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THE EUROPEAN.

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EMIGRATION.

Important Emigration Enterprise.

Our Albany correspondent informs us that the Judiciary Committee report to-day unanimously in favor of a bill organizing the "American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company." The corporators will be: Erastus Corning, Rollin Sandford, Charles A. Stetson, John A. C. Gray, John E. Williams, Truman Smith, R. M. Blatchford, James McKay, William A. Hall, Edward W. Fiske, Henry Morgan, Palmer V. Kellogg, John S. Schoolcraft, Alex. R. Williams and D. Randolph Martin.

The object of this company, as we understand it, is to organize emigration, and give to a new settler some of the advantages of modern economical science; to send him into the wilderness, or to the regions where land is cheap, with all the advantages of capital and the comforts of a matured civilization. Heretofore, with a few memorable exceptions—such as the colonization of Byzantium in the third century, and New England and Virginia in the sixteenth—the emigrant has gone into the wilderness comparatively alone, without money or money's worth, save his rifle and perhaps his horse or dog, there to dwell and bring up a family to live and die in ignorance and heathenism, before they are overtaken by the humanizing influences of society. Experiments made in the settling of Kansas have shown an easy way of systematizing emigration so as to free it from these discouraging conditions, which few who can live in society are willing to encounter. The way now is for emigrants to form into bands, consisting mainly of personal acquaintances and neighbors, representing every social and industrial interest to which they have been accustomed or found essential to their happiness, and moving in a solid body right into the wilderness which, by that simple act, is at once transformed into a thriving village, with its church and schools, its physician, its wagon-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, saw and grist mills, stores, taverns, &c. The moment this settlement is made, the land of each colonist, which before was worth but a trifle, becomes a handsome property: the colonists themselves furnish a market for the fruits of their industry, and by their united strength are able to drive back the untamed forest and its hostilities further and further every day. In this way the new settler has to forego few or none of the intellectual or moral privileges to which he may have been accustomed, after the first two months; while each one contributes, directly as well as indirectly, to the prosperity and happiness of his neighbor.

It is the purpose, as we understand it, of the Company forming at Albany, to organize and facilitate this kind of Emigration, by providing the capital necessary to secure the most advantageous results to all concerned. Land can be bought most favorably when bought in large quantities and for cash. Small companies are not generally able to buy large tracts, and require some credit for what they do buy. Besides, they need a hotel, a grist-mill and a saw-mill, which usually have to be built with borrowed money. It is the purpose of the proposed Company to buy such lands as they think they can make most attractive to colonists, wherever they find them, and to improve them, so far as circumstances will warrant; to sell out part of these lands to colonists, reserving part—perhaps every other section, as the Government does—for their own, out of which, with the rent of their improvements, to make their dividends.

We know of no way in which men, possessing the confidence of the public and the necessary means, can be more usefully or more profitably employed than in giving shape and impulse to this noble enterprise.—*New York Evening Post.*

REMARKS.

We shall watch the operations of this Company with interest. Its proposed plan of operations is very commendable, and if it be properly carried into effect, we shall not hesitate to recommend our readers to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this organization. Cannot our British-American friends follow this excellent example? We will resume this subject at an early opportunity.

Large Emigration to Canada expected this year.

The Toronto *Times* of March 16, quotes an article on the "Labor question," from the London *Times*, and adds:

We observe, with interest, that the subject of Immigration is about to be brought before the House, and earnestly hope that the debate which may ensue will be conducted in a spirit which may not discredit Canada in in the eyes of the world.

That we shall have a large and valuable class of emigrants this year is certain; and the information now being sown, broadcast, in four languages, in Great Britain, France, Norway and Germany, will tend further to increase this number.

Information has reached us from good authority, that much distress prevails in Norway, in consequence of a failure in the deep-sea fishing. And our informant adds, that if once a community of Norwegians could be located in Canada, it would form a nucleus for a large and valuable addition to our industrial population. The Bay of Chaleurs and Gaspé, appear to offer the very employment adapted to Norwegians.

The first emigrant steam ship for Canada leaves Glasgow on the 11th of April, and another will follow on the 18th.

There is now, however, no week when emigrants may not be arriving, and it becomes us to give *them a welcome reception and instant occupation.* The step taken by the Honorable Mr. Vankoughnet to ascertain where they are most needed, is a most benevolent and judicious one, and should be responded to by the municipal authorities. We expected before this time to have had some public announcement of steps taken by His Worship the Mayor of Toronto to facilitate the arrangements alluded to.

REMARKS.

Unless arrangements be made to secure employment for the Emigrants on their arrival many of them will find their condition worse than it was at home.

Emigration to Canada. Free Grants of Land to Settlers.

Colonization Agents.

Every discontented grumbler and slander-monger in the Province seems to look upon the columns of the *Globe* as the vehicle through which he may blurt out his views against any project of the ministry, whether such

projects are true, or invented for the occasion; and we must do our cotemporary the justice to add that it is ever ready to take up such passengers, and give them a ride upon the very easiest terms of locomotion and payment!!

We do not believe that the Government intends to appoint "Colonization Agents" at all, and we venture to differ with the honorable member for Essex as to the necessity or policy of any such step, seeing that *many months since* ample general information was disseminated throughout Europe as to the easy and judicious terms upon which Free Grants of Land were to be made to one class of persons, and an abundant and promising field of enterprise opened to all other classes, in the United Canadas!

We say "general" information because we maintain that the details of life in Canada, whether in our cities or our backwoods, can never be adequately known but to persons who "cast their lot among us."

Instances of failure have been so rare among us, unless induced by wilful extravagance, or indulgence in the dreadful crime so frequent amongst us, *intemperance and excess*, that they form an exception to the rule by which thousands from the humblest walks of life have attained honor and independence in this fine country.

From the first month of our arrival in the colony, and during our whole career as a journalist, we have endeavored to impress upon the proper authorities the propriety and necessity of having some one, duly accredited, placed in the metropolis of England, whom our government might employ and refer to upon matters of too minute a character for the Colonial Office to entertain, and yet of much local and personal importance to all here and at home interested in the progress of the colony.

That appointment has been made, and we believe that no step will be omitted by the government to facilitate a healthy and gradual addition to our population, of those classes whose services we most stand in need of. A recent return shows that there are *fifty thousand children of both sexes in the Union Workhouses of England, and we believe that ten thousand of them, between the ages of ten and sixteen*, would be welcomed among us, and find happy homes and profitable occupations. It must be remembered that these children, many of them orphans, all of them poor, *have been carefully tended and instructed*, and in many cases taught useful though "common things."

By a most humane and wise enactment parishes are enabled to borrow money for Emigration purposes, to be repaid by easy instalments, and by this means *the willing Emigrant is supplied with a sufficient outfit, and the cost of transmission paid*, and two important points achieved. The parish is relieved from any further expense, and the party interested placed in the way to independence.

Canada, in her infant state, cannot afford any money grant for such a purpose, however important, but she has that to give which is far more than an equivalent, in a free grant of land to be selected by the poorer Emigrant himself, or a sale to the richer class of one or two hundred acres of land at a few pence per acre, the residue of the purchase money, amounting in the whole to about four shillings an acre, to be paid in ten years by annual instalments.

To other parties, whose habits of life or previous occupations unfit them for the labors of farming, a field of mechanical employment at a high rate of wages is open, throughout almost every district of Canada.

