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EXTRACTS FROM THE GERMAN PRESS.

The General Prosperity of the Peasants in Germany.

[From the Allgemeine Zeitung—Augsburg, Germany.]

Accounts from the various parts of the country concur in stating that the agriculturists, every where, are bettering their condition. The old centres of the rich peasantry were formerly to be found chiefly in the northwestern and southeastern parts of Germany. But of late the area of prosperity is spreading fast to the other portions of the country, and even the descendants of the Sclavic race (in Posen, Bohemia, Galicia and Moravia) partake of this happy development. The country people on the Rhine begin to release their estates from mortgages. In Westphalia, the value of real estate has risen a hundred per cent. within a very short time. From southern Bohemia, where the soil is not very fertile, we hear that peasants give their daughters dowries of six thousand guilders and upwards, without encroaching upon their landed property; and in Lower Bavaria, and in Western Bohemia the farmers are at a loss how best to invest their superfluous money.

For these facts—drawn from our social life—there are various reasons, the most important of which may be found in the freeing of the peasantry from the burdens of the feudal times. This abolition of feudal burdens was the first necessary condition for further progress; its effect was more of a moral than of a material nature. It made the peasant feel his independence; he could work on his land with more freedom, for he was certain that the improvements introduced by him would benefit *him* more than anybody else. Then the efforts of agricultural societies came to his aid, and our peasants, characterized formerly by steady industry, are now equally remarkable for mental activity. Being more dependent upon his own exertions, the peasant soon understood the interest which he had in common with his neighbors, and the *commune* received therefrom a new impulse.

That which accelerated this development, was its being simultaneous with two other social phenomena; we mean the flourishing state of our manufacturing and commercial industry, and the high prices of food during the last few years. In the general prosperity of industry, the agriculturist discovered the collection of a large mass of consumers of farm products, who, by their increased demand, raised their prices. The net income of the agriculturist was formerly comparatively small, because he had to seek a distant consumer. But now, the consumer being brought to his immediate neighborhood, he saves the expenses of transportation, and the labor and time which have been thus saved throughout Germany can hardly be estimated too high. The completion of our railroad system greatly facilitated transport, and almost the whole mass of agriculturists throughout the country partook of this advantage.

Our country people do not now lock up their gains in safes, but therewith they have paid their debts and have redeemed mortgages, so that a great deal of capital has found its way into our banks. By thus aiding the other branches of industry, the temporary high price of food was compensated for from the same source whence it arose. Besides this, the improvements which are continually introduced in farming must increase the quantity of agricultural products, and thereby will soon diminish their marketable values.

The line of demarcation between the landed gentry and the peasant is [illegible] *disappearing* in many parts of Germany, for numbers of gentlemen of education have been induced by the prosperous condition of the agriculturists to enter into their ranks.

The peasant now walks erect; he has become—as they say in the villages of Bohemia—"a lord," and for the first time our native poets have at last a real foundation in our own fatherland for the theoretical happiness with which they were wont at all times to invest the peasant.

The Condition of the Prisons in California.

The California *Democrat* comments on recent disclosures about the prison discipline in California, and says:

We have, in our youth, read tales of dark barbarities in the Middle Ages and of the brutal treatment of prisoners in Russia, but we never dreamed of such things in free America. Yet we must confess that our constitution has become a mockery, that certain strata of society are wholly destitute of any ideas of right, and that absolute barbarism is their normal condition. Those without means amongst the criminals who have been condemned to prison are horsewhipped, and obliged to sleep on floors covered several inches deep with water. They have insufficient food, covering and raiment; the keepers hold them in prison at will long after the legal time of incarceration has expired, and practice upon them the obsolete system of torture. The doctor who visits them when sick has no sympathy for their sufferings; he does not inform the authorities of their condition, but divides with the keepers their gains, and thus the complaints of humanity are prevented. The same keepers, who so maltreat the poverty-stricken prisoner, who may be there for some slight misdemeanor, give to the hardened criminal of means the widest possible privileges. They open to him the doors of the prison at night, and thus a stream of criminals is poured into our city. Burglary, larceny and murder are the order of the day, and the prison is the refuge of crime. Who can prosecute the criminals in prison? What proof can be brought against people, of whom the keepers are ready to swear at any moment that they were safely kept under lock and key? When the crime has been successful, the spoils are brought to the prison, and the keepers receive their share. From the State Prison, also, the criminals come out during night in order to return at daybreak for a safe asylum. We complain of the increase of criminals, but we encourage them daily by our courts and our prison system.

The Wisconsin Democrat on Emigration to Costa Rica.

The Wisconsin *Democrat*, a German journal in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, recommends a German emigration from the United States to Costa Rica.

Wisconsin is one of the best Western States of this Union for emigrants; and Germans consider their chances of success in that state better than in that of almost any other. It is confirmatory of our views to find an organ of the Germans, even in that part of the Union, recommending its countrymen to emigrate to Costa Rica.

Our English and American cotemporaries may see from this that they have probably exaggerated the advantages enjoyed by emigrants to this supposed Paradise of laborers.

Slavery in Prussia.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, (Cologne, Prussia,) of February 12th, says:

That there is at present a proposition before the Prussian Diet to abolish all laws by which slaves belonging to foreigners are acknowledged to be property, he adds, "Many will, by this proposition, for the first time be informed that up to this moment slavery is legally possible in Prussia." . . . .

"The contradiction exists seemingly between Articles 196 and 198 of our Statute Laws (*Landrecht*); for according to the first named article slavery is not to be tolerated in Prussia, and according to the last the

property in slaves is to be protected if the owner be a foreigner."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks that the United States have, from the international point of view, quite recently insisted on the legality of the protection of slave-property of foreigners, but that the international rule on this point is the reverse, and there is no doubt whatever that these obsolete laws in Prussia will be expunged from the Statutes during this session of the legislature.

Our Prussian cotemporary should recollect that American Statesmen represent *the* greatest slave power in the world, and that their interpretation of international law will always be in favor of slavery.

The Land of Equal Rights. The United States and Russia.

The Missouri correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, a well known German gentleman residing in Missouri, who signs his literary performances by the assumed name "Far West," in describing the position of the Germans in Missouri in regard to slavery, says:

"It is a fact worth being noted, that while the Southern slavery propagandists appeal to the Bible to prove that *it is right and proper to enslave black and white people alike*, while the Northern freemen generally from religious sentiments oppose slavery as being in contradiction to the exalted spirit of Christianity, the Bible being thus used pro and contra, the Germans place themselves on the stand-point of *humanity*, defend freedom as an attribute of human nature, and condemn serfdom as its heinous degradation. Indeed, shall the solution of the slave question be postponed till our theologians will have agreed on the true interpretation of ancient religious books? There were "inalienable" human rights before there was a Bible or sectarian theology. This is not an exclusively Christian country, and the regulation of our public affairs must not be suffered to depend on religious dogmas. *This is and ought to be the country of free men, with equal rights and duties for all.*"

We agree with "Far West" in ascribing the opposition of the Germans to slavery to strictly humanitarian motives, and we also concur with him in saying that this country (like every other) *ought to be* the land of equal rights; but we must entirely dissent from him when he asserts that *this is* a land of that description. Indeed, "Far West" himself does not seem to believe it, for he says in the same article that "*it is as absurd not to discern between foreigners as not to distinguish between natives, or in classifying people to place Americans and freedom all on one side, and Europeans and serfdom on the other;*" and he might have come still nearer to truth if he had added that there exists more equality of rights in any European State—Russia not excepted—than in this so-called Republic. The serfowner of Russia has much less power over his serfs than has the slaveowners of America over his slaves. Moreover, the tendency is in Russia towards the abolition of serfdom, for steps are taken from time to time for the gradual emancipation of the serfs; whereas the Government of the United States occupies itself almost exclusively with maintaining the slaves in bondage, and with increasing the area of slavery.

"Far West," instead of pandering to the existing vulgar prejudices here—instead of lulling the people in sleep by singing "equality" airs—ought to have the courage to tell them "the whole truth."

Collision between the State of Wisconsin and the Federal Government.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

A Personal Liberty Law, similar to that existing in Massachusetts, has been enacted by the legislature of Wisconsin. It gives power to County Courts, as well as Circuit and Supreme Courts, to grant writs of *habeas corpus*, makes it the duty of all district-attorneys to look after the rights of persons claimed, and of all executive officers to give notice to district attorneys of such claims; directs trial by jury to be provided for persons claimed; punishes false and malicious arrests of persons as fugitive slaves with $1,000 fine; requires direct evidence of two witnesses to establish a claim, and prohibits the taking of depositions to prove claims. Another provision was adopted as an amendment to the bill, declaring that no judgment under the Fugitive Slave Act should be a lien on any real estate within the State; that all sales of real estate or personal property under this act shall be void; and giving the defendant in such execution the right of replevin or other action to recover possession of property taken under such execution. This provision was intended, no doubt, to afford relief to S. M. Booth, whose press has been seized under an execution issued by the United States District Court in pursuance of the judgment obtained against him for aiding the escape of Garland's slave. We may look, therefore, for a conflict between the United States Marshal and the State authorities whenever the former shall attempt to sell Mr. Booth's press.

REMARKS.

The Federal Government will be sustained in this controversy, not only by the Supreme Court of the United States, but also by many of the ambitious politicians of the State of Wisconsin—men who will always support the South in every thing, being well aware that the slaveowners govern the Confederacy and dispense all the patronage of the Federal Government. The State will render unconditional submission. The people of the North are really in a sad plight, but they still continue to delude themselves with the idea that a good time is coming.

We think differently—and hold that the union with the slaveowners will result in the establishment of an unmitigated military despotism.

Abuses of the Law. Arrest for Debt. Horrid Condition of the Debtor's Prison.

[From the New York Herald, March 1.]

The circumstance of a recent commitment to prison of a respectable member of the bar for an alleged contempt of court, and the presentment of the Eldridge street prison by a Grand Jury, have drawn public attention to the nature of the offences which are punishable in this Bastile. Although we have a statute forbidding imprisonment for debt, yet it remains with us in its worst and most oppressive forms. The whole power of criminal law can still be wielded with impunity against any man whatever, at the pleasure of any pettifogger who holds a brief against him. The process is as follows: Obtain an order to show cause on the shortest notice, or make an affidavit, no matter how untrue, of false pretences in any business transaction, and in ten cases out of twelve before the defendant knows what he has to do he is shut up in the Eldridge street prison. . . .

It is now an understood thing among a large class of merchants, that they can put their debtors in prison if they do not pay. One single representation found to be untrue settles the affair at once. The merchant may sell chicory for coffee, sand for sugar, brandy made of whiskey, champagne of Newark cider and rock candy; that is all fair enough—no false pretences there; but if an unfortunate country merchant says he is worth five hundred dollars, and verily believes he is, his mistake provides him with a lodging in Eldridge street prison, though he live a hundred miles off. Now if this system is to prevail, it should be understood and explained by statute. Let the seller in all cases, if he intends to make these statements his security, ask in writing for an account of the purchaser's condition and property. Let it be signed and witnessed, and then both parties will know what they are about. Then, before an arrest and *commitment* shall take place, let *a hearing be granted before a Judge or Commissioner*, in order that the defendant have an opportunity of disproving the charge. No man should be imprisoned on any civil contract until a fraud shall be *clearly proved upon him*; for imprisonment and the loss of liberty, next to the loss of life, are the greatest misfortunes which can attend an innocent man. In the next place, should commitments take place under this, and continue under the present mode of procedure, a place of detention of a very different description from that in Eldridge street should be provided. In that *miserable hole* the man who has innocently contemned the order of a Judge is lodged with every other kind of criminal except a murderer. Slavers, robbers of the mails, stealers of checks and defrauding runaways, sleep in the same room with him, and dine at his same table, provided they are able to *pay as much for their board as is charged at the Astor House.* With the liberty of the kitchen and a parlor ten feet square, the citizen in contempt, though a man of the highest character, may be thankful that he is not shut up in a cell. If by the kindness of the keeper he is allowed to go out in the custody of an officer, he will find his pocket lighter by a number of dollars every time he goes outt in the shape of *douceurs* for the privilege. These things are well known to exist, and they are a disgrace to any civilized community; yet they are the source and the foundation of one half the law business transacted by the lower class of attorneys in this city.

