hardly such an element as public opinion manifested in the direction of our national affairs, is very easily accounted for. We are not a homogeneous people, politically speaking; the affairs of the nation are directed, not by the representatives of the people, but by the representatives of a party; and one party are becoming, unhappily, every day, more and more sectional. It is the public opinion of the North, or of the South, that influences the direction of our national affairs, and not the opinion of the people. Though our Government is a Republic, yet it is composed of the representatives of two opposite people whose opinions are always in direct opposition. The

The policy of the slaveholders is to conquer and annex an independent Mexico, Central America and other southern countries, and to establish slavery there. This policy will be popular in the North as well as the South, for it is always easy for men in power to conquer and brutalize the vanquished. The necessary force and station can easily be raised, the first being that in this country, owing to the character of manufacturing and the high price of living which prevails almost everywhere, regular employment cannot be furnished to one half of the people. It follows that hundreds of thousands of men can be procured at any time for great military enterprises.

If France had remained a Republic it is probable that she would have been able to stop the progress of Americanism in this continent. She would easily have done it. A small French force would suffice to effect the conquest of California and Oregon, and to protect Central America and Mexico from the incursions of the slavery propagandists. Republican France could have kept up a military pressure on the continent, and forced an independent republic in the person of the President of the United States. It was not for her sake to do this, for Americanism is the enemy of the French, not in the East of Europe, but in the West of the United States. In the latter case, it will become a question in the course of a few years if an American is to reign in the hemisphere.

In the other case, if the conquest of slavery countries were completed at once, the slave States would be under the rule of the United States, and, indeed, would be controlled by military and administrative in accordance with American ideas. With the United States, the slave States would have no other ally in the hemisphere, and if they persisted in maintaining slavery, a great army of French volunteers would cross the Atlantic, and with the permission of the United States, would be sent to the assistance of the slave States.

But no French is under an American domination, the military enterprise will be of a purely American character, and we must, in our estimation, see in the present movement the great American Republic conquering a vast military domination, leading to Americanism in the Western part of this continent, and establishing a more national influence in Mexico.

The new Mexican Republic, according to the terms of the treaty with Spain in the constitution, is a free nation, and the United States is not to have any voice in its government. The United States is not to have any voice in the government of Mexico, and the United States is not to have any voice in the government of Mexico.

Moreover, the Mexican people, in keeping the United States, are not to have any voice in the government of Mexico, and the United States is not to have any voice in the government of Mexico, and the United States is not to have any voice in the government of Mexico.

If Mexico had remained a Republic, it would have been able to stop the progress of Americanism in this continent. She would easily have done it. A small French force would suffice to effect the conquest of California and Oregon, and to protect Central America and Mexico from the incursions of the slavery propagandists.

It is only the American Republic that can stop the progress of Americanism in this continent. She would easily have done it. A small French force would suffice to effect the conquest of California and Oregon, and to protect Central America and Mexico from the incursions of the slavery propagandists.

military despotism, and consequently will not seek to subjugate the British Colonies. Let these Colonies be united together and represented in the British Parliament, and let the people be enlightened as to the true state of affairs in the United States, and America will be able to maintain the position which will otherwise be lost immediately after the commencement of the next hostilities between her and the United States.

We would seriously fear the expansion of the United States were we not assured that it is tending more to the extension of slavery and the establishment of the power of a few oligarchy, with the intention of ruling all over the world.

LABOR IN THE COUNTRY.

That there is a large surplus of laborers in the country in winter time must be obvious to any one who gives the subject any reflection.

The fact is, that vast numbers of persons flock from the country into the towns in winter time in the hope of being able to get some kind of employment.

This is the cause of poverty in consequence of the abundance of laborers, and it is not a new thing. It is the result of a long time, and it is not a new thing. It is the result of a long time, and it is not a new thing.

The following statement in the New York Tribune, of January 20, 1857, will show the extent of the unemployment which exists in the country.

"We have never seen more misery connected with the industry of our own country than in the winter months of 1856. The country was then in a state of great depression, and the laborers were in a state of great distress. The following statement in the New York Tribune, of January 20, 1857, will show the extent of the unemployment which exists in the country."

"The fact is, that vast numbers of persons flock from the country into the towns in winter time in the hope of being able to get some kind of employment. This is the cause of poverty in consequence of the abundance of laborers, and it is not a new thing. It is the result of a long time, and it is not a new thing."

