

the *Post* believes to be a spirit of faction, which strives to make political capital out of animosity to England. We must ignore the existence of such a spirit of faction. The only animosity that is entertained towards England, is to be found in the breasts of the slaveowners and their political partisans. They are the only Anglo-phobists here. There are no scars left by the contest of seventy years ago to be obliterated—those who pretend to account for the hostility of the Government of the United States to England, by referring it to the passions excited in the war between the two countries seventy years ago, are misleading the English people.

No doubt the slaveowners of America will go on very zealously in exterminating what the *Post* calls the "effete races" on this continent, in which category the people of Mexico and the Central American States will be included; and these unfortunate people (who have more health, vigor and intelligence than their barbarous oppressors will have after a short residence in the more southern countries) will be replaced by slaves of African descent. This is what the *Post* calls the cause of Christianity and civilization which Providence has consigned to the American nation. England may enjoy amity with these civilizers if she will give up her anti-slavery sentiments—restore slavery in the West Indies—return fugitive slaves who escape to the British North American Provinces—withdraw all opposition to the conquest of Cuba, and the extension of slavery all over the continent of America—impose a censorship on the British press (for that will be required after the other concessions have been made)—then England may go and perform her mission in the East.

Will Slavery be Abolished in the United States or will it be firmly Established and Extended?

The London Morning Herald says:

Slavery in the United States, surrounded as it is by a free race and free institutions, must gradually dwindle and eventually disappear; and although the white population of the Southern States stand in awe of negro violence now, the ground for their apprehension must insensibly give way, until slavery and all its evil consequences, have passed away like an evil dream.

REMARKS.

We are of a different opinion. Formerly the slaveowners used to say, that slavery would ultimately be abolished, either by sending the slaves to Africa, or by colonising them in separate communities on this continent or in St. Domingo. Now no one talks so in the South. The modern doctrine is that slavery ought to be perpetuated, and we have no doubt that it will be extended over Mexico and the Central American States if there is a continuance of the Union between the free and slave States, for in that case the federal Government will be able to employ large armies and fleets in the enslavement of the Western world.

The Enlistment Dispute, Renewal of Diplomatic Relations, Foreign Policy of the United States, Cuba, The Slave-Trade, Extension of Slavery.

[From the London Morning Post, January 8.]

The history of American politics during the last year affords a lesson not altogether without interest and instruction to the people of this country. In alluding to American politics we must not be understood to speak of those matters of domestic arrangement and internal government which a great, jealous and independent Power like the United States is naturally unwilling to submit to the criticism of foreigners. It must be a matter of congratulation to the people of England and of the United States to know that, during the past year, two questions which had assumed a very unpleasant and threatening complexion have, by the exercise of mutual discretion and forbearance, received an honorable and satisfactory solution. The foreign enlistment dispute, which at one period was elevated to the dignity of an international quarrel, was in reality nothing more than a wretched attempt, made by disappointed and dishonest individuals, to extract from the authorities of the British Government remuneration for services which they had

not been authorized to perform. The Cabinet of Mr. Pierce availed itself of the disclosures made by these self-appointed agents, in the course of a trial most unfairly conducted by Mr. Caleb Cushing, to impute to the British Government a desire to infringe the sovereign rights of the United States. In the course of the long diplomatic correspondence which ensued, the utter worthlessness of the evidence given in the celebrated Hertz case became apparent. Mr. Pierce, however, whilst he professed to be satisfied with the conduct of the British Government—for the purpose, as it would seem, of procuring a small amount of political capital, to be expended in the coming Presidential election—thought it consistent with his own personal views to adopt the extreme measure of dismissing the British Minister and four British Consuls from the territory of the United States. No ill consequences have resulted from this unnecessary assertion of authority. The British Government, wisely disregarding all retaliation, permitted the United States Minister to remain at the Court of St. James's; and we have never heard that the slightest injury to our commerce has resulted from the undignified sulkiness of the Cabinet at Washington. But, now that Mr. Pierce is about to return to that obscurity from which, perhaps, it would have been beneficial if he had never emerged, the time has arrived when those formal amicable relations should be restored, the interruption of which cannot be agreeable to the peoples of two nations so linked together as those of England and the United States.

The open and infamous declarations which have recently been made in favor of the restoration of the African Slave-trade are symptomatic of a determination on the part of the South to run headlong into a course of crime and folly which marks a lamentable step of retrogression in the opinions and Christian character of a portion of the American people. It is consolatory, however, to find that such sentiments have met with no general concurrence in the federal Legislature. We may ask: Are all the treaties which have been concluded proclaiming the Slave-trade piracy to become waste paper?—are the millions which have been expended in repressing the horrors of the middle passage to produce no permanent results, because the planter, in defiance of the laws of God, and man wishes to reap the blood-stained gains of slave labor? But there is one point of which, for a long series of years, the whole attention of American diplomacy has been directed—we mean the acquisition of Cuba; and if there be one person who has labored without ceasing for that object, it is the President elect, Mr. James Buchanan. That gentleman, in 1848, when Secretary of State, suggested to the American Minister at Madrid that fifty millions of dollars would be an ample pecuniary indemnity to Spain for the loss of the island. He next estimated that, should the cession be made, the duties on imports and exports would, during the first year, amount to a sum of not less than six millions of dollars—a very fair interest on the suggested purchase money. But increased revenue is not the principal object mentioned by Mr. Buchanan. "Under our Government," he states, "it would speedily be Americanised, as Louisiana has been. With the possession of Cuba we should have throughout the Union a free trade on a more extended scale than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improvement in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the human race." The acquisition of Cuba would greatly strengthen our bond of union." Warned with the subject, Mr. Buchanan adds—"The President would be willing to stipulate for the payment of one hundred millions of dollars. This, however, is the maximum price, and if Spain should be willing to sell, you will use your utmost to purchase it at a rate as much below that sum as practicable." When to these opinions is added the accuracy of acquisition by force—laid down by the same gentleman in the Ostend Manifesto, with no excuse but that of the tyrant's plea, "necessity"—the foreign policy of the President elect may well inspire some curiosity, not only in Spain, but in the other countries of Europe. Cuba would seem to be a kind of Naboth's vineyard, which the United States are determined by some means to acquire. Mr. Buchanan in his more elevated position, clothed with higher and more important responsibilities, may perhaps take a more just view of international obligations than that expressed in the Ostend Manifesto. It is unfortunate,

however, though not unreasonable, that he should now only be judged by those antecedents which are matters of history and known to all the world.

