

THE EUROPEAN.

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORM.

VOL. I. No. 24.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

[PRICE, 6 CENTS.]

THE EUROPEAN.

Published weekly, on Saturday, at 153 Fulton street, corner of Broadway, New York.

Price of Subscription in the United States and British North America:

Six cents per copy, or per Year \$3 00
For Eight Months.....\$2 00
For Four Months.....\$1 00

Mailed, and United States postage paid to the British North American Provinces.

The retail trade supplied at \$4 per hundred.

Advertisements inserted at 15 cents per line for each insertion—none taken under 50 cents.

N. B.—This paper will not be sent to any place in the United States south of Mason and Dixon's line.

In GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, per Annum £1 0 0
Ditto, ditto, for three Months 0 5 0

In FRANCE, BELGIUM AND ITALY, per Annum 25c.
Ditto, ditto, for three Months 6 3/4

United States postage paid in all cases.

CONTENTS.

Emigration:

An Address from the Canadian Directory for Promoting Catholic Settlements for those who intend to Emigrate from Ireland to North America in 1857..... 349
A Defence of Systematic Irish Immigration..... 349

The South.

The Southern States described by an English Traveller. Prevailing delusion as to the Hospitality of the South. Condition of Southern Women. Monopoly of the Land by the great Slaveowners. Emigrant Parties..... 350
Pro-Slavery Consistency..... 351
The Missourians Daguerre-typed..... 351

Dangers in the Streets of New York.

Morals of Trade. Adulterations..... 351
Adulteration of Liquors..... 351
Cruelty to Soldiers in the American Army..... 352
Ill-treatment of Seamen..... 352
The American Assault on the Chinese. Conduct of Commodore Armstrong..... 352
THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES. Testimony of European Tourists Examined, and its general Worthlessness Exposed. By an English Resident. Rev. Isaac Fildes's Observations on the United States and Canada (continued)..... 352
Present State of South Australia..... 352

Leading Articles.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA..... 354
THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS..... 354
JUDICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT OF LAWLESS BEHAVIOUR..... 354
THE BURELL CASE. The Mysterious Marriage and the Mysterious Murder..... 354
THE SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA. Origin of the Enterprise. The Invention of the Sub-marine Cable and of the Electric Telegraph..... 355

Communications:

Why do Men Rob and Murder and Women Sell their Chastity?..... 356

British Affairs:

A Nut for Lord Palmerston to Crack..... 357
"Democracy" in England..... 357

The German Press in the United States:

Canada and the United States..... 357
Policy of the United States..... 357
American Pretensions..... 357

Fraudulent Failures Systematized..... 357
The North and the South. Sympathy of the South for Russia..... 358
The Right of a Sexton to Eject a Woman from a Church..... 358
A Canadian Compliment to the United States Post-office..... 358
MISCELLANEOUS..... 358

EMIGRATION.

An Address from the Canadian Directory for Promoting Catholic Settlements, for those who intend to Emigrate from Ireland to North America in 1857.

Fellow-Countrymen: Appointed at a convention of delegates, held at Buffalo, from almost every section of this Province and the neighboring States, to promote as far as might lie in our power the settlement of future emigrants in Canada, we take this occasion to address

you on the subject. We desire to lay before you the opportunities for successful immigration this Province presents, and we shall endeavor to do so in the fewest and plainest words.

Although originally discovered and explored by the genius and intrepidity of the French nation, Canada, as at present constituted, has long enjoyed, under the guarantee of the Imperial connexion, institutions of self-government, as popular in their origin and as liberal in their operation as any in the world. Our Parliament, consisting of one hundred and thirty members in the Lower, and, at present, of fifty-two in the Upper Chamber, is elected by the body of the people, every man in country constituencies located on land of the yearly value of four pounds sterling, or holding in towns a house of the rental of six pounds sterling, being legally entitled to vote. The Constitutional advisers of the Governor-General are responsible to this Parliament, and without the support of a working majority, cannot remain in office.

We have full control of our own finances, of the public lands, mines, woods and forests, and in a great measure of the railways. We have our own volunteer force; assess and expend our own taxes; recognise no established Church; pay no church-rates to the ministers of another religion; and are happily exempt from your landlord aristocracy. In short, so far as the Government is concerned, we can assure you, after an experience of many years, that there is little improvement to be desired in its general frame-work and design.

The relative proportions of our mixed populations are such as to effectually prevent the undue dominancy of any one race. In the Lower Provinces, those of French origin are as three to one of all others combined, while in the Upper Province they form but a comparatively small fraction of the entire population. The number of Irish and their descendants in both do not fall far short of half a million, while the British (English, Scotch and Welsh) together with their descendants, cannot much exceed four hundred thousand souls. You will perceive at a glance that if it be, not their own fault, your countrymen in Canada ought to exercise an influence and command a consideration, utterly impossible to those of them who still unwisely prefer the United States as a home for themselves and for their children. A glance at any tolerable map of North America will satisfy you of the great commercial future of this Province. With an almost continuous water frontage from the centre of the Continent to the Atlantic, with the control of the great northern outlet of the American Lakes—the natural trade basin of a fertile region of a million of square miles in extent—the commercial destiny of Canada cannot be doubtful. Already, under the quickening impulse of self-government, we possess the finest ship canal, and the longest continuous line of railway on this Continent. And this is but a beginning. Numbers, industry, and time, are all that are now needed to make Canada a first-rate commercial power.

The supposed rigor of the climate has been used as a bug-bear to deter many settlers from this region. But the fact has been demonstrated by the latest mortality statistics of the United States, compared with ours, that the average chances of human life here are thirty-six per cent. greater than in the neighboring republic. Epidemics are but little known; and our winter, though miserably cold, is the healthiest season of the year. That its duration, where the soil is suitable, does not defeat the hopes of the husbandman, we have only to point at the prices easily obtained in the Liverpool and New York markets for Canadian wheat. In both it commands the highest.

Some misunderstanding, judging from newspaper reports, seems to prevail in Ireland, in relation to the public lands in this Province. We cannot do better than rectify here the conditions under which "free grants" (of not exceeding one hundred acres) can be immediately obtained by any British subject.

Here are the conditions as specified by government:

"That the settler be eighteen years of age.

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

"The road having been opened by the government, the settlers are required to keep it in repair.

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

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

It is to induce as many of you, fellow-countrymen, as are already resolved to cross the Atlantic the coming season, to avail yourselves of this available opportunity, that we have ventured to address you the present statement.

Whether you land at Quebec or at New York you will be within an easy journey of the public lands of Canada. From New York they may be reached on the third day, whereas the public lands of the States, still open for sale, are at the distance, for the most part, of a week's expensive travel. We may here remark, in illustration, that above 8,000 emigrants who landed at New York during the past year, were entered as "for Canada."

We are, for our part, fully convinced, that as the attractions of this Province became better known to old countrymen generally, there will be a large annual increase of arrivals, so that, in a very short time, it will be no longer practicable for the Provincial Government to propose "free grants" on such easy conditions.

We beg the editors of the Irish press to present these views to all their readers, irrespective of party or persuasion.

We remain, fellow-countrymen,

Your friends and well-wishers,

T. T. KIRWAN, R.D., Sarnia.
T. J. O'NEILL, Esq., Toronto.
J. H. McDONAGH, V.G., Perth.
B. DEVLIN, C-at-law, Montreal.
J. NELLIGAN, P're, St. Joseph's, C.E.

Directors.

A Defence of Systematic Irish Immigration.

A defence of systematic Irish Immigration appears in the *American Celt*, from which we make the following extracts:

The arguments against systematic settlement, put by the objectors, were long ago disposed of, one by one, in this paper, as against the *Boston Pilot*. They are all resolvable into three. First: an argument of fact that it is impracticable. Secondly: an argument of policy, that it is un-American and unwise. Thirdly: an argument of imputation, or rather assertion, that the project is the offspring of speculators in land.

To the first argument we answer, it is not impracticable.

hile for the thing has been done, ever since the country began, has been done every year of the last fifty years, and is at this moment being done, on a large scale, by every other race in America, and on a small scale by our own people. Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, every nursery of white population in America, north of Mexico, was established precisely on the same plan. Kentucky and "the Western Reserve" were peopled precisely on the same plan. Chilliote, once in the wilderness, and the further off Kaskaskia and Vincennes, were established precisely on the Buffalo plan. A small number of laborers, farmers, artificers and others, predetermined to conquer an inheritance for their children, struck out from more populous neighborhoods, went far enough to be out of every one's way, and there planted roof-tree and corner-stone, flag-staff, and holy-ground. And this not only in pre-Washingtonian times, but within the memory of men still living.

The Americans, like all other practical people, respect a race that can advance itself, and by systematic settlement more than any one way, can the Irish here advance themselves. Mr. T. B. Mengher, who, in his tender care of his compatriots, shudders to have them, as he says, subject "to isolation from society," but who could encourage them to share the pleasures of society under Walker's flag in Nicaragua; Mr. Mengher, who shrinks from "the conscienceless" risk of advising men to trust their own industry in a fair field of labor, but who could take the quite considerable risk of fomenting a secret, sworn confederacy of half-drilled thives, indentured for a Quixotic invasion of Ireland; Mr. Mengher finds a warning against Irish townships, which he styles "un-American," in the colonization of Kansas.

Yet, again, "systematic settlement" is "unwise," because there is, says the gentleman of the *Citizen*, "the natural and expansive way" of "gradual emigration." According to this theory, the immigrant is to take the west by easy stages, tarrying at every couple of hundred miles, to make an observation, and calculate the social meridian. Or, as the *Irish News*, a more military oracle, expresses it: "emigration westward must not outstrip the causes that preceded it. It must go on like an army making its approaches towards a fortified city." Oh! dear me. Did ever mortal man hear such stuff. Where is the fortified city, please, sir? And where is "the army making approaches," if you be so good as to tell me? Emigrants are to beware of "dying in the wilderness," (only think of that, wheat-growing Iowa,) yet they are to attack the wilderness as if it were a fortified city, and they are to attack it, as "an army," only they must advance, "one by one, individually," or as the *Citizen* elegantly remarks, "each on his own hook." If one meets another on the route, he must say to him according to this theory—"Sir, proceed, I beg you; I cannot advance till you are quite out of sight. Oblige me by expediting your occidental locomotion. If we are seen together we are ruined. Our only hope lies in never meeting each other again. Union has been our weakness. Division will be our salvation. Get out."

It is said the immigrant laborer should work his "expensive" "individual" way, slowly westward, taking Albany as his first, or provisional place of settlement, encamping at Buffalo, for a season, giving Cleveland a trial, and experimenting carefully on Chicago. This seems to us a process very much like the Negro's who was told to cut off the dog's tail, "with as little pain as possible," and who carefully docked the unhappy animal of a quarter of an inch at a time, every day for three weeks! Besides it is open to the objection of a serious confusion of the public accounts. We have before us, as we write, the last bill of the several County Treasurers of the State of New York against the Commissioners of Emigration for the maintenance, en route somewhere, of pauper immigrants. Albany County, our Protogé's first station, sends in the very considerable item of seven thousand six hundred and odd dollars. It is evident our poor friend is a drug in Albany County. Oneida County is burdened to the extent of five thousand five hundred, for those who tarry within its borders without work; all the county bills together, amount to over \$107,000! It is quite clear that either this tenth of a million is a pure fiction, or our foreign friends' commodity of agricultural or other labor is, on the whole, a drug in the counties as it is in the city.