REMARKS.

The evil is much greater than our cotemporary represents. An order for the arrest of the defendant can be obtained, not only in cases of alleged frauds and breaches of trust, but also in a variety of other cases, and especially "in an action for the recovery of damages on a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not a resident of this State, or is about to remove therefrom, or where the action is for an injury to person or character," &c.

Malicious arrests, and arrests upon frivolous causes of action are frequently obtained; and when the defendant is a poor man, the case is virtually decided against him without a hearing. The whole system is far too loose—it is productive of a prodigious amount of oppression and wrong. There should be a full hearing of the complaint immediately after the arrest, and the Judge should have power to discharge the accused without bail in cases where there is not ground to apprehend that he will run away.

A correspondent informs us of several cases of oppression under the existing law. Thus, a poor journeyman tailor was arrested in an action for uttering words of abuse and slander in a lager bier shop. He was conveyed to Eldridge street jail, not being able to find friends having real estate willing to become his bail. He has been confined for three months, and his wife and children are left to starve. Now, if instead of a commitment upon a mere *exparte* statement, this poor tailor had been taken before a Judge for him to determine on hearing both sides, whether the defendant shall be committed for want of bail, it is most likely that the poor fellow would not have suffered the grievous wrong which he complains of.

Registered Letters.

[From the New York Times, February 25.]

Persons who may have occasion to remit money to the *Times* office, will consult its safety *by not having them registered.* Our losses of money transmitted by mail have largely increased within a few weeks past, and three-fourths of those lost, so far as we are advised, have been *registered* letters.

We are satisfied that the only effect of this new device is to point out to thieves those letters in which they will be *certain* of finding money. It affords no additional security, inasmuch as the Department is no more responsible for the loss of these than any others.

If Congress would improve the few remaining days of its session in passing a bill establishing a Post-office MONEY ORDER *system*, it would render a good service to the country.

A Canadian Pro-Slavery Editor.

A Northern Man with Southern Principles.

There are several pro-slavery editors at the North, whose eccentricities of opinion on political questions we have often been puzzled to account for; but we have obtained a clue to the mystery in the case of one of them. Some ten or twelve years ago the Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, Richard R. Graves, ran off, being a defaulter to the amount of $43,000. He took the name of House, fled to Canada, and has there occupied himself in editing a newspaper. He has become tired of that Siberia of American rogues, and modestly asks the Governor of the State which he robbed to permit him to return, and states, as a mitigating circumstance, that since he has been in Canada he has "fought manfully for the South" in his paper, and he says to the Governor "you have no idea how much good it has done; extracts from my paper have gone all over the Union and to England," &c. How many more Northern editors there may be, whose Southern sentiments might be accounted for in an equally satisfactory manner, we do not know; but we presume that there are a good many.—*New York Times.*

[Continued from page 248.]

THE BURDELL MURDER CASE.

Abstract of the Evidence taken before the Coroner.

Evidence of Catherine Stansbury.

Catherine Stansbury states that she proposed to Doctor Burdell, in the latter part of November last, to rent his house. She made the agreement on the 12th of January, and on Friday, the day of the murder, *she went through the house* with the doctor; the agreement was drawn up ready to be signed next morning.

He told me when I called here on the 12th of January, that she was going to have a party on the 14th; he said she was going to have a party here; that he gave her no privilege to dance his carpets out; that there were reception rooms up stairs for the ladies and gentlemen, but that she could not have them until she paid all the claims upon the house; he *told me on Friday* that it was all settled, that eventually there would be no trouble.

Q. You understood those papers to be a releasement from the possession of the house?—A. That was to clear her from him, so that she was to have no claim whatever; he said she must go out of the house if he put her out by force, but, that he wished to do this in order to have no trouble.

Q. Did he give you any reason why he wished to dispossess her?—A. He said she had said many things about him, that she had written anonymous letters about him; he asked me on the 12th of January if she had called upon me; I said I did not know the person; he said that did not matter, she was bad enough to do anything; he said that she might write a letter to my husband persuading him not to take the house.

Q. That she was bad enough to do anything?—A. "Yes;" says I. "Does she know who has got the house?" says he. "Yes, I told her;" I then asked him "if he told her where we lived;" he said, "That makes no difference, she would go to every Stansbury in New York until she found the right one." [Chuckling.]

Q. Did he say anything else about her?—A. He said she had taken papers from his desk.

Q. Did she threaten him with anything?—A. He said that she thought he was an old bachelor worth about $100,000, and did not know what he wanted himself; that she was determined he should marry her, and he was determined he would not marry her; out of the house she must go; that if it cost him damages he would pay them before she should remain in it after the first.

Q. Did he speak to you regarding any interviews between her and another gentleman in the house?—A. He never did, only the doctor said he would not be watched by any woman; that when any person came to see him, he either afterwards found Mrs. Cunningham in the bath-room or on the stairs; he said, "You will find her when you go out at my door or on the stairs;" when I went out she was on the stairs.

Q. Nothing else occurred—anything particular that he told you bearing upon this matter at all, that he suspected being injured or murdered, or anything of that kind?—A. He said she was a woman bad enough to do anything, that he wished to get her out of the house.

The Coroner.—The lease was to have been signed the following morning, Saturday morning?—A. Yes.

Q. Were the front doors open when you and Dr. Burdell had the conversation about this house?—A. Yes.

Q. Mrs. Cunningham could have heard it?—A. She could; *she spoke to me about the house being in such a bad state.*

Evidence of Daniel Olney.

Daniel Olney.—The lock on the hall door is a burglar-proof lock; it could only be opened by the original key. A person could not get out if he did not understand the key.

Evidence of Dr. Knight.

Dr. Knight went with a policeman to search Eckel's establishment; found old butcher knives "all round the establishment."

Q. In these knives was there any one of them likely to be similar in body, point, and the upper end of the steel near the handle to a knife that could make such incisions as were on the body of Dr. Burdell?—A. I should rather think not, sir.

Q. Why did you bring it, then?—A. We thought that as it had the sharpest point, it would be the most likely one to inflict such wounds.

Q. Do you think it probable, (I do not say that that was the knife, you know,) I only want to know from you would such a knife make the same incisions as were made on the body of Dr. Burdell?—A. *It might, sir.*

WITNESS TAKEN FEBRUARY 7.

Evidence of Miss Augusta Cunningham.

This witness was examined at great length. She states that on the Saturday before the murder there was a dispute between the Doctor and her mother. Witness went down into the room where they were, and the Doctor pushed her out. Witness was asked why she went down.

Q. What did you want to see your mother about?—A. Nothing, but to see if there was any thing unpleasant—to see if any thing had occurred.

Q. Had any thing unpleasant occurred before that?—A. Never, sir.

Q. What made you think that any thing unpleasant was occurring then on that day?—A. Because she *was going to tell him she couldn't and keep his meetings secret any longer*, and that she would publish it.

Q. Not keep it secret any longer?—A. That was the reason, because I know he threatened my life if I ever should expose it.

Q. Had you threatened to expose it?—A. No, sir, not myself, but I presume that was what 'ma went down for.

Q. Had the subject of the marriage, or had the marriage, been the subject of conversation in the house frequently between you and the Doctor?—A. No, sir, I had very little to say to the Doctor; once in a while I would joke him.

Q. Did you ever talk with him about the marriage?—A. *He would often joke about my having another father.*

Q. Why do you say he threatened your life if you should expose him?—A. He said that the night he was married.

Q. Was your mother by at the time, or any one else of the family by?—A. No, sir, it was after we left the minister's house; I said, "Doctor, what would you say if I told any one about this?" and he said, "Augusta, if you ever tell any one about this I will take your life." I don't know whether he said it in jest or earnest—that was his remark.

She says that the Doctor went to Saratoga the day after the marriage.

Q. When did the marriage take place?—A. On the 28th of October.

Q. How do you remember it?—A. I think it is something I ought to remember.

Q. Why do you remember it—because *he often spoke of the 28th of October?*—A. Yes, sir; he would say, "*Augusta, you won't forget the 28th of October?*" and I would say, "No, Doctor."

Q. What did you refer to—nothing more than that?—A. I would not say any thing further.

Q. That was the subject of frequent conversation?—A. Yes, sir, between him and myself.

Q. What time of the evening was it the wedding took place?—A. It was after the minister returned from meeting.

Q. About how late?—A. He left the house about eight o'clock and said he had to go to a prayer meeting; he said he would be back in about an hour and a half.

Q. Well, did you go back in an hour and a half?—A. We did.

Q. That would bring it up to between half-past nine and ten o'clock?—A. Yes, sir; somewhere about that time.

Q. Who else was present at the time?—A. None but the minister and myself besides 'ma and the Doctor.

Q. That was all present?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You returned from there immediately home?—A. Immediately home; yes, sir.

Q. How did you *go there, on foot or in a carriage?*—A. We went there on foot; the Doctor said *it was nonsense to pay money for a carriage.* [Here the witness *laughed slightly.*]

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. No more than was necessary to perform the ceremony and to speak a few words.

Q. Were you asked to sign any paper or get any certificate?—A. The minister hadn't it ready; the Doctor said he would call for it next morning.

Q. Who got the certificate?—A. The Doctor himself.

Q. How do you know he got it?—A. I know, sir, because the minister told him to call the next morning, and my 'ma said the Doctor brought the certificate in, and I asked her to show it to me.

Q. She did?—A. She brought it in.

Q. At that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what she did with it?—A. No, sir.

Q. You read it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, did you have, after the wedding that evening, any merry-making in the house?—A. No; the Doctor didn't wish anything of the kind; *he was very close with his mamma*, and didn't want any money spent any way that could be avoided.

Q. Well, did your mother and the Doctor occupy the same room together that night?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did they continue to occupy the same room together?—A. She *occupied that floor till a month or two ago*, about a month, and then *she came up stairs to sleep with my sister, who was sick*—my second sister.

Q. Do you mean the jury to understand you to say that your mother and the Doctor, from that time till a month ago, occupied the same bedroom?—A. I know she slept on that floor.

Q. Do you mean to be understood that you don't know whether your mother and the Doctor occupied the same bed? Do you mean to be understood that way?—A. Yes, sir, I do; for I never cared either to ask any questions about it.

Q. Did they occupy the same room previous to the marriage?—A. No, sir.

Q. What?—A. No, sir; she had that little ante-bedroom off there. [Witness was understood to allude to the hall bedroom on the second story.]

Q. Now, what do you say was the reason she left his room about a month ago?—A. My sister was sick.

Q. After she left the room, did she go back again to occupy it—I mean the same room the Doctor occupied?—A. No, sir; because one or the other of us always slept with her; after that we were both in very poor health, both of us; then we would take turns to sleep with her.

Q. A week ago last Saturday you went into the Doctor's room?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was he doing?—A. I don't know; I knocked at the door, and he opened it, when I went past him into the room where my 'ma was sitting at the desk.

Q. Were they looking over papers?—A. No, sir.

Q. What did the Doctor do?—A. He first let me come in far enough to see my mother, and *then he pushed me out again.*

Q. What did he say?—A. He asked me why I came in there.

Q. You were always in the habit of coming in there?—A. Always.

Q. And he always treated you kindly?—A. Always.

Q. Were you not a little surprised at this?—A. I was.

Q. Did you make use of any harsh expression at the time?—A. No, sir.

Q. Were you not surprised at being pushed out of the room by a gentleman?—A. I was not, because *I knew it was his way of doing things quick.*

Q. Did you ever know him to use violence to any one?—A. No, sir.

Q. How can you say it was his way to handle a lady so very ungallantly?—A. I am not saying in that respect; he would say *things painfully and afterwards repent of them.*

She went to bed between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the murder, and slept with her sister and mother, in her mother's room, on the third story front-room; as her sister was going away to school next morning, she kept awake about an hour talking to her sister.