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Alexander Von Humboldt and the Sham Democracy.

[From the New York Abend-Zeitung.]

Bayard Taylor in a recent letter to the New York Tribune related his interview with Humboldt, and stated that this Nestor of Philosophers had expressed his regret at the defeat of Fremont, and his gratification at the large Republican vote in the free States. This offence has drawn upon him a vile, low and vulgar abuse from the New York Daybook an organ of the sham democracy in this city. He is called a "two-legged fossil," an old foggy, who should have died seventy years ago, rather than to incommode the world which he does not understand; a stupid blockhead, the imbecile train-bearer of a tyrant, an old sleepy-head, a tory, a man who, during the whole of his long life, has never expressed a liberal idea, &c.

This bestial brutality of the *Daybook* against one of the richer minds of humanity, against a man who deservedly enjoys the veneration of the whole world, who has enriched science more than any other man living, who is distinguished alike by his extended knowledge and by cosmopolitan and humane sentiments, renders a refutation on our part quite superfluous. The New York Custom-house organ has the temper of a bull which becomes raving mad on seeing a red cloth. A syllable, a sound, or the least doubt about the blessings of the "patriarchal institution" is sufficient to draw upon the utterer, the most vulgar defamation and calumny of the *Daybook*.

REMARKS.

The *Daybook* makes in this respect no exception to the rest of the organs of the sham democracy. The greatest and noblest men in the world are, by the defenders of slavery, constantly vilified and abused for the utterance of humane sentiments, and *per contra* the most cowardly, inhuman, brutal and outrageous acts of the adherents of slavery, are approved of and applauded, encouraged and rewarded. (Brooks's assault on Sumner is a case in point.) It is a consequence of the connection between freedom and slavery that Northern journalists, writers and orators of the sham democratic party receive a premium for poisoning the minds of the people in the North, by propagating the most detestable and barbarous sentiments.

The Disunion Convention.

The *Criminal Zeitung*, in commenting upon the late Disunion Convention held at Worcester, says:

In the South, also, the severance of the Union has been sought for, not, however, to annihilate slavery, but to strengthen it. The most extreme party in the South perceives in the Union an eternal danger for the institution of slavery. This, however, is only a new proof of the incompatibility of the two principles, and of the antagonism between them.

The disunionists of the North, in proclaiming their principles openly, display a courage which is deserving of acknowledgment, the more so because they are doubtless following their true convictions. It can but prove useful if the questions which they discuss are ripey considered, and their reasoning patiently examined. They are right in saying that freedom was the fundamental principle of the American Republic, and that it ought to remain so. And can it be denied that slavery here forms the most prominent political feature, and the important pivot around which, for years and years, the whole political activity of the United States has turned?

It is certainly impossible to overrate the overpowering importance of the slavery issue. It was not without fear that the fathers of the Republic united in the Government two principles whose antagonism was well known to them. They foresaw the conflict, but they were convinced that it would be settled peaceably, and they never doubted the victorious power of freedom. They believed that slavery would never be insisted upon as an institution of human rights, but that it would be soon abolished by diminishing the territory over which it swayed for a time.

They have erred in that; the base slavery principle, far from being now near its end, is manifesting a pre-dominating power, even where it does not exist legally, and at this moment it impresses its stamp upon the entire character of this Union.

Suggestion that the "European" should be the Organ of German Radicals in the United States.

The *Michigan Journal* (Detroit) writes a very flattering acknowledgement of the efforts of the EUROPEAN, and says:

The perusal of the EUROPEAN reminds us of the fact that the programme for the organization of the freedom-loving Germans contains a project for the establishment of a German-English organ. If, as we fear, the organization should find it impossible to obtain the means for a pure organ of German Radicalism in the English language, might it not be advisable to bring about a connection between the German organization and the EUROPEAN, in order to disseminate German sentiments?

A German View of the Monroe Doctrine.

[From the Abend Zeitung.]

If the Monroe doctrine means the perpetration of violence and outrages by the citizens of the stronger on the weaker States of this western continent, undisturbed by any interference of European powers, it would be necessary to invent first a new international law, in order to fit this doctrine to it; for such a doctrine would be an application of the ideas of freedom and equality as entertained by the slaveholders, and as applied in Kansas upon the foreign policy of the United States—this being the freedom of the stronger to enslave or kill the weaker. If the Government of the United States applies this doctrine in such a manner, the whole civilized world will be in arms against them.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Progress of Crime in the South.

[From the Petersburg (Virginia) Intelligencer.]

We find in the Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday an editorial article which has for its subject the alarming progress of crime. The views of the *Express* are our own, with a single addition to the remedy proposed. Hanging certainly is a very proper remedy, but the morbid condition of the morals of the country, in very many instances, prevents its application, there being a most fearful disproportion between the number of crimes committed and the number of criminal convictions consequent upon their perpetration. In this we behold the singular phenomenon of an utter indifference to the most brutal murders, mingled with a sickly compassion which saves the lives of those who have forfeited them to the laws of God and the peace and safety of society. The great remedy, in our opinion, for this bad state of affairs, so rapidly growing worse, is a more general and earnest inculcation of sound, moral and religious principles; for it is a lamentable fact that, while the country, in the general sense of the term, is making rapid attainments in civilization, the progress of true religion has been anything but *pari passu* with it.

The practice of habitually carrying deadly weapons—bowie-knives, revolving pistols, &c.—is becoming every day more and more prevalent, and it contributes a vast deal to the fund of deadly crimes. We can well remember when it was not regarded as gentlemanly to wear arms habitually; it was regarded as an evidence of conscious unmanly fear. Not so now; and one would not be far wrong to say, that the number of men who go constantly armed are equal to the number of those who do not wear arms. The consequences of this are natural and inevitable. Instead of its being "a word and a blow," as in old times, in personal quarrels, it is a word and a stab, or a word and a pistol ball. Another consequence of this habit of wearing arms is, that it is getting so common that it forces those who abhor the practice to adopt it in self-defence, as they do not know at what moment they may need them to defend their lives from the assaults of those similarly armed. Thus this pestilent practice, like the pestilence of disease, "gathers as it goes," until it threatens to overshadow the land. Let the Press, then, take up this subject, as important and interesting as any we know of. Above all, let the sacred pulpit resound with denunciation, with counsel, remonstrance, and solemn warning, and

with fervent prayer, which we are promised shall be effectual, against a practice which sends men unprepared to the bar of God, leaving the perpetrators of the crime to the gnawings of that worm that never dieth.