We again repeat to our friends at home, advisedly and cheerily, *come*, but come after mature consideration, counting well the cost which such a change implies in many ways—and when you *do* come resolve to deserve success by patience, honesty and *sobriety*, a point we cannot too strongly insist upon, and this fine country, in which thousands and tens of thousands have attained honor and wealth, and where the chances of success are as certain as any human event can be, you too shall find a happy home and an early competence, and share the promise of being "fed in the land wherein ye dwell."—*Toronto Times, March* 18.

REMARKS.

We have no doubt that most of the children between the ages of ten and sixteen now in the Union Workhouses in England, could be usefully employed in Canada if proper arrangements were made by the authorities to that end, but we have yet to learn the existence of any provision in their behalf.

THE POOR.

The Inhabitants of Cellars.

During the past week we find the following paragraphs have been published in the papers. The first extract is from the Report of the New York Dispensary:

"The prevalence of wet weather has materially increased the number of patients and severity of their diseases, particularly of those occupying under-ground residences."

And the following are from the reports of the late storm and its effects:

"The prevailing storm is doing great injury to poor people inhabiting cellars and basements on the north side of the city. Many had to seek shelter in the station-houses last night. Some of the cellars were so flooded that the chairs, tables, bedding, cradles, &c., were afloat. The police of the First Ward say that they had much difficulty in saving some of the inhabitants in Washington street from drowning in their own domiciles." . . .

"The Police Returns from the First Ward, say that in Washington street there were fifty basements under water, beside twenty-five in Greenwich street.

In March, 1850, a census of the cellar population was taken by the direction of the chief of police, by which it was ascertained that no less than 18,456 persons lived in 3,741 cellars, without any other rooms. The physicians tell us that a great amount of sickness has recently existed among the inhabitants of these horrible abodes, and the policemen record that seventy-five inhabited cellars were flooded during the late storm, and that they had "much difficulty in saving some of the inhabitants in Washington-street from *drowning* in their own domiciles."

REMARKS.

The above is from the New York *Tribune* of November 24, 1851. The evil there spoken of instead of being remedied has greatly increased.

Employment. Wages.

Those persons who imagine that we in America never have any considerable number of persons thrown out of employ, and that we are wholly exempt from such evils as are complained of at the meetings of the unemployed in London, will be edified by the perusal of the following articles—the first from the New York *Tribune*, of September 18, 1852, the other from the same paper of December 6, 1854.

Give me Work! Only give me Work!

"At this time the reward of labor is entirely inadequate to produce the ordinary necessities of life, and the operatives have, as a body, the means of but little if any enjoyment. The average price of labor in the United States does not exceed seventy-five cents per day, and I rather think, from my own opportunities of judging, that it will not reach sixty-two and a half cents for men, and for females not exceeding twenty-five cents per day—exclusive of board and lodging. The verity of this statement any intelligent man may readily ascertain, by an examination of his own neighborhood. I ask, in the name of humanity, is such a pittance sufficient to give a laboring man the indispensable necessaries for a wife and family, however economical? If sickness or accident overtake him or his family, what is he to do to supply himself with the most ordinary comforts? Is it not calculated to distress and render him unhappy and miserable, and as a consequence will not be stimulated to get, by any and every means in his power, those indispensable necessaries—to disregard the rights of others, and (if not steal, and lie, and cheat,) he must beg of his more fortunate neighbors, or become a recipient of public charity—both he and his little ones and partner? Is there any neighborhood exempt from such examples? It is not a colored picture, but a sad reality. The years of 1839, 1840 and 1841, were striking elucidations of such cases, when the cry of sober, industrious, orderly men 'give me *work!* only give me work! make your own terms—myself and family have nothing to eat,' was heard in our land. In those years, thousands of cases of the kind occurred in all our populous districts. In the past three years, the demand for labor has been lessening all the time, and the reward keeping pace with the demand."

We take the above from the communication of a "farm laborer," that we find in *The Pittsburgh Daily Dispatch*, and do so because we desire to bear our testimony to the perfect truth of each and all of its statements. The demand for labor *is* steadily diminishing, and there is, consequently, a steady decline of wages, as one by one, the various establishments at which labor was required are being closed.

What Shall the Poor Do?

"*To the Editor of the Tribune:*

"Sir: Now, when thousands of industrious persons are out of employment, the question is asked on all sides: 'Where is the Work-house?' Be kind enough to answer the same, and state to whom they shall apply for admission. Surely one who advocates the establishment of an 'Inebriate Asylum,' and the treating of even criminals in prisons kindly, will not refuse to extend this information to a numerous, deserving class, who have depended for subsistence upon their trades, without being able to save any of their earnings, and have, at present, no means to leave the city, or any bright prospect if they should be able to leave it—though willing to work at any occupation.

"*Morrisania*, December 4, 1854. R. GRACE."

Answer.

We have thought much of the problem presented by our correspondent, and do not know what counsel to give. As to public work-houses, they could not hold a tenth part of the needy persons who would now wish to seek their shelter. And as to work outside, we can say nothing encouraging. We hear of factories, founderies, workshops, &c., being shut up or reduced to partial activity; we can hear of no place where any kind of manufacturing or mechanical labor is wanted.

Life among the Poor. Mary Jones.

A few days ago a "friend of the afflicted" published a note in the *Tribune*, calling attention to "a case of need" at No. 21 Rutgers street, of a woman whose only means of supporting herself were the wages of a sewing woman upon coarse garments; but he did not state what the labor was by which she earned the scanty pittance of fifteen cents a day for the support of herself and three children, of six, eight and ten years of age.

Look about you as you pass through the City and see a stout man, wearing a thick woolen shirt or frock, made with collar and button, long sleeves and wristbands and buttons, breast piece stitched on and buttoned, with two breast pockets welted and stitched, and then think—yes, think, that that garment was made by a poor sewing woman for seven cents and two mills—fourteen shirts for a dollar. Think again—the stout woollen over-alls are made at the same rate.

Mrs. Jones tells us that, with her utmost endeavors, with the little care necessary to bestow upon her children, she cannot make over two of these garments in a day, and that her labor is often prolonged

"Till the weary morning's chime,"

and in fact she cannot finish two pair of the over-alls in a day. Then she has to walk from Rutgers street to the lower part of Pearl street, full two miles, to carry home the work and get "a few more of the same sort." "Fourteen cents and four mills a day for four human beings?"

REMARKS.

The above is from the New York *Tribune* of November 24th, 1853. Since that time there has been no improvement in the condition of needle women in this city; but on the contrary, their numbers have increased and their condition has become worse. And yet there are organs of public information in England recommending the needle-women there to emigrate to this city.

The Poor in Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor on the 16th instant, the House Agent reported the following census of the Almshouse for the week ending 14th instant:—Number in the House, 2416; same time last year, 2294; increase, 122. Admitted during the two past weeks, 189; births, 12; deaths, 22; discharged, 116; eloped, 14; bound out, 5.

The Board of Visiters reported having granted out-door relief for the month ending March 13, 1857:—In groceries, $1991 93; coal, 905 5-8 tons; wood, 294¾ cords; affording relief to 1960 families, having 1867 children. Of the number, 274 were colored.

REMARKS.

From this it will be seen what a miserable sys-

tem of out-door relief prevails in Philadelphia. The poor there are neglected. If relief were afforded in the same way as it is in London, many thousands would be recipients of out-door relief in Philadelphia; but the property-owners control the city government, and prevent any liberality to the poor.

A Matter of Very Frequent Occurrence.