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1857, or at the Five Points Mission, or any one of the National Benevolent Societies, who are at the head of the Commemorative Association, because they are the only ones who are not in the same way. They are not in the same way, and they are not in the same way.

It is not that they are not in the same way, but that they are not in the same way. They are not in the same way, and they are not in the same way. They are not in the same way, and they are not in the same way.

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AMERICANISM IN CALIFORNIA, FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE NORTH.

"The North is not in the same way, but that they are not in the same way. They are not in the same way, and they are not in the same way. They are not in the same way, and they are not in the same way."

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17 Missouri has one hundred thousand slaves which are
divided among twenty thousand slaveholders. Four
fifths of the population—which contains everything in
the course of 1860, one hundred thousand individuals—are
not connected with slavery, and their interests are
opposed to it. Although the number of slaves has
hitherto increased annually, their proportion to the
white population is steadily decreasing; a more rapid
decrease may be easily effected and the total abolition
of slavery in a peaceful and constitutional manner is
not only possible, but it may be attained without great
sacrifice, if the matter is rightly treated. Our Miss.
Constitution forbids the passing of laws to prevent our
citizens from bringing their slaves property into the Miss.
as long as slavery exists legally. The Constitution also
forbids the abolition of slavery contrary to the will of the
slaveholders, and without their complete emancipation.
One-fourth of the voters may at any time alter the
Constitution; and it is that alteration which we wish

IN ONE LAST ISSUE WE PLANNED

We find that the London Times takes the opinion of the matter. In the morning the Liberal journals have gained only four votes; in the evening the Conservatives have lost more than twenty members.

"Protection is excluded from Parliament and from the meetings. The farmers have been excluded from the assembly, and, not knowing in the present state of affairs where any meeting to divide them, have taken back to their old centres. They are what they were thirty years ago. Then they were some Tories, some Whigs, some had Tory leanings, some had Whig leanings—in natural differences, made by birth, by education, by locality, or connection. They have now simply reverted to those old variations. The farmers of Norfolk used to be Whigs, and they have now returned to be Tories again. There has always been a certain proportion of the Whig element in Norfolk, and it has returned one third out of three. It is the same in Northampton and in Hertfordshire. Here, then, is the true character of the Union."²

Slavery in Oregon.—Of all political papers published in the Territory, only one, the *Argus*, has given its attention to the policy of making Oregon a free State as it has been a free Territory. The other two have chosen to avoid all discussion of the question.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Abstract

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

"Within this past few months a great change has come over the thinking minds in this country. You men with more and more people here who tell you that in Africa are the true men of progress, and who progress the greatest nations that there could be found in the part of any portion of the people of the United States to give aid and sympathy to it. These wealthy and intelligent business merchants observed me the other day: 'If there were an Mohammed and his operations in Asia, he would have more money and money offered to him than he could use. If you Americans rather were afraid of our negroes, placing into our hands Africa!'"

The Herald comments upon this letter as follows:
The New Attitude of England on Central American Affairs. Distribution of Power.

14 We published in another column a most interesting and important letter from London, referring to the views of the English Government with regard to United American affairs. We had heard from various quarters for some time past that a change was taking place in the opinion of British Statesmen on this exciting topic but this is the first authentic account of the actual avowal of the leaders of the government and of the aristocracy to the cause of American extension in the West.

THE

Abstract

[The page contains dense, illegible handwritten notes.]

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一、政治
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 十一、衛生
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 十三、通信
 十四、軍事
 十五、外交
 十六、內政
 十七、財政
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 二十、貿易
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city is not alone
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and 15, as the cost of
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1. **Содержание.** В данной работе рассмотрены вопросы, связанные с применением методов математического моделирования в задачах оптимизации. В частности, описаны основные этапы построения математической модели, методы ее решения и анализ результатов.

[illegible]

effect; and it is for that purpose that we require reinforcements. It is necessary, in the first place, to prevent the further importation of slaves; this will be a blow for the institution, which it cannot long outlive."