We have been recently, before, and during the famine, in Irish towns and cities, and we have no hesitation in saying—when it must and ought to be said—

that there is more thorough Irish degradation in the single city of New York, than in all of them put together. As to the pauperism of Ireland, let them be never mentioned in the same day with this degenerate lodging-house population; no amount of physical suffering ought ever be compared with the moral degradation of the transplanted city Celt, which our police reports exhibit every day of the week. The Irish laborer in the interior of New England, New Jersey, and New York, is certainly better off, than his brother in Boston or in this city. He has fewer temptations and more moderate expenses. But he is equally, perhaps more homeless. He has not even the comfort of a common misery. Extranged from every kindred tie if a farm laborer, huddled up in an enormous boarding-house "built by the corporation," for whom he works, if he be an operative, he has no one to look up to but a cold, distant employer, or overseer, who has no respect for his feelings, or his person, or his religion. There is often a more intimate sympathy between the Alabama planter and his African slave than between a Yankee employer and his Irish help. The Irishman may, by intense industry, put "something to the fore," but he never can in these old States become a proprietor, or feel that easy sense of equality without which liberty itself is but the liberty of the Arab—the freedom of wandering over a social desert, where the barren privilege prevails without any of its real advantages.

As to the children of these homeless multitudes, what can be expected from them but degeneracy and apostasy? Feeling, as they must do, that they inherit no honor, how can they be expected to honor their fathers and mothers? Without their own volition they find themselves a marked race, an inferior tribe. What method so easy to get rid of the troublesome consequences of their origin, as to deny it altogether. We may ensure this spirit as we will, but it is human nature after all, and must be borne with, even while we blame it. I would bear with it patiently in the second generation, but I would endeavor to remedy it in the first, so that the temptations to apostasy, which exist in the general condition of the Irish at the East, might be diminished or reduced to the lowest possible number, and the evil itself be combated by every possible alternative. At the East—there is no use in disguising it—the elevation of the bulk of the Irish population is impossible. At the West, and in Canada, if it be not their own fault, they may yet establish a free, a virtuous, and independent, and a Catholic posterity.

THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

DESCRIPTED BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.

Prevailing Delusion as to the Hospitality of the South. Condition of Southern Women. Monopoly of the Land by the Great Slave-owners. Emigrant Parties.

"In travelling through the Mississippi Swamp on the Louisiana side I met with the first exceptions, and two only, in a journey of some six hundred miles on horse-back, to the general rule of the Southern inhospitality. This statement is, I am aware, utterly opposed to the ordinarily received notions current on this subject in England, as well as in the Northern States. The prevailing delusion has been propagated mainly by the Southerners themselves in following up their *incorruptible* habit of boasting, and partly, no doubt, by the generous and extravagant style of living of the wealthier planters in Virginia and South Carolina. These are the two States with which people in the North are most familiar. They go down with letters of introduction, find themselves entertained with profuse and off-hand cordiality upon huge plantations, numbering their black vassals by the hundred, and, dazzled by a sort of life almost unknown upon free soil, they come back in a state of grateful exaltation, and blurt out their acknowledgments in ridiculous generalizations upon the whole state of society and manners in the South. They lose sight of the fact altogether that a letter of introduction is a draft drawn by one friend upon another in favor of the bearer, and that in honoring the acceptor simply confers an obligation upon or repays a debt to the writer. A man presenting a letter of introduction to a country gentleman in any part of the world is, as a general rule, kindly received and entertained; but we never yet heard of any body of men, except Southern planters, founding upon this a claim to be considered hospitable, *par excellence*. Hospitality is essentially kindness shown

to strangers and wayfarers, simply because they are strangers, and therefore are unavoidably in need of it. This is the hospitality for which all semi-civilized countries are famous; but it is just that sort of hospitality with which one hardly ever meets in the South. Though there may not be a tavern on the road for forty miles, a planter generally receives the stranger gruffly, and makes him pay to the last farthing for his food and lodging in the morning. In some districts, where the plantations are large, a traveller runs imminent risk, let his necessity be ever so great, and the weather ever so wild, of passing his nights, or some of them at least, in the woods. But in no state, and no part of the country, and amongst no class of the community, is any stranger, except he has brought a letter of introduction, exempted from disburshing the full value of his supper, bed and breakfast.

"The only exceptions to this rule with which I met were, as I have already said, in Louisiana. One of these was at the house of a small planter, but, as I found to be frequently the case, a man of more native refinement and intelligence than much wealthier proprietors. His wife was the first Southern woman whom I saw in the country districts, who seemed to have a jot of heart or hope left her, or a smile or pleasant word at command. And, moreover, he was the first man I met who appeared to have retained any glimmerings of common sense, or humanity on the subject of slavery. He conceded slavery to have been a sin and a wrong in the beginning, and to be so still, but had come to the conclusion that, in the present state of the law and of public feeling in the South, it would be sheer cruelty to his negroes to turn them adrift. I believe he was sincere in this feeling, and had a full appreciation of the advantages possessed by free over slave labor. He dwelt upon the fact which few Southerners can be got to see, that if he could set free the capital which he is forced to invest in negroes, he could purchase and till a farm three times as large as that he held, and procure an ample supply of labor to meet all his wants, if free labor were to be had. He said that slavery was a terrible incubus upon the men of small means, and would eventually extinguish them as planters. He thought that in a very few years the whole of the rich bottom lands would fall into the hands of monster planters, and the small fry would be driven to the hills, and forced to subsist on the much less profitable trade of corn-growing and hog-breeding. That a tendency towards this state of things exists is undeniable. The whole valley of the Mississippi is rapidly being consolidated into huge farms, in the possession of a few men, frequently non-residents, whose business is attended to by overseers, and who spend the proceeds of the sale of their cotton in Europe or in the North. This is, of course, leading to the virtual extinction of the white race in this region, and the deliverance of the whole country bodily to blacks and their drivers; the cessation of all importation of goods, except the coarse and scanty clothing of the slaves; the disappearance of literature, education, morality, and even religion, and the steady growth of an appalling and repulsive barbarism."

He falls in with an emigrant party, on their way to Texas, and says:

"The hardships the negroes go through who are attached to these emigrant parties baffle description. In wet weather they often do not get in shelter of a house for a fortnight at a time, or perhaps a chance of drying their clothes. They trudge on foot all day through mud and thicket, without rest or respite. The white man is generally either mounted on horseback, or take occasional rides in the waggons. In addition to this he is stimulated by hope, or affection, or self-interest. We all know what an influence *morale* has in supporting men under physical fatigue, how the spirit spurs on the body to almost incredible exertions, when great gain is in prospect, or great interests are at stake. We know how much more hardship a leader can bear up under in a forced march, than the private soldier in whose ear ambition whispers no golden tale, and before whose wearied eye glory conjures up no golden visions. But the meanest Russian moujik that ever toiled along the steppes of Perekop, to find a nameless grave on Mount Sapouné, carried within him a thousand stimuli to patience and endurance in his loyalty, his religion, his patriotism, his *esprit de corps*, which the bands of negroes, who yearly journey westward in the train of their owners, never know and never feel. Hundreds, ayé, thousands of miles of swamp and forest are tra-

verse
earling
ance
them;
conce
and a
stagg
close
rent,
dering
rose in
at no
slaver
"Ah
swamp
a large
who re
in the
was the
any ho

Our
is made
the occ
they an
recogni
declares
cases of
philanth
affirm t
general
of the n
slave.
are, of
are Cas
are reall
tion of o
their leg
hearts o
their don
It is w
the subj
habit of
Southern
and even
chapter a
those, thi
ing chara
strict sur
which are
fictionists,
their coll
potence,
that legis
State whi
mental pr
which ma
to its unfr

If there
from' the
which the
hangs on
all condit
dom is ar
Any plan,
In the para
for reclaim
against his
prompting
have turne
every ben
action as
great law
from the
Louisiana
Hyams, of
patron of
the care o
as well as
Conscript
against th
other. Th
by a sena
authentic
holds slave
Let the
were awake
enthusiasm

versed by these weary wayfarers without their knowing or caring why; urged on by the whip and in the full assurance that no change of place can bring any change to them. East or west, in Alabama or Texas, hard work, coarse food, merciless floggings, are all that await them, and all they can look to. I have never passed them, staggering along in the rear of the waggons, at the close of a long day's march, the weakest furthest in the rear, the strongest already utterly spent, without wondering how Christendom, which, eight centuries ago, rose in arms for a sentiment, can so long look calmly on at so foul and monstrous a wrong as this American slavery.

"About four in the afternoon I emerged from the swamp and found quarters for the night at the house of a large planter, a Northerner by birth and education, who received me kindly, entertained me hospitably, and in the morning, as I expected, refused payment. This was the second time, as I have remarked, that I met with any hesitation upon the point."—*London Daily News*.

Pro-Slavery Consistency.

Our Southern brethren often complain of the use that is made against them, by the fanatics of the North, of the occasional cases of "moderate correction" which they are forced now and then to push to the limit, recognised by law, of killing, but of killing expressly declared by solemn statute to be no murder. Sporadic cases of this kind, and all others which are by a false philanthropy classed under the head of cruelties, they affirm to be merely exceptional in their character, the general rule being kindness and tenderness on the side of the master, and gratitude and affection on that of the slave. Desirous, as our readers well know we always are, of rendering not merely to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, but to Caesar's master also such things as are really his due, we feel compelled to draw the attention of our Southern friends to certain incongruities in their legislation which go far to harden yet more the hearts of those that delight in villipending them and their domestic relations.

It is well known to all who ever give any attention to the subject, that the enemies of the South are in the habit of gleaming their examples from the items of Southern newspapers, the reports of Southern Courts, and even of strengthening their assertions by quoting chapter and section of Southern laws. It behooves all those, therefore, who are justly jealous of the slaveholding character for humanity, not merely to exercise a strict surveillance over their own press (the revelations of which are much more damaging than those of the Abolitionists,) but to keep a sharp look-out on the action of their collective wisdoms, assembled in law-making omnipotence. We are pained to see in the Louisiana papers that legislative action has recently been had in that State which seems to contradict some of the very fundamental principles of the beneficent slave system, and which may give an occasion of reproach and blasphemy to its unfriends.

If there be one axiom more axiomatic than another from the self-evidence (as Mr. Locke would say) on which the whole beautiful scheme depends, as Geometry hangs on that of Euclid, it is that slavery is the happiest of all conditions for the negro, and, conversely, that Freedom is another name for his vice, poverty and misery. Any plan, therefore, for securing the slave permanently in the paradise appointed to him by Divine Providence, or for reclaiming him and bringing him back to his Eden against his will, if he should, through ignorance or the promptings of his fallen and depraved human nature, have turned his back upon it, commends itself at once to every benevolent mind capable of apprehending this axiom as a beautiful and consistent application of the great law of love. We are surprised, therefore, to learn from the *Baton Rouge Advertiser* that the Senate of Louisiana had passed a bill, introduced by Senator Hyams, of New Orleans, prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves in that State. Being charged with the care of the happiness and well-being of the slaves as well as of the masters, it was the clear duty of these Conscript Fathers to protect the welfare of the one against the possible but morbid philanthropy of the other. This was a just and wise law, first introduced by a senator from that city, which, according to the authentic declaration of her chief judicial magistrate, holds slavery as not less precious than Gospel itself.