Heartless Abandonment.

Two female infants, apparently about three months old, were found yesterday morning upon the steps of the residence of a well-known citizen of the Twenty-fourth Ward.—*Philadelphia Ledger, March* 17.

Paupers at Auction.

We mentioned, a few days since, the custom of receiving bids for keeping the public paupers which prevailed in some parts of New Jersey. We were not then aware that in some parts of New England—that land of schools and Puritans—the same custom prevailed. In Rhode Island and Vermont, the poor of some towns may annually be seen at "the auction block," to be struck off to the lowest bidder, who thinks he can either get some little compensating work out of them, or feed them on the refuse of his table, and many times on that which he never thought fit to be brought into his house. It is not a year since some of the papers of Rhode Island and Vermont called attention to some outrageous abuses in this matter. Would it not be well for some of our New England orators to take measures for preventing the sale, at auction, of some of the mothers of New England?

The above is from the New York *Tribune* of June 10, 1853. The system is still kept up.

THE SOUTH—STATE OF SOCIETY.

Freemen in Florida deprived of the Right to Manage their own Affairs, to Buy or Sell.

The Free Colored People there "among the most Sober, Industrious and Law-abiding of our Citizens."

Attempts were made the past Winter in the legislatures of almost all the slaveholding States to pass acts for the vexation and harassment of the free colored inhabitants of those States, with the object of driving them off. We had occasion, some time ago, to point out the difficulty of getting such enactments passed. Helpless and defenceless as the free colored people are, they are yet found too convenient to be readily dispensed with. This is equally true of the best and the worst of them. The useful virtues of the one class, and the convenient and accommodating vices of the other, give to both classes quite a tenacious hold upon the toleration, if not upon the affections or the justice, of their white neighbors. Accordingly, all these attempts at persecuting legislation failed of effect, except only in Florida, where an act was passed depriving the free colored people of the power to *manage their own pecuniary affairs, and forbidding any person to buy of them, or sell to them*, except with the written consent of a white guardian to be appointed for them. But no sooner are the effects of this act felt, than it begins to be complained of as a blunder and its repeal to be agitated. The following article upon the subject appears in the West Florida *Times*, published in Pensacola:

"We regret that the Assembly should have marred the general propriety and wisdom of its legislation at the late session, by the passage of the act. Unnecessarily oppressive in its provisions, particularly as regards the colored people of this community, who have ever been *among the most sober, industrious and law-abiding of our citizens*, the workings of the act must present a strong balance of evil rather than of good. Many of our colored people are persons of property, and, not having the privilege of appointing their own agents, their substance may be placed at the mercy of dishonest and designing parties; their previously scanty privileges are yet further limited, and they are scarcely allowed the feeling of volition, not to speak of independence of action, in the smallest affairs of business. A consequence of such stringent enactments is the expatriating of a large number of colored persons, mechanics, &c., whom the town can ill afford to lose; they have determined upon chartering a vessel in the Spring, and emigrating in a body beyond the confines of the United States, Tampico being their immediate destination. We hope they will be dissuaded from carrying into effect a plan that will exile them from the locality where, with scarcely an exception, they were born and have passed their whole lives. Though a question as to the constitutionality can scarcely be raised, we think, although we have heard such course suggested by several, we can hold out a well-grounded hope that the next Assembly will so modify existing statutes as to render the position of the free colored more bearable."

Pensacola, after all, cannot get along without free negroes. Now that they are about moving off in a body, it is discovered that they are "among the most sober, industrious and law-abiding" of the citizens, and that their departure will be a very serious loss to the place. As these Pensacola people of color were by themselves or their ancestors among those subjects of Spain whose rights are guaranteed by the Florida treaty, a respect for the faith of that document might have made the Florida legislature hesitate before passing the act above referred to. But when we find Judges at Washington proclaiming from the bench of the Supreme Court that negroes have *no rights which white men are bound to respect*, what can we anticipate from the legislature of a backwoods and semi-barbarous community? It is a hard thing to abandon the land of their birth; but the colored people of Pensacola, having made up their minds to it, will do best to persevere. In all that relates to the negro population, bond or free, the Southern legislatures are fast casting off all reserve and all decency. The Florida Legislature may repeal the act of last Winter; they may, too, under the stimulus of the Dred Scott case, pass an act for selling all the free negroes as slaves, thus securing their useful presence and services, at the same time that they strip them of the hated attribute of freedom.—*New York Tribune, March* 20.

Incidents in a Slave State.

A Tragedy in Kentucky.

FLEMINGSBURG, Kentucky, March 14.

This neighborhood was the scene of a most shocking tragedy last Sunday night, some notice of which appeared in the last *Maysville Eagle*. The circumstances have awakened an intense excitement throughout the adjacent counties.

The person killed lived about six miles from this village, and though well to do in the world, was not of very good repute. His name was James Taber, and he was murdered by his own slave, in his own house, while lying in front of the fire on the floor asleep. The negro was convicted of the act to-day, under his own confession, and is to be hung on the 14th proximo. He is not at all insensible of his crime, and seems to have been terribly wrought upon by his late master, and declares that he does not regret the deed; that he was frightfully ill-treated personally, and was time and again ordered by Taber from the house, for the sole purpose of compelling his wife to submit to his (Taber's) brutal and depraved lusts; and to this latter cause may be traced the awful tragedy which follows.

After he consummated it, both himself and his wife fled from the house and secreted themselves near by in a thicket. In the morning they were pursued by the neighbors, and the woman, in a paroxysm of fear, when she saw they were likely to be found, rushed to a small stream at hand and *drowned herself in water not to exceed three feet deep, before she could be overtaken.* The man, however, was captured, and at once admitted his guilt, and wholly exculpated his wretched wife from any share of the deed, or any knowledge of it until the moment the axe clave the head of his master in twain. Such a chapter as this does not need any comment. It is easy enough to conceive how these poor wretches must have been excited by the outrageous treatment they received from their guilty master, but while the laws of the State inflict almost summary punishment upon them, they take no cognizance of the offences against them, and their oppressors go off scot-free. Is it a cause of wonder that such scenes as this are so frequent in slave States? Rather is it not to be wondered that they are not every day occurrences?

While this tragedy was being enacted in the country, another scene was transpiring in the Court-house in town. A young man was being tried for murdering his neighbor, having first struck him with a bludgeon and then stabbed him to the heart, killing him dead, all in broad daylight, and in the presence of half a dozen witnesses. All this was proved clearly and beyond any sort of dispute—*the first word, the blow, the stab and the death. And yet this man was declared innocent.* Like young Wood, he was too respectably connected, and too wealthy to fear conviction. Are jails and gibbets reserved exclusively for "poor white men" and "niggers!"—*New York Tribune.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Danger of Yellow Fever in New York. The Filthy Streets.

The Health of the City.

Do our corporation democratic authorities know that the streets of this city, the highways and the byways, always accounted among the filthiest in the world, are now dirtier than ever before? Do they know that the summer is approaching, and that the result of a hot sun upon decaying and putrifying garbage is pestilence? We narrowly escaped the yellow fever last season, and the seeds of it may be nearer to us now than any of us imagine. Martin Van Buren, when a young and inquiring politician, made the discovery that "vice and poverty go hand in hand," and in New York city, at least, it would seem to be equally true that dirt and democracy go together. When it rains, the mud becomes too watery to remove; when it dries, it is too dusty; and thus we alternate from wet weather to dry, between streets buried in slush, or in an atmosphere thick with flying manure. Are our corporation democracy content to revel in the spoils and filth? Shall we call another public meeting of our fellow-citizens for the purpose of devising the ways and means for cleaning the city?—*New York Herald, March* 22.