Q. I want you to tell me why the marriage of your mother and the Doctor was kept secret?—what the motive for this was?—A. He said that people would laugh at him if he told them that he was married; he wished it not to be known till the 1st of June, when they were going to Europe.

Q. Who told you that?—A. My mother did herself.

Q. Did the doctor ever say anything to you about it?—A. Not about that—but that he wanted it not to be told.

Q. Did you see any difference after the marriage in the relations or intercourse between your mother and the Doctor?—was there any change that you could discover?—A. Yes, I think there was.

Q. In what way?—A. He seemed to think that everything should be just as she said.

Q. That is, in other words, that she should have her own way about things?—A. Yes.

Witness states that Mr. Eckel left the room between ten and eleven o'clock, he had brought some candies and oranges for her sister.

(It was insinuated that these things had been drugged so as to put the children to sleep. But as the murder was committed at a quarter to eleven o'clock, it would have been useless to drug them for they were awake at that time.)

Q. Did you ever see the Doctor's revolver?—A. Mother had one lying about the drawers, and that is the only one I have seen, I do not know whether it is hers or not.

Q. Did she keep it loaded?—A. I do not know; I never asked her; I have seen it in the drawer.

Q. Have you seen it upon the Doctor's desk?—A. No.

Q. You knew it was the Doctor's?—A. No.

Q. When was the first time that you saw this pistol?—A. *Three or four weeks ago I saw it in her drawer* for the first time.

Q. You do not know who she got it of?—A. No.

Q. Do you not know that it belongs to the Doctor?—A. No.

Q. When you saw the revolver lying in the drawer did you not feel curiosity enough to ask your mother to whom it belonged or where she got it?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever see a dirk, or dagger, as they call it, belonging to the doctor?—A. I do not know that he had such a thing.

Q. Did you ever see such a thing about the house?—A. I have seen the one that 'ma has.

Q. Where did you see that?—A. She kept it I think in the middle drawer of her bureau.

Q. How long ago did she get that?—A. That was the property of my father.

Q. How long has she had that?—A. A great many years; I remember it when I was quite small.

Q. There are two you know; I am now speaking of the new one?—A. I only knew that she had the one.

(It was insinuated that the revolver had been taken away from the Doctor's room just before the murder to prevent him from defending himself.)

Witness was afterwards shown a knife with a blade about three inches in length, and said it was used for cutting corns.

(This was for some time treated as the weapon with which the murder was committed, but a microscopical examination showed that it had not been recently washed.)

Q. How long have you known Mr. Snodgrass?—A. About *twelve or thirteen years.*

Q. How long has he resided in your family?—A. Four or five weeks.

Q. Do you know how he happened to come here?—A. I really do not know, sir.

Q. On whose invitation did he come here?—A. Mother's.

Q. Was he paying any board?—A. No, sir.

Evidence of Miss Helen Cunningham.

Miss Helen Cunningham had heard of the charge brought by the Doctor against her mother of having stolen a note.

Q. What did you say to the Doctor when you found out that he had made these charges against your mother—were you friendly with him?—A. Yes, because my mother told me to overlook it for her sake, and say nothing about it, which I did.

Q. But the feeling existed?—A. No, it did not, *I knew he was eccentric* and therefore looked over it; I do not remember the language she used when she requested me to overlook it; this was in September; I never knew of any difficulty subsequently between the Doctor and my mother; there was a difficulty about coal; he spoke loud in the hall; she told me it was about coal.

Q. Were you in the habit of going into the Doctor's room?—A. I used occasionally to go in there and sit and talk with him.

Witness is asked about Mr. Eckel's habits.

Q. When he spent his evenings in the house, where did he spend them?—A. He was generally in the parlor until ten o'clock, and *then he would go to my mother's room* and sit down and talk, and then retire; he did not do this until he had been here consuming.

(The mother's room was a large bed-room used as a sitting-room for herself and family.

The statement of the servant that Eckel used to go to Mrs. Cunningham's bed-room furnished the news-

papers with the material for the charge that there was an illicit connection between Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham.)

Q. Has your mother and the doctor spoken together at all for the last six weeks?—A. Well, yes, I should think she has; she used to spend a considerable part of her time in his room to attend to his clothes, and so on.

Q. When he was there?—A. Yes.

Evidence of William Cunningham.

William Cunningham. (This boy is nine years old.)

Q. Well, after you went to bed that night how long had you been in bed before you heard the noise?—A. I heard no noise.

Q. Did you hear any noise that night?—A. No, no noise; I staid awake until Mr. Snodgrass came up stairs, and then I went to sleep.

Q. Did you sleep with Mr. Snodgrass?—A. Yes.

Q. Well, what happened; the difficulty between your mother and the doctor? how long ago was it that you first heard of the difficulty between them?—A. [illegible] never saw any quarrelling at all.

Q. [illegible]—A. Yes.

Q. [illegible]—A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence of George W. Cunningham.

George W. Cunningham. (This boy is ten years old.)

[illegible]

Evidence of [illegible] Burdell.

[illegible] Burdell recalled. [illegible] a paper which he said was his will.

[illegible]

Evidence of [illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence of Samuel [illegible]

Samuel [illegible] examined [illegible]. He testified as follows:

[illegible]

Q. Was this cry loud?—A. Yes, sir, like a person in distress or agony; I supposed so at the time.

By a Juror.—Did it appear to be from a man or woman?—A. Well, I could not say distinctly; it was a sort of shrill cry.

By another Juror.—Did you look up and down the street?—A. Yes, sir, I could not see anybody in the street; when I left the store I passed down Broadway through Bond street immediately, stopping nowhere on the route.

Q. And did not see any one in the street?—A. There may have been some one on this side and I not notice him, but there was none on the opposite side.

Evidence of Harvey Hyer.

Harvey Hyer.—Dr. Burdell said last December that he had made a will, and had given Harvey Burdell Hedden $5,000.

Evidence of Samuel Ashton.

Samuel Ashton, a boy formerly in the Doctor's employ. Mrs. Cunningham used to set him to watch the ladies who came to see Dr. Burdell.

Amongst the papers of the deceased there was found a general release, dated 4th January, 1857, from Mrs. E. A. Cunningham to Harvey Burdell, in consideration of one dollar. The release is in the ordinary legal form, and contains these words: "I do agree to quit claim and surrender the premises I now occupy, No. 31 Bond street, on the 1st day of May next, and to pay the rent to said Burdell up to that day."

Evidence taken February 9.

Evidence of [illegible] Perry.

[illegible] Perry proves that a key said to have been found amongst Mrs. Cunningham's things was the key of the Doctor's safe, which he said [illegible] he had lost.

Evidence of Miss Helen Cunningham.

Miss Helen Cunningham recalled:

[illegible]

Witness says she believes that Dr. Burdell left on the Friday or Saturday after the marriage for Saratoga; thinks she heard something about her mother's having at first intended to accompany him.

She heard her mother say that she was going to leave the house on 1st May.

Witness is asked whether she had seen a black silk dress stained with blood, and answered that her sister had said it was stained with fruit juice.

[illegible]

Evidence of [illegible]

[illegible] was one of the [illegible] of Mrs. Cunningham in her actions against Dr. Burdell. In the latter part of September last, witness was called on by Mr. Thayer and retained by him as counsel for Mrs. Cunningham. The witness states the contents of the affidavit upon which the Doctor was arrested in the [illegible].

[illegible]

engaged in looking at the premises, as I recollect, until after the train had left Elizabeth Town, and I think she carried the idea in the affidavit that it was by design on his part, making it necessary for them to remain over-night there; that they stopped at the hotel, he came into her room, and by force had connection with her; the affidavit was first drawn that after much resistance she finally yielded to his persuasions; it was subsequently brought back, and that part of it was stricken out, so as to leave the matter upon the face of the paper as being a forcible thing altogether; that afterwards—some time afterwards—she discovered herself to be pregnant; that she went to the Doctor about it, but he disbelieved it, or affected to disbelieve it, and insisted on examining her as a physician; he did examine her, and produced an abortion.

Another action was brought for slander in charging Mrs. Cunningham with stealing the note, and the Doctor was arrested on that about the 23d October. Witness says that "about that time" the suits were discontinued.

After the 23d of October I had a conversation with Mr. Thayer, in which this matter was spoken of. I understood from him, [illegible] that the lady had been to his office the day [illegible] to commence the suits, because the Doctor had refused to perform his promise.

Q. That was a month after the 23d of October?—A. No, I think it was three or four weeks; it is proper to state that I understood from him, when the suits were discontinued, they were discontinued upon a sort of promise from the Doctor, although it was not told me in the very specific, that he would marry her.

Evidence of H. C. Thayer.

His evidence, according to the report in the *Herald* is as follows:

Q. Do you know the date of the discontinuance of the suits between Mrs. Cunningham and Dr. Burdell [illegible]? What time was it that this lady came to you [illegible]?—A. In the first place the suits that were commenced were discontinued.

Q. How long after they were discontinued did she come to you [illegible]?—A. I cannot tell.

Q. About how long?—A. I cannot tell the particular date, but my impression is that she said she [illegible]

According to the report in the *Times*:

[illegible]

One of the reporters of the *Herald* visited Mrs. Burdell in prison, and put several questions to her, which she readily answered. One of the questions related to the evidence of Mr. Thayer, and Mrs. Burdell replied that he [illegible] had mistaken the time. Some of the newspapers have assumed that Mrs. Burdell applied to her lawyers to renew the actions after the date of the marriage; [illegible] the evidence is merely that she told Mr. Thayer [illegible]. She probably said so in order to avoid telling him that the marriage had actually taken place, which she could not have done without violating her engagement to keep the marriage a secret until June.)

Evidence taken February [illegible]

Evidence of Allen W. Smith.

Allen W. Smith has occupied the laboratory in Dr. Burdell's house since October. The Doctor mentioned to witness something about a difficulty with Mrs. Cunningham respecting the lost papers; that was the only difficulty he knew of. There was a misunderstanding between Mrs. Cunningham and witness, she having charged him with improper conduct in the house during the Doctor's absence, with having brought improper women to the house.

[illegible]

Q. How long had you been acquainted with Doctor Burdell?—A. About four years.

Q. What was the Doctor as a man of strength and physical power?—A. A pretty strong man.

Q. What was he as to activity?—A. An active man.

Q. What do you know of his courage?—A. Well, I don't know anything about that.

He heard the Doctor say, on the Tuesday or Wednesday prior to his death, that Mrs. Cunningham was going to leave on the 1st of May.

Q. What circumstance led him to make the remark?—A. In calling me up stairs to see those papers.

Q. In calling you up to see what papers?—A. The release, sir.

Q. Where is that release?—A. Above, up stairs.

Q. When he showed you those papers?—A. Yes.

Q. For what purpose?—A. I don't know; he asked me to come up; he said he had something he wanted me to see.

Q. That was the Wednesday prior to his death?—A. Either Tuesday or Wednesday; I could not say which.

Q. Well, what did he say upon the subject on showing you those papers?—A. He drew my attention to the signature of the papers, and asked me if I thought they could be counterfeited; he showed me one paper in particular, and asked me if I thought it was a counterfeit.

(It is very likely that the signature to the release was a counterfeit, if the paper was drawn up merely to be shown by the Doctor to his friends, to ward off suspicion that he had married Mrs. Cunningham. If drawn up for that purpose, it would not matter whether it was fictitious or real. Mrs. Burdell [illegible], after her marriage, an assignment of the judgment which had been put in her hands. In a statement made by her to one of the newspaper reporters, who interrogated her about the release, she stated that she had no recollection of such a document, and that before receiving the assignment of the judgment she asked her lawyer about it.)

The following documents were found in a bureau in Dr. Burdell's room.

In consideration of settling the [illegible] now pending between [illegible]

[illegible]

Harvey Burdell.