Let the reader imagine our consternation when we were awakened from our transport of republican enthusiasm and universal philanthropy, (like that in

which the friend of humanity kicks the knife-grinder and overturns his wheel, in the Anti-Jacobin,) by coming upon the following cruel section of exceptions, viz.: "That the prohibition contained in the foregoing section shall not apply to the slave who may have saved the life of his or her owner, or his or her owner's spouse, or the life of the child of either of them!" And, as if this were not enough for our sensibilities, they received a yet further shock from an atrocious amendment to this section, offered by General Munday (Friday had been a more appropriate cognomination) of East Feliciana, to the effect that the prohibition of emancipation should not apply, in addition to the cases just enumerated, to any slave that renders service to the State, by giving information that would lead to the detection of any insurrection or conspiracy! And in this shape the bill passed the Senate. It should be entitled, An act to provide for the punishment of all attempts on the part of slaves to save their masters or the State, by condemning them to liberty for life as the penalty of the crime.

And such acts of cruelty, thus organized into law, are not so purely imaginary as we are assured the common stories of slave-horrors are—nor are such laws the dead letters we are told the more stringent of the slave-laws have become. A little more than twenty years ago the Capitol of North Carolina took fire and was consumed. From the fury of this conflagration one of the happy class who spend their careless and cheerful days under the shadow of their master's fig tree, rescued, at the imminent peril of his life, the archives of the State—among them, perhaps, the very charter of his own immunities and prerogatives. And what was the reward the State of North Carolina bestowed upon him as her acknowledgment of this service? Did she order him a thousand lashes on the bare back, well laid on? Did she reduce his allowance of corn from a peck to half a peck per week? Did she even pass such a law as we have just recited, securing the felicities of his condition, in a blessed entail, on himself and his posterity for ever, so as to save him from any possible caprice of his immediate lord? Nothing of the sort. She purchased of his protector his right of providence, and turned him loose upon the world to shift for himself! This was the gratitude of that Republic. Why, the very Pagan Romans showed more to the guests that saved their Capitol!

We would, in the kindest spirit possible, expostulate with our brethren in Louisiana on these extravagances of theirs, and beg them to reconsider and retrace their heedless steps. It is in vain that their best friends at the North endeavor to convert the Abolitionists in the spirit of their minds, so long as they have such food for their malignancy as this. Dr. Adams has in vain perused their mangled country, and brought back his South side views to warm and enlighten the Northerners chilled and darkened conscience, if they are to be contradicted by vagaries like these. And how can they expect to enjoy the full fruition of the labors of the Southern Aid Society, if the pure, unadulterated gospel it is gathered to disseminate be liable to commensurates of this frightful character? How can the holy missionaries of that pure brotherhood teach, with the Rev. Dr. Richard Fuller, that slavery was established by God the Father, not condemned by God the Son, and "expressly authorized by God the Holy Ghost," and that, being thus recognised by all the persons in the Godhead, jointly and severally, all the accounts of its execution upon it are "a direct lesson to the Pious, the Good and Holy One of Heaven?" How can these condemners preach this Gospel of slavery, in all its lessons, when their teachings are contradicted by legislative barbarities of this atrocious type? We must our Southern brethren to have some regard for the feelings of their Northern friends, if they have none for those of their slaves.—*N. Y. Tribune, April 21.*

The Missourians Degenerated.

I have taken occasion of late to visit some of the border towns in Missouri, and inspect the inhabitants. They are a queer looking set, slightly resembling human beings, but more closely allied, in general appearance, to wild beasts. An old rickety straw hat, ragged shirt, buttonless corduroys with a leather belt and a coarse pair of mud-covered boots constitute a full dress. They never shave or comb their hair, and their chief occupation is loitering around whiskey shops, squaring whiskey jugs, and whittling with a dull jack-knife. They drink whiskey for a living, and sleep on dry goods boxes—are all "National Democrats," and delight in robbing hen-roosts, and pilfering from free-state men. They generally carry a huge bowie-

knife and a greasy pack of cards, and expatiate at length on their exploits in Kansas among the d—d Abolitionists. They are generally about six feet high, spindle-shanked and slab-sided. It would be an insult to the brute creation to call them brutes, although it must be confessed that there seems to be no little congeniality between them and the "porkers," so much so, indeed, that they frequently spend the night in close proximity, in some convenient mud-hole. Their conversation is interspersed with original oaths, and generally ends in a free-fight. They are "down on" schools, churches and printing-offices, and revel in ignorance and filth. After visiting them, one cannot but feel the truth of the doctrine of total depravity, so far as it applies to parts of the human family.

It almost makes a person blush to think that our Government should cater to such a set of specious scamps, and indorse them in the outrages and crimes they have perpetrated upon the fortunes and lives of the intelligent and industrious free-state residents of Kansas. Wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea for Frank Pierce, who is in want of a congenial home, to take up his residence among them. They would follow him devotedly, and, benefitting by his experience, he could make profitable sorties in Kansas and acquire considerable plunder.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Dangers in the Streets of New York.

In this City the public appear to have no rights, and to enjoy no protection. The sidewalks are blocked up with bales, boxes, barrels, &c. And most of the principal thoroughfares are undermined, and we have to walk over steam-boilers, or whatever else the subterraneans may choose to put in these street vaults. The *New York State Register* says:

"The authorities ought to look at the corner of Fulton street. Thank fortune we are removed several doors from it! and when those steam boilers of the *Herald* blew about five hundred persons into kingdom come, we hope, with the blessings of God, to be able to keep out of the range!"

"We expect such a result every day, and so do many others. There are thousands of timid people, whose business calls them down Nassau and Fulton, who take other streets, as an unknown spiritual instinct teaches them that a horrible calamity will happen at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets before a great many days are over. The boilers of the *Herald* are of sufficient capacity to blow down every building on both sides of Fulton, Nassau and Ann, if exploded under favorable circumstances and with a full head of steam on. *Ora pro nobis.*"

Morals of Trade. Adulterations.

Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* in a series of articles under the head of "Morals of Trade," gave us to understand that in trade morality is fiction; that one thing is sold, but its opposite is bought. In a very recent number, under the caption of "A Letter from Mr. Takem, through to his Son," we are led to see how lessons of dishonesty and natural integrity are verbalized to every youth; but examples teach; and the lessons of examples are "make money, advance yourself in appearance, get on in the world."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* lately made some startling revelations to all who eat and drink. It referred to our "distillery milk," and diseased juices extracted from decaying cattle, and gave some fearful hints about "bone-boiling establishments." A celebrated chemist in this city talks as a matter of course about vitrol in brandy, coculus-indicus in beer, and there is now on our desk a work by a medical authority of New York, who offers to demonstrate, that our bread is generally a mixture of flour, bonesuet, chalk, alum and potatoes, and that by it hundreds annually die of congestion, constipation, and other slow consuming diseases. This same author, in a work of much celebrity, further says: "We are devoted to disease by baker, grocer, wine merchant, pastry cook, &c.; and the physician is called in to our assistance—but even here the system of fraud having given the blow, steps in to defeat the remedy—for the physician's prescription is adulterated."

Adulteration of Liquors.

At a coroner's inquest lately held at Port Chester, Staten Island, in this State, one of the witnesses, Dr. Matthews, stated:

boarding-house where they might take their meals by themselves. They were obliged to mingle with all promiscuously, whom the mistress of the house admitted. The despatch and silence at meals he mentions, of course. He was told that any industrious man could support a family—also that farming was profitable. People in America and Canada said they were comfortable, when the appearance of things around them would not warrant the same conclusion in a stranger.

Our author saw and relieved several beggars in the streets of New York. The number also of paupers was very great. It seemed to him probable that there was as much distress in New York in proportion to the population as in London. He visited the workhouse, and found that, during the previous winter, twenty-five hundred paupers had found relief and shelter. He observes that the numbers of poor appear to be greater in England than in America, because many in the former country betake themselves to mendicancy as a calling.

Our author observes that respectable employment cannot be obtained by emigrants, and he notices the depressed state of the professions. Emigrant mechanics were hired at low wages, which had to be taken out in cheap goods.

There was a superabundance of schoolmasters from New England. English teachers were better off in his opinion than American. The wages of an English gardener employed at the public garden in New York, called Noble's, were from £80 to £100, and were considered good; before he left England he made as much, and his health had suffered in New York, and he could not procure the conveniences and comforts which he had been accustomed to at home.

Our author thinks that distress in England is caused by overpopulation, and says, "Wages in New York, a few years ago, were double of what they are now; in addition to this, provisions, house rent, and taxes were considerably less. Increased population has occasioned this." Americans complained that emigrants had injured them by causing a redundancy of labor, increase of house rents, poor-wages and prices of provisions, and depreciation of recompense for industry. Emigrants in America complained that they had been outwitted over by flattering statements, which they often found deceptive and fallacious. He doubted whether the laborers, although more independent in their manners, enjoyed more comfort than the English.

We may observe, that wages in New York may have been higher at some particular period previous to our author's residence there, for they often fluctuated excessively; but we do not believe that the working people of New-York have ever, during the present century, been as well off for a continuous period of five years as similar classes in the large English cities, taking every thing into account.

Our author found that all the professions were greatly overdone—that of the law was the most respectable—and that it was injudicious for British professional gentlemen to emigrate to the United States. American professional men were, he thought, inferior to the British. He travelled but little, but found the roads and coaches bad.

As to education, the American youth were insubordinate; corporal punishment was rarely inflicted, and collegiate education was imperfect. The compositions of a great majority of transatlantic writers exhibited, he says, a curious medley of prejudice, ignorance and bombast. There was an literature worth speaking of.

American vanity calls forth like utmost indignation. They don't (he says) upon their own professions, and their superiority over all the nations of the earth in learning, arts and arms. They violently abuse all English writers on America. Our author was told that the best English scholars were emigrating to America to gain instruction, that American lawyers were better acquainted with English laws and customs than any English judge.

Our author supposed that the Americans were better instructed in the history of their own country, than the people of any other country were in theirs. It is true that what goes by the name of the history of the Revolution, and the short career of the American government is pretty generally read, but its main effect is to fill the public mind with falsehoods and dangerous errors.

Some Americans told our author that poor emigrants complained of being treated under foot by natives

and bishops. (There is a good deal of this sort of talk because it is found pleasing to the Americans.) Our author was several times asked whether, if a rich and a poor man were to meet in the road near a dirty place, the poor man would throw himself down and allow the rich man to walk over him as over a bridge.

Our author speaks highly of the Episcopal Church in the State of New York, and thinks that it will become the national church. (That is not at all likely to happen.) He admires the American clergy and their church government, and yet he says, they were deficient in dignity and sound learning, and the precarious tenure of their stipend destroyed their feelings of independence. American clergymen could not hold any preferment in England, nor a mission in Canada, but an English clergyman could hold one in the States. The late bishop of Ohio published an address in England inviting English clergymen of the Established Church to emigrate to the United States, and promising them a hearty welcome and liberal support. But the bishops had no power to appoint a minister over any congregation. The influence of the clergy in America seemed very little. Their salaries were small and when unable to work there was no pay.

In preaching effect is aimed at, and the Americans are fond of high declamation, action and attitude. When our author spoke of the low salaries, he was told that the clergyman's wife could frequently earn something by knitting and spinning. The churches of New York were well attended by males as well as females. He never saw in the behavior, nor heard in the discourse of an American, a word of action morally improper. He never saw any women conduct themselves improperly. He saw but one person drunk, and he was a young Englishman. But he believed that intemperance existed to a frightful extent in America. In support of this opinion he quotes from the report of the New York Temperance Society for 1854. Our author does not appear to have gone where the immoral and vicious were to be seen, and he was only a short time in the United States.