The interests of the masses of the people in Missouri, as well as in all the slave States are opposed to slavery; but this circumstance does not endanger the permanency of the institution for the "interests of the masses" are subordinated to those of the few slaveholding aristocrats who are the managers of the government and of all the political machinery. It is they—the few active oligarchs and not the masses—who control the legislature, the courts of justice, the nominating conventions, the primary meetings. The slaveholders are, moreover, supported by the General Government at Washington, and may, at any time, invoke the aid of the Supreme Court in making the abolition of slavery illegal under any circumstances. The Supreme Court of the United States has already decided that Congress has no power to forbid the introduction of slavery into free Territories, and, if necessary, it will decide that it is unconstitutional to abolish that "peculiar institution" in any of the slave States. It is the height of folly to suppose that the all-powerful coterie of slaveholders in possession of the government will allow themselves to be thwarted in their designs by a two-thirds vote in one of the slave States. The provisions that the legislature of Missouri shall have no power to abolish slavery, and that the Constitution shall not be altered except by a two-thirds vote have been made for the purpose of preventing the abolition; should these provisions prove inefficient other and more effective means will readily be found to make the emancipation of the slaves an utter impossibility.

The proclamation goes on to say:

"The first thing which may be accomplished successfully is the doing away with slavery in Kansas (nobody believes now that Kansas can be made a slave State); the abolition in Missouri is the next step, and a great number of slave States will follow suit."

The fact on which this magnificent scheme is made to rest is somewhat different. There is no doubt that Kansas is to be a *slave State*, and all the influential organs of both parties agree now on that point, although "Far West" and some of the signers of his proclamation may still indulge in the contemplation of this fool's paradise.

One of the inducements for emigrants held out by this singular proclamation, is thus stated:

"If the capital of the confederacy should be removed in future to the real centre of the Union, it would be situated in the neighborhood of St. Louis!"

In another part it is stated that—

"The sites for vineyards are numerous enough (in Missouri) to supply the whole of America with the juice of the grape!"

From these extracts it will be seen that "Far West" possesses a brilliant imagination and a flight of fancy, which is not to be restrained by commonplace facts, nor mitigated by homely truths. We hope that the poetical character of his latest proclamation will be duly appreciated by his countrymen, and that those Germans who have concluded to emigrate to the United States will avoid settling in Missouri, or in any other slave State.

Universal Suffrage.

The Baltimore *Wecker* of 27th ult. says:

"The universal suffrage which flourishes here so finely has not furnished lately any brilliant proofs of its value, which would induce John Bull to introduce it in his household."

How New York is Represented at Albany.

"COSTLY SPORT AND A GROSS OUTRAGE.—On Sunday two members of the Legislature, one representing the City of New York, and the other a northern county, both stopping at Congress Hall, enticed a colored boy named Levi Johnson, who is employed as a hall-boy, to enter their room. 'Just for fun,' they wished to make the boy drink. He refused to drink. They insisted that he should. He still refused, whereupon

they took him by the neck, threw him on the floor, and forced the liquor down his throat. Not satisfied with this, they shaved about six inches of hair off his head. He looked after the operation like the picture of the Evil One, as representing his Satanic Majesty. This may have been fun to them for the moment, but it was not so to Johnson, for he on Monday came before Justice Cole and obtained a warrant. It was placed in the hands of Officer Teelin, but before the precept was served, through the intervention of friends, the matter was adjusted by each paying Johnson \$5. He is guilty of a great wrong in compromising the matter, and not allowing the perpetrators of this gross wrong to be brought to justice."—*Albany Evening Journal*.

Commenting on the above, the New York says:

"We think the names of these honorable brutes should be made public. Their constituents are interested in knowing them. The citizens of certain sections of this metropolis are so uniformly and conspicuously fastidious in regard to the character of their representatives, that they are justly sensitive to their behavior; and they ought to be fully and promptly informed of any act on their part by which their confidence is betrayed and their honor compromised. Yet great difficulty is always experienced in obtaining information on these subjects. The Albany Courts have rather a curious way of promoting the ends of justice where members of the Legislature happen to be concerned. We remember a case, a year ago, in which a member from this city was arrested for false swearing—but we have never seen any record of his trial. And when these matters do come before the Courts and get into the newspapers, the names of parties are generally suppressed—whether out of consideration or for a consideration—such as overcame poor Levi—we, of course, are not aware."

Influence of Russia at Washington.