The following document which is in the Doctor's [illegible] handwriting, and is headed [illegible]

[illegible]

Harvey Burdell.

[illegible]

The above document is in Doctor Burdell's own writing.

An agreement dated the 14th of March, 1856, in which Doctor Burdell let the house to Mrs. Cunningham for one year from the 1st of May, 1856, [illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence of Adam [illegible].

Adam [illegible] states that Doctor Burdell was at the [illegible]

(It had been previously stated in the newspapers that the Doctor was there on the twenty-eighth, the day of the marriage.)

Evidence of Emily Hallenbach.

Emily Hallenbach.—In the latter part of October, Mrs. Cunningham and her eldest daughter called for a gentleman at the store of witness' mother, who is a corset maker. The gentleman came; witness heard Mrs. Cunningham say as they were leaving, "All things are right now."

Witness was conducted to Mr. Eckel's apartment, and on his return said he was the gentleman.

John J. Eckel and Mrs. Burdell were recalled as witnesses, and refused to testify, and each handed in the following paper:

My position in this case as the purpose of the investigation now pending before the Coroner and his jury, [illegible] I am innocent. I shall therefore, by the advice of my counsel, decline answering all questions. Whatever I may have to say will be reserved for another and more appropriate occasion.

Evidence of John H. [illegible].

John H. [illegible] was then called, and deposed as follows:

Q. Were you in the neighborhood on the night of the murder?—A. I was at the [illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence of [illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence of [illegible]

[illegible]

Witness told Mrs. Cunningham's [illegible]

on the night in question at eleven o'clock. He looked at the clock on the mantelpiece in the third story, and it was eleven o'clock exactly. Just before this Eckel was asleep; his boots were off, and he was sitting with his stocking feet up against the grate. Eckel left a few minutes before witness.

Q. Did you know of a trunk which belonged to Mr. Eckel which was up stairs in the attic?—A. I did not; I have seen it.

Q. Do you know who it belonged to?—A. I thought it belonged to Miss Augusta Cunningham.

(A great search has been made for a trunk supposed to be missing. It was suggested at first that it had been taken away early in the morning after the murder, and that it contained the bloody clothes of the murderer. It appears that Mr. Eckel lent one of the young ladies his trunk to put her clothes in. This is the trunk in question. It was also stated that Eckel had left the house very early in the morning, and that Mrs. Cunningham had followed him in a carriage. All these rumors were soon dispelled. [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham had gone in a carriage to see Eckel in the middle of the day, and he did go before breakfast to keep an appointment down town at eight o'clock.)

Witness did not make any examination to see whether any person had entered the house, and does not know that Mr. Eckel did, or any of the family.

(After the alarm had been given there were the police in [illegible] after that.)

Witness [illegible] about half past ten that night [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Evidence of Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Witness was acquainted with the Doctor. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW YORK LAW OF MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

EMIGRATION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Land in Nebraska: A Good Job

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Irish Land Bill

[illegible]

The Chinese Indian Bonds

(From the Diamond Empire, Calcutta.)

[illegible]

Annual Meeting Congress in New York

(From the New York Herald.)

[illegible]

(From the London Times, January 31.)

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

[illegible]

The Irrigation in Congress

(From the New York Herald.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE EUROPEAN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald says that the French Emperor, [illegible] It is observed [illegible] look of care [illegible] [illegible] enveloped in himself.

◆

Singular Present to the new President of the United States.

(From the New York Herald, March 4.)

We were shown yesterday, by Mr. William [illegible], the American Consul at Trieste, who arrived on Saturday in the Edinburgh, a magnificent and beautifully enamelled gold chronometer watch, which has been made to the order of some Italian republicans, for a present to James Buchanan. The chronometer is enclosed in a gold hunting case, both faces of which are elaborately and exquisitely enamelled. On the front face of the case there is a finished likeness of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, painted on a blue enamel surface, surrounded with a richly wrought wreath. The portrait of Maximilian, the Archduke of Austria, upon a similar blue enamelled surface, and surrounded with a similar elaborately wrought wreath, adorns the back of the case. [illegible] the back of the watch. The watch [illegible] and is held by a gold spring and clasp. The watch stand is lined with fine blue satin. On the inside of it is engraved in gold letters, [illegible]

REMARKS.

The Italians are sufficiently satirical, and it would be difficult to administer a more bitter rebuke to the President of the United States, than to present him with portraits of the House of Hapsburg. We could, however, have suggested one improvement, viz., to have added the portrait of Louis Napoleon, the French ruler; [illegible]

◆

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Discontinuance of Duelling in England.

In the House of Lords on [illegible], the Earl of Cardigan begged to put a question to Lord Panmure, relative to the defamation of the character of officers holding commissions in the army. Before doing so, he would remind him how circumstances were changed with regard to the protection of a man's character by the law of honour. A great and distinguished man — the Duke of Wellington — when he considered he was unjustly reflected upon in connexion with a great political question, had recourse to the law of honour. Previous to that a similar course had been adopted by Pitt, Fox, the Marquis of Londonderry, Canning, Peel, and by almost all the great and distinguished men of the past and present century, without any animosity or personal feeling having been excited. [illegible] and tried as a felon, at the imminent risk of losing not only his personal property, but his personal liberty. The law since that time had become more stringent, and the result of the only personal contest that had taken place between two gentlemen in the army was, that one of them had his commission and was [illegible]. The Articles of War had also been made more stringent [illegible]

[illegible]

◆

THE ENGLISH POOR LAWS.

[illegible]

IRELAND.

We are much more economical here. Instead of spending one dollar and three-quarters weekly on each pauper child, we manage to get off at an expense of about sixty cents a head. How the poor creatures are cared for is another question.

◆

(From the London Morning News, February 4.)

The Unemployed Poor and the Workhouses.

Yesterday morning, long before the commencement of business, the front of the Clerkenwell Police Court was besieged by workmen, and as soon as the court was opened it was filled to excess by respectably dressed men in the garb of bricklayers, plasterers, painters, &c., one of whom named Henry Hunt handed to Mr. Corrie the following notice:

[illegible]

Mr. Corrie stated that he had read a report of a meeting held in Smithfield yesterday, at which he was sorry to observe that much foolish and violent language was used. [illegible]

◆

(From the London Morning News, February 5.)

The Unemployed Labor of London.

Yesterday, at the weekly meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, held in the Vestry Hall, Camden [illegible]

Town Mr. Chorlton then drew to the chair, a report was received from the committee of land, stating that it would be desirable a temporary parliamentary agent should be appointed for the purpose of land law reform.

Mr. Chorlton then went on moving the adoption of this report, said, in the previous week there had been a great number of unemployed men applying for work, they were all referred at once with two pounds of free school tickets in accordance with their family. On the previous Friday night when the men came, there were a large number who had been offered labor during the preceding week, but had refused. There were some men who admitted that they had tickets in their pockets for that day, but they had refused to go to work. The tickets were offered the poor, and out of the whole number there were but three who realized themselves of it; when told there was no order for their employment, the invariable reply was, "I don't want to go into the house." On a ticket of labor being tendered, it was, "Oh, I am not going to your stone-breaking." The fact was that the parties were not destitute, and there was some sort of political movement in the matter. (Hear, hear.)

The report was seconded and carried unanimously.

REMEDY.

Instead of offering the poor unemployed men with their wives and families an asylum in the poor house, or employment as stone-breakers or pickers of oakum, &c., they should have been allowed a sufficient sum of money weekly for their necessities, without any condition or restriction whatsoever.

This question is one of overwhelming importance, and we trust that the working classes in England will devote their attention to it instead of running after the politicians who have no other remedy for social evils than the ballot, the extension of the suffrage, and so forth. Judging from the experience of this country, we doubt whether the adoption of these measures would have any other result than the increase of the power of the middle classes, for here, notwithstanding direct universal suffrage, the electors and the elected are completely under the control of the classes in social position above the laborers.

Our sympathies are with the millions, not with the middle classes, and we desire to see the masses treated with real, instead of merely nominal, political power, so that they may be enabled to direct legislation to their own favor, and secure the improvement of their condition.

The Cuba steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock A. M. on the 16th, and the Cunard steamship Persia at the same time on the following morning, making the run in a little over nine days. She logged one day in three moderate days, and during passage she averaged 248 miles per day.

Mr. Richard Cobden gave notice that he would move, early, that the House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities on the Canton River, and without expressing any opinion as to how far the Chinese Government afforded a cause of complaint to our non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, considers that the power and the table bill in extension protection afforded to the violent proceedings practised in the name of the British Republic; that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China.

In reply to a question, Mr. Disraeli said that the usual additional pay for the Mediterranean fleet, in Malta, was calculated for private economy purposes; that it was in useful employment; and that it was under consideration whether it might not be profitable for West India service generally.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made his budget statement in the House of Commons.

A reduction of the Income Tax in the amount of which it stood before the war had been anticipated from the reduced army and navy estimates, he said, so from the usual anticipations made in the financial accounts, and the actual announcement of the fact, particularly it did not create surprise, was received with much interest. For the next three years the tax is to be seven pence in the pound on incomes of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and six pence on incomes of one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds.

NICARAGUA.

How Recruits Are Raised.

A correspondent of the New York Times writing as follows:

"The general opinion in the States is, that the rest of general troops at Walker, who are by no means all Greys, are the best fighting men. This is not so. An Irishman Hennessey, who has served nearly a year in the army, tells me that the longer the men remain in the country the poorer soldiers they are. They become careless, languid and spiritless after a little while. He never took with his company of forty men, who had been several months in the country, were ordered to charge the enemy at Granada or Masaya, I forget which, only nine of them obeyed the order. The most brilliant charge and the best fighting on record was by a company of hundred men at Granada, who had only a few days before arrived and from New York."

REMEDY.

Notwithstanding all the boasting about the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race, experience proves that it even becomes actually inferior to the native races of countries in tropical climates.

The reports respecting the Minister are upon dit, rumors are so fluctuating and contradictory from day to day, that it is impossible to separate what is true from what is false. To day we are assured that Walker has achieved a grand victory, to-morrow we are told that he is hemmed in by the Costa Ricans and must soon surrender or be driven from the country. That he is an unprincipled marauder, and that his followers are for the most part a set of vagabonds and plunderers, seems clear enough. For our own part, we think it of little consequence to all the conflicting reports, since, whatever may be the present prospects of the republic, the ultimate success of the conspiracy in which they are engaged is certain. The slaveholders know what they are about, and there's no such word as fail in their vocabulary. Walker may be killed or driven from the country, but, sooner or later, Central America will be annexed to the Barbarian Power that has so long domineered over the "Model Republic." Then will come another (and probably a successful) assault upon Cuba, and then the question of admitting the slaveholders' territory in the Union, to be met by the Republican party, will assume quite a different aspect. Disease with only that sort of resistance which a blind adherence to the national compact on the part of the northern people must, and must not, be overcome, has terminated.—Anti Slavery Standard.

Oregon to be a Slave State.

(From the New York Tribune, March 1.)

We have a number of letters from Oregon by the last mail, containing the startling information that the Territory, whenever it seeks to assume the freedom, will, in all probability, present herself in the next Congress for admission into the Union with a Constitution legalizing slavery.

The Slave Democrats party, under the leadership of Lane, is completely triumphant in that Territory. The proper part of the free Whigs, of whom many emigrated from Northwestern States, have ignoring the conspiracy. The attempt of Buchanan in the Presidential election is remembered against Oregon. Its Territory is a tributary of the valley of Sacramento, and as a very considerable part, perhaps a majority, of the people of Oregon came thither from slaveholding States, particularly from Missouri, they are beginning to claim the right of introducing slavery. And, in view of the provisions contained in the Nebraska bill, of legislating it by the State Constitution.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Power of the Minister in Dutch Guiana.—The Case of Jacob Van Sluytman.