He was greatly impressed after his residence in Canada with the national greatness and enterprise of the Americans. He was told that American mechanics were quicker than English, talents being more regarded than education. Locality in pecuniary matters was notorious. He was told that money was ready to be subscribed to or exchanged literature, but hung back at the time of payment. School bills were often unpaid, fraudulent bankruptcies were common, as well as secondary fires to defraud insurance companies. He was told that no reliance was to be placed upon the promises or friendship of the Americans; also that they were wanting in sensibility, and took pleasure in humbling those whose manners differed from their own. There is no social bond sufficiently close to connect the different members of the body politic, so as to insure assistance from one another in seasons of general distress. "Every man for himself" is perhaps more fully and regularly acted on in America than elsewhere. There is a lamentable want of sympathy. He believed there was more liberty in England than in America; that any one could express his political sentiments more freely in the former country. America (says he) is an insupportable corrector of radical opinions in every man of intelligence. It is true (he says) that the national debt of England is a great burden, and that taxes of various kinds are oppressive. Yet the means to meet them are proportionably great. If people who complain would observe in England the same insensitiveness, which those men do who live in America, they would all grow rich. It is a very common thing for those of our families to inhabit one house, because none of them separately can pay for an entire dwelling. This is not confined to the lowest class; respectable professional men and merchants of good standing do not concern themselves to be found occupying two or three rooms, and some of them only one room. Their mode of life is also much less costly and less comfortable than respectable people in England have any conception of.

Democracy he believes to be suitable only in a country where population is thinly scattered.

He complains of the narrow and intolerant spirit, and says that in question the same place in politics as property in religion. Our author was told by an Englishman, who had resided many years in the United States, that he did not recollect a single instance of any Englishman emigrating to the States who had not first been freed from

all his English money. There is a kind of pride about persons from the Old Country which prevents their stooping to American practices till compelled to do so by absolute want. An honorable Englishman (says our author) has no business in the States, except as an eye and ear witness. "I have no hesitation in affirming that no gentleman who can sustain himself with credit in Europe will reside permanently in the States."

As to the poor Irish who make all the public works, the Americans speak of them with the greatest contempt, as unfit for any thing but the most menial offices. They are generally poor—often worse off than in Ireland. Our author was assured that very few English emigrants like America; they have no domestic comforts as at home—none of the same cheerfulness nor amusements. Many would gladly return home if they could obtain the means, and many more emigrate from the States into Canada. All classes, except the very highest, entertain strong prejudices against England, and seem to regard it as the duty of a foreigner to fill inferior rather than higher situations.

CANADA.

Our author's remarks on Canada are as follows:

The English are beginning to perceive that their own Colonies present more secure and profitable investments than the United States. Every industrious man who settles in Canada will find full employment, ample remuneration, secure investments for his money, and may live with equality of privileges and perfect independence. He will find a greater degree of freedom, a smaller weight of taxation, stricter regard to equitable and impartial measures, and a closer assimilation of all ranks than in any other country, the United States not excepted.

Our author refers to Mr. Stuart's recommendation to go to the Prairies of Illinois, and says that those who do so will lament their credulity.

He admits, however, that poor people who, in Canada, take farms at a distance from other settlements, having no immediate neighbor for whom they can labor, and thus earn something, suffer considerable distress. There were a few beggars in Canada, but they were invariably those who had not been long enough there to establish themselves.

Land in Canada at five dollars an acre he considers cheaper, ultimately, than land in the States at one dollar because of the superior quality of the soil and healthiness of the climate, and the better and readier market under the British Government. He thinks the atmosphere of Canada preferable to that of England. As to education, no person settling in the larger towns need fear that places of public instruction would not be provided for his children. In country places the facilities for imparting education were not so general or effective, yet he believed there were few persons in Canada who could not read and write, except the poor emigrants from Europe.

Taxation was much lighter than in America, but he adds, that he was far from imagining that the extent of taxation was an accurate criterion of good government.

The business of farming was becoming better every year. Better markets were springing up, and shop-goods were getting cheaper, although some were still very dear. Clothing was cheap. Gardening, as in the United States, was little cared for, and garden produce was dear, the agriculture was slovenly, wages were not higher than in England, the people were not so industrious as the English, and the roads were bad. The productions were similar to those of England.

With respect to professional men, more clergymen and medical men were required in Canada. American doctors were not liked. English lawyers were not permitted to practise in Canada. There were several American Methodist preachers there, they were engaged in disseminating republican principles.

Comparing Canada with the United States our author says, that the smaller degree of enterprise and mechanical skill existing in Canada, arose from its more recent settlement, and less extent of capital, he believed that ten years more would make greater changes there than the last twenty years had produced in the States. [To be continued.]

Present State of South Australia.

The Adelaide Weekly Herald of 6th December, gives us the following view of the present condition of that province:

caveat in the Patent Office at Washington." In that caveat, filed in October, 1837, Mr. Morse assumes that the wires must be insulated. In the year 1816 Ronalds, of Hammersmith, England, laid down eight miles of insulated wire, and proposed to the British Government to construct an electric telegraph all round the English coast.

Our readers will find in the first and second numbers of the EUROPEAN a complete refutation of Morse's claim to be considered the inventor of the electric telegraph. We may here repeat a few of the leading points.

Wheatstone's English patent for the electric telegraph, now so extensively used in England, is dated 12th June, 1837.

Morse's first American patent is dated 20th June, 1840, and is posterior in date to Wheatstone's American patent. Morse's patent is for an improvement on the previously invented electric telegraphs. It is a disputed question whether his system is an improvement on the prior ones, and in point of fact it is not preferred in London or Paris.

Morse first began to build a telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore, after Congress had made an appropriation for the purpose at the close of the session of 1843.

Wheatstone's telegraph was in operation on the 25th of July, 1837, on the London and Birmingham Railroad, between two stations at the London end."—*London Quarterly Review* for 1854, p. 65.

The question as to the merits of Mr. Morse's claim to be considered the inventor of the electric telegraph is a very simple one, and easily disposed of, for it involves neither a lengthy examination of facts nor any doubtful reasoning. The examination of a single document filed in the Patent Office at Washington, (which document we presume Mr. Cooke never saw,) and the exposure of a single fallacy will suffice.

The document in question is the caveat filed by Morse on the 9th of October, 1837, from which it appears that he had no scientific knowledge on the subject of the electric telegraph, but merely proposed a certain mechanical improvement upon the then existing electric telegraph apparatus, which improvement he had not as yet perfected, so as to be able to describe it and obtain a patent. The fallacy referred to is a palpable one. Morse dates the invention of his mechanical improvement, not from the time when he was able to describe it, and apply for a patent, but from 1832, the time when he first heard it suggested that intelligence might be transmitted to a distance by means of electrical action.

Morse's claim to be considered the inventor of the electric telegraph is an after thought. The American press, boastful and regardless of the truth, and ever engaged in flattering the national vanity, is the parent of this fiction.

It is a remarkable fact, that even after practical forms of the electric telegraph had been perfected in different parts of Europe, very little assistance was afforded by capitalists in building lines. The same want of enterprise was manifested in this country. Morse obtained his patent in June, 1840, and yet we find nothing done, not even a few miles of wire put up, until after Congress had made the grant before referred to.

The success, however, of the short lines built in England and Bavaria, was sufficient to make it appear that the electric current might be transmitted to great distances at a moderate expense. It was found that wires suspended in the air were sufficient conductors without any insulation, except when in contact with the supporters. But still it was doubted whether the discovery could be made available and profitable for business purposes, and therefore capitalists in this country refused to invest their money in constructing telegraph lines, either for the needle telegraph or Morse's. Mr. Morse complained bitterly of this apathy, and in a letter dated May 2nd, 1840, addressed to Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, mentions the fact that the apparatus of Wheatstone had then been "carried into operation by a wealthy company for thirteen miles" in England, and that the telegraph of Steinheil, at Munich, was adopted and was carried into effect by the Bavarian Government. Morse, in this letter, insists that those systems are inferior to his own, yet we find that Wheatstone's telegraph is still used in England, with of course various improvements suggested by experience.

Morse's first patent was taken out on the 20th June, 1840. It was for "a new and useful improvement in the mode of communicating information by signals by the application of electro-magnetism."

In the summary of his claim he refers to the previous discovery and use of "the deflective force of a current upon a magnetised bar or needle," and states that the "deflections thus produced were the subject of inspection, and had no power of recording the communication." "I therefore characterize my invention as the first recording or printing telegraph by means of electro-magnetism. There are various known modes of producing motions by electro magnetism, but none of these have hitherto been applied to actuate or give motion to printing or recording machinery, which is the chief point of my invention and improvement."

In his specification to his patent of 1840, he assumes that the wires must be insulated by some covering, even if suspended in the air, and he actually supposed that the conductors might be made "of cord, or twine, or other substances, gilt, silvered or covered with any thin metal leaf."

Well might Professor Henry say that Mr. Morse had no scientific knowledge. It is, however, really surprising that he should have been so totally ignorant upon the simplest and most essential points, about which anybody might have easily obtained information at that period.

It was first supposed that it would be found in practice very advantageous to have signs or letters permanently made on paper. But we find that the advantage of recording mere signs is not universally acknowledged, and that even parties who have purchased from Morse the right to use his system have discontinued the recording of dots and dashes—the great feature of Morse's invention, and that which distinguished it from the needle telegraph.

The company owning the telegraph line running from Buffalo to Milwaukee, called the Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company, working under Morse's patent, have for some time past discontinued the practice of recording the signs produced by the process above mentioned, and have instead thereof received their messages by sound.

It appears that Professor Morse's exertions were mainly directed to certain mechanical contrivances by no means complicated, but not being much of a mechanic, theoretically or practically, he made but slow progress. As soon as science and invention had demonstrated the practicability of producing mechanical effects at great distances by means of electric currents, either with or without the electro-magnet, the electric telegraph became inevitable, and various forms of the telegraph were also inevitable. Any ingenious person could suggest and put in operation various practicable forms. One inventor would avail himself of the deflection of the needle, another of the property of the electric current to decompose salts, another of the mechanical power of the electro-magnet. Morse preferred the latter, and invented or adopted one of the various forms in which that power could be usefully applied for the purpose, and he invented or adopted an alphabet of signs.

It has seemed surprising to many that the electric telegraph was not introduced into public use soon after it was discovered that an electric current might be generated and instantaneously transmitted through wire. But the fact is, that great discoveries had to be made in the means of generating electricity, so as to secure a steady flow of the current, before electric telegraphs could be brought into profitable use for business purposes. Moreover, before the discovery that gutta serena was a complete insulator, the attempts made to lay down conductors beneath the surface of the ground were only partially successful, and it was not at first known that conductors of great length suspended in the air would require no special insulation. It was supposed that the current would be dissipated in the course of a few miles if the wire were not covered with some insulating substance. This was Morse's idea when he filed his caveat in October, 1837, for he therein assumes it to be absolutely necessary to cover the wires if they should be suspended in the air.

Weber concluded, in 1833, that the air was a sufficient insulator. Steinheil, in 1836, acted upon that opinion, and, indeed, formed the conclusion that we should never succeed in laying down conductors beneath the surface of the ground that would be sufficiently insulated, the ground being always damp. The wires of

the first telegraph constructed in England in 1837, were insulated in tubes by means of a mixture of cotton and India rubber, and the prepared wires were passed through iron pipes, which on some parts of the line were buried beneath the ground and in others raised above it. The wires were afterwards elevated on wooden posts, as the moisture affected the wires and destroyed the insulation.

Morse, in 1843, not being aware of these experiments, as it would appear, adopted an inferior mode of laying his conductors under the ground, which, after considerable expense had been incurred, was abandoned, and the conductors were then suspended by him in the air, with insulators at the supporters, according to the custom in Europe.