New Orleans Ambitions of Notoriety.

[From L'Orleanian.]

For the reputation of New Orleans, we had ardently hoped that, with the termination of the election, and the excitements usual to such periods, all outrages would have ceased, calm pervade our city, confidence be restored, and undisturbed tranquillity prevail—not in one district, but in all.

The Third has been deluged with blood, and, whether owing to the exertions of the mayor, the great increase of the police force, or that the appetite of the demons has been satiated with gore, as that of hungered wolves, who lap blood to repletion—certain it is that, for some time, there have been no callous slayings heard of here, and no occasion for formal "crown's quests," ending in nothing, or tending to mystify. But it has merely been a change of scene, and the occupying, alas! of other and "bloody ground."

In the First District, a couple of as cool and deliberate murders as any which have preceded them, have been recently committed, and for the arrest of the perpetrators of which a reward has been offered by the Carrollton Railroad Company. *En passant*, we allude to them, as they have been properly commented on by the papers of the district, and now we direct attention to another matter, which we would have allowed to pass unremarked on, had it not been noticed by an up-town print, as nothing serious grew out of the incipient outrage; but difficulties might have occurred, and blood have been shed, had not timely and determined steps been taken to prevent either, or at least guard against insult.

The fair for the completion of St. Alphonsus Church, in the Fourth District, our readers are aware commenced on the evening succeeding Christmas Day, and was continued through the holidays. On one of the evenings, some slight interference with the ladies was early perceptible on the part of a few young men; the number increased, and no little uneasiness was experienced from their presence, interference and presumption. It was imagined that they were encouraged by others, and that the object was to break up the fair, because being Catholic.

On some of the members of the congregation becoming apprized of the intrusion, and insults practised, on the evening glanced at, they resolved on putting a stop to them, and on the next several of them repaired to the Church fully armed, and placing themselves at the entrance ways, determined that, at all hazards and every risk, no further outrages should be practised on, or interference permitted with, the unoffending; even one of the reverend gentlemen attached to the church deemed it a matter of necessity that he should remain throughout the evening at the fair, to guard from interruption and prevent insolent intrusion. Happily there were none, or the consequences might have been tragical. It is probable that the rowdy gang acquired an inkling of the preparations made, and prudently refrained from further annoyance or obstruction. Strange! ay, so very strange, that we are almost tempted to exclaim with Shakespeare, "Can such things be," &c., in the Catholic city of New Orleans, where Catholics are so numerous—where Catholics were the first settlers—and where the descendants of the early French and Spanish Catholics still dwell and are many!

SPIRIT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

Corruption at Washington.—Congress and the Press.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

It is a maxim of prudence, as well as of charity, to make no charge against others without some assured basis of evidence. But in respect to the allegations of corruption in Congress, which are now undergoing at least the form of a sifting process in the hands of a Congressional Committee of Investigation, the proof presents itself in a shape so tangible as to justify the severe strictures of the public and the press. When the matter was first broached before that august body of lawgivers and statesmen, they began at once to relieve their bosoms of a great deal of virtuous indigna-

tion, and were about to annihilate the newspaper press (in which the charge originated) for its presumption in daring to impugn the integrity of personages so exalted in character and office as themselves. But as good luck would have it, just as these virtuously-indignant gentlemen had got the ill-fated press into their mouths, and were about to shake the life out of it, as a terrier exterminates a rat, they chanced to reflect that the press was really beneath their notice and contempt; and so they incontinently dropped it out of their teeth, lest even this kind of attention from such a dignified source might lend it a factitious importance far beyond its merits. Burning as they were with this ineffable contempt, and this indignation of injured innocence, it must have fallen upon them as a decidedly wet blanket, when a venerable and respectable member rose in his place, and avowed that he himself had been approached with the offer of a bribe to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars, in order to secure his support of a measure then pending in Congress. Here was something definite. It could not be concealed by any cloud of dust that might be stirred up about newspapers; and the committee of investigation is the result thus far.

For some cause or other it has certainly come to this, that everybody lacks faith in the integrity of a large share of our national representatives. The public have seen behind the curtain. They are aware that, for the most part, these men owe their elevation, not to any fitness, ability, or character in them; not to their moral, intellectual, or good statesmenlike qualities; but to the extent and adroitness to which they have served, or are capable of serving, partizan or private interests, or to the brazen impudence and brow-beating by which they have forced a nomination, or to the skillful pipe-laying or generalship by which they have compassed it. Nor, after they get to Congress, do they exhibit such qualities as go to neutralize the previous estimate of the public. As seen by the light of their actions, they appear intent in getting what they can from the national purse to put into their own pockets. They vote themselves copious supplies of valuable books, which seldom grace their libraries, but furnish the basis of a handsome speculation; nor do they wink or scruple at taking mileage that is measured (loosely speaking) by way of Cape Horn or Lancaster Sound. They cast aside the character of national representatives, and are the mere advocates of special moneyed and speculating interests; so that it is only by the operation of log-rolling that many meritorious public measures and just private claims are ever passed through Congress. The world naturally infers that they must have a particular consideration put into their hands as a requital for these special services. This point is illuminated by the Colt patent history, and by many casual incidents, revealing the corrupt manner in which the legislation of the country is conducted, in which nothing is done as it should be done.

For such reasons, the people at large fail to entertain a very high opinion of whole classes of honorable gentlemen at Washington. They do not look upon them as necessarily the worst men in the world, but very much like others who are intent on the "main chance," and who have been trained in such loose schools of ethics and politics that their moral perceptions of the proper method of advancing private interests have become exceedingly oblique. The public count them of "easy virtue," not strong to resist temptation, but rather seeking after it; and by no means likely to be righteous overmuch in a pecuniary transaction. Looking upon them in the light of eager speculators, determined to make the most of a seat in Congress, they are prepared to hear and believe just such reports as have called this Investigation Committee into being, and fifty-fold more than this. Such is the actual state of public sentiment in reference to the morality of Congress.

New York City Government. Incapacity of the People to Govern themselves. What is proposed to be done.

[From the New York Times, January 24.]