In the month of June, 1851, a man named Hogan was claimed in Boston under the new Act of Congress as a fugitive slave. In such cases a requisition of the Federal Government, called a Commissioner, a person filling no judicial office, but a mere clerk, from the question of freedom or slavery, now depends the question, whether the alleged slave has been, and whether he is claimed by, any person who owes service or labor to a citizen of any State, Territory or Indian country, and whether the person claimed is to be a slave in that region. The Commissioner has power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive, to hold a preliminary examination, and to remand the person claimed to the custody of the claimant, if satisfied that he is a slave. The Commissioner has no power to try the question of freedom, or to hear any evidence in defence, or to admit any, except in rebuttal, in the proceeding.

The case of Hogan created a good deal of excitement in the City of Boston. The Mayor called out the militia to assist the Federal authorities; the proclamation was as follows:

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON:

To secure order throughout the city this day, Major-General Edwards and the Chief of Police will place such detachments of the respective forces under their commands as will best promote that important object, and they are invested with full discretionary power to execute the laws of the land.

All well disposed citizens and other persons are earnestly requested to leave those streets which it may be found necessary to clear temporarily, and under no circumstances to interfere or molest any officer, civil or military, in the lawful discharge of his duty.

J. V. C. Smith, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Boston, June 2, 1851.

Some of the militia hearing attempted persons in the streets, an action was brought to test the legality of the Mayor's proclamation.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has recently decided one of the points in the case.

"The service or duty of the troops, when called out, must be directed and designated by the civil authority in the present case, therefore, if the division, in marching from the Common, where they were assembled in pursuance of the precept of the Mayor, or in clearing the streets, or in guarding them from all ingress, under proclamation of the Mayor, bearing date June 2, 1851, assembled in the streets of Boston, a copy of which was sent to the Major-General, in which it is stated that the military force are clothed with the ordinary power to execute the laws of the land, and by virtue of the discretion thus given, proceeded to clear and guard the streets, they acted without warrant and authority, and the defendants, Smith (the Mayor), Edmands (Major-General), and Evans (Captain), are legally responsible to the plaintiff for any act of force or violence committed upon him in pursuance of their orders, or in which they or either of them participated."

This is the following note to the judgment under the admirable language of the Constitution of Massachusetts, which says: "The military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it."

The entanglement of the Anti Slavery Standard commenced on this case in a very amusing strain:

"You will have seen in the Boston papers the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of young Sluytman, the quadroon's law which the Anti Slavery Party set up for dead on the 2d of June, on the day of the kidnapping of Hogan. The only remarkable fact is, that they have to be attacked with their (which had the foundation but in their fancy) had made their dead and their whole part of their opinion, which is equally logical as it is found trying to their cause. Never being in the slaves of a union, which they had not lost, they to be trying a grand and, made their blood to unite together as if it were a tie of blood, instead to be slaughter dead their dead. Remember, when they saw the law they a union to the law, the confirmation of which did not bring it which the slaveholders of Boston, they seemed to them a sign for general action, and the general cause seemed to be the company in the street to the dead bodies dashed. They quickly trembled, feeling that the principle on the dead, which is the non-existence in a free-city, where the law was said to be, and whether he was delivered to the mighty, with the foreign system to which, instead that the slaves take up to the dead, the slaves were to be to be anything but the gift chosen and the unknown, who was dependent on the dead's name. The little politicians had the prominent idea; that the

brought his action at law against Doctor Smith, Apothecary Edmunds and Captain Evans for damages, instead of rejoicing that he was thought worthy to suffer in the cause of his country. He deserved all he got, for, although his bottle did not have vitriol in it, it did have a much more dangerous fluid, which his assailants and all concerned in that field-day have much more reason to dread, to wit, *ink*. If they could only put down at the point of the bayonet all the ink-bottles, what a blessed thing it would be for their credit, to be sure!"

CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Late Shooting Case in Washington.

[*From the Washington Star, February 28.*]

This morning, D. C. Lee, a $1,400 clerk in the Pension Bureau, who was appointed by the present administration, from London county, Virginia, killed David Hume, Esq., a merchant of the firm of D. Hume & Co., in Alexandria, Virginia. The homicide took place in the room of the Pension Office occupied by Lee and others. The circumstances of the affair are as follows:—At the President's levee, last night, Lee felt the hand of some one in his pocket, in the crowd, and supposing it to be that of Mr. Hume, who was standing very near him, among others, charged Hume with endeavoring to pick his pocket, both having ladies on their arms at the time. Lee placed his hand on Hume's breast as he made the charge. Hume replied, "Sir, I should feel myself dishonored if I should pick the pocket of such a man as you are." Lee repeated the charge, and Hume then told him that having ladies on his arms alone prevented him from slapping his face. The ladies clung around them to separate them, and Major Lally and others, who were near by, interposed and separated them. They then exchanged cards, immediately after the opening of the office this morning, Mr. Hume, accompanied by Mr. Walker, the reading clerk of the House of Representatives, went to the room of Mr. Lee, Mr. Cole, the chief clerk, accompanying them.

The following evidence was given on the Coroner's inquest.

Solomon G. Heaton saw the transaction last night at the President's levee; was passing towards the east room with a lady and near the doorway of the President's reception room, came up in the rear of Colonel Lee; noticed that he had one or two ladies with him; stood there for a moment, the crowd being so great could not pass; a gentleman coming from the reception room met them, and seemed to be trying to pass us and go out; deceased was this gentleman; Colonel Lee stood rather facing deceased, and while in that position saw Colonel Lee put his hand on his pantaloon pocket; he then spoke to deceased, and at the same moment stepped up to him and collared him saying, "You have my pocketbook;" could not say if deceased had a lady with him or not; Colonel Lee remarked further that he should not let him go until he gave up the pocketbook, and the Colonel then called for assistance, turning his head towards witness; deceased did not reply immediately, but looked surprised; his first reply that witness heard was, "For what reason do you make this charge?"

Mr. Lee did not seem particularly excited. Lee, said: "Sir, I felt your hand in my pocket and saw you take it out;" deceased replied that he had not taken the pocketbook, and seemed surprised at the charge, and immediately inquired of Colonel Lee his name; Colonel Lee gave his name, and turning to witness said, here is a gentleman who knows me; Colonel Lee still retained his hold upon his coat during the conversation; witness said to deceased that he knew Colonel Lee; deceased began to get a little excited, manifesting some feeling, and said to Colonel Lee, "Come, go with me;" witness then passed Colonel Lee, and that is all he saw of the occurrence then; came up to the office about nine this morning, to room adjoining; soon after came into this room; found Colonel Lee; made inquiry how the affair terminated last night; he was relating the circumstance; the chief clerk, Mr. Cole, of the Pension Office opened the door, came in, and inquired if Colonel Lee was in; immediately two gentlemen came into the room; Colonel Lee was standing by his desk at the time; two or three other gentlemen were in the room; recognised deceased as one of the gentlemen who entered; Colonel Lee passed towards the door from his desk advancing somewhat towards the gentlemen, or in the direction of the door; thinks deceased remarked "You are the gentleman I met last night at the President's, and accused me of taking your pocketbook," inquiring at the same time if he recognised him; Colonel Lee replied that he did recognise him distinctly; they entered into conversation, and deceased undertook to explain why he should not be accused of committing an act of that kind; remarked that he had lived an upright man for forty-five years, and had probably given away more money than Colonel Lee was worth, and asked what motive he could have in picking his pocket—also if he still reiterated his charge; Colonel Lee answered that he did reiterate his charge; they stood facing each other at that time; deceased had a black cane, with a bent handle, in his hand; (a cane was identified by the witness as the one;) deceased struck Lee over the head as many as three times; Colonel Lee retreated; deceased at the same time striking him with a cane; heard report of a pistol; afterwards saw the pistol in the hands of Colonel Lee; deceased fell over and exclaimed that he was a dead man; Colonel Lee stood leaning forward at the time he fired, with his back towards the deceased; thinks he must have reached his hand around and fired under his arm; Colonel Lee told witness this morning that after witness left him at the levee, a gentleman touched him and said, "You have mistaken your man," telling him who deceased was—that he was a Mr. Hume, of Alexandria.

P. M.—Half-past two, P. M.—Several other witnesses have been examined, and the jury have brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from the effect of a pistol ball from a pistol in the hands of Doddridge C. Lee, which caused his death in less than ten minutes.

Murder by a Wife of her Husband's Paramour. Impunity of such Acts of Vengeance in the United States.

[*From the New Orleans Picayune, February 4.*]

Last evening a female, with a quick step and a flushed face, might be seen moving hurriedly along Galliope street, and when near Tchompitoulas she turned into a house, which in a moment after was the scene of a most fearful tragedy. The woman was Mrs. Mary Cull, and the house she entered was the temporary abode of her husband and her husband's alleged paramour, one Margaret Kelly. As Mrs. Cull entered the house and attempted to pass into a rear room in quest of her husband, Margaret Kelly sprang before her, and grasped her by the throat, and as she did so Mrs. Cull drew a knife and plunged it into her heart, thereby killing her on the spot. Thereupon a citizen, who was attracted to the spot by the noise of the occurrence, entered, and seeing Mrs. Cull standing over the prostrate body of her victim, took her into custody, and conveyed her to the First District Lockup. Subsequently a woman named Margaret Clark was arrested as an accessory to the murder, but in what manner she was accessory we have not learned. We may, perhaps, obtain further facts when the Coroner's inquest is completed.

According to Mrs. Cull's statement, she and her husband resided at St. Louis, and he, being a bricklayer, came to this city about three or four months ago in search of employment. While here he became acquainted with Margaret Kelly, and at length it was rumored that an improper intimacy existed between them. Mrs. Cull then pursued her husband to the city, and finding him repentant, she forgave him for his past transgressions, and they went to live in a house on Dryades street. Recently the husband made a trip on a boat, and on his return he went to his wife's residence and stopped with her one night. The next day he left her, and she learned that he had renewed his intimacy with Margaret Kelly. After waiting two days for his return, the enraged wife went in pursuit of her husband, and the bloody issue thereof we have already stated. The prisoner does not appear in the least to regret the bloody business in which she has been engaged.

REMARKS.

The murderess is likely to be applauded instead of being punished; and yet the law condemns her act as a wilful murder. She had no right to take the life of a fellow-creature under these circumstances, and she ought to be condemned to a long period of imprisonment for the offence.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

[From the New York Tribune, February 26.]

Our local columns this morning present more than the average amount of crime. One woman, shot in a vile den, lies at the Hospital, and the cold corpse of a young man shot last night in the Bowery lies at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house. The lighter matters, such as garrote robberies, also deserve notice.

Shooting Affray between Boys.

[*From the New York Tribune, February 27.*]

George Leech and Thomas Costello, boys about twelve years of age, had a quarrel on Wednesday night in Eleventh street, near Avenue B, during which Leech drew a pistol loaded with powder and shot, and fired it at Costello. A small portion of the charge took effect in the face of the latter, but the wound was not serious. Leech was arrested and locked up.

Extraordinary Affair. A Woman Shot in a House of Assignation by an Unknown Man. Her Recovery Doubtful.

[*From the New York Times, February 26.*]

A most extraordinary affair, and one that will most probably result in murder, occurred on Tuesday night, at the house No. 48 Elizabeth street, which is kept for purposes of assignation by a woman named Catharine Marshall. On the night mentioned, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a man came to the house in question with a woman named Emma Green, applied for a room, and was shown a front one on the second floor by Hannah Allen, the servant. He examined the lock of this room carefully, and finding it insecure, hallooed for the servant to come back and give him a room that had a good lock on its door. Another room was accordingly given him, into which he entered with the woman Green, and locked the door. In a moment afterwards the inmates below stairs were alarmed by a pistol report and cry of "murder" proceeding from above. On hastening into the entry to ascertain the cause they met the woman Green running down stairs, exclaiming "I am shot—I am shot!" She was followed by the man with whom she entered, who attempted to escape out of the front door, but was pushed by the servant girl Hannah into the sitting room.