In England, the vulgar belief is that Wheatstone and Cooke invented the electric telegraph. This idea is founded upon the fact that they first introduced the electric telegraph into general use in that country. This they did without any aid from the government. So in the United States, the common opinion is that Mr. Morse was the inventor of the electric telegraph, because he put up the first telegraph line in the United States for the use of the public. This line, it will be remembered, was paid for by Congress, and was not commenced until the year 1843. Messrs. Wheatstone and Cooke never gave any sanction to the popular delusion in their favor, but confined their claims as patentees to the specific contrivances and improvements invented or adopted and applied by them.

Another company has been formed in England to extend a submarine cable from the Southern part of England, thence to Flores, in the Azores, and thence to Cape Cod. It is alleged, that by this route the deep sea stretch will be about four hundred miles shorter than by the route between Newfoundland and Ireland. The first project which was started in England some years ago was for a line by way of Greenland and Labrador.

The new company for laying the cable, via the Azores, do not approve of the construction of the cable adopted by the Atlantic Telegraph Company for passing through great depths. In proof of the practicability of the laying of a cable from the Azores to this continent, it is said that the part of the ocean in which it would be laid does not exceed three thousand fathoms in depth. The distance from Cape Cod to Flores is 1,760 miles, which is the greatest length to be traversed between any two points along the route. We doubt very much whether either of these enterprises will be successful. We should like to see a submarine cable of at least seven or eight hundred miles long successfully in operation before the attempt is made to lay one from Europe to America.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the European :

Having read a few numbers of the EUROPEAN, I have come to the conclusion that it is worthy of the patronage of the working classes, be they Europeans or Americans. Consequently, I enrol myself a subscriber, and, if you will, an occasional contributor on subjects interesting to my class. I offer the following as my first contribution.

Yours, &c.

A MECHANIC.

Why do Men Rob and Murder, and Women Sell their Chastity?

A strange thing is the social compact, when human beings are forced to rob and murder, cheat and lie, that they may have bread to eat and a shelter over their heads—even the shelter of the Alms-house, the Tombs, and the Penitentiary! The hundreds, or rather thousands, of human beings now confined in Sing-Sing, Blackwell's Island, Bellevue Hospital or the Tombs will reply to the question as to the cause of their incarceration, that the crimes they committed and the laws they violated were not the result of hot passion, but of a calm and settled determination.

It is the well-to-do or wealthy who commit crimes in the heat of excitement, but that class of criminals are not to be found in prisons.

What causes, then, such conduct on the part of our criminal population? Want! and the fear of want. And what produces want? The lack of legitimate

employment, properly remunerated, and the high prices of house-rents, flour, fuel, sugar, meat. If men and women were secured ample employment and liberal wages, crime would assuredly decrease. Keep them idle, or pay them poorly, is the way to have prisons and almshouses fully tenanted; and the community that suffers the working classes to be so kept ought to be well taxed to build and maintain jails, alms-houses, and support judges and policemen.

What is the remedy for poverty and crime? Are such evils a necessary consequence of human existence! No; they are caused by man's injustice to man—by the strong preying upon the weak—by the degradation of labor, and by the encouragement given to idleness, scheming, fraud and oppression.

The rich man rolls down Broadway in his gorgeously caparisoned carriage, and cares nothing for the mechanic on the house-top, toiling and sweating in the sun to earn a pittance scarcely sufficient to keep soul and body together.

The New York Times, a few weeks since, stated that there were in this city 30,000 women depending on needlework, and who thronged our avenues at early morn seeking employment, and returned again in the evening exhausted and poorly paid for their virtuous toil. They have eyes to see and hearts to feel, and they realize that they are destitute and uncared for, while around them are females flaunting gaily in the circles of fashion, and mocking their humility and distress. Does not the contrast in their conditions fill their hearts with gall and wormwood? And is it marvellous that when virtue holds out to them only bread and water, vice, with its wine and olives, should conquer?

Women cannot make shirts at six cents a piece and remain virtuous; men cannot work six days a week on starvation wages and avoid crime.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

A Nut for Lord Palmerston to Crack.

In the New York EUROPEAN of the 27th of February we find the following paragraph:

STATE SOVEREIGNTY. BRITISH SAILORS IN VIRGINIA SUBJECT TO BE WHIPPED FOR GOING ON SHORE. PROTEST TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

"On Thursday last two free negroes, William Carter and John Powell, seamen on board the British barque *Billee*, were arrested in our city for being absent from their vessel without leave, and were ordered by the Mayor to be punished with stripes, by virtue of an act of assembly in such cases made and provided. The punishment was commuted with the assent of the captain of the barque to the payment of costs of arrest and other usual charges, to which, however, her Majesty's consul, G. P. R. James, Esq., demurred, upon the ground of the negroes being British subjects, and therefore exempt from the punishment to which other free negroes were liable for a violation of the aforesaid act of assembly. Our worthy Mayor, however, maintained his authority in the matter, and gave her Majesty's representative the alternative to pay charges or submit to the punishment of the negroes, the former of which he adopted under protest. The decision of the Mayor in this case is in strict conformity with state sovereignty, the maintenance of which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the rights of the slaveholding states.—*Norfolk, (Virginia,) Argus.*

REMARK.—If the South could not make the North fight for despotism, we should soon see an abatement of the pretensions of the slaveowners, and a great improvement in their conduct towards foreign countries."

Now, for our part, we think Mr. James acted like a sensible man. It is true that the laws regarding free people of color who as sailors are obliged to put into the ports of the North America slave States are a disgrace to a people calling themselves civilized. It is true that as long as these laws exist they may at any moment occasion dangerous collisions between England and the United States. It would be incalculably better for both countries if they were abolished. It is intolerable that free British subjects should be treated as the two colored seamen to whom the above-quoted paragraph relates were treated, even though the last indignity of the lash was spared them. Still we think Mr. James judged rightly when he determined merely to protest, and not to call in a squadron from Halifax or the West Indies to burn down Norfolk. And we shall be perfectly contented, even though Lords Clarendon and Palmerston, to whom, of course, Mr. James's protest will be reported, shall abstain from going to war with the United States on this quarrel.

But with what countenance can Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, and all the noisy advocates of Sir John Bowring, approve of the conduct of Mr. James? Mr. James's quiet good sense must be felt by them as a tacit reproach. If the arrest of two *bona fide* British seamen accused of no crime, their being obliged to pay the costs

of arrest and other usual charges, and their narrowly escaping a whipping, can be temperately discussed between the Governments of England and the United States, without blustering demands for an apology and without burning of towns, surely the same course might have been pursued when the Chinese government caused a dozen of *quasi* British subjects to be arrested, did not threaten them with the lash, and released them without exacting costs, though without offering an apology. If in either case there are more extenuating circumstances than in the other, it is in the case of the Chinese. The Americans entertain the same sentiments regarding such incidents as the British; the Chinese, having been trained in a different school, may possibly be insensible to them. A slight from the Americans is a slight from a powerful people, who have the power to injure us if they have the inclination; a slight from the Chinese is a slight from a people whose enmity we can safely laugh to scorn. After this Norfolk, (Virginia,) affair, let us hear no more of our Bobadil Premier's swaggering about national honor and glory. Let him confess that such language is, in his mouth, mere electioneering clap-trap, and that his approbation of the bombardment of Canton—which has been the sole cause of the subsequent outrages by the Chinese of which we hear so much—was an utterly inadequate pretext for wanton destruction and bloodshed.—*London Daily News.*

"Democracy" in England.

A man who has watched British politics for twenty-five or thirty years can hardly believe his eyes when he reads the newspapers, and the pamphlets, and the books and the periodicals that were published during the reigns of Canning and Castlereagh. Centuries divide that benighted period from our own. The monarchs of Austria and Russia are not more despotic than the English of that day, while the modern Englishman is a democrat differing but little practically from the average citizen of the United States. Public opinion has traversed a millennial gulf in the space of a generation. So far as opinions are concerned, with the occasional exception of a puff of the aristocracy, or a sneer at the "lower classes," the Times, which makes public opinion in England, might also be published in the United States. And every day the analogy is growing closer.—*N. Y. Herald, April 17.*

THE GERMAN PRESS IN THE U. S.

Canada and the United States.

[From the Prestoner Zeitung, Canada West.]

So long as the North does not pursue an independent and decisive anti-slavery policy, so long as it continues to make concessions to the South, out of fear of a dissolution of the Union, we must take this as a proof of great corruption of morality, for where can there be more corruption than in a country where the greatest crimes are directly or indirectly supported, because of a want of moral courage to resist? The Canadians look with horror upon the "divine institution" of the South, and so long as the man-hunting laws and other barbarous enactments are regarded as legal, so long as the slaveholders' democracy rules, so long as the South can not be made to yield all pretensions, or to retire from the confederacy we can not entertain the slightest idea of the possibility of an annexation of Canada to the United States.

Policy of the United States.

The Baltimore *Weeker*, in speaking of the recent proposal of the British Government in regard to a co-operation of the Americans with the British, in China, remarks that the English look upon things here with friendly eyes, and that the British Government would gladly gain the United States as an ally, but that the Americans do not want such an alliance. The *Weeker* adds, that the Americans sympathize with Russia, and that the English will be forced to seek allies elsewhere.

American Pretensions.

"Far West," in a letter published in the *Hochwächter* criticises the vanity of Americans, and takes for his text a passage of the Evansville *Journal*, saying:

"If foreigners do not admit Americans to be superior to themselves, they deny the blessings claimed for democracy."

"Far West" remarks:

"The hollow self-conceit of the Americans is not only highly disgusting to others, but that quality prevents them from making any progress towards true humanity. An American requires an unusually high degree of intelligence, or very unusual modesty, in order to be just to others. Excessive self-estimation prevails with them."

"They entertain the absurd notion—borrowed from the Israelites—that they are God's favorite people; that they are nearer to God than any other nation; that theirs is a higher destiny than that of other people. Like the Israelites, they blindly trust in a manifest destiny ordained for them, they look contemptuously upon other nations—which, as Moses used to say, 'the Lord has given into their hands.' Americans, regarding themselves as objects of admiration, are incapable even of comprehending the possibility of any superiority in others."

"The state of public affairs in this country fully contradicts the assertion of the Evansville *Journal* to the effect that democracy necessarily creates noble sentiments. The fathers of this nation had grown up under the rule of the British Monarchy, but they showed themselves, when opportunities required, capable of sacrifice and of honest statesmanship. On the other hand, the present generation of politicians, who never breathed any other but republican air, have degenerated for the most part to a band of vulgar swindlers, whose conduct indicates that the blessings of liberty have left no traces upon them. Even Americans, who have recently observed the conduct of the members of our Missouri Legislature have said of them openly, that 'a more selfish, reckless and indecent set of rowdies, were never assembled together.' But such fellows make the laws of State, containing a million of inhabitants, and the people is ruled and swindled by them. If the next fifty years shall witness a moral retrogression of this nation, similar to that of the past fifty years, it is not perceivable how society can hold together."

Fraudulent Failures Systematized.

Perhaps no fact connected with free society more aptly illustrates the extent of its corruption than the perfection to which the art of swindling has recently been carried at the North.