The *Courier and Enquirer* is earnest and able—none of the press more so—in setting forth the necessity of Reform. It proclaims the evil—justly scolds mild remedies—and sets forth certain "prime considerations" which must be kept in view in devising a scheme of reform. Of these the first is that "the source of power in this city is in the worst and not in the best element of its population,"—that the worst men control nominations, and "decent men" will not, under any public considerations whatever, take part in them. This

evil the *Courier* accepts as "unavoidable," and proceeds to suggest a plan, not for curing it, but for limiting its operation and effects,—which it does, as follows:

And therefore it is that we have advocated a Board of Commissioners, consisting of eminent citizens of the city of the various parties, whose nomination and appointment shall be made by the Governor and Senate of this State, and thus be entirely independent of our low primary election machinery, and whose province it shall be to pass upon all official appointments and removals, especially those in the Police Department, and also to indorse or veto all expenditures of the moneys raised by the taxes, which, even as things now are, the Legislature alone can authorize.

The plain English of all this is, that the people of this city have been found incompetent properly to govern themselves, and the Governor and Senate of the State are called upon to appoint a Commission which shall control all official appointments and all expenditures of public money,—exercise, in fact, the essential attributes of a municipal government.

REMARKS.

The *Times* contends that this cannot be done without violating the Constitution of the State.

Death of Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina.

[New York Tribune, January 25.]

Mr. Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina died at Washington at seven o'clock last evening. His disease was in the throat, resulting in croup; and he was attacked with it only on Saturday last. He leaves behind him, with the world in general, a most unenviable reputation, on which we need not here enlarge.

It is perhaps proper now to say with regard to the act which will be connected with the memory of this person as long as it shall live, that we do not suppose it to have been undertaken by him spontaneously, and of his own mere motion. We have the impression that it was determined upon at a meeting of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, and that Brooks was but the tool to execute the will of his colleagues. To that infamous office he lent himself voluntarily, it is true, but not till it had been decided that some one of the Congressional Representatives of that State must perform it. Brooks came forward then, as the member from the District in which Mr. Butler resided, to discharge the function of a ruffian, and in case of need, of an assassin. He has his reward in the judgment which men of honor and unprejudiced intelligence pass upon his fact, but it can never be forgotten by the impartial historian that he undertook it in compliance with the nearly unanimous decision of the whole South Carolina delegation in Congress, and that after it was done he was saluted by the enthusiastic applause of the people of that State as their noblest champion, whom they could not enough admire and honor. As for Brooks himself, then, now that he has gone to the grave, we imagine that the world's condemnation will be somewhat lifted from him, but it will only be to rest with a heavy and ineffaceable blot upon the escutcheon of his State.

NEW YORK CITY.

Thirty to Forty Thousand Neglected Children in New York. Measures proposed to Remove the Evil. Necessity for Relieving the Physical Wants of the Poor. Industrial Schools to Teach the Poor Sewing or some simple Trade. Absurdity of the Law Punishing Poor People for not sending their Children to School.

The Board of Education and the Instruction of the Lowest Classes.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Education, Mr. Shannon presented a report of the Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the address of the President as relates to non-attendance of Children at the Public Schools. The following extracts from the Report contain much valuable information:

It must be apparent to the mind of every one, that the vast amount of crime and pauperism which is to be found so prolific in this community, is to a great extent attributable to the exercise of the vicious and demoralizing influence, education, and moral training on the part of those who are intrusted with the care and guardianship of the offspring committed to their charge.

The attention of your Committee has been for some time called to the subject under consideration, which seems to be deserving of the most earnest deliberation of this Board, inasmuch as they are convinced that

the number of children who are non-attendants at our public schools is very large, and appears to be increasing to an alarming extent. Exact statistics on this matter are difficult to obtain, as thus far only a few of the Wards have been canvassed; but approximations may be reached, sufficiently alarming to those who believe education to be the foundation of a safe society, and incite them to renewed energies in behalf of a "consummation so devoutly to be wished."

In the Eleventh Ward, the Captain of Police, after a close examination, has given the number of truant children, between the ages of five and sixteen, to be about 5,000. In a portion of the Eighteenth Ward, lying east of the Third Avenue, the census as taken by the Board of School Officers, shows 2,631 non-attendants between the ages of five and sixteen.

The persons engaged in charitable labors in the Fourth and Seventh Wards estimate the number of such children as close upon 4,000.

Those of the Eighth and Ninth are thought to reach several thousand.

If anything approaching this proportion be true of the whole city, there must be between thirty and forty thousand children between the ages of five and sixteen who are not partaking in the benefit of public education. So far as your Committee can learn, the causes are various for this lamentable state of things. The principal reason appears to be the poverty of a large portion of our foreign residents, compelling them to employ their children in petty street trades during the school-hours of the day. Besides this, numbers are wilfully truant, and are engaged in pilfering and begging.

With others the ignorance of the language, the indifference of parents, or the idle habits of the family, are causes of the absence of the children from the schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

To remedy these evils, a number of private organizations have been formed within the last three or four years, which have opened what are called "Industrial Schools," for this class of children. Your Committee are happy to express their high commendation of the voluntary and self-denying labors of these organizations. By the aid of visitors, and by the inducement of an industrial branch and a simple meal, these schools have gathered in many of the poorest class of children.

With the "Children's Aid Society" are associated five such schools, containing 1,071 pupils; one evening school for Italian children, 60 pupils; and an evening school for newsboys, 874 pupils. In addition, the other industrial schools in the city probably contain altogether some 950 scholars, making in all about 2,400 children of the lowest class, brought under this educational influence.

Your Committee have reason to believe that the results of these schools have been very happy, and that the benevolent persons engaged in them have proved that all children, however poor or viciously trained, can be brought within the reach of school instruction. Still, they also feel that a labor of this kind ought not to be a burden on a few, and that the instruction of the poor peculiarly belongs to the whole public, and therefore to the sphere of this Board. They observe also, that the instruction of these thirty to forty thousand children non-attendants on the schools, is a work too great for any private benevolence.

The question, then, which arises is, what can be done by the Board of Education to extend the influence of the public schools over the great mass of truant, vagrant, begging and idle children?

Your Committee would recommend, in the first place, that existing organizations, so far as practicable, be used for this purpose, both for the sake of economy and because this peculiar field of education is one in which private and individual co-operation is indispensable.

They would suggest, therefore, that the different "Industrial Schools" be aided either by paying the salaries of the teachers, or in whatever way or manner may be thought expedient, so as to bring them under the supervision of this Board; thus placing them on a permanent basis, at the same time leaving to the ladies engaged in them that private and individual moral influence which has thus far produced such happy results.