New York in a Deluge of Mud.

Two or three years ago the streets of our city were in such a wretched condition with filth of all kinds that the people determined to arouse the authorities from their indifference, called several mass meetings in the Park, and raised such a row about their ears that they were obliged for once to perform their official duties, and expend the money in street-cleaning which was generally adpropriated to their own use. At present New York is in as filthy a condition as it was then; and in some places—especially in the eastern part of the city—it is almost impossible to get from one side of the street to the other, without wading ankle-deep in mud. The nuisance has at last reached the extreme limit of forbearance, and the people will be obliged once more to have recourse to the last resort. If one mass meeting does not prove effectual, they should continue to hold meetings until the city authorities are awakened to a sense of their duty. Who will take the initiative this time?—*New York Herald, March* 22.

The New York Press.

Falling off Again.

The money article of the *Herald* grows more and more stupid every day. The "amanuensis" who does the falsehoods for the editor and proprietor is not up to his business. He has kept one stereotyped for a fortnight. *The lying department of the Herald*, (which embraced nearly the whole of it,) used to be fresh and spicy.—*New York Times, March* 21.

Matrimonial Advertisements.

A lady who had no idea of looking for a husband, but with large proclivities for mischief and for fun, put a matrimonial advertisement in the *Herald*, with direction for answers to be sent to a certain signature at the Broadway Postoffice. As the advertisement appealed to the practical appreciations, by assuming a neat little fortune, in addition to an agreeable person, the seed of such temptation could not well fall idly upon such a fertile bottom as is offered by the city of New York. On the first day that succeeded the advertisement, the lady received seventeen replies; on the second day, thirty-two, and on the third day seventy-two—an extent, an ardor of appreciation, for her vaguely described personal attractions, which even she was not prepared to expect.

Bewildered by the warm volume of adoration and entreaty which issued from this hymenial magazine, the lady called to her aid five ladies as mischievous as herself. One pair of hands and one mind were, of course, quite unequal to the task of answering all; so the batch of billet-doux was divided equally among them, and each was to make an appointment with the

writers on the following Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, on the lower side of the up-stairs saloons of a certain popular restaurant in Broadway. Each of the ladies, moreover, who took the task in charge, chose a different colored paper for replies. Finally it was agreed that the whole six should be present at the interview, and that each should wear the exact costume prescribed for the inamorata whom the sighing swains would be there to see. On the other hand, the gentlemen were directed to appear in all the varieties of attire and position, which female ingenuity and mischief could devise. One was requested to wear a blue coat and bright brass buttons; another to have his hair parted in the middle; one was to be eating a plate of pork and beans, which, said the ingenious writer who dictated it, "You can scarcely expect will be called for by anybody else." Others were to be partaking of various dishes, or to place themselves in such attitudes and postures as were directed by the writer.

At four o'clock on the prescribed Saturday afternoon, every chair at every table on the lower side of the up-stairs saloon, was filled with slick-looking highly perfumed Leanders, all gazing into each other's faces, and each secretly cursing the luck which wedged him so closely out of the killing positions and display which which he had been meditating ever since he got his note. And how the dishes smoked, and the wondering waiters flew! Even the perplexed landlord, amazed at this miraculous flow of business, was obliged to drop his own mutton chop, and call out the entire force of his establishment, to meet the clamorous, if not threatening demands of gentlemen who feared they might not get their telegraphing plate of duck or mess of pork and beans in time.

At length the clash of sheen and kick of stiff skirts was heard coming up the stairs one minute after four, and as inamorata appeared, dressed in dark green, with deep fur cape, and abundant drooping lace. She was waffered on the back of the head with an infinitesimal bonnet, and carried in her hand the magic drif of cambric, whose Shakesperian strawberries intimated that she was *she*. When she appeared, the sensation was universal; the gentleman with the buff vest threw open his coat to the extreme; the gentleman in the "blue" and the bright buttons, buttoned his coat entirely to the chin; the gentleman who was to lean backwards frequently, commenced tilting like a Chinese mandarin; the gentleman with the pork and beans became vociferous for *more* beans; while those who had duck, &c., were equally clamorous in complaining of the undue fulfilment of their orders.

Never was there such a clamor heard in that usually well-regulated up stairs saloon before—and by the by, never did it subside more suddenly than when a new brush of skirts was heard coming up the stairs. All the Lothariosos were once more in position, when lo! Another Cecilia, in all respects the reflex of the first, appeared, bearing the film of strawberries as a challenge in her hand, and sweeping with it, like a Juno, to a seat near the location of the first. It is needless to say that the sensation was now extreme. Some of the gentlemen who were to part their hair in the middle began, however, to look less furiously at other gentlemen who had their hair parted in the same way, as much as to say, "Well, there is one for each of us, anyhow!"

But most of the party seemed more troubled than before. A pause of some minutes succeeded before any new "appearances" took place, during which time the Lotharios were engaged in displaying their points to the best advantage; and some, more ardent than the rest, pulled out the various colored notes they had received, and either pretended to read them, or laid them open upon the table. "There's one of my fellows with the blue coats!" said Mystery No 1, over her spoonful of soup, to Mystery No 2. "There's one of mine," said Cecilia the second; "he's got a pink nose." "What do you think of Augustus, there, with the pork and beans before him, who is so pointedly leaning his cheek upon his hand?" said Melli the first—before the answer could be given, Apparitions three and four appeared, and faced upon their lists with fire and ice. There was now perfect consternation on the part of the up-stairs saloon of the fashionable restaurant in Broadway. The man in the till fell back in a fit, and so does under the table; there was a general fading away and gathering up of loose handkerchiefs and gloves.

All at once, after one of these door, sudden pauses which causes electric knowledge to be broken mind, a general stampede took place, and the whole party, with more or less dignity—according to the natures and shapes they had been put in—made for the stairs and descended out of sight. It was several minutes before they could hand in their checks and pay the score, and during this time the mischievous bevy, with strawberry-marked hankerchiefs, took full pay for their trouble, in the hearty laugh they indulged in at the ludicrous tableau and exodus they had just beheld on the part of gentlemen who were so sharp after the "snug little fortune," and whose motives were entirely confined to the object of getting a "congénial partner with whom they could quetly settle down in life."—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

Foundling Hospital proposed for New York City.

The City Foundlings.

A good deal of interest has been excited lately in behalf of pauper children, that wretched little part of humanity who are frequently thrown upon a cold charity, in a state of infancy, and grow up to manhood or womanhood without ever hearing a kind word or feeling the influence of a loving smile, whose worst faculties are sharpened into preternatural acuteness by feeling, like Ishmael, that every man's hand is against them, and therefore they will be against every man; and finally a miserable existence is terminated by sinking into a dishonored grave. Now this is not as it should be; the gift of life brings with it a claim upon a share of life's benefits, and the exigency of a large city, the unequal conditions, the wealth and misery, the crime and degradation, make it absolutely necessary, unless we would see these evils increase like the swell of a mighty river, that whatever may be done, should be done that will check this fearful tendency to crime, and at the same time relieve society of the debt which it owes to all its children.