The London *Daily News* commenting on the letter of an American, published in its columns, says:

"As for the influence of Russia at Washington, that is too long a chapter for our space here. 'An American' doubtless trusts to our readers being out of the way of seeing what the newspapers of his country relate of the nature of the political intercourse between St. Petersburg and Washington; but they know something of the direction of American sympathy during the late war; and, for ourselves, we have warrant for every word we have said about Russian influence at headquarters, in journals and political letters, which are open to the whole world as to ourselves. It does not follow that we have not something more; but the published material lying before us supplies fact enough for all statements we have made."

Decadence of France.

The London *Times* has an article on the decadence of France. It appears that the population of that country is diminishing, although the emigration only amounts to about ten thousand annually. The *Times* says:

"In France the liberty which was battled for during sixty years is extinct—certainly for a long time, perhaps for ever. Can we wonder, then, that the eminent men who gained fame and position amid the contests of free political life should, in their old age, look with anger on the destruction of all they had founded, and anticipate only decay for the country which has betrayed itself and them."

We present this for the consideration of the English and American admirers of the Asiatic system of government in France.

The Sickness at Washington.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* endeavors to make it appear, that a deliberate attempt was made to poison Mr. Buchanan while he resided at the National Hotel at Washington. It is stated that the President elect was warned by anonymous letters, not to eat or drink in that house; and under the advice of friends, although he returned to the hotel from a feeling of regard for its worthy proprietors, he never broke bread or emptied a glass out until he took up his residence in the Presidential mansion. Occasional visitors who did not board there, but used the bar, were not afflicted, while nearly all the occupants of the dining room were more or less

prostrated. We give the above for what it is worth, and trust that some satisfactory explanation may yet be made, in relation to the extraordinary sickness among the temporary visitors at the hotel alluded to. Nothing of the kind on so extensive a scale, ever occurred before in this country. Many persons, and among them not a few of those who were affected, believe that the real origin of the indisposition was poison—but how administered, or in what form, they are unable to imagine. It may have been accidental, or it may have been by design. Thus far, the whole affair is a mystery, and no theory that has been given to the public, has been received with confidence. Several persons have died in consequence of having partaken of food at the National, while others are still suffering from the effects of the disease. A thorough investigation by the highest medical authority is due, not only to the sufferers, but to the proprietors of the hotel, and to the reputation of the City of Washington generally. It would at least be some satisfaction to know, that the cause of so terrible an affair was accidental. It is almost impossible to believe in the existence of a monster, who would attempt such wholesale and indiscriminate murder, and yet such a suggestion has been started in several quarters. The theory of the *Plaindealer* will scarcely hold good, so far as it intimates that the life of Mr. Buchanan was particularly aimed at, inasmuch, if we remember aright, several persons were seized with illness some days before the Chief Magistrate put up at the National. In a case of this kind, however, the whole truth should be ferreted out.—*Phil. Inquirer*, April 24.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.—The emigration for the year, to the 29th inst., was 33,903, an increase of 18,671 as compared with the emigration of last year to same date.

KANSAS.—We conclude that Kansas will be admitted as a slave State, and by the next Congress. She may come in under a constitution saying never a word upon slavery; but even thus, she will come in as a slave State, for slavery is already there under the organic laws of the territory.—*N. Y. Herald*, April 27.

HOUSES AND RENTS.—The Boston *Journal* complains of high rents and a scarcity of houses in that city. \$800, \$900 and \$1,000 are asked for dwellings which, a few years ago, did not command half that sum. . . . It is, indeed, almost impossible for mechanics, operatives and day-laborers to obtain a whole dwelling at the present time, suited to the accommodation of their families, if they are married men, within a mile of the centres of trade, and at the rate at which they are able to pay. The consequence is, that houses are sub-let, and thus two, and sometimes three families reside in one small building.—*Phil. Inquirer*, April 25.

CATTLE DYING FOR WANT OF FOOD.—In some parts of Western New York the hay is all eaten up; there is no grain; the grass has not come, and cattle are dying for want of food. The snow still lies upon the ground, the roads are almost impassable, and, as the hay, straw and grain are exhausted, there is no alternative for the farmers but to suffer their cattle to die.—*Boston Traveler*, April 25.