They believe that those engaged in these enterprises would be happy to make this co-operation.

They would urge the opening of a series of "Primary Industrial Schools," to be applied especially to this class of children. These schools, in their hours of session,

the kind of instruction, the means of bathing and cleanliness afforded, and especially the teaching of sewing or some simple trade, might be closely adapted to the real necessities of the poorer class, and furnish an attraction even to those who are vagabond in habits. They would not be in favor of supplying meals to these children, as such a course, though perfectly feasible in a private organization, would be attended with the worst results in a public one, and would no doubt become a mere encouragement of pauperism.

In order to insure that these schools should act directly on those needing them, and only on those, it would become necessary to employ persons who should be visitors among the poor along the docks, or in such places as these children frequent.

Your Committee believe that here this Board could labor with great advantage with a philanthropic organization already formed—"The Children's Aid Society." This Society employs now a corps of active visitors, whose object it is to find vagrant children, "to place them in the public schools," under the care of this Board, to commit them to the police for the "Juvenile Asylum," to put them in the "Industrial Schools," or "to find them homes in the country." These purposes would, in the main, be entirely compatible with the objects of this Board. A certain proportion of the salaries of these visitors might be paid by this Board, with the understanding that a proportionate part of their labors should go to the filling up and selecting the numbers for the new "Primary Industrial Schools." Your Committee, though not having officially conferred with them, have reason to believe that such an arrangement would be satisfactory to the Trustees of the above society. With similar objects, your Committee would urge the continuance of the Evening Schools for this class during the summer months. From the statement of the police, it appears that a great deal of the juvenile crime of this city is committed by idle boys in the summer evenings. It is hoped and believed that these schools would be one great preventive, as occupying idle time and training to better habits.

Though your Committee do not believe that force is the best motive to be applied to the poor to promote education, still they would respectfully recommend a more stringent application of the Truant Law on the part of the police and magistrates of this city.

By this act, on complaint of any citizen, a child between the ages of seven and fourteen found vagrant, may be taken before the police magistrate for examination; and the parent or guardian can be compelled to enter into an engagement to keep such child from vagrancy, and send him or her to school "at least four months in each year." The act provides also for the punishment of the parent if this engagement be broken. It further makes it the duty of all police officers who shall find truant and vagrant children to make complaint as before described. If this law were at all thoroughly applied—if the existing organization were brought into co-operation with this Board—if a new series of Industrial Schools, together with visitors and appropriate ways and means, were opened—your Committee believe that a vast proportion of this vagrant class might be brought within and under the reach of educational influences, and immense expense and disaster saved to the city from the punishment and the offences of such an ignorant population. They are aware that these recommendations, if adopted, will bring after them many new expenses to the Board and to the city; but they are convinced that nothing in the future will cost this city so much as ignorance.

REMARKS.

The success of the few industrial schools sustained by private organizations is, we believe, mainly attributable to the fact that "a simple meal" is given to the poor children. The Committee, in recommending the opening of a series of "primary industrial schools" for teaching the children sewing or some simple trade, say they "would not be in favor of supplying meals to these children." We apprehend that without this the schools will be a failure. The main thing required in New York is relief of the frightful misery prevailing here. It is idle to talk about educating children who, with their parents, are in a state of starvation; and it is absurd, nay wicked, to punish such parents for not sending their children to school.

The New York Times of the 24th inst. makes the following remarks on the report of the Committee:

Everybody says "Education is the foundation of society," or something of the sort; everybody laments feelingly the evil consequences to the State of an ignorant class; we spend a million a year for schools; and yet year after year we hear of an immense class of vagabond lads and maidens who have nothing to do with our schools, and grow up thus. Teachers talk; philanthropists present frightful statistics; we begin to hear of juvenile burglary, ballot-stuffing and murders; we find rowdies rule the walk and the State—and still we lament the cause of all this, which is ignorance—and as a community we do nothing to remove it. All honor to the benevolent-minded ladies, who have attempted something practical in their "Industrial Schools." Still, what a mere drop is their effort, compared with the sea of evils!

A report presented in another column, from a committee of the Board of Education, shows something of the magnitude of the work demanded, and, for the first time, recommends a practical cure.

By all means, give us education for the whole people, and not for the comfortable classes only. If the poorest are not reached by our institutions, let us know why, and remove the obstacles.

Insecurity of Life in New York.

[From the New York Tribune.]

An advertisement published in the Tribune of yesterday morning illustrates, if we may use the word in connection with such deeds of darkness, the fearful insecurity of life in New York, of which we heretofore had sad occasion to speak. Erastus L. Deforest came to this city on the 13th inst., on his way to Havana. On the 14th inst., at about one o'clock in the afternoon, he drew a sum of money from the American Exchange Bank, and since that time he has not been seen or heard of. His baggage still remains at the Metropolitan Hotel, and his friends fear that he has been murdered. Now, it is possible that he may be still living, and his absence may be hereafter satisfactorily accounted for. But then, it must be confessed that the probabilities are all the other way. What are the facts? He had \$500 in cash, and a gold watch on his person, and it was expected that he would go to South Brooklyn on the evening of the day of his disappearance. Considering that the garrote robbers are prowling up and down our thoroughfares; considering that they have shown an entire willingness to knock down and half murder a man for the small sum, we believe, in one instance, of twenty-four shillings, why should it be thought impossible that they have, for the sake of \$500 and a gold watch, and remembering that dead men tell no tales, and never come into court to bear witness against their murderers—made surer work, immolated their victim, and flung his body into a neighboring dock? There are plenty of different ways by which this gentleman might have been disposed of; he might have been strangled, or stabbed, or shot, or stunned, or slung-shot, or bonneted, or hounded. We have no lack of professors of these gentle arts, these soft, persuasive methods of appropriation in this city; many graduates in the new school of felony—skillful practitioners—who will, with great dexterity, spare their victim the pain of consciously parting with his property, and who will alleviate larceny by murder. We have a plenty of demoralized Bill Sykes who have fallen from the high estate of burglary to the low practice of street-garrotting; a plenty of Tom Kings and Turpins, and Jerry Abershaws who lurk in the shadow of the wall, and, instead of boldly bidding their prey to stand and deliver, meditate ambushes and assassinations, and against them the police seem to be powerless. Such being the state of affairs, we say that in New York, when a man is missing, it is probable that he has been murdered, and the probability must continue until he makes his appearance, so that his friends do perfectly right when they advertise for his remains.