In London and Paris the Foundling Hospitals are among their most important institutions, and with the great and constantly increasing population of New York, it is quite time we also had a public home for these poor, neglected little strangers; where their moral and physical health would be properly cared for, and they could receive that gentle training from the hands of competent persons, which would best prepare them for a useful after-life.

At present the Governors of the Almshouse have the care of all the city foundlings, averaging 250 in numbers, and constantly increasing. They are frequently the offspring of poor girls, who, to hide their shame, send the innocent little victims to the public institutions; or perhaps they belong to poor married women, widows, or, worse, with drunken husbands, who, after struggling long with the pitiless monster marvation, give up their darlings to public charity, which is almost as hard and pitiless.

The Governors do all that is possible for these poor little waifs, thus thrown upon their care; but having no provision made to receive them, they are obliged to put them out to nurse with any poor woman who is willing to make such a questionable addition to her family for the small stipend allowed. Of course only the very poorest will do it, principally the lowest class of foreigners; and under the influence of meagre and unhealthy fare, impure air and general neglect, the mortality among them becomes fearful.

In view of the rapidly increasing population, and the corresponding increase of these little claims upon our humanity, it behoves the city to lose no time in making adequate provision for them. Governor Isaac Tuttle, who has already so his credit, interested himself in this matter, and has offered a resolution in the Board, recommending that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of instituting a Foundling Hospital. The idea is to have it under the supervision of a committee of benevolent ladies in this city, women alone being the proper persons to undertake the care of tender infancy. These ladies, whose business it would be to visit the orphanage and become personally acquainted with the individuals who had direct charge of their wards, being the gift of a cultivated and refined experience would have no pecuniary reward whatever, it being a work which could not be a matter of dollars and cents, nor would this be an object to the class of women whose assistance alone would be valuable.

We hope that suggestion of the Governor's will be acted upon forthwith.—*New York Herald, March 23.*

State of Society in New York.

New York, Wednesday, February 18, 1857.

The occasional revelations of the state of things in the domains of law and police are startling; but the lessons are wholesome. Incidents are not uncommon that seem to belong to another age. This case recalls old London and the abuses of the notorious "elect marriages;" and now and then we get glimpses of a police system too much resembling that which produced a Jonathan Wild. The community seems to have grown so rapidly that the mechanism of social life has been left unimproved. Allowing for some inevitable differences, and such modern things as gas and telegraphs, *New York seems to be in something the same condition as the English metropolis in the last century*, or even later, extending and increasing daily, badly regulated, with an inefficient police, but gradually gaining a sense of the necessity of a tighter hand and a firmer discipline. Instead of wondering at the prevalence of crime in New York, considering the opportunities of committing it and its chances of escape afterwards, *it is a marvel there is not much more.* Society prospers on this enormous continent under evils which, in a more circumscribed territory, would peril its very existence. There is the boundless interior for the unsettled, California for the adventurous, and Nicaragua to expand the dissipated rascality of the seaboard cities by yellow fever at the rate of three hundred a month. With a wide level of wealth and comfort, and many outlets for the enterprising, the unsettled, and even the desperate, society bears up well under abuses, the mere specification of which is calculated to make older communities stand aghast.—*Correspondence of the London Times.*

AMERICAN SAILORS—CRUEL TREATMENT.

(From the Evening Post.)

Shipping and Treatment of Sailors.

Your paper has contained several articles on the manner in which sailors on board our merchant vessels are treated and shipped, that deserve and should receive the utmost attention from all interested in the shipping trade, and all who feel an interest in the well-doing of those who serve on board our ships, and who have done so much, though in a humble capacity, to establish our fame as a great commercial nation.

It seems strange that a subject of so great importance to a large class of men and to commerce should hardly attract the least attention from Congress, the public, and, with few exceptions, of the press. This being the case, I am so free as to make a few suggestions, though convinced it is a theme that ought to employ more able writers. I believe—nay, I feel from experience convinced—that the manner in which crews of our vessels are shipped is wrong, and leads to many and great abuses towards sailors; but, while conceding this to be the case, I hardly see how shipowners or masters can ever hope to change the practice, so long as they are compelled by an old and now obsolete law, in shipping a crew, to have *two-thirds thereof citizens of the United States*, for this is the law in this case made and provided. Every one conversant with the subject must know that to procure this proportion of citizens is impossible, and to do it seemingly, fraud and perjury must be employed. Protection papers are to be procured from shipping offices, and persons, not even sailors, who may not have been in the United States a week, are shipped by these protections—that is, under assumed names, and designated on the crew list as citizens. It is a fact, not to be contradicted, that the crew lists of our ships do not contain even half the names of those actually serving on board, though the Custom House certifies, and the master testifies, that the list contains the names of those on board, being, with the exception of one-third thereof, all citizens; but the Custom House officials know, and so does the master sometimes, that there are hardly any citizens among the crew, and the sailors whose names are on the crew list are not to be found on board! To carry out this absurd law, shipping offices must be employed, crews must be shipped in fraud, for neither owners nor masters could ever hope to be able to maintain before the lawful and requisite number of citizens; and the longer the law is kept on the statute book, the harder it will be to eradicate the well attendant on this system of shipping our crews. The law not only leads to fraud and perjury at home, but creates confusion and trouble abroad. Should a sailor die on board a vessel, the master or United States only report his death as given from the crew list, when it is almost certain, in nine

cases out of ten, that the name found there is an assumed one, and the person reported dead may have the pleasure of seeing himself announced as such, whilst walking the streets or serving on board another ship. So, if a sailor gets into a scrape in a foreign port, on being arrested, it is hardly ever the case that his real name, when reported to the Consul, can be found on the crew-list, and it is a "guess" who might be designated as the man in the hands of the police, on said list.

There is no want of laws passed by Congress to regulate the shipment, and even to protect the crews shipped; but it is a sad evidence of want of mercantile knowledge in that body, and in the Department at Washington, that nothing has been done to put aside what I deem a great source of evil, an ancient law, now become totally impracticable to put in actual force; while, to carry out the semblance of obeying it leads to nothing but fraud and deceptions. We cannot carry out the law in fairness and sail our ships; and to come within the law, honorable men are obliged to connive at frauds perpetrated by those who make a living—if not a decent one, at least a very good one—by so doing.

I may, if you permit me, make a few further remarks concerning the laws and regulations made for our sailors when abroad, and the effect these "improved laws" have on the well-being of a much abused class of persons.

Yours respectfully,

ONE WHO HAS BEEN ABROAD.

More Alleged Cruelty on an American Vessel.

No sooner had the *Wandering Jew* arrived in the North Docks on Monday, from New Orleans, than three men had to be conveyed to the Northern Hospital—two being disabled from alleged brutal treatment. Their names are John Lyons, Edward Moore and William Harrison. All complained of having been kicked and beaten. Lyons is bed-fast from an injured knee, caused by a kick from one of the officers, and he has several bruises on his head, face, and various parts of his body. Harrison fell from the fore-top when a few days out, and his thigh and back were severely hurt. He says, before this, one of the officers kicked him, so as to break two ribs, and it was through the consequent suffering that he fell from the fore-top. Moore is likewise disabled, and bed-fast, through being kicked and beaten. These men also allege that a man named Mackenzie died from the effects of ill usage. Having been kidnapped, when at New Orleans, next morning he became discontented, and was, in consequence, knocked down and jumped upon by one of the officers. Two men were afterwards ordered to take him aft, where he lay for half an hour. He was next immersed in a large tub full of water, with his clothes on, and put in his bunk, with his wet clothes on. The man died in two or three days and was thrown overboard, the vessel having just only cleared the river. The body was much discolored, it is alleged. The above facts in detail, have been placed before the American consul, and a close investigation will be instituted. It is only just to the captain to say that he is not at all implicated in the alleged outrages.—*Liverpool Post.*

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

How Justice is Administered in Criminal Cases in New York.