The woman Emma Green appeared to be in great pain, and on examining her it was found that a pistol ball had been fired through her stomach. The unknown man took Emma by the hand in the sitting room and said he was sorry at what he had done, and then Emma went on her knees and said she forgave him. The man then said to Hannah Allen, Send for Pat Mathews, whom she would find at a certain number in the Bowery. "Tell him to come," he added, "or else I'll be hanged." He then rose to leave, and the women attempting to stop his egress, he pointed a pistol at them, saying, "If you don't keep quiet I'll shoot you too." He then cautiously opened the front door, looked about a moment, and left. When he had retired a policeman was sent for; and the wounded woman was conveyed to the New York Hospital for treatment.

She was yesterday very low, and in the afternoon Coroner Perry took her *ante-mortem* statements. She said her name was Emma Green; that she lived at No. 71 Division street; was married; that her husband was at sea, and that she has not seen him since July last. She further acknowledged, that since her husband's absence she lived with a man named Thomas Lilly, until two weeks ago, when Lilly died. Since then she "took up" with a man whom she only knew as "Thomas." This man Thomas gave her money once or twice to help pay her rent. Early Tuesday evening she left her house to meet Thomas around some of the corners, and while walking up and down, a strange man, who had been walking after her, came up to her, and asked whether he had not seen her before. She said she believed not. He replied, "I did, at the Crystal Palace," to which she replied, "I was never at the Crystal Palace." He then took her arm and said, "Come with me, I'll be your friend," shoving, at the same time, a $5 bill in her hand. She went with him to No. 48 Elizabeth street, where, after locking the door of the room into which he took her, he compelled her to return him the $5 bill which he had given her. He then went to his overcoat, which was lying on a chair in a corner of the room, and taking from it a pistol, said, "This is a six-barrelled revolver; now I am going to be revenged;" and as he spoke he discharged one of the barrels, the bullet, as already mentioned, taking effect in the abdomen.

The ruffian was unknown to the inmates of the house of assignation, who describe him as about five feet six inches high, broad-shouldered, dark-complexioned, dark brown hair, and pale face, without beard. He wore a

Kossuth hat, and had on a brown colored frock under-coat, and a rough, brown-colored, shaggy overcoat. His over-coat and a pistol he left behind him, and they are now in the hands of the Police, who, up to a late hour last night, had not arrested the guilty party.

During the day a young man named Thomas Kerrigan was taken into custody on suspicion, but he was soon afterwards released.—*Times, February 26.*

The Murder in the Bowery.

The disregard of human life in this city amazes the newly arrived European. The following case will serve as an example:

Coroner Perry, on 26th ult., proceeded to investigate the circumstances connected with the murder of George Johnson, by Peter Arneson, the proprietor of a lager beer, saloon, No. 290 Bowery, on the previous evening.

John J. Anderson, of No. 187 Orchard street, on being sworn, deposed as follows: I met George Johnson, the deceased, about a quarter past seven o'clock last evening at Mr. Wilson's cigar store, in Allen street; he asked me to go with him to Arneson's saloon in the Bowery; the deceased tried to get in; I did not; Arneson came to the door, looked out, and, I believe, said, "You can't come in," then shut the door and locked it; the deceased then took hold of the knob of the door and tried to open it, but it was locked; he then spoke to Arneson through the glass sash of the door, that he wanted to speak to him; but I heard no reply from Arneson; the deceased again took hold of the knob of the door and shook it; he tried the door twice after it was locked; I told him to come away, and he turned round and was about coming up the steps when I heard the report of a pistol; I did not hear Arneson say anything at the time; I ran up the steps with George Johnson, and took hold of him; when we got to the top of the steps, several persons helped me to take him to the drug store across the street, where he died in about twenty minutes; George Johnson did not use any force to get into the saloon, he only shook the knob of the door for Arneson to open it; he did not use any reproachful or threatening language; I did not hear Arneson threaten any violence if we did not go away; I only heard him say that the deceased could not come in; neither the deceased nor myself had drank any liquor before we went there; we were both perfectly sober. I do not know for what purpose the deceased and myself went to the saloon, except to sit there for a little while; there was no music or dancing going on at the time we went there; I believe that all was perfectly quiet in the saloon; I had often been to Arneson's saloon before; Arneson knows me; we have never created any disturbance at the saloon, nor had any quarrel with Arneson that I know of; I saw a pistol in Arneson's hand before I heard the report. . . .

Arneson is a Swede, and says that he had been for some time past greatly annoyed by rowdies, who were in the habit of visiting his place, creating disturbances, and breaking and destroying his property, and for that reason he kept his door locked, and refused admittance to Johnson on the night of the fatal occurrence, inasmuch as he had annoyed him on a previous occasion. The deceased was between seventeen and eighteen years old, and by occupation a butcher, and was the principle support of his widowed mother, who resides at the corner of First avenue and Houston street.

[From the New York Evening Post, February 21.]

The Art of Murder.

It seems to be a popular superstition that the perpetrator of a murder must necessarily have some clue to his detection. Yet it is by no means so uncommon a thing as is generally supposed, for this crime to escape detection by the officers of justice. The Burdell case looks much as if it might be one of this kind. Many of our readers may remember a murder committed at the corner of Broadway and Leonard streets, some years since, on a man named Corlies, if we recall the name rightly. All that was known at the time was, that the victim was called out of the Carlton House bar-room into Broadway, and soon after was found dead on the pavement, having been shot. The Coroner called his jury together, and a protracted inquest was held, but no clue to the author of the murder was found. The jury were obliged to bring in a verdict of murder by hands unknown; nor to this day, have the authorities been able to fix the responsibility for Corlies' murder upon any one.

We now propose to state some circumstances, derived from what we deem entirely authentic sources, in connection with that mysterious assassination, which go to show that, contrary to the general impression, in the multitude of parties to a murder there is safety; and also, that murder is sometimes perpetrated in the most exposed and public places without detection.

The murdered man, as we have been given to understand, formed an attachment for the beautiful wife of a wealthy citizen of New York—a man whose generosity of nature and strong personal qualities had drawn around him a devoted set of friends—most of them, like himself, somewhat in the sporting line. The lady, as false as fair, returned the guilty love guiltily, and was backed up by the husband, whose devotion to her was such that he could not give her up, even after what had passed. He made overtures to the determined Lothario—first by threats, which were unheeded; then by bribes, which were partially successful, so that, on receiving a sum of money, the seducer promised to leave the city for the term of the lady's natural life. A few months saw the money spent and the man returned, and pacing up and down the pavement opposite the lady's place of detention, (as she only went out well attended,) making signals, &c., to her, and she, consistent in her infidelity, replying to them with determined purpose to effect her escape in some way. The husband, still unwilling to abandon her to herself, renewed his overtures to the intrusive gentleman, and made an agreement to pay down another certain sum to secure his perpetual absence. The latter agreed a second time to come to an arrangement, but before the money had been paid backed out of the agreement, and utterly refused to make any promises in the matter. He continued his demonstrations toward the lady, and the consequence was that he was called out from the bar-room of the Carlton House on the fatal afternoon—it was, we believe, about dusk—and found some half-dozen men on the pavement at the corner. Which of those six it was that did the deed, *they* know, but Corlies was shot as he stood among them; the six men got into six cabs which were in waiting, backed up to the curb, and were driven in six different ways, each driver being an accomplice; and so the guilty flirtation ended.

A Bad Example Followed.

[From the Boston Traveller, March 3.]

Corruption and violence are often now-a-days exhibited in connection with our legislative assemblies, and it appears that the infection has spread to the British province of New Brunswick. . . .

On the morning of the 14th of February, the editor of the *Leader* was sitting in his office, when the Hon. Richard Simonds, Speaker of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, entered, and inquired if he was the writer of a certain article. Receiving an affirmative answer, he produced a riding whip from his pocket, and announced that he was about to horsewhip the editor. One slight blow was received, when a struggle took place, resulting in the editor's obtaining possession of the whip, while the clerk of the establishment pinned the honorable Speaker by the throat against the wall.

On the 25th of February the honorable Speaker was brought before the police court at St. John, on the charge of assaulting the editor. The magistrate delivered the law as follows:

"Had the assault occurred in the street he should have thought less of it—it was what any spirited young man would do—but to seek him out in his own office was an aggravation, and he should therefore inflict the full penalty of five pounds—but ordered the whip given to the police by Mr. Bellingham to be restored to Mr. Simonds."

Lynch Law.

[From the Scalpel, (New York,) February, 1857.]

The papers are now filled with accounts of successful efforts to rob our fellow-citizens by partial strangulation; no less than three having been thus treated in one night, and that on the public highway of a thronged city! We perceive that these highway robbers are committed "in default of bail!" Will this be credited in California? What will they say of it in London? *What in heaven's name is going to become of us in this city, where the bench has long been in league with crime?* . . Our markets are occupied with swindling butchers and thieving hucksters. Our coal is sold to us by a set of sharpers, who absolutely are unwatched by a single inspector, and there is not a public scale within reach of nine-tenths of our citizens. The bread that we eat is made up of a miserable mixture, in a country which could supply half the world with flour of the finest kind. Half of our grocers and butchers use false weights. Our light is furnished by a couple of monopolized corporations at three times the price of other cities. Our railcars are no better than pig-pens, in which we are allowed to stand up like the cattle brought to market, and be smothered with the filthy breath of a multitude. We have for more than half a century had no national currency, being coin clipped by swindlers, who grab half cents and cents, and insolently refused the just changes; almost every merchant is a systematic swindler, every lawyer a thief, and every doctor a wholesale trader in the blood of his fellow-men; criminals may have their best efforts, and an oath is no more binding than a straw. Half of our clergy are busy in apologizing for and flattering their hypocritical hearers, who glitter in their vulgar finery as though they were at a ball and not in a church. All this is undeniably true, and our condition is becoming worse every day. Highway robbery and murder in the streets of the metropolis of the Union, is the proof of it; it is the culminating point, and the remedy must be found.

The diversified abominations and abuses we have enumerated, have so enervated society, that it has allowed the most responsible offices to fall into the hands of men who only view them as the means of procuring money; they have given no hostages to the State for the fulfilment of their duties; they have no character as good citizens, and being unwatched by the silly and stupid of their constituents, they find the best source of revenue in *blackmailing the robber who may get into their reth*, and by levying contributions on the policemen for supporting their reelections. Contracts for the public works are given to those who will *pay the highest bribe* for the favor, until our city taxes have become enormous, and every necessary of life is raised to the very maximum of endurance by the middle classes and the poor. All this is hard enough to bear; God knows it is sufficiently trying to see the ignorant and hard-hearted speculator on the misfortunes of his fellows, pass along in his gilded equipage, while virtue and honest industry go on foot; but crime has gone so far that something must be done; our lives are unsafe.

REMARKS.

The *Scalpel* contends that the true remedy is Lynch law, but we believe that the evils spoken of are not to be got rid of in that way.

THE POOR.

The Poor in Staten Island, New York—How Treated.

[From the Staten Island Chronicle, February 11.]

Extracts from the Report of "Select Committee appointed to visit Charitable Institutions supported by the State, and all City and County Poor and Work-Houses and Jails of the State of New York."

Page 77—Subject, Richmond County House. "Seventeen rooms are appropriated to the use of the paupers, and sometimes from sixteen to eighteen are kept and lodged in a room twenty feet square, without any facilities for ventilation. It is heated by stoves. Fifty-five inmates are found in it—twenty-five males and thirty females, three-fourths of whom were foreign, and one-fourth native born. The sexes are placed in separate departments at night, but require watching to preserve the separation."

Same page, line 18. "The Board of Supervisors have visited *the* house *once* within the year."

Same page, line 22. "Of the inmates, five are lunatics, one male and four females, and all paupers, none of whom have been improved or cured. Two of them are constantly confined in cells, one of them in a building remote in the field, to whom food was said to be carried three times a day. These lunatics have no special attendants, and receive no particular medical attention. . . The mode practised to restrain is to lock up in cells and apply ball and chain."

Same page, line 33. "The whole aspect of the house indicated negligence on the part of all whose business and whose duty it is to make it a comfortable asylum for the indigent and the unfortunate; instead of which it is a cheerless, comfortless abode, and fallen far below what the County of Richmond should supply and support."