What a precious reputation is this for a Christian city, and for the leading city of a continent to acquire? What inducement do we hold out for timid, or even for prudent gentlemen to visit us? How comfortable must it be for the loved ones at home, to know that in addition to the seductions of the grog-shop and the gaming den, we have added the physical danger of assassination, and that fathers and brothers may not merely return minus their pocket-books and morals, but may not return at all!

[From the New York Tribune, January 27.]

Protection and Self-Defence Clubs.

A number of Clubs, consisting of young men, moving in respectable circles, have been formed and are now in operation, the chief object of their existence being the protection of their own persons by the carrying of weapons—self-defence in case of attack by highway men—and the detection of the cowardly ruffians who steal upon the path of the unwary as they seek their homes after sundown. These clubs meet for the purpose of discussing every possible stratagem which may be resorted to by the assailant, and for practising gymnastic art, and the use of the revolver. Such members as are not provided with knives and revolvers, have their wants attended to at the cost of the club, a regular fee being payable from every member at each meeting. One of these clubs is distinguished by the name of "Mezzel," and meets on the western side of the city.

When peaceable citizens are constrained thus to associate themselves for the purpose of conspiring against violence, it is high time that the efficiency of our police force should develop itself in the securing of one or two hundred of the well-known thieves who seek no honest way of making their living, and yet, manage in some way to strut about Broadway during sunshine, selecting victims to fall upon in the dark hours of the night. Almost every peaceable citizen now arms himself when he goes abroad at night. The practice has already become quite general, and the readers of newspapers need not be astonished if they should ere long see that the strong arm has reversed the present state of things, and made the street, that is now dangerous to the traveler, most perilous to the thief. Necessity may be considered the best counselor where the law is held in contempt.

Insecurity of Life and Property.

[From the New York Tribune, January 24.]

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir: Our store has been broken open twice within the space of a month. Soon after the first burglary, a policeman was seen to enter a public house in company with a thief, and was heard to complain to his companion that we did not give them a reward, notwithstanding there was no arrest made. Nine burglaries have been committed in our neighborhood in a short time, and we know of but one arrest and conviction.

The Mayor and Chief of Police have been consulted. They promised reform in this district, but no benefits have yet accrued from their promises. As seen as it is dark we see these thieves openly in our streets, ready to commit a burglary or robbery the moment an opportunity presents, are well known to the police, as well as their place of resort. We shall be compelled to keep an armed watchman constantly on our premises, to protect our property in future.

Yours respectfully, NEW YORK MERCHANTS.

A Street Nuisance.

[From the New York Times, January 6.]

A thorough thaw would relieve our streets from a good many nuisances—but from none more objectionable than the enormous *sage sleighs* which occupy Broadway. At best these concerns are comfortable and unsafe. Driving four, six, or eight horses through a crowded thoroughfare is always attended with danger to everybody else. The chance of their running away is sensibly diminished by the enormous loads they are made to drag over hard ground and their consequent inability to run, or even go at any pace much faster than a walk. But passengers in these open establishments are exposed to collisions and to all the casualties of an overcrowded street.

It is at night, however, that they become the worst. The drivers, conductors, and runners, of whom each carries a small army, seem to keep up an active competition in profanity, and take special pleasure in getting female street-strollers to keep them company and *enliven the ride by their conversation*. Half a dozen half-tipsy specimens of Young America, who consider it the height of wit and humour to go shouting, swearing, hooting and singing through the street, complete the variety of the cargo; and all combined make the passage down town exceedingly quiet and agreeable for the ladies and gentlemen who have sought that method of locomotion.

In the absence of a thaw we commend these concerns to the greater vigilance of the police.

Highway Robberies in New York City.

We give the following as a specimen of the "City items" to be found in the New York daily press. A single day's record will suffice to give a general idea of the state of affairs in this city.

[From the New York Daily Tribune, January 24.]

MORE GARROTING.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Thursday evening Hugh O'Harran, of Massachusetts, from which State he had arrived the afternoon previous, was passing the corner of West and Robinson streets, when three men approached him from behind, and he was instantly seized back of the neck, tripped up and dashed upon the pavement. The robbers then plundered him of \$197 in bank bills and fled. Harran made his way to the Third Ward Police-station, where he gave a partial description of the robbers, and the following morning, officers Elder, Ayres and Beam arrested James Kelly, a youth eighteen years of age, and John Clark, an Irish waiter, as being two of the thieves. Clark was identified by Harran as the one who held him down, and Kelly was recognised by him as the one who rifled his pockets. The prisoners were locked up by Justice Connolly for trial.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER WITH GARROTTERS.

On Thursday morning early, two gentlemen whose employment on a morning paper obliges them to keep rather inconvenient hours, while on their way home, passing through Ludlow street, near Delancy, saw a man lurking about the corner. A short distance away two other men were discovered, and near by a fourth. Not far off, the gentlemen came across a man lying insensible on the ground; his pantaloons' pockets were inside out, and in his vest pocket was found a ball ticket and an order of dancing. He was picked up, and with the aid of a policeman carried to the Tenth Ward Station-house. No doubt he had fallen a victim to the garroters. After leaving the Station-house the two gentlemen continued their way home, and soon encountered the four suspicious-looking men again. One of them carried a small lamp, and appeared to be drunk; he was rather uncertain in his gait, and indulged in snatches of bacchanalian songs. The belated travellers hurried on, and one of them, reaching his home, bade the other good night. The remaining gentleman was soon overtaken by the four persons, when the chap with the light asked him what time it was. Gent. replied that it was about half-past four. He was told to be certain of it, and to look at his watch. He replied that he had none, when the man with the light ejaculated to a companion, "You take hold of him, Bill, and we'll soon know the time." At this the intended victim took to his heels, the garroters after him, when, turning a corner, a policeman was discovered near by, and the rogues departed. Such encounters are every night becoming more frequent.

ANOTHER CASE.

Our highway robbers are growing more and more bold, as an incident which occurred at Madison square at about nine o'clock on Thursday evening goes to show. A gentleman was passing along the square sidewalk, opposite the Hippodrome when he was set upon by two ruffians, one on each side. The first seized his left hand while the second grasped his throat. The gentleman happened to be swinging a light cane with a leaden head in his right hand. By a lucky impulse he brought it over his shoulder and upon the head of one of the villains, felling him to the ground where he lay senseless. His fellow released his hold and took to his heels. The person attacked, instead of finishing the scoundrel who was down, also took to his heels, we regret to say; and the cool air doubtless soon brought the rogue to his senses.