THE WESTERN LAND FEVER.—We some days since alluded to the western land fever; and the probability of disastrous results. This fever prevails to a far greater extent than most persons imagine. We have heard of several counties in the interior of the State, in which from one hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars have been raised by agents and others, and sent westward, for the purchase of lands. In some cases, old farmers have gathered their families, sold their property, and directed their footsteps to Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas or Nebraska, under a belief that they would speedily secure a large fortune. In others, farms and other property have been mortgaged, and the money raised in this way, has been invested in land warrants, and with a similar expectation. The reader may well imagine the evil results of this wild and speculative spirit. Already bitter fruits have been realized in various instances. The whole thing may be regarded as a lottery, in which the chances of receiving a prize are as one to a thousand.—*Phil. Inquirer*, April 25.

WANT OF CHAMBERLAIN.—A nightingale, so American field spontaneous in classes, American the rich gift of must be from the drift study, instead, serious rapture, appearance of muscular effort in their gathens to produce than to enliven, gift of convers domesticated in Europe.

DESTITUTION.—Cook, Brown was yesterday near Poppleton, a sight in the w beggars. Descri three females a children. The toxication, while pearance indica least, to beat eac vented either fr was not in the h ding consisting complained of i had nothing sc parents having for a long time. station-house, p house.—*Balt. Sun*.

UNITING INDIA.—Porte has granted construct a subm and Alexandria, the western coast graphic commun Atlantic cable to San Francisco. for the construct Alexandria, and southern coast reaches the prov with lines already which extends t another traverses to Calcutta, and Pegu, the great hundred leagues stated that both the first complet second will not being so much movements in P support, several ings between Ale

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In others, farms and aged, and the money ested in land warrants. The reader may well wild and speculative e been realized in vari- may be regarded as a receiving a prize are as rer, April 25.

WANT OF CHEERFULNESS.—As neither the lark nor the nightingale, so almost never human song resounds in American fields, gardens, or groves. Cheerfulness is a spontaneous impulse, is catching with Europeans of all classes. Americans, on the average, seem not to possess the rich gift of extemporising pleasures. Their enjoyments must be prepared, deliberated, but do not flow from the drift of the moment. Dance is for them a study, instead of being a smiling attraction, an unconscious rapture. It reflects a mental sultriness, has the appearance of a nervous excitement, of a laborious muscular effort and task. Often likewise easy, cosy talk in their gatherings is superseded by speeches, by exertions to produce an effect, to bring out themselves rather than to enliven, to charm their companions. The art or gift of conversation, so general in Europe, is not yet domesticated in America. —Gurovsk's America and Europe.

DESTITUTION IN BALTIMORE.—The attention of officers Cook, Brown and Norwood, of the western district, was yesterday called to a house on Sarah Ann street, near Poppleton. Upon going thither they were met by a sight in the way of wretchedness and destitution which beggars description. In the lower room they found three females and five wretched, half-starved, squallid children. The former were all in a state of beastly intoxication, while their torn garments and general appearance indicated that they had been attempting, at least, to beat each other, but their drunkenness had prevented either from seriously injuring the other. There was not in the house any article of furniture, their bedding consisting entirely of filthy rags, while the children complained of intense hunger, and said that they had had nothing scarcely to eat for some days past, their parents having been in the condition they were found for a long time. The whole party were taken to the station-house, preparatory to being sent to the almshouse.—Balt. Sun, April 22.

UNITING INDIA AND EUROPE TELEGRAPHICALLY.—The Porte has granted to an English Company the right to construct a submarine telegraph between Constantinople and Alexandria, to be continued thence to India, so that the western coast of the Pacific will soon be in telegraphic communication with England, thence by the Atlantic cable to America, and, at no distant day, to San Francisco. The Imperial Firman granted two years for the construction of the line from Constantinople to Alexandria, and four for a line along the Red Sea, the southern coast of Arabia and intervening space till it reaches the province of Scinde, where it will connect with lines already established in British India, one of which extends to Bombay on the western coast, whilst another traverses this great peninsula, from Kurrachee to Calcutta, and crossing the Gulf of Bengal, extends to Pegu, the great port of the Burman Empire, only two hundred leagues from the frontier of China. It is stated that both will be commenced immediately, and the first completed within the present year, while the second will not tarry long. The English Government being so much interested in this enterprise by vast movements in Persia and China, is giving it an earnest support, several vessels having been sent to take soundings between Alexandria and Rhodes.