Page 187, line 26—Subject, Richmond County Jail.

"It is heated by stoves, and is without ventilation, and as a consequence the air becomes vitiated and offensive."

Same page, line 32. "The jail is considered unhealthy and damp, especially the lower floor."

Same page, line 35. "No bedsteads are furnished, even for female prisoners."

Line 37. "The prisoners cannot be classified according to the requirements of law. The jail is not supplied with Bibles as required by the statute."

Page 188, line 1. "This jail is said to have been indicted, and there is no doubt that it should be. It is a reproach to any county to confine men and women in a place so injurious to health, and should arrest the attention of the people of the country, as well as the courts and grand juries, and all who are accountable for the safe keeping and proper treatment of those in confinement, whether under sentence or committed for trial."

Coroner's Inquest. Shocking Death by Starvation.

While the *parvenue* of Fifth avenue and Union square were rolling in wealth and luxury yesterday, little did they imagine that a fellow-being residing in their immediate neighborhood, had died from sheer starvation. The crumbs that fell from their heavily-laden tables would have kept the soul and body of William Keene together; but it was otherwise, and the poor man died. Coroner Perry was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 114 East Twenty-second street, upon the body of William Keene, who died from starvation. Ellen Keene, the wife of deceased, testified that her husband had neither food or nourishment for several days—that he was deprived of the common necessaries of life, and died in consequence of having nothing to eat. Cecelia Jackson, a neighbor, deposed that she had often assisted the deceased and his wife, and from what she had seen she was fully impressed with the belief that death was produced by starvation. The jury in this case had not much difficulty in coming to a unanimous conclusion as to the cause of death, and without leaving their seats rendered a verdict of "Death by starvation."

Death from Destitution.

A Mrs. Michael Socks was found lying, a few days since, in a house at Albany, dead from destitution; two children sleeping half naked on the floor beside her, and a poor infant, trying to draw sustenance from the breast of its lifeless mother.—*New York Weekly Dispatch, March* 1.

A Clergyman Starved to Death.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* writes: "It is probably not generally known that an Episcopal clergyman died lately of want and starvation. It is nevertheless true, and the clergyman is Rev. Mr. Douglas, of Jersey City. He had suffered for some time from illness, produced by the want of the common necessaries of life—a shame and scandal upon the diocese to which he belonged, and to the church at large."

The Medical Profession in the United States. A Warning.

[From the New York Times, March 2.]

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

To become a member of one of the learned professions is the aim and ambition of a large portion of the rising generation. In the early dreams of youth, they little know of the sacrifices to be made, the tedious hours of study to be pursued, and the disappointments that are the result of professional life. Of all professions, that of Medicine is the most intricate, difficult, unremunerative and disheartening. There are but few who are calculated to succeed as physicians. It requires not only a scientific mind, but also an indomitable energy and perseverance. Out of the large number of physicians who are yearly graduated from our Colleges, how few there are who ever attain to eminence or success! Many, after toiling in vain for a livelihood, are obliged to give up the profession for some pursuit whereby there is a better chance of earning their daily bread. No young man should think of entering the profession unless his pecuniary means are such that he will not be dependent on it for a support. He should not be seduced by the success of a few. The best portion of medical life must be passed in gratuitous attendance on the poor, and if one at last succeeds in obtaining a lucrative practice, it will be at an age when youth is passed and the frost of age has settled upon your head. If these lines should meet the eye of any one who has serious thoughts of entering the profession, I beseech him to pause and reflect before pursuing a course which in after life he will deeply regret.

ESCULAPIUS.

REMARKS.

A superabundance of Lawyers, Clergymen, Artists, Clerks, &c.

Not only is the medical profession overstocked in the United States, but every other profession also. We do not believe that one-half of the lawyers make enough by their profession to pay their office expenses. There is also a great excess of clergymen, artists, clerks and shopmen. We most earnestly advise Europeans belonging to any of these classes to avoid emigrating to the United States.

Extracts from the Lecture of Dr. Dixon, Editor of the "Scalpel," on the History of Crime.

Misconduct of Posecuting Attorneys. Administration of Justice in England. American Society. Hotels and Boarding Houses.

This lecture was delivered on the evening of Wednesday, 25th ult., at the Hope Chapel, by Dr. Dixon, at the request of several distinguished members of the bar, for the relief of a young barrister, and was addressed specially to the gentlemen of the bar, of whom a great number were present. The lecturer said:

I have been summoned to your courts of law to give my poor thoughts to enlighten the jury on some medical point involving human life, when I have been painfully convinced that the prosecuting attorney had quite lost sight of the duty he was appointed to perform, and devoted his efforts entirely to the conviction of the criminal, urging the jury to that end, in a manner entirely unwarranted by the evidence. I have—but I am happy to say it was in your lowest court—heard the most disproportionate sentence pronounced upon the miserable wretch who had stolen some trifling article to satisfy his own hunger, or that of a starving family. I have heard this with shame and sorrow, and witnessed with indignation the escape of the hardened criminal. . . . In England, to our shame be it said, that under royal sway justice is held sacred, and meted out equally to the peer and the peasant, in all matters involving human life at least. The progress of reform has received an impetus from one of the most distinguished of her judiciary. . . .

I boldly aver that it is to false and constrained morality—I mean outward observance of mere religious formalities that the heart does not feel—the Sunday gloss of the American—the deprivation of those amusements of a natural and rational character—that embitters the young heart against society and its fanatical regulations, and turns the mind inward to prey upon its own morbid feelings. This would never be desired if our youth were encouraged to seek rational pleasure of a varied and exhilarating nature. If our young people of both sexes were educated together, and the monstrous extravagance and love of vulgar display by the parents were as uncommon as it is in the refined and intellectual circles of England, and in the older Dutch, English and French families of this city, neither the morbid and exhausting influences of tobacco-chewing, liquor-drinking, gambling and other horrid vices would have left its seal upon such numbers of faded faces and tottering legs of our American youth. I assert that the vital force of the present generation is emphatically below that of the last, and I know not what is to check the downward progress but a thorough revision of our popular amusements and a bold exposition of the influence of our unnatural and vice-fostering system of American education. . . .

The hotel and the boarding-house come in for a large share of the victims of the law, nor do I know a better means of fostering crime than can be found in the facilities afforded of incongruous association of the weak-minded who seek their shelter. They are from their very nature destructive of forbearance and responsibility. If a woman have no household, she has no home. If she has the control of all her time she is very apt selfishly to abuse it. She studies the excitement of the emotions and the adornment of her person for the admiration of strangers. The passion for display is at the root of an awful amount of crime in this city.

[From the Scalpel, New York, February, 1857.]

Education of American School-Girls. A Horrible Discovery.

We have been suspicious for a long while that we had failed to discover the great cause of the miserable bodily condition of so many young women, in what is called fashionable society. We had observed that a very large proportion of them, notwithstanding their wretchedly chosen diet, and other drawbacks, retained a very comely appearance of health and rotundity when at school, which they lost as soon as they were allowed to commence the midnight dissipations of the ball-room. This, with our knowledge of its legitimate result, was sufficient, and we considered the matter settled.

Lately, however, we have had the opportunity of conversing with an intelligent young lady who has had the usual opportunities of a fashionable education, and she assures us there is an almost universal horror of being fat, that causes great numbers of them to drink vinegar and eat chalk and slate pencil dust, to avoid gaining flesh! She tells us that nearly all who desire to be "elegant" in their figure adopt these horrid practices as the readiest means of averting the consequences they dread! This we call a horrible discovery indeed. That it was practised, we were aware, amongst many unfortunate young people who had not the advantages of careful domestic instruction; but when informed of its general prevalence it strikes us with peculiar horror. That in the very bloom and outburst of her womanhood, at that period when the Creator designed to impress her with the crowning glory of her true nature and His power, when He has made the countenance speak love and maternity, she should defy Him, and cut off the life current—this is horrible indeed: and the consciousness that the frightful practice obtains general currency, is a sad thought for the parent and the life-teacher.

Very few persons imagine the extent to which this suicidal perversion of the natural instincts will go, in young women who are under the influence of their imaginary superiors in what they consider graceful thinness; much has been said about tight lacing, and because the corset has partially gone into disuse, people imagine that compression of the lungs has ceased; it is far otherwise; hooks and eyes and whalebone have taken their place, and the insane devotee willingly starves herself by the year! One designing woman, envious of the beauty of an associate to whom nature has given a figure of beautiful rotundity and health, will set two-thirds of her acquaintances half crazy to emulate her bony proportions. A heartless and vicious school-girl, has only to blow up her cheeks and say "fatty," to the weak-minded girl to whom nature and a happy home have given perhaps great personal beauty, and who enjoys the degree of vegetative life which can alone give her a constitution that will fit her for the duties of a wife and mother—and she has been stung by a viper that renders her miserable for life. Soon the roses fade from her cheeks, the beautiful rotundity of her person decreases and fades; the parent's heart bleeds, and he consults his physician. He, either ignorant, indifferent, or selfish, gives some absurd prescription, and leaves her to her fate. Chlorosis [the result of imperfect nutrition] seizes her; she loses her spirits and refuses to mingle in society, which, bad and enervating as it is, is now her only hope, and her only chance for life is marriage and maternity—about an even one between life and death.

Compare all this, which is so common in America, with the results of the discipline and education of young girls in England. There, we find the daughters of their aristocracy often leading natural and healthful lives, wearing suitable clothing, and shoes with soles thick enough to keep the electric force of youth in the body, taking free exercise on foot, in all weather, miles and miles every day, blooming with health and happiness, and laughing and playing at blind man's buff, with their fathers and mothers.

Here, conceited, ignorant of all useful knowledge, cold, calculating, and impudent, the young girl is taught to look out for a rich husband, from the moment she enters "society"—a horde of over-dressed and ignorant people who eschew all intellectual pursuits, and live on vulgar emulation of their superiors in extravagant expenditure, and ridiculous pretension.

Such is the result of our American system of education; such will be the mothers of the next generation. Oh! for a society of educational missionaries in this city!

ITALY.

"As it is and as it is to be."

The first of a series of lectures upon the above subject has been delivered in London, by Aurelio Saffi. The important official position formerly occupied in Italy by the lecturer, (who was one of the Triumvirate with Mazzini and Armelini,) his present position in England at the University of Oxford—the feverish condition of the Italian Peninsula, and the interest in the subject felt by the British public, ensured a large and attentive audience.

Signor Saffi spoke in English correctly and fluently; he said: "The cause for which I—an humble exile, but yet nationally communing with 26,000,000 of suffering and struggling human beings—stand here to plead before you to-night, is one upon which, the *descendants of Cromwell and Milton* are well calculated to pass judgment. We Italians, to whom Europe owes her civilization, assert our right to share in the blessings of this civilization—our duty to contribute to its progress. But, before we can fulfil our national task, we must exist as a nation, and it is this struggle after existence that is the question at issue between us and our rulers. We, the Italians of to-day, imprisoned or sentenced to death in the dungeons that the stranger has built upon our birthland, or wandering homeless in exile, we never forget that Italy is our common mother; we feel that from Sicily to the Alps we are all bound together by a common aim. We desire that from the mountains to the sea common suffering and a common Italy shall exist—that one national government shall rule us all, secure to us a common law, a common education, enable us to fulfil our common religious, political and social duties. Now, to prevent the achievement of this aim, for the Italian people as well as for all the oppressed peoples of Europe, the European despots are leagued. In Italy, as elsewhere, right is struggling with might, brute force with intellect, the evil passions of men with the laws of God. Prince Metternich, in a despatch to your government in 1847, asserts that *Italy is a mere geographical name*—that the Italian Peninsula is composed of different States bearing no relationship the one to the other. . . .