How Prisoners are Treated.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Jan. 24.]

Death from Negligence of the Police.

On Thursday evening a man named Henry C. Hurley was found insensible near Fulton Ferry, and taken to the Second Ward Station-house. He was there placed in a cold cell, and in the morning, being unable to walk, was carted to the Tombs, but before reaching it, died. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body, when one of the lieutenants of the Second Ward police stated, in evidence, that when deceased was brought in he was drunk. Dr. Simmons, who saw him soon after he

reached the Station-house, testified to the contrary, and said he did not think deceased was a drinking man.

Dr. Christopher Wolfe made a post-mortem examination of the body, and testified that he found that deceased had a cancer of the stomach and an atrophied heart. He believed that deceased would soon have died of disease, but that exposure to cold and want of care previous to his admission to the City Prison, was the immediate cause of death.

The verdict of the jury was, "Death by exposure to the inclement weather, the predisposing cause being cancer of the stomach and atrophied heart."

The Voluntary Firemen of New York.

[From the New York Tribune, January 22.]
HOW TO EXTINGUISH FIRES.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sir: Want of judgment in extinguishing fires in this city was strikingly manifest at the Bank of America, in Wall street, on Tuesday last. On that occasion an undue application of water was manifest, thereby doing unnecessary damage. Three streams of water, in fact, were applied, when one would have been sufficient. I am confident if such a fire had occurred in any small village possessed of only one fire-engine, that it would have been extinguished with less damage; and, moreover, I think that many fires much more threatening have been mastered by active Yankee women in New England country towns, and without the aid of a fire-engine, simply by the vigorous use of buckets. *Great noise and shouting* do not always indicate efficiency of action—and of these we have a plethora at fires.

I have no desire in speaking thus to detract unjustly from the activity and courage of our Fire Department; yet I assert that it would be folly to deny that much property is destroyed every year by the injudicious application of water. Cases frequently occur where a little gentle force is required to prevent an over-excited fireman from stretching his hose and insisting on letting on the water when the fire is actually extinguished. To be self-possessed and collected at a fire tends to foster a correct judgment for the application of water towards its extinguishment. All this *yelling and shouting—this head-over-heels way of doing things—is quite characteristic of this region*, but certainly is not promotive of efficient action. Let our good firemen understand that they have yet something to learn, and not be too egotistic, though their merits are many. It is now the growing belief of many of our best citizens that the interest of property holders would be better protected, and a much smaller amount of property destroyed were our Fire Department a paid one, smaller in number, with a well-selected class of able-bodied men, all to be under the immediate control of our insurance companies, whose interest in the most efficient suppression and extinguishment of fires would most naturally be well attended to; but this is requiring almost too much for some years to come of a city so notoriously backward in adopting measures calculated to effect an economy in government, and promote the security and comfort of its citizens.

PHENIX.

New York City, January 21, 1857.

Witchcraft and Fortune-telling in New York.

What sort of Places are resorted to by Women who to go have their Fortunes told.

[From the New York Tribune, January 22.]

It may open the eyes of these innocent querists to the vulgar popularity of the witchcraft of 1857 to hear that the nineteen she-prophets who advertise in the newspapers of this city are visited every week by an average of sixteen hundred persons, of whom probably three quarters place implicit confidence in the miserable stuff they hear and pay for.

It may open still wider their wondering optics to learn that, although a part of these visitors are ignorant servants, unfortunate girls of the town, or weak-minded, imbecile young men, still there are among them not a few influential professional men, and many merchants of good credit and repute, who periodically consult these women and actually are governed by their advice in business matters of great moment. It is also often the case that ladies of wealth and social position, who are, we presume, otherwise discreet, are led by curiosity, or other motives, to enter these places, for the purpose of "having their fortunes told." When these ladies are informed of the true character of the houses they have thus penetrated, and the real business of many of

the women whose fortune-telling is but a screen to intercept the public gaze from it, we presume that no one of them will ever compromise her reputation by another visit.

People who know anything about the subject will not be surprised to hear that most of these humbug sorceresses are now, or have been in more youthful and attractive days, women of the town, and that some of their present dens are vile assignation houses; or that a number of them are professed abortionists, who do as much perhaps in the way of child-murder as others whose names have been more prominently before the world; nor will they be astonished to hear that these chaste sibyls have an understood partnership with the keepers of houses of prostitution, and that the opportunities for a lucrative playing into each other's hands are constant. Indeed the greater part of these female fortune-tellers are but doing their allotted work in a scheme by which, in this city, the wholesale seduction of ignorant, simple-hearted girls, in the lower walks of life, has been thoroughly systematized. The fortune-teller is the only one of the organization whose operations may be known to the public; the other workers—the masculine go-betweens who lead the victims over the space intervening between her house and those of deeper shame—are kept out of sight and are unheard of. There is a straight path between these two points which is travelled every year by hundreds of betrayed young girls, who, but for the superstitious snares of the one, would never know the horrible realities of the other. The exact mode of proceeding adopted by these conspirators against virtue, the details of their plans, the various stratagems by which their victims are snared and led on to certain ruin, are unfit subjects to be set minutely forth in our columns; but any individual who is disposed to prosecute the inquiry for himself will find in the various police records connected with this subject much matter for his serious cogitation, and may there discover the exact direction in which to continue his investigations with the certainty of demonstrating these facts to his perfect satisfaction.

A Picture of New York Streets. Fifth. Garbage, Childrunners, &c.

[From the New York Tribune, January 27.]