The almost innumerable examples of corruption on a large scale which reach us through the columns of Northern daily journals, do but faintly reflect the horrible mass of villany and depravation which every where meets us, when we look more narrowly into the state of society there. For every great villain, whose plunders attract public notice and occasion newspaper comment, there are a hundred lesser ones, whose achievements in the diplomatic art of cheating in general have never been dignified by print. That this is literally true, and that Northern men are themselves conscious of the justice of the charge of dishonesty and double dealing, is well established by the suspicion with which they enter into any scheme, and the evident reluctance each man exhibits when he is called upon to trust his neighbor. "So far as he can be seen" is about the limit usually assigned for the operation of confidence. Beyond that charmed circle it would be unnatural and unwise to expect to pass without the surveillance of some friendly eye or prying prigg. Hence, we find Northern merchants establishing "mercantile agencies"—writing "confidence and strictly private" letters—buying up spies and watchmen to keep a good look-out after their debtors or friends in business. Hence, we find, that before the embarrassed condition of a merchant at home is known to his next-door neighbor, some sharp attorney, who has a marvellous amount of business of the kind, is after him with a writ in his hand, desiring a confession of judgment, or the execution of a trust deed, or the payment of the full amount of the debt. Hence, in the division of spoils, when the time for spoiling comes, the poor creditor at home is left uncared for, while his more active and astute and wakeful competitor at the North gets the lion's share, if not the whole of his debtor's property. . . . We are indebted to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* for having dug up this gem. Says the editor of that journal:

"They have professors of all sorts in modern times in our chief cities; but it is only lately that we have learned that there is a scientific mode of swindling creditors, and that there are professors to teach the art. The follow-

ing notice we cut from the advertising columns of the New York Herald:

MERCHANTS EMBARRASSED, IN WANT OF MEANS, or willing to suspend with means, by financing, can hear of a party who has just carried parties through to the amount of \$80,000, without prejudice. Address, 105, Herald office. Reference given.

"We can imagine, from the history of the financial and commercial circles of New York, that there must be abundant business for this advertiser in that city. The effrontery of offering to assist embarrassed merchants who are 'willing to suspend with means, by financing,' is amazing. The advertiser offers to give references, and we presume he will refer to some of the honorable parties whom he 'has just carried through to the amount of \$80,000.' Is this sort of morality tolerated in New York, and do the commercial community really give a support to such professors of the art of swindling?"

We are surprised that our Philadelphia cotemporary should have taken the trouble to put his concluding interrogatory. The law of supply and demand has doubtless determined the enterprising advertiser to his course; and the brisk business he has already driven—to the extent of \$80,000, as he assures the public—makes him confide in a kind Providence to furnish him in future ample employment for his peculiar "gifts."—*Richmond Enquirer, April 16.*

The North and the South. Sympathy of the South for Russia.

That blessed commonwealth, "Old Virginia," is again in trouble. The democrats of that State appear to be as fearful of the inroads of freedom, or the expression of truth, as either the tyrant of Naples or the Emperor of Russia. They talk alike, think alike and act alike, and as the Federal Government is moulded by Virginia and the South, the fact that it sympathises more earnestly with the despotic powers, more than with the more enlightened and civilized nations of Europe, like England and France, is fully accounted for. England is unquestionably the most liberal government in Europe, as Russia is the most tyrannical and despotic, and yet there is no foreign government so popular with the democratic administration as Russia, and none so unpopular as England. The institution of serfdom in Russia, is akin to "the peculiar institution" of Virginia. The oppression of races is the bond of kindred sympathy. If a man in Virginia expresses a sentiment favorable to liberty, he is banished from the State. (*Vide Mr. Underwood.*) If a man in Russia is suspected of entertaining liberal sentiments he is at once banished to Siberia.

These remarks are made in view of a controversy now going on in some of the eastern and southern papers in regard to a project agitated in the east for colonizing the waste places of the "Old Dominion" with New England freemen.

We have before us a letter written by Eli Thayer, Member of Congress elect from Massachusetts, and a copy of the *Richmond Enquirer*. The letter is dated March 12th, and the paper is dated April 3d. The letter develops the plan by which the waste and worn-out lands of Virginia may be reclaimed by free, intelligent labor, and the article in the *Enquirer* shows how these colonists may be driven from the State either by the point of the bayonet, or with a coat of tar and feathers. The one is peaceful, enlightened and legal, the other is warlike, savage and revolutionary. Had we room to-day we would show this matter up in detail, as it is we shall wait until the adjournment of the legislature, when we can have free scope.—*Ohio State Journal, April 10.*

The Right of a Sexton to Eject a Woman from a Church.

City Court, Brooklyn.

BEFORE JUDGE CULVER, AND A JURY.

April 16.—*John McClean and Ellen McClean his wife, vs. James Dougherty.*—This was an action brought against the defendant for an alleged assault and battery, committed by the defendant on the plaintiff, Ellen, on the 30th day of November last, by forcibly ejecting her from the aisle of St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, situated in Court street, Brooklyn. It appeared in evidence (the plaintiff Ellen, and the defendant, being both examined in the case, under the provisions of the new code, by stipulation of counsel—the "ten days' notice" prescribed in such cases not having been served on either parties) that on the day referred to, she, Ellen, entered the above church, where divine service was being held; that she paid at the table a sum of three cents, and passed in; that a claim for six cents was the usual fee

prescribed for liquidation at certain services in the early part of the day, and for pew privileges during later hours, varying from 7½ to 10½ o'clock, but not to interfere with the privileges of the pew-holders. It was also shown in evidence that defendant followed her into the middle aisle and took her forcibly by the shoulder, with both hands, she being about to remain there on what she claimed to be a right; that after she was seized she caught hold of one of the pews, to which she held on until she was forced away; that in the struggle before the congregation already assembled, her shawl-pin was torn away, and her shawl partially dragged from her shoulder; that her prayer-book fell in the meantime, and was taken up and handed to her by defendant, who continued to force her out until he succeeded. The issue here was the question of right, and in giving her testimony the witness Ellen, dwelt with much emotion upon the shame she had felt by such an exposure under the circumstances.

The assault was admitted, or rather the forcible ejection by the defendant, who put in the plea of justification, because of his having acted according to instruction from the sexton, who promulgated the rules laid down by the pastor since November, 1855, and which she had violated. In the cross-examination of both witnesses, Ellen, the plaintiff, and the defendant, who held that he had used no more force than was necessary, nothing was elicited to shake the main facts.

James Donaghue, a lad about sixteen years of age, testified to the fact of her having laid on the plate the sum of three cents on passing in, and that she had spoken loudly in the church after she was seized by the defendant.

Peter Kean (the sexton) being placed on the stand, testified that he had deputed the defendant to act so as to keep order; that his duty was to keep order in the church; that the non-pewholders paid six cents and were privileged to enter the pews not rented, and three cents for the galleries. He further explained the rules prescribed in full in relation to the privileges.

The Judge charged—The main question for consideration being whether or not she had entered the church contrary to rule, or whether more force was used than was necessary. She being a female, she was certainly entitled to mild treatment in a public church, and where public worship was to be gone through with. If she conformed to the prescribed rules was next to be considered, and whether this man had acted modestly in this place of worship. The Judge further recapitulated the testimony and commented upon it.

The jury retired, and after deliberating for about two hours, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. —*N. Y. Herald.*

A Canadian Compliment to the United States Post-Office.

Remittances.

Persons making remittances to the United States should be careful not to register their letters, or to place any mark upon them by which their contents can be known. A letter so marked rarely reaches its destination. The registration or marking money letter upon it points it out at once for plunder. Money is frequently sent in this manner to American ports by persons in Canada to friends arriving to assist them here, and much disappointment and suffering is occasioned by its loss. The only safe course is to obtain drafts which may be had of Mr. H. Chapman, and of others in this city.

When James the First came to England he brought with him a favorite cow, which shortly after, disliking English ways, returned to Edinburgh alone. When her performance was told the King, he said that there was one part of it he could not understand, and that was how she got safely through the Debateable Land, a section of country on both sides the border, where the subjects of the two nations plundered at will.

The Debateable Land now-a-days is the United States Post-office, and a money letter which has got through it safely, is a curiosity for a museum.—*Commercial Advertiser, Montreal, April, 13.*

Money-Diggers in Roxbury.

For the last seven or eight years, at different times, a party of three or more have been in the habit of visiting a field situated on the west side of Ruggles street, near Parker street, Roxbury, and digging for hidden treasures. The spot is near a creek, and long before the mill-dam was built small vessels passed up and down,

and near this place it is supposed the famous Captain Kidd buried some of his money. Within the last four weeks, a party of three persons have visited the place and dug for the money, and on Wednesday night last, five persons proceeded to the field, and their proceedings were witnessed by a police officer and several others. The first one was engaged in digging a ring around a large tree, (where it is supposed the money lies,) and would throw each shovelful of dirt from the place very carefully, so that if the "gold came out he could see it." The second was occupied in bailing water out of the hole; the third person had run a very long iron rod down into the place where the first person was digging, and he sat upon the bank, with his foot upon the top of the rod, and as they proceeded he would drive it still further into the ground. The fourth also sat upon the bank and held in his hand a so-called "charm-rod," or, as the officer calls it, a "bob," it being a long piece of rattan, which had a heavy substance on the end of it, that kept it in continual motion; this person kept up his operation of "bobbing" over the hole, until they stopped their work for the night. The fifth person appeared to be a waiter upon the rest, and did his work by signs, as they were not allowed to speak on the ground, as it would dispel the charm, and the money would immediately "move away."

These deluded persons continued digging from eleven o'clock Wednesday night until three o'clock Thursday morning. Their operations in digging have not thus far, probably, been very successful, as they agreed to handsomely remunerate the officers (if they got any money) if they would watch around the place and keep off all evil-disposed persons. The officers have as yet received none of the profits, and the chance is that they will not very soon. Some evenings since two women came to the place, in company with three men, apparently to do the talking. From them it was learned that a fortune-teller had told them of the money and of the manner in which they should proceed to find it, and accordingly they had done so. These persons are Americans, and it is somewhat surprising that they can be so foolishly misled by the trickeries of a humbugging fortune-teller.—*Boston Traveller, April 18.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL SICKNESS.—The Newark Advertiser of Thursday states that Mrs. Robert Johnson, who, with her daughter, were taken seriously ill from disease contracted at the National Hotel, Washington, previous to the Presidential Inauguration, died on Wednesday last. Mrs. Johnson was confined to her bed just five weeks, during which her case baffled all the efforts of medical skill. Miss Johnson has recovered. Mr. Johnson himself was sick, but has now nearly recovered. It is stated that the family were only three days at the National, and while there were sick for some hours, and also had a sick night at Washington. The New York Mirror says: "We learn that an able paper on this mysterious sickness has been prepared by an eminent medical gentleman, and will be read before the National Institute at its next meeting. It is said that it does not endorse the opinion advanced by the Board of Health, and we trust that it will lead to a discussion of the matter which will satisfy the public mind. As the matter now stands, the country is flooded with rumors, some of them hinting at a deliberate attempt to poison the inmates of the hotel. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 7th inst. is of the last mentioned opinion, and says: 'For ourselves, we have had no doubt, for some weeks, that the sickness which has already killed several persons, and greatly injured the health of many others, originating at the National Hotel, Washington, was really a case of deliberate poisoning.'—*Boston Traveller, April 18.*

ANOTHER SUFFERER.—We learn that Mr. Benjamin Rush, of this city, has been suffering for the last ten weeks by a sickness contracted during a short residence at the National Hotel, Washington. He remained there but a day and a half, and partook of only four meals. His symptoms, at first, were those of a violent cholera, and he is of the impression that the real cause of the disease was poison. He is now convalescent, but still finds it difficult to attend with due regularity to the duties of his profession. At one time his life was despaired of.—*Phil. Inquirer, April 18.*

makes him confide in a kind Providence to furnish him in future ample employment for his peculiar "gifts."—*Richmond Enquirer*, April 16.

The North and the South. Sympathy of the South for Russia.