"Are the Italians, who have stood up for ages, resolutely to protest against tyranny by pen and sword, who, struck down by those tyrants for that protest, have died cheerfully, bidding their children so to live and so to die till the victory be accomplished—are these men saints or fanatics, felons or martyrs? And if you feel that the principle for which they died was holy, then judge whether we are justified in supporting it—whether our revolutions are not holier than the profoundest peace that could be maintained by submitting to the yoke, by prostituting our souls to the moral degradation that it conveys. . . .

"I feel it a solemn thing to stand, as it were, at the bar of England, commissioned to plead the sacred cause of my country before an English tribunal. I know that I could arouse your sympathy or excite your indignation, by detailing the sufferings of Poerio and his fellow-prisoners in their dungeons; or the infamy of the judicial murders of patriots at Mantua; the flogging of Italians, men and women, by Austrian executioners, for protesting in behalf of their country; or the private butchery of Cicero-acchio and his companions on the banks of the Po. But this would not help you to decide whether they were right in doing what exposed them to this fate, or whether we shall be right in following in their steps until the causes of our misery are extinguished among us."

The lecturer then explained that the *Papacy* was "the true stumbling-block of Italian nationality." He explained the subdivision of Italy into petty principalities, and the necessity of a national union prior to its being possible to introduce any solid ameliorations political or social. That therefore, the Italian patriot directed his efforts to attain that unity, and to resist the foreign invasions which sustain the Pope, and prevented Italy from being united under one government.

Speaking of Italy, during the French revolution, he said that the Italians "welcomed with enthusiasm the conquerors of Austria," but that the ambition of Napoleon blighted their hopes. "Nevertheless, during the Napoleonic period a complete transformation of Italian society took place. The Civil Code completed the emancipation of the land from church and family privileges. The middle classes were made the predominant element in the country. The condition of the peasant was greatly advanced. The universities rose to an unprecedented splendor. Liberal and anti-papal ideas were widely spread; and the unification of the country was carried on with a facility which refutes, better than any other argument, the obsolete sophism against the possibility of the political union of Italy. *Napoleon himself regretted, too late, that he had not trusted enough the ripeness of the Italians for unity.* He acknowledged it in both his writings and his private conversations."

The Austrians in 1809 strove to enlist the sympathies of the Italians, and to employ them against the French. With that view, therefore, the Archduke John, addressed to them a proclamation in the name of the Emperor, promising Italian Independence, which pledge was endorsed in 1812 and 1814 by the allied powers operating against Napoleon. Nevertheless, on the fall of Napoleon, the Italians learnt that they were by the allies doomed to lose their promised nationality. "From that day an unanimous protest arose from the whole soul of Italy—a protest which grew deeper and deeper from year to year; which embodied itself in all the manifestations of private and public life; which, at the first favorable occasion, burst forth in open war; which gave martyrs by thousands in all classes of society to the national cause; and which will never cease so long as there be one single drop of Italian blood in the last child of the last Italian mother." "The members of the Milanese Senate who were sent to Paris to expound the wishes of the country were refused a hearing."

"The Austrian principles of government are strikingly pourtrayed in the catechism which the Italian schoolmasters were commanded to read to their pupils. The beginning of the dialogue was such: *Question.*—'How must subjects bear themselves towards their sovereign?' *Answer.*—'They must bear themselves as faithful slaves towards their master.' *Question.*—'Why must they behave as slaves?' *Answer.*—'Because their sovereign is their master, and has power over their property as well as over their life.' Such was and is the Austrian view of the relationship between rulers and subjects. Prince Metternich, on his side, being an intelligent man, was aware of the state of things, and of the consequences which must ensue. '*Après moi le deluge*' was his saying: but being above all a servant of Austria, he went on his way without flinching."

The lecturer then described "the impious deformities of military trials which constitute the ordinary law of Lombardy in political matters. It was through these trials that the prisons of Mantua were filled with victims, and the ground around them with corpses of patriots. *And they complain of the people learning assassination—they, the great teachers!* [*Applause.*] The military inquisitors, in sending the political prisoners before their exceptional judges, often adopted the sanguinary formula used by Napoleon in the trial of the Tyrolese Hoffer—'Let him be judged and shot.'"

The political police was admirably described, and the three chief agents in that department, Count Bolza, Baron Torresina and Count Pachta, through whose instrumentality so many victims had been condemned, and so many families had been plunged into despair. "This Bolza fell into the hands of the insurgents in March, 1848. The workmen who captured him took him before the Council of War, asking what they should do with him? Cattaneo, a man of European reputation for his scientific attainments, was one of the members. He replied: '*If you kill him you are simply just—if you spare his life you are sublime,*' and they spared it. Imprisoned during the provisional government, Bolza was set at liberty again by the Austrians; but he refused to serve them any longer; died a natural death, and left in his last will, as a command to his wife, never to allow her children the infamy in which he had involved himself, of accepting employment in the Austrian police, nor her daughters to marry police officers; and forbade his heirs to put any monument, much less any inscription, on his grave. I quote the very words of his will. They are a terrible sentence pronounced on Austria by one of her most faithful servants. . . .

"The history of the papal government, in their relations with their subjects, is written in the distressful state and the degradation in which they have brought a highly-gifted people, in the means adopted to quench resistance, in the exceptional tribunals set up to judge secretly their political victims, without any guarantee of open and legal defence. It is written on the scaffolds which have desolated periodically the Roman provinces since 1815. It is written, finally, in many a solitary spot of foreign lands, where a Roman exile is to be found, guilty of having preferred to save his conscience and his moral dignity, rather than his private position at home. [Applause.] *And these are not oratorical amplifications, but simple history.* . . .

"Speaking of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, I am far from meaning that there are no living elements of religious life in the Catholic countries—that religion is there at an end. Nor do I think that the new religious life may there be fostered and nourished through infusions from the Protestant camp. . . .

"And as the whole experience of the past had proved even to the blind that neither from popes nor princes Italy had anything to expect, thus the idea of national unity and independence naturally connected itself with that of the initiative of the people in this great task, and consequently with the idea of the national sovereignty and the *Republic.* Whatever objections may be opposed by men to the political side of the theory, the fundamental principle at the bottom of it is irrefutable. Italy cannot become nor remain an independent nation without unity of exertion and unity of constitution. The truth contained in this idea, answering at the same time to the most elevated feeling of patriotism and to the logical exigencies of the problem, it was natural that it should take a great hold on the mind of the nation, and that the man who has given all his thought and all his life to the furtherance of it—alternately applauded and reproved, according to the phasis of the contrast between the great necessity that he had pointed out and the contingencies of the events—should still remain a sort of necessary symbol to the nation. It is scarcely needful, before an English audience, to mention by name Joseph Mazzini [cheers] when I speak of the great patriot to whose unfailing practical activity Italy will yet owe the realization of her aspirations."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Poor Pierce Going South.—One of our Richmond (Va.) Democratic cotemporaries proposes, by Southern subscriptions, the raising a fund sufficient to purchase a comfortable farm in some Southern State as a free gift to Franklin Pierce, with the condition, we suppose, that he shall reside thereon. Good. Let it be done. Let the money be raised, and let the farm be purchased and "stocked with good fat niggers," somewhere in the neighborhood of John Mitchell's thrifty plantation. To this end, we are willing, if necessary, to subscribe a hundred dollars for a home for Poor Pierce in the South. New Hampshire, henceforth, is not the place for him; nor is New York, or Cincinnati, or Washington. Kansas, if he were to go out there, would soon be too hot to hold him; California is not in his line, and that Mosquito Coast sugar plantation, like the Brick Church property of Wesley & Co., rests upon a defective title. Who subscribes, therefore, for a Southern plantation for poor Pierce, alongside of John Mitchell, and who will undertake to stock it on easy terms with "good fat niggers?" Apply to Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond *Enquirer.*—*New York Herald, 28th February.*

The Greek Slave in Court.—The good people of Mobile seem disposed to carry their modesty a little too far. We notice in the *Advertiser* of Sunday that two men have been arrested in that city for vending plaster of Paris images of Powers' Greek Slave, they being deemed immoral and indecent in their character. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

Served them right. The Greek Slave is an incendiary document. The New Testament or the Declaration of Independence isn't more so. What right have the venders of such trash in the streets of Mobile? Certainly—lynch them for their audacity.—*Boston Telegraph.*

The Morals of Virginia Students.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post*, writing from Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, under date of January 28th, says, "Mr. Charles Edie, of Christiansburg, and Mr. Edward A. Langhorne, of Roanoke, had a difficulty yesterday, and this morning, as the class was coming out of the lecture room, Mr. Langhorne called Mr. Edie and another gentleman, and the three walked about five steps from the door together. Mr. Langhorne then

told Mr. Edie that he must retract the insult, and this being refused a fight ensued, and Mr. Langhorne drew a dagger and stabbed his adversary twice, the first wound being in the left arm and the second piercing the heart. Mr. Edie stood half a minute after being stabbed, then tottered and fell. Before falling he remarked to Langhorne, "Ned, you have acted the coward, and have stabbed me to the heart." In less than three minutes after leaving the lecture room he was a corpse. Langhorne is now in jail. He is the son of a widowed mother residing in Lynchburg.—*New York Weekly Dispatch, March* 1.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—An editorial article in the New York *Herald* of March 2, on the acquisition of Cuba, concludes as follows:

"In this economical view alone it becomes incumbent upon our government to be prepared for action, and to take every possible step to prevent future difficult complications of the Cuba question. The greatest and most complete step that could be taken, and one that would solve all political considerations, balances of trade, and questions of defence, would be the advent of Cuba to the Union as a sovereign State by peaceable purchase and negotiation. It would be eminently a popular move, while the opening of a home market of three or perhaps five millions to our cotton manufactures—one of two and a half millions doubled to our lumber men, and one of ten millions of dollars opened to the products of the West—would give a great impulse to our trade."

PRO-SLAVERY COMMENTARY ON SCRIPTURE.—The Washington *Union* asks: "Who are those neighbors we are commanded to love as ourselves? Is it those who partake in our blood and lineage, in whose welfare and prosperity we are joint partners, who equally contribute their treasure to the support and their blood to the defence of the State, and who are in the daily exchange of benefits with us? Or is it the African slave, who is not our neighbor in any one sense of the word as applied to the great commandment?"

LIBERTY IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES COMPARED.—There is hardly one of the great acts that established the English Constitution which will bear the test of criticism, if we insist upon symmetry, proportion, logic, and so forth; but we know that to the establishment and the existence of that Constitution is owing all the freedom that men enjoy in any part of the world; *that our own liberties are but a portion of the good that has flowed from that Constitution, and that in Great Britain there is a far more perfect system of free government* established than is known in many parts of the United States—for there it is impossible to deprive a man of his birthright because he happens not to agree in opinion with his neighbors, and there the mails are not plundered to get at "incendiary papers."—*Boston Chronicle.*

SLAVERY OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE UNITED STATES ANTICIPATED.—That the slavery of the United States has ceased to be a slavery of the Negro alone, needs no demonstration. The numerous advertisements of Southern papers, calling for apprehension of runaways who are able to pass for white; the shifting of Southern argument from "Cursed be Canaan" to the broader doctrine, that slavery of the laboring classes of all races is their normal condition, clearly proves it. The handful of blacks handed over to slavery in 1776 did but whet the appetite of the monster, and in 1856 it demands that all laboring men, white or black, should be given into its power.—*Fred. Douglass's Paper, 28th February.*

EXTERMINATION OF PEDLERS.—The Baltimore *Patriot* of March 2 says: "The prejudice against New Englanders of all classes and degrees is very strong in Southern Virginia, and even now the Richmond *Enquirer* is bitterly denouncing as knaves and rogues the pedlers who have been accustomed to travel through the rural districts, disposing of their wares and notions, to the great injury, as the *Enquirer* contends, of the local trade. Perhaps, also, their presence among a slave population may be regarded as promoting that spirit of insubordination which has latterly displayed itself so ominously in certain quarters. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, when we consider the increasing efforts made at the North to incite the slaves to escape from their masters, and the numerous emissaries employed by the abolitionists to encourage the attempt, and to assist in and cover up the traces of their flight.

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