Court of Special Sessions—March 21.

BEFORE JUDGE A. D. RUSSELL.

MARCH 21.—The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity this morning with prisoners, witnesses and spectators, and by looking at the culprit's box one would imagine that it would be impossible for even an efficient and discriminating City Judge to give them a fair and impartial trial if he were to preside on the bench till a late hour in the day; but *before noon the destiny of most of them was determined, for the coming summer at least.* Indeed, if Judge Russell were to allow each witness to spin out a long yarn preparatory to what they know about the matter under investigation, and if he would permit the crowd of petitioggers who infest the Tombs, and who used to make the walls of this criminal asylum echo their grandiloquent speeches, previous to his elevation to the bench, he would be compelled to sit till midnight. A striking instance of this fact occurred this morning, when the first case was called on. Henry Cuno and Robert Lipsey, two young men, were charged with stealing a silver watch, valued at $15, the property of Thomas G. Benner.

"I appear for Cuno, may it please your Honor," said an ambitious disciple of Story, with an unexceptionable moustache.

"I represent Mr. Lipsey, may it please the Court," observed another aspirant for legal fame.

Here a dyspeptic old gentleman, who, to all appearance, was one of the water-cure and cracked-wheat disciples, approached the bench, with measured steps, and informed the Judge that he was there on that momentous occasion to protect the rights of the complainant.

"I have a word to say," said one of the counsel, "before the case proceeds."

"Say it, sir," responded the Judge, in a tone which threw cold water on his hopes of creating a sensation by an elaborate opening.

"We will make it appear, your Honor, that this complainant was so drunk that he mistook a lamp-post for an intimate friend."

"Call up your witness, and stop your speechifying here," shouted the Judge peremptorily.

He listened patiently to the evidence for a moment or two, and with remarkable intuition, which seems to be his distinguishing characteristic, perceived that it was insufficient to convict the accused, and said, "I find him not guilty."

At this juncture of the trial the vegetarianish looking advocate mildly addressed the bench, saying "that the story of his client was perfectly truthful."

"I don't want to hear you at all; boys, go."

The mother of the young man who lost his watch endeavored in vain to speak with the Judge, and the friends of the party left the Court.—*New York Herald, March 22.*

REMARKS.

This may all be very excellent in the estimation of those who consider that the most rapid administration of justice is the best in criminal cases; but we doubt whether any of the admirers of Judge Russell would like a similar system to be applied in civil cases. Now we hold that trials involving the characters and liberties of men ought to be considered as of far higher importance than mere actions for debts, or for the recovery of property. But, alas! in this "model Republic" property is every thing—the liberty of a man, without property, nothing.

Administration of Criminal Justice, Inequality of Sentences.

Judge Russell who sentenced a man to be imprisoned for life on his conviction for robbing a drunken man of sixpence, sentenced a burglar named Martin Loftus, on 20th instant, to be imprisoned in the State Prison for four years and eight months.

Judge Russell, in passing sentence, said: Your conduct was most outrageous on the occasion in question, for, after you entered the premises, you deliberately made a fire in the dwelling, in which were a number of women and children, and if you had completed your intention, the probability is that you would have been on your trial for arson in the first degree instead of a minor grade of burglary.

The sentence of imprisonment for life made the Judge very popular, there having been a great outcry about perjurers.

Imprisonment of Witnesses. Important Reform Proposed.

Court of General Sessions—March 20.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

The Grand Jury having finished their labors, came into Court and read the following presentment:

The practice of imprisoning witnesses, who are neither charged with or even suspected of complicity in the commission of crime, appears to this body to be an arbitrary and unjustifiable exercise of power over the person, and in direct violation of the constitutional privileges of a citizen. Under the present usage, any citizen, at the discretion of a Judge, may be arrested if he chances to be a witness to a street brawl. The principal argument by which the usage is justified, to wit, that respectable people, as the phrase is, are never so treated, does not appear to be tenable or correct in point of fact. Two very important witnesses were brought before your Grand Jury, young men in all appearance of good habits and character, who had been for several weeks confined in the Tombs, and thus subjected to the contamination of association with criminals of the worst grade. Nor does it appear to us that there is any inevitable necessity—"the tyrant's plea"—which renders it obligatory upon a Republican Government to exercise a power over the persons, property and lives of its citizens, which tyrannies rarely enforce upon their subjects. This abuse of power is defended on the ground that any person accused of crime has, under the Constitution, the right of being confronted by his accuser; but a witness is not necessarily an accuser.

Cases are of frequent occurrence where the defendant is allowed to be out on bail, though charged with the commission of a monstrous crime, while the witness, entirely free from taint or suspicion, is held under durance for weeks and months together.

The necessity for all this does not appear. Nor, if it did, does it seem of such paramount importance as to overrule the first principle of a well-organized government, that the innocent never shall suffer for the guilty, which principle has established itself in the well-known axiom of law that it is better that ten guilty persons shall escape punishment, rather than one innocent person should suffer in their stead.

There does not, however, arise any presumption of the escape of the guilty, growing out of the reform we earnestly and strenuously urge upon the attention of the Court. We ask it to unite with us in a proper and forcible appeal to the Legislature, with a view to the suitable correction of this abuse. Without presuming to be sufficiently versed in the forms of the administration of justice to enable us to suggest the proper remedy, we recommend, nevertheless, that the principle of the inviolability of the sacred right of the citizen in the preservation of his liberty, when not forfeited in the eye of the law, be positively re-affirmed by legislative enactment, that provision be made for the immediate examination and cross-examination of a witness who is unable to give security for his appearance, unless he be the complainant in the case, or is open to suspicion as an accomplice in the commission of the offence charged.

At the same time the Grand Jury, having personally visited the City Prison, would not be considered as assenting to any charge of improper treatment of the witnesses thus confined, on the part of the persons having the superintendence of the prisons. Their duty seems to be faithfully performed, and the general appearance of the prison, open to the inspection of the Grand Jury, was such as to call for their entire approbation. So far as the superintendants have control, they have removed one of the objectionable features of the complaint examined into by preventing any association between the criminals and witnesses.

Till it became evident to the Jury, on their visit to the witnesses' apartment, that the promiscuous assemblage of witnesses of the same sex was an evil in itself of great magnitude, young women of model demeanor and appearance were found confined in the same room with others whose coarse and abusive behavior was only explained by a statement of the matron that they were about to be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Adopted unanimously.

SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Foreman.
GEORGE W. FARNHAM, Secretary.

The Judge replied: I agree with you, gentlemen, relative to this matter, and never had any other opinion but that it was an outrage on the rights of citizens to incarcerate witnesses and keep them from their families for months. A law might be passed by the Legislature which would obviate this difficulty, namely, that the District Attorney could examine the witnesses, and the prisoner have the opportunity to cross-examine them. I will, therefore, send your presentment to the Legislature, in order that the necessary steps may be taken to procure the passage of such a law. You are now discharged, gentlemen, with the thanks of the Court.

The Court then adjourned for the term.

CRIME.

Wife-Murder.