That blessed commonwealth, "Old Virginia," is again in trouble. The democrats of that State appear to be as fearful of the inroads of freedom, or the expression of truth, as either the tyrant of Naples or the Emperor of Russia. They talk alike, think alike and act alike, and as the Federal Government is moulded by Virginia and the South, the fact that it sympathises more earnestly with the despotic powers, more than with the more enlightened and civilized nations of Europe, like England and France, is fully accounted for. England is unquestionably the most liberal government in Europe, as Russia is the most tyrannical and despotic, and yet there is no foreign government so popular with the democratic administration as Russia, and none so unpopular as England. The institution of serfdom in Russia, is akin to "the peculiar institution" of Virginia. The oppression of races is the bond of kindred sympathy. If a man in Virginia expresses a sentiment favorable to liberty, he is banished from the State. (*Vide* Mr. Underwood.) If a man in Russia is suspected of entertaining liberal sentiments he is at once banished to Siberia.

These remarks are made in view of a controversy now going on in some of the eastern and southern papers in regard to a project agitated in the east for colonizing the waste places of the "Old Dominion" with New England freemen.

We have before us a letter written by Eli Thayer, Member of Congress elect from Massachusetts, and a copy of the *Richmond Enquirer*. The letter is dated March 12th, and the paper is dated April 3d. The letter develops the plan by which the waste and worn-out lands of Virginia may be reclaimed by free, intelligent labor, and the article in the *Enquirer* shows how these colonists may be driven from the State either by the point of the bayonet, or with a coat of tar and feathers. The one is peaceful, enlightened and legal, the other is warlike, savage and revolutionary. Had we room to-day we would show this matter up in detail, as it is we shall wait until the adjournment of the legislature, when we can have free scope.—*Ohio State Journal*, April 10.

The Right of a Sexton to Eject a Woman from a Church.

City Court, Brooklyn.

from the sexton, who promulgated the rules by the pastor since November, 1855, and which were violated. In the cross-examination of both Ellen, the plaintiff, and the defendant, who had used no more force than was necessary was elicited to shake the main facts.

James Donaghue, a lad about sixteen years of age, testified to the fact of her having laid on the sum of three cents on passing in, and that she had spoken loudly in the church after she was seated as defendant.

Peter Kean (the sexton) being placed on the stand testified that he had deputed the defendant to keep order; that his duty was to keep order in the church; that the non-pewholders paid six cents for the galleries. He further explained the rules prescribed in full in relation to the privileges.

The Judge charged—The main question for consideration being whether or not she had entered the church contrary to rule, or whether more force was necessary. She being a female, she was entitled to mild treatment in a public church, and public worship was to be gone through with as conformed to the prescribed rules was next to be considered, and whether this man had acted improperly in this place of worship. The Judge further reviewed the testimony and commented upon it.

The jury retired, and after deliberating for several hours, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.—*N. Y. Herald*.

A Canadian Compliment to the United States Post-Office. Remittances.

Persons making remittances to the United States should be careful not to register their letters. They should place any mark upon them by which their contents may be known. A letter so marked rarely reaches its destination. The registration or marking of letters upon it points it out at once for plunder. It is frequently sent in this manner to American consuls, persons in Canada to friends arriving to a new country here, and much disappointment and suffering is occasioned by its loss. The only safe course is to use drafts which may be had of Mr. H. Chapman, or others in this city.

When James the First came to England with him a favorite cow, which shortly after his death, returned to Edinburgh alone. At the performance was told the King, he said that

FOUR MURDERS IN ONE NIGHT.—The *St. Louis Republican* of April 6th, chronicles four murders or attempts at murder in that city on the previous Saturday night. The knife was used in every case, and two of the wounded are already dead, while the others have no chance of recovery. In one case the murderer entered a boarding-house, where a number were present, and called out a man, who was soon found mortally wounded. Another was stabbed as he was passing along the street. No arrest of the murderers had been made.—*Boston Traveller*, April 18.

THE LANDING OF THE RETURNED FILIBUSTERS AT NEW YORK.—By the steamship *Tennessee*, we have a full confirmation of the telegraphic accounts published relative to the disasters to Colonel Lockridge's expedition on the San Juan River. At an early hour to-day, the headquarters of the filibusters at the corner of Leonard street and Broadway, was besieged by some forty or fifty of the poor fellows who returned in the *Tennessee*. The whole squad did not possess one decent article of clothing, and many of them looked as though a few days more would finish their mortal career. Really the sight was one of the most distressing that has been witnessed by the promenaders of Broadway for a long time past. Wounded, sick, and shivering with cold, it seemed as though a fire had occurred at the New York hospital, (which is a few doors below the headquarters,) and that the patients were tumbled hastily in the street to prevent them from being burned to death. Walker and his friends have a heavy debt to pay some day or other for their cruelties to those poor deluded victims of their piratical doings.—*Cor. of Philadelphia Inquirer*, April 18.

ROBBING THE POOR.—The street-sweepers in New York were paid last week in the bills of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy, which had been reported as having failed. The excitement this act produced compelled the payer to take the bills back again. An act like this in mercantile transactions would probably put the individual in the penitentiary. What is the difference morally between paying workmen in counterfeit money and paying them in uncurrent bank bills?—*Phil. Ledger*, April 20.

THE LATE CASE OF SUICIDE AT SOUTH BOSTON.—In the case of Thomas Patrick York, whose death has been already announced, the coroner's jury have given their verdict, that the deceased "came to his death on Thursday, 16th of April, at eight o'clock, p.m., from the effects of a fatal dose of arsenic, administered by his own hand while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity." The following protest accompanied the verdict: "The jury would improve this opportunity—in consequence of the frequent and multiplying instances of poisoning—of protesting against the unrestricted and indiscriminate licence with which the apothecaries of the city of Boston dispense poisons of the deadliest character, in any desired quantity, and for whatever purpose assigned; and we would recommend that the proper authorities enact and enforce some ordinance adequate to arrest this abuse of commercial privilege."—*Boston Telegraph*, April 20.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT IS FLEEDED.—A letter from Spezzia, in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, speaking of the stores sent over to our naval ships, says the flour is generally poor, often sour. The butter, after a few casks have been opened, turns out to be filled with lard and grease, and is intolerable. Sailors' jackets, after a few packages have been served out, are discovered not to be of the substantial cloth mentioned in the contract, or exhibited as the specimens. Shoes are of a worthless quality, made of the poorest leather, and are not worth the binding. The *Constellation* was taken into the dry-dock at Genoa to copper, when it was discovered that the nails were not made of copper, and if the vessel had gone to sea she would probably have lost all her copper.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, April 17.

EDITORS' FIGHTS IN QUINCY, ILLINOIS.—The editors of Quincy, Illinois, are never in a very amiable mood towards each other. The other day Brooks, the editor of the *Herald*, published the editor of the *Republican* as a "son of a dog." The editor of the *Republican* met the offender, struck him with a "light hickory," then closed in and "put him on his back." Then they

"parted." The editor of the *Republican* comments afterwards thus: "The editor of the *Herald* says that 'we' are a 'bigger man' than he. He is, indeed, a small specimen of humanity if we are. We weighed, at the last weighing, just 135½ pounds, while the *Herald* man must weigh 150 to 160. We are of the Shanghai order—scant of legs, scant of body, and perhaps scant of brains; such a man, in fact, as the Tom Hyers would look upon with contempt. If the editor of the *Herald* expects to make capital out of anything of this kind he will have to find it where he and we are not mutually known. The editor of the *Herald* says that we were 'three-fourths drunk' when we made the attack upon him. If we had been 'drunk' the other fourth, we wonder what would have been the result! The editor of the *Herald* says that he tore our under lip nearly off in the encounter we had on Saturday. If he did we have to announce one of the most remarkably sudden cures of the age, for from the moment of the affair the wound healed up, leaving not the first sign of a scar."—*N. Y. Herald*, April 16.

DEMOCRACY.—We have had sorrowful experience of the fact that our municipal administration is conducted wholly in the interest of our leading rowdies and blackguards. For them we pay seven millions a year of taxes; for them our streets remain unpaved, unswept, unwatered; for them our police is composed of the scum of the Connaught immigration, and our lives and property placed at the mercy of the thieves, their confederates; for them our criminal judges are elected by the criminal population.—*N. Y. Times*, April 21.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—When distress prevails much in the trading interests we have always observed a great increase in the number of fires; and when money is comparatively easy, and there is no general pressure, there are generally but few fires.—*N. Y. Post*.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* states that recently a child was arrested in the lower part of that city, charged with the theft of a top! He was taken before an alderman, who, strangely enough, committed him to Moyamensing Prison! After the child was committed, his screams became so fearful that he was then put into a dark cell at the risk of making him insane.

Steam Communication between Europe and North America.

TO LEAVE NORTH AMERICA.			
NAME.	FROM.	FOR.	DATE.
Glasgow (screw).....	New York.....	Glasgow.....	Apr. 25
Arabia.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 29
City of Washington (screw).....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 30
Borussia.....	New York.....	Hamburg.....	May 1
Bulton.....	New York.....	South & Havre.....	" 2
Edinburgh (screw).....	New York.....	Glasgow.....	" 2
Chersonese.....	Portland, Me.....	Liverpool.....	" 2
Vanderbilt.....	New York.....	South & Havre.....	" 5
America.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	" 6
Eriasson.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 9
Africa.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 18
Kangaroo (screw).....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 18
North Star.....	New York.....	South & Brem.....	" 16
Hermann.....	New York.....	South & Brem.....	" 16
Europa.....	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	" 20
A Collins Steamer.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 23
A Cunarder.....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 27
City of Manchester (screw).....	New York.....	Liverpool.....	" 28
Circassian.....	Portland, Me.....	Liverpool.....	" 30

TO ARRIVE FROM EUROPE.

NAME.	FROM.	DATE.
Tempest (screw).....	Glasgow.....	Apr. 11
Africa.....	Liverpool.....	" 18
Hermann.....	Bremen.....	" 18
Kangaroo (screw).....	Liverpool.....	" 22
India.....	Liverpool.....	" 22
Europa.....	Liverpool.....	" 25
A Collins Steamer.....	Liverpool.....	" 28
A Cunarder.....	Liverpool.....	" 29
Circassian.....	Liverpool.....	" 2
Arago.....	Havre.....	" 5
City of Manchester (screw).....	Liverpool.....	" 6
A Cunarder.....	Liverpool.....	" 9
Ariel.....	Bremen.....	" 12
A Cunarder.....	Liverpool.....	" 16
Washington.....	Bremen.....	" 16
City of Baltimore (screw).....	Liverpool.....	" 20
A Cunarder.....	Liverpool.....	" 23
A Collins Steamer.....	Liverpool.....	" 27
A Cunarder.....	Liverpool.....	" 30

Advertisements.

MADE BROTHERS' WORLD-RENOWNED GALLERIES, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Four Doors above the Astor House.)

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERREOTYPES.
And every other style of Picture known in the Art taken daily. Two thousand Pictures of Eminent Europeans and Americans, Views, &c., on exhibition in the Galleries—Free to all.
IMPORTERS OF GOODS USED IN THE ART.
* Gold Medal in 1853, and award at French Exhibition, 1855 received for our pictures. Also, Medal and Diploma for improvements in Photography, 1856.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S, (WILDER'S PATENT) SALAMANDER SAFES.
With Stearns and Marvin's Improvement.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT.
No. 40 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK,
Branch Depot, 146 Water street, New York;
" " 57 Gravier street, New Orleans.