POWER OF THE SOUTH.—The New York Correspondent of the London Times, commenting on the Dred Scott case says: "The decision, though, practically, its effect is only to leave Dred Scott a slave, is another sign of the growth of the political influence of the South; it commands the judiciary as completely as the Legislature. The decision will act as a charm of powerful trouble in the next Federal election. It will be another weapon in the hands of the Abolitionists, and something more than an argument for those whose opposition to slavery is directed rather against the political power of the slaveholders than the institution itself."

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.—Under a new law of this free state a colored man has lately been sold for violating the provisions of an act respecting the emigration of free colored people.

RAVAGES OF INTemperance AMONG SWINE.—The hog cholera is creating an excitement, not only out West, but in this and the Eastern States. At Brighton, on Monday last, the alarm was so great that 2,500 hogs

offered for sale met with no buyer at any price. In Greenbush we understand that the sick hogs arriving from Illinois and Ohio amount to one hundred and fifty a day. A large number of them are slaughtered in the village and sent to New York and Boston.

The reason of this malady at the West, we are told, has at last been found in the intemperate habits of the swine. They are very much addicted to the slops of the whiskey distillers, a barrel of which is said to contain enough strychnine to kill thirty men. That, therefore, which is at first merely a pleasant tippie, finally brings death, not only to the porcine, but the human family. May both hogs and men take warning and mend their ways!—N. Y. Evening Post, April 29.

Steam Communication between Europe and North America.

TO LEAVE NORTH AMERICA.			
NAME.	FROM	FOR	DATE.
Fulton	New York	South'n & Havre	May 2
Edinburgh (screw)	New York	Glasgow	" 2
Chersonese	Portland, Me.	Liverpool	" 2
Vanderbilt	New York	South'n & Havre	" 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	" 6
Eriasson	New York	Liverpool	" 9
Africa	New York	Liverpool	" 13
Kangaroo (screw)	New York	Liverpool	" 14
North Star	New York	South'n & Havre	" 16
Hermann	New York	South'n & Brem.	" 16
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	" 20
A Collins Steamer	New York	Liverpool	" 25
Queen of the West	New York	London & Brem.	" 27
A Cunarder	New York	Liverpool	" 27
City of Manchester (screw)	New York	Liverpool	" 28
Circassian	Portland, Me.	Liverpool	" 30
Arago	New York	South'n & Havre	" 30
Harmonia	New York	Liverpool	June 1
A Cunarder	Boston	Liverpool	" 3

TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

Hermann	Bremen	New York	Apr. 18
Kangaroo (screw)	Liverpool	New York	" 22
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	" 22
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	" 25
A Collins Steamer	Liverpool	New York	" 29
A Cunarder	Liverpool	New York	May 2
Circassian	Liverpool	Portland, Me.	" 2
Arago	Havre	New York	" 5
A Cunarder	Liverpool	Boston	" 9
Ariel	Bremen	New York	" 12
A Cunarder	Liverpool	New York	" 16
Washington	Bremen	New York	" 16
City of Baltimore (screw)	Liverpool	New York	" 20
A Cunarder	Liverpool	Boston	" 23
A Collins Steamer	Liverpool	New York	" 27
A Cunarder	Liverpool	New York	" 30
Fulton	Havre	New York	June 2
Vanderbilt	Havre	New York	" 2
A Cunarder	Liverpool	Boston	" 6

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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 "Ferrals," a little above the mouth of the Bouchere River, and runs in a Westerly direction, passing through the northerly part of the County of Kennebec.

It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line," leading to the Lake Muskoka and Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudenell, at a distance of about thirty-three miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 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. FRENCH, who resides at Mount St. Patrick, near Kennebec, 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 Bouchere 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 Angelsea, in the northern part of the County of Addington near the Village of Flints Mills, in Kaley, 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 Massanooka, and between it and the River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger, Donbigh, Ashby, and Harlow.

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 conveniences for bringing in whatever supplies they may require—abundances 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 the *Transit of Land* across 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 of 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 for 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 *One Acre* West, capable, both as to Soil and Climate, of producing abundant crops of winter wheat, of excellent quality and full weight, and also crops of every description of farm produce grown in the best and longest cultivated districts of that portion of the Province, and fully as good.

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

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

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best; and of it the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—produce a barrel of Potash, worth from 26 to 27 currency. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is 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 year, 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 \$50 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 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.

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 intended 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.

F. M. VAN KOUGHNET, Minister of Agriculture.

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