The New York *Times* of 24th instant, in recording the following brutal murder of a wife by her husband, does not find occasion to devote a leading article to the case as it did a few weeks ago, when an Englishman was charged with the murder of his wife. The *Times* then assumed that none but Englishmen could be guilty of such an offence.

Brutal Wife-Murder.—William H. Nash, being seven

miles from Bowling Green, on the road to Russellville, Tennessee, brutally murdered his wife a few days ago. The Bowling Green Gazette says: "It seems that Nash had been accustomed to treat his wife in the most brutal manner for years. It is said that he beat her in the most shameful manner only four months after their marriage. The injuries which caused the death of the woman were inflicted some three or four weeks since. On some slight provocation he knocked her down and stamped and kicked her with his heavy boots until she was helpless and almost lifeless. She lingered along in the most excruciating agony until last Friday week, when she died. After the inhuman had thus beaten her, he refused to call the assistance of a physician, or in any way to relieve her sufferings or mitigate his conduct or crime. When removed to a neighbor's house he would neither see her himself, nor permit his children to attend her deathbed. Nash kept a distillery, and was in the habit of selling whiskey to his neighbors' negroes, of which information his wife threatened to inform the owners of the negroes. This was the provocation which led to the infliction of the injuries which caused her death."

Only a Mistake.

Mystery, Murder, Romance and Crime in Memphis, Tennessee.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Several important articles on Emigration will be found in our present number. The plan of [illegible] proposed by the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company appears to be a very good one, and we hope to see the same system adopted in the British Colonies.

We do not look upon emigration as the proper remedy for the social evils of Great Britain, nor do we hold that emigration on a large scale is advisable, unless proper arrangements are made for the reception and assistance of the emigrants. Our reasons for these opinions we have set forth at length.

The condition of the working classes of this city is most lamentable. In the month of March, 1850, there were no less than 18,456 persons living in cellars, and since that time the number of these unfortunates has greatly increased. At short intervals there is a general stagnation of business and want of employment; and in such emergencies the poor can get scarcely any assistance from the public authorities.

Those who talk about the emigration of poor needle women to this country would do well to read the article on another page on "Life among the Poor." The case of Mary Jones, whose earnings appear to have been but fifteen cents a day, is only one of a very large class. It is estimated that there are thirty thousand poor women in this city dependent upon the needle for their support.

Emigrants arriving here find not only rent excessively high, but food, fuel, and clothing dearer than in England, and sickness very prevalent, so that it seldom happens that an English working man with a family is as well off here as he would have been if he had remained at home.

The Irish Emigrants in New Orleans complain bitterly of the treatment to which they are subjected in that city, and emigration to the Brazils or Buenos Ayres, appears to be popular amongst them.

The New York correspondent of the London Times is beginning to understand the state of affairs here. He writes that "New York seems to be [illegible]

[illegible]

of buying or selling anything, except with the written consent of a white guardian! Such is democratic republicanism in America!

We beg to call especial attention to the article on the administration of justice in this city.

We have given our readers a caution respecting certain American securities now offered for sale in London.

EMIGRATION.

Whether the Unemployed Working Men of England should Emigrate to the Colonies as Matters now stand.

At a meeting of working men held in the school room of the Royal Institution, Cowper street, City road, London, on Wednesday evening, February 11, 1857, resolutions were adopted to the effect that the only remedy for the unemployed was emigration to the British colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Canada. The resolutions suggest that a free passage to the colonies should be supplied by the Government to those who desire to emigrate, on the condition that the expenses should be repaid by them within a certain time after their arrival.

We do not attach any importance to this resolution, nor do we share the idea that all persons out of employment can better their condition by emigration as matters now stand.

The fact is, that a good deal is required to be done before any of the colonies will be able to receive and find employment for a great number of Emigrants arriving at once. As to Emigration to the United States, we are convinced that British and Irish laborers coming here generally suffer more hardship than they would have felt if they had remained at home. [illegible]

THE ENLISTMENT QUESTION AGAIN

The late British Consul.

The New York Tribune of 14th instant has a long and heavy attack upon Mr. Mathew, the late British consul at this port, [illegible]

[illegible]

We have shown very clearly that the conduct of the American Government, in its controversy with England respecting the alleged violation of the laws of the United States by the British agents, was tricky and unprincipled. The American Government was compelled to abandon its pretensions, although it dismissed the British minister and three British consuls.

In that controversy there were two questions, one of law the other of fact. The question of law was, Whether the British Government could lawfully make known to British subjects, Germans and others in the United States, the terms on

which they would be enlisted in the British Provinces.

The question of fact was whether the persons who had been employed to give this information told the truth when they asserted that they were authorized to hire and retain recruits. The American Government was clearly beaten on the question of law, and accordingly abandoned its demand of an apology and the return of the persons who had been induced, through the information given by the British agents, to emigrate to the British Provinces.

As to the question of fact, that was put beyond reasonable doubt by the production of the written instructions given to the agents, whereby they were enjoined not to put any person under any obligation whatever.

The truth is, that the complaint made by the American Government was an after-thought, and it was got up as a mere pretext and cover for its pro-Russian sympathies.

The *Tribune* asserts that the London *Times* gave up the defence of the British Government in this controversy; but the fact is, that the *Times*, after the discussion of the matter in the House of Commons, pronounced the argument of the Attorney-General in favor of the Government to be as "clear as crystal." It is true, however, that the *Times* had before this taken the American side, but then it must be recollected that the *Times* is always flippant and ignorant of American affairs, and that it seldom remains long of the same mind, hence its celebrity as the "Weathercock Journal."

THE CHINA QUESTION.

The Vote in the House of Commons.

The minority of the division which has precipitated the appeal to the country shows that the majority consisted of the Tories, 31 Liberals, 25 Peelites, and a Irish members who always vote against the Whigs, while the minority consisted of 226 Liberals and 31 Tories.

Mr. Thomas Chambers, the member for Marylebone, the gentleman who presided at the recent meeting in London to put down the Opium Trade with China, voted with the minority, as did the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Lords.

Doubtless many of the Liberals voted with Ministers merely in order to prevent the Tories from obtaining the government of the country. Their policy, if they were in power, would probably be as objectionable to Chinese affairs as that of the present government.

It is observable that only one of the Bishops (Oxford) present at the debate in the Lords voted for the Earl of Derby's Resolution condemnatory of the proceedings in China. The vote of the Bishops was as follows:

Present, 7 for the motion and 8 against.

Proxies for 3 against 3.

This vote of the Bishops, most of whom are Tories, shows two things, viz.,

1st. The absence of philanthropy amongst the Bishops where more "Peelites" are conferred; and

2d. The improbability that the Tories are at heart, and on moral grounds, opposed to the conduct of the government in China.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTS

Our Sale in Europe; New York Omnibus Company's Bonds; a Fashion.

The money market and city news article of the London *Morning Post*, of March 4, informs us that "10,000 bonds of the New York Omnibus Company" are advertised for sale in London and Paris. The *Post* says:

"The New York Omnibus Company, it appears, has secured a monopoly for sixty years of the principal thoroughfares in New York, and it is stated that the net profits during the past three years has ranged from twelve to twenty-five per cent. per annum. It may be mentioned that the bonds are divided into sums of $1 each, in order to facilitate the negotiation in London and Paris; and the interest on the bonds is payable in sterling in London and in Paris in francs, by the bankers of the Company. It would therefore appear that the securities now offered to the public possess the elements of a good investment."