This thoroughly fire-proof article of our manufacture, has been in use throughout the country for thirteen years, and has been severely tested in upwards of two hundred accidental fires, and has invariably maintained its fire-proof qualities. Numerous certificates from all parts of the United States can be seen at the depots; also TESTER PAPERS with the books and papers which have passed through the hottest fires. They are now secured by the

CELEBRATED PATENT "LA BELLE" LOCK,
Which is both thief and powder-proof, with a small key, which can be carried in the vest pocket.
They are finished in a superior manner, with or without inside iron vaults, and can be fitted with such interior arrangements as may be desired by the purchaser.

Plate Chests and Vault Doors made to Order.

MATHEMATICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Engineers' Levels, Transits, Chains, &c.; Surveyors' Compasses and Tapes; Cases of Drawing Instruments; Globes, Air Pumps, Electrical Machines, Magnetic and School Apparatus; Spy Glasses, Spectacles, Barometers, Thermometers, Opera Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Polyoramas, &c., &c., &c.

JAMES W. QUEEN,
264 CHESTNUT, NEAR TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

T. GILBERT & CO.,
GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY,
484 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
New York Warerooms, 419 & 421 Broadway,
CORNER OF CANAL STREET.

"UNION HOUSE,"
277 HUDSON STREET.
(Between Canal and Spring streets.)

McCONKEY AND JONES,
SUCCESSORS TO
LYONS AND JONES,
Beg respectfully to inform their friends and the Public that they have re-opened the above favorite Store with a new and well selected Stock of
SPRING DRY GOODS,
And having been for the past five years in the employ of Messrs. LYONS AND JONES, they feel confident of giving every satisfaction to the numerous class of customers who have so liberally patronized their predecessors. Among our Goods will be found a very choice lot of

COLORS DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS, Very Superior, BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, &c. DRESS GOODS
of every description, and of the newest styles.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH CALICOES
in great variety.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
A splendid Stock of

DOMESTIC GOODS
will always be kept on hand, and very cheap. We call especial attention to this Department.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS
This room will contain all the latest styles for the Spring and Summer Trade.

We solicit a Call from Customers before purchasing.
THOMAS LYONS McCONKEY. SAMUEL R. JONES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE,
Church Street, Toronto, C. W.

JOHN SIDAWAY
Begg to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the above Hotel for the purpose of supplying them with all the Good Things of the Season in the Old English Style.

WINES AND SPIRITS AS IMPORTED.
OYSTERS, IN SHELL, KEG, CAN OR BARREL.
Tea, Coffee and Lunch Served at all Hours. British, Canadian and American Papers Taken.

To accommodate all with every Luxury of the Season, at reasonable Prices will be the motto of the Proprietor.

JOHN SIDAWAY,
Successor to the Late E. B. Snow.

H. JACKSON & SONS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
65 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Leather for Exportation.
JAMES BAXTON, Agent for United States.

Philadelphia Agency of M. & J. Wing,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL, FILES, SAWS, &c.,
JERICHO WORKS,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

An assortment of the above articles kept constantly on hand, and for sale by
THOS. M. CASH, 12 Walnut Street.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD,
FROM "OLD LONDON,"
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND BINDER.
EAST WOODSTOCK, CANADA WEST.
Maps, Charts and Pictures Mounted and Varnished.

MASON, MENSING & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
REAL AND IMITATION STONES,
CAMEOS, MOSAICS, &c.,
173 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
(CORNER OF CORTLANDT STREET.)

Foreign Fancy Goods, and Goods used by Jewellers, imported to order, by sample and otherwise.

N.B.—The business of C. J. & W. MASON (Lapidaries, and Dealers in Stones, Rouge, Tripoli, &c.; all kinds of Precious Stones, Jet, Glasses, &c.; constantly on hand a large assortment of Stones, Jet and Spectacle Glasses) will be carried on as usual.

MADAME IDEEN,

535 Broadway,
Over Madame Malherbe's Millinery Establishment,
Instructs Ladies and Gentlemen in the following elegant Arts and Accomplishments:

FRENCH AND CHINESE VASE PAINTING.

Specimens of this beautiful and remunerative art may be seen at the Rooms of Madame I., who will furnish materials and vases for \$7—worth, when finished, \$25 to \$30.

GRECIAN PAINTING.

Portrait and Landscape; persons without a previous knowledge of Drawing may receive sufficient instruction in Twelve Lessons.

FRENCH, SILK AND CHENILLE EMBROIDERIES:

ITALIAN OIL PAINTING ON GLASS,

A new and useful and very pleasing art, taught in ten Lessons.

ORNAMENTAL WORSTED AND LEATHER WORK.

HAIR WORK.

For Rings, Family Wreaths, Flowers, Souvenirs, &c.

Private Lessons given on very moderate terms. Young Misses, of ten years and upwards, instructed in any of the above useful and lady-like accomplishments, at an hour between nine in the morning and six in the evening. Terms: \$2 per month.

The public are invited to examine the specimens of the above arts at the rooms of Madame IDEEN, at

535 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN PATENT AGENCY,
212 Broadway, New York.

The Subscriber offers his services to Inventors, and Gentlemen interested in New Inventions and Designs, to solicit Patents in this country and Europe. In any business connected with Patents, he feels confident he can give satisfaction to parties applying to him.

CHARLES WHIBLE, Civil Engineer.

YOUNG'S (late Tait's) **NEW ROYAL HOTEL,** 18 and 19 Prince's street, Edinburgh. J. G. Young, late master of the Northern Club, respectfully solicits the patronage of tourists visiting Edinburgh. Table d'hôte every day at 5 o'clock. Hot, cold, and shower baths on the shortest notice. Young's (late Tait's) New Royal Hotel, 18 and 19 Prince's street, Edinburgh, opposite the General Railway Terminus.

CANADA.—BANK OF TORONTO, INCORPORATED by Act of the Provincial Parliament. Liability of each Shareholder limited to the amount of his subscribed Capital. Capital £200,000. Head Office in Canada, Toronto. Agency in London, the City Bank, Brokers, Messrs. Carden & Whitehead, Royal Exchange Buildings.

PHOTOGRAPHIC, AMBROTYPE AND DAGUERRETYPE CHEMICALS of every description, prepared and furnished to order; also, the various articles of apparatus manufactured and furnished. S. D. Hesterman, Photographic Chemist and wholesale and retail dealer, 37 Lispenard street.

MISSING FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA, THE UNITED States, California, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand. Lists of the above forwarded monthly. Parcels forwarded, and agency business transacted. Office, 20 Finsbury street, London.

ENGLISH IRON AND METALS. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THE SUPPORT of some of the leading makers of Iron in England, is prepared to take orders for Manufactured Iron of all descriptions, as well as Pig Iron, Block Tin, Tin Plates, Spelter, &c., and undertake shipment of the same to the United States on the best terms, both as regards prices and freight arrangements.

WILLIAM ELLIS,
Metal Broker, Shipping and Commission Agent,
64 King William Street, London.

NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING OFFICE. South Monton-street, New Bond street; established 1788. Orders and advertisements for all the London, country, and foreign newspapers received at the above office, by Thos. Scripps, and executed by him with punctuality and attention.

THREE GOOD JOURNALS FOR 1857. WELL adapted to all readers in every family:

LIFE ILLUSTRATED: A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PAPER, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS. Published weekly at \$2 a year.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL: Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the Laws of Life and Health. \$1 a year.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: Devoted to all those Progressive Measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Illustrated. \$1 a year.

For THREE DOLLARS, all three Papers will be sent a year.

POWELL AND WELLS, 305 Broadway, New York.

137 Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now!

STATION HOTEL, BOWMANVILLE, CANADA WEST.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the inhabitants of Bowmanville and the travelling public that he has just opened his

New Hotel, at the Bowmanville Grand Trunk Railroad Station, Canada West.

where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others with everything necessary to render them comfortable and at home. The house is well fitted up, and furnished in good style. A commodious yard and comfortable stables and sheds are attached to the premises.

Wines and liquors of the best quality always on hand.
January 29, 1857. J. HOWES, Proprietor.

Two Vols., 546 pages, 81 of which are beautifully executed Engravings on Steel. Flexible Cloth. Price \$2 00.

THE MANUAL
OF THE
PATRIOTIC VOLUNTEER,
ON
ACTIVE SERVICE IN IRREGULAR AND REGULAR WAR.

By HUGH FORBES.

This Manual gives to the citizen volunteer and the regular soldier those instructions respecting his duties which he could only acquire by tediously wading through a heap of military works, many repulsively pedantic, and often totally incomprehensible to the civilians. This really useful knowledge is culled from every quarter for the young soldier, is examined analytically, and is explained in popular language; and to those compilations is added much practical information not to be found in any other book. In the first part, *Insurrection* is treated of; of the remainder of the work is dedicated to *Regulars*, or Volunteers acting as Regulars.

De Witt & Davenport, 160 and 162 Nassau street.

ENGLISH BIBLE WAREHOUSE.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, IMPORTERS AND Publishers of the standard and authorized London editions of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-Books, &c. (Prayer-Books for Episcopal Churches in the United States.) No. 122, Nassau street, New York, and 189 Fleet street, London. N. B.—Bibles, &c., imported to order, in any style of Binding; also, a large and varied stock constantly on hand—some very costly—suitable for presentation, &c., &c.

E. Cheswright, Acting Manager, New York.

THE BURDELL MURDER CASE.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE EVIDENCE,
WITH
EXPLANATORY COMMENTS, ETC., ETC.

A Demonstration

OF
THE INNOCENCE OF THE ACCUSED!

AND
A FULL EXPOSURE

OF THE
BLUNDERINGS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE NEWSPAPERS,
Which have Misled Public Opinion.

New York: Published by STEARNS & Co., corner Ann and Nassau streets; and to be had at the Office of this Paper.
Price, 15c.

NOW READY,

THE NEWSPAPER RECORD,
A Collection of Newspaper Facts and Statistics,

CONTAINING

A COMPLETE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS

IN THE

UNITED STATES, CANADAS AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The only reliable work of the kind in the World. An invaluable assistant to the Editor, Book Publisher, and General Advertiser. 8vo. 200 pp.
On the receipt of \$2, it will be pre-paid, per mail, to any part of the country.
LAY & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 88 Dock street, Philadelphia.

THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL,
London: ROBERT CLARKE, Proprietor.—The capabilities of the above hotel in point of space and accommodation, as well as its advantages in being so central for mercantile engagements have been known and appreciated for more than a century.

GIFT LAND.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,
Toronto, Canada West, July 25, 1856

To Emigrants and others seeking Lands for Settlement.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAVE RECENTLY OPENED OUT

Three Great Lines of Road,

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

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

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

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD

Commences at a point on the Ottawa River, known as "Ferrals," a little above the mouth of the Bonchore River, and runs in a westerly direction, passing through the northern part of the County of Renfrew.

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

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

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

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

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

The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada West, thence to Napanee, either by land or steamboat, and thence

North to the Township of Kaladara, and the Village of Flints Mills, where Mr. Perry resides.

THE HASTINGS ROAD.

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

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

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

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

CONDITIONS:

That the Settler be eighteen years of age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The heavy timbered land is almost always the best; and of it the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet produce a barrel of Potash, worth from 25 to 27 cents. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

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

A settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50 according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable, and obtain a rapid return for his investment. The single man, able and willing to work, needs little capital besides his own arm and axe—he can devote a portion of the year to clearing his land, and in the numerous lumbering establishments he can at other seasons obtain a liberal remuneration for his labor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. M. VASKOGHNET, Minister of Agriculture.

THE EUROPEAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT THE
OFFICE, 153 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

Printed by JOHN SEARNS, cor. Broadway and Fulton street.