It will be news to the people of New York that any Company "has secured a monopoly for sixty years of the principal thoroughfares in New York."

We would recommend the people of London and Paris to forego the advantages offered by the gentlemen who have the Omnibus Company's bonds to dispose of.

It is very likely that the Company have declared their intention to carry on their business for sixty years, and it is possible that under the general laws of this State (New York) they may be and remain a body corporate for that period. It would seem that the *Post* has erroneously inferred that the Company is to have a monopoly of the omnibus business of this city, but that certainly is a mistake. No power exists in the city authorities to grant such a monopoly, and we may add that the omnibus business has been materially injured, of late, by the establishment of railroads in different parts of the city.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The late President Pierce worked zealously for the Southern interest, and the establishment and extension of slavery. It became his duty and his pleasure to co-operate with the Senate in making Kansas a slave State, and in repealing all the Territories to slavery. He would have aided the conquests of the chivalry of the South, and made common cause with Kossuth, if that power had met with the expected success at Schnaidepest.

The work put out by the slavery propagandists for the election of Mr. Buchanan, is the annexation of Cuba and the conquest of Central America, and that gentleman enters into the project with great alacrity and zeal. It is probable that there will soon be a collision between Spain and America, and in that event we may anticipate some important movements on the part of the Government of the United States.

HOW JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED IN [illegible]

The Testimony of Patrick Purcell and the Jury Who Convicted Him; the Jury Who Acquitted Cunningham.

The New York *Herald* says that our criminal courts are becoming more like popular Russian than judicial institutions. After the police have made and filled up their cases, the prisoner is hurried into court, and tried by a jury of prejudiced and passionate men. There is truth in this, and the *Herald* has contributed more than any other paper to produce some one such.

A letter published in defence of the city jurors on the trial that, purporting to be signed by the twelve men who formed the Coroner's Jury in the Russell murder case, serves to illustrate the disposition of the Jurors. On that inquest a coachman, Hendricks, and perhaps other witnesses were made by a Coroner's Jury to state, under oath, that they had seen Mr. Cunningham and James Purcell on certain days; a statement which, however, was so much conflicted with an overwhelming mass of testimony; but when the Coroner had given his charge to the Jury, a man named Walter was examined previous to the Jury; and it was afterwards pronounced by the Jurors that he had corroborated Purcell.

A few days ago the Jury had published that Walter was a liar, and that his testimony was perfectly unfitted even to have nothing shown the witness testified to by them. Some of the jurors publishing this had observed that the jurors had attached considerable importance to Walter's corroboration of Purcell's testimony, which would otherwise have been treated by the public as of little weight. Thereupon the Jurors published the following letter:

"An article has appeared in several of the papers, stating that great importance was attached to the testimony of Mr. D. C. Walter. We, as members of the jury, wish to state to the public that such was not the case, so far as we were concerned. It was evident to us, after asking him a few questions, that he was under some strange hallucination in regard to the matter that he wished to testify to, and we were prepared for it from information given us by one of our number, who had an interview with some of the members of his family beforehand.

"We think it would not be very difficult for Mrs. Cunningham's counsel to prove that his testimony is of no value, as no sensible person after hearing him talk on this subject could doubt for a moment that he was acting under some strange delusion."

Of course the Coroner and Judge Capron knew that the jury were satisfied that Walter was "under some strange hallucination;" and yet the New York *Herald* furnishes to the public the following report:

"After the conclusion of the charge the Coroner said:

"I wish to announce to you, gentlemen—particularly of the press—that the gentleman has arrived here who will testify to the jury that he saw the witness Purcell sitting on the steps on the night of the murder.

"Captain Talks.—His name is D. C. Walter, 61 Horatio street.

"The witness was conducted up stairs to the jury, and sworn and examined by them; but the reporters were excluded.

"Judge Capron some time afterwards came to the reporters' table and said: "The witness says that he saw the man sit on the door step, doing something with his shoe in his hand, and he thought it slender; the girl was sitting which direction he was looking in; he saw the door open, and the man at the door in his stocking feet."

This was treated by the public as strong evidence against the accused, and no doubt it was intended that the public should so treat it, although those who were behind the scenes knew very well that it was entirely worthless!

The Coroner's Jury appear to have adopted the Coroner's theory, that Rachel had premeditated to Marshall in the marriage with Mrs. Cunningham; and that people who were sitting on stairs in the front room when the murder was committed must have heard the noise occasioned by the murder in the back room on the third floor, and the jury accordingly implicated young Mr. Cunningham, who was one of the persons in that front room; and the jury also expressed their opinion that the Miss Cunninghams, who were also in that room, must have heard the noise.

The Coroner's theory, as to this was rejected by the Grand Jury; it was the height of impudence and absurdity, for Mr. Marston had sworn more positively that Rachel was not the man who had been seen in Mrs. Cunningham's and the girl Sherwood who had given the evidence on the point, swore that the noise might not have been heard in the front room; and, moreover, the servant girl and the boy, sons of Mrs. Russell, all of whom were upon the floor, heard no noise at all.

The fact is, that the Coroner's Jury murdered the [illegible] of the people, and the people were misled by a series of misrepresentations in the newspapers.

The Herald appears to be determined to bear on the prejudice against the accused. That paper has assumed for the writings in the form of notes in the commercial space this case as follows:

"We are only assuming for it upon the theory that under certain circumstances one of the jurors will [illegible] the legal authority to about thirty thousand dollars, as the effect of the murdered man, and that all these legal agents and executors extraordinary are anything but a share of the money."

This sentiment of New York newspaper writing we present for the edification of our foreign readers; we can easily imagine that it is a fair average specimen of the style and reasoning of one, at least, of the "leading journals" of this city.

The Herald in its issue of such instant, moreover, thus on the force of newspaper prejudices, in an article on "The Outlawries of the Administration of Justice:"

"It may be said, indeed, that, with us, cases are tried before a jury of twenty-four, who do the labor which the law imposes on a regularly empanelled petty jury. Our cases are peculiarly sine here. The vivacity of our people, the unparalleled publicity in which we live, and the intense interest taken in important trials make us, one and all, parties in leading cases, and more than spectators of the result. We take sides and discuss them with the earnestness of interested parties. We raise all kinds of side issues to the press and to society, and fight them out before we come to the real issue.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Army Bill Passed, Subject to the Appropriation Bill.

Immigration.

Crime in Ireland.

Murderers of Malgrisson in Ireland.

The Bulgarian Crisis.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Weather.

[illegible]

American and British Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Law in the Year 1857.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Authority of Republican Courts and in the Constitution.

[illegible]

The Administration and the Democracy.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Relations of the President and Congress.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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GIFT LAND.

Bureau of Agricultural Statistics,
Toronto, Canada West, July 9th, 1856.

To Emigrants and others seeking Lands for Settlement.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAVE RECENTLY OPENED OUT

Three Great Lines of Road,

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

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

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

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD

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

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

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

THE ADDINGTON ROAD,

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

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

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

THE HASTINGS ROAD,

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

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

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

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

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

That he take possession of the Land allotted to him within one month, and put in a state of cultivation at least twelve acres of the land in the course 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 or given to another.

[illegible] by the Government, the [illegible]

[illegible]

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 counties the value of land once opened for settlement has increased [illegible] in the period named, but the average value of such land, according to the statistics of Canada West, doubles every ten years, by 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 [illegible] and to the southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing and to the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country, whose resources are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.

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

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

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

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, *Minister of Agriculture.*

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