In many of the narrow streets of this filthy city, the snow shoveled from the side-walks lies in piles along the curbstone from two to five feet high, bearing no inapt resemblance to the peaks of a chain of mountains, the peaks, sides, ravines and broader valleys between the two chains being rendered exceedingly picturesque by the accumulations of coal ashes and kitchen garbage, interspersed with frozen dishwater and other liquids, which have been cast from the adjoining houses upon the street—cast there with impunity and immunity from all interference of city officials or fines for breaking of city ordinances, such as are supposed to be exact upon statutes books, though entirely obsolete in their operation. It is supposed, too, that there are such things as city scavengers—men who vote for city officers, and in return get pay for mythical city carts that are supposed to make diurnal journeys through city streets, gathering up the daily waste of city dwellings, though in point of fact such a thing as an ash-cart or garbage-gatherer has not been seen in some streets for months, except in the form of hand-carts drawn by a woman and a dog, or perhaps two or three half-starved boys and girls, which serve as a sort of tender to one or two semi-human beings armed with a short iron hook and basket, and wearing black-looking tags upon their backs. These scavengers gather up the rags, bits of paper, bones, scraps of bread, turnip-poolings, and cabbage leaves from the piles of filth in the streets, and some of them are kind enough to empty the boxes, and pails and tubs, and barrels of ashes, that some folks have innocently supposed would be emptied by city scavengers. These hand-cart women gather the ashes for the profit arising to them in sitting out the unburned coal, convenience for doing which is afforded them, we suppose, by special instructions from the head of the police in some of the public parks, which have been improved and fenced at a cost sufficient to plate them with gold. They are repaid with coal-ashes. One of these sitting stations can be seen in full operation in Stuyvesant Park, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, on Second avenue, the dress and labor of several brawny females, and the huge piles of ashes, with the dog carts and children loading coal, altogether form-

ing a picture in pretty strong contrast to the splendor of the aristocratic church on the opposite side of the avenue, and some of the brown-stone five-story houses in the neighborhood. However, we suppose the inhabitants are glad to get rid of their ashes, even by this expensive mode, rather than have them piled up as ornamental points of the snowy ridges in the streets. "What shall we do with our ashes?" is a daily inquiry in nearly every family in New York. It is a question that we cannot give advice upon. We should not blame the people if they emptied their buckets upon the policemen's heads—if they can find them—or upon the sunny spots near the corner rum-shops, where the city guardians spend most of their time while supposed to be on duty. We certainly cannot blame any one for throwing ashes and garbage into the street, when no one comes to carry it away. The thing most to be deplored is the fact that the streets where the tallest peaks of snow and garbage are to be seen, are the most filled with poor families, living in close, ill-ventilated rooms, who will be made sick by the foul stench which will arise from these Winter accumulations, as soon as warmed to vermicular life by the rains and sun of Spring. "You must not throw ashes and garbage in the street," said the policeman to a poor woman yesterday, "or I shall fine you." Alarmed at this, she came to us for advice on the question, "What shall I do with my ashes?" Will somebody answer? We cannot. Will somebody who knows, tell everybody who don't know, what to do with the daily accumulations of ashes and garbage? It is becoming a serious question in this highest-taxed and worst-governed city on the face of the earth.

The Police of New York. Their Inefficiency in Consequence of their Political Affinities.

At a public meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, without distinction of party, the subjoined preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Eighteenth Ward has been of late the scene of numerous outrages, and a number of our citizens have been assaulted, garroted, and robbed, and . . .

Resolved, That the present imperfect and inefficient organization of the Police Department in the City of New York requires some radical changes at the hands of the Legislature of this State, both as to the number of the force, the mode of appointment, and the qualification of policemen in the city of New York.

Upon this the New York Tribune remarks:

The above resolutions touch the heart of the matter. Even with their small police force, the people of the Eighteenth Ward might have ample security if the entire Police Department had not been demoralized by the course of Mayor Wood. How can any man expect a policeman to execute the law upon the shoulder-hitters and ruffians who almost unanimously worked and fought and voted for the election and reelection of the head of the Police Department? But give us a police above local party influences, and "one man shall chase a thousand" such ruffians out of the city. Put one hundred active, energetic, honest officers on the track of the well-known bullies and gamblers who now glory in their villainy, and follow them up, day and night, indoors and out, into their fero palaces and policy dens; let the regues be made to know that there is no rest for them—that there is no place so secret that the "shadow" will not intrude, no hole so dark that the eye of the "shadow" is not upon them; follow this up a few weeks, and the people would be astonished at the sudden migration of these Botany Bay birds. But not only these shadows, but the men who select them, must be placed beyond the contingency of desiring or fearing the votes of any class of rogues. That must be the first reform.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

The leading city papers are bestowing great praise upon the new city Judge (Russell) because he has in three weeks disposed of four hundred cases in the special sessions, and eighty jury trials in the general sessions, and because he sentenced a man to imprisonment for life for robbery. With a large part of the New York press, despatch in the disposal of accusations, is the greatest merit in a judge. And as to a poor wretch who is in a starving condition and unable to obtain employment or relief of any kind, if he commits a robbery the punishment for the offence cannot in the estimation of many be too vindictive.

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NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Although Henningsen has succeeded in making his escape from Granada, where he was hemmed in by the Central Americans, still the position of Walker does not seem to be materially improved. He still holds the Transit route, but his communications are endangered by the seizure of most of his steamers by the Costa Ricans, and his men are deserting in great numbers.

The New York *Herald* has guarded against any possible contingency which may befall Walker, by adopting quite a novel theory to explain the events in Nicaragua. It represents the enemies of Walker in Central America to be, not the people of that country, but an American shipowner, Vanderbilt, who makes war on Walker, with a force consisting of one American, named Spencer. According to this, the Americans must be the victors, happen what may. For if General Walker should be successful, it will be represented of course that the "Americans" have proved superior to the native population, although the ablest leaders among Walker's officers, and unfortunately the larger part of his army consists of poor foreigners, who have been unable to find employment in this country. If, on the other hand, the Central American people should defeat Walker, then it will not be the native population there, but the "American Commodore Vanderbilt" who has proved victorious!

Walker insinuated himself into Nicaragua by representing himself and his band of filibusters, as true democrats, friendly to the democratic party there. But when, by the aid of one party among the natives, he had succeeded in conquering the other party, he threw off his mask, demonstrated the real object of his enterprise, re-established slavery, which had been previously prohibited, and robbed and murdered people of all classes. By these actions the natives discovered the true character of the American democracy of Walker and his band, and all Central America united to eject the wolf in sheep's clothing from the country.

The people of Central America are far superior to the invaders. We hold that those who assume that the population of that country is to be despised are very much mistaken. We hold that the boasted Anglo-Saxon race would in the second or third generation in that country become enervated and inferior to the mixed races now settled there.

The following proclamation forms a favorable contrast to the brutal gasconading of the filibusters:

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Soldiers of Walker's Army.

Impressed with a well-founded belief that the greater number of foreigners who are now in the ranks of the Usurper have been deceived, and aware that they are now fighting in a bad cause, against a people who have given no cause of offence, and who are only defending their country, their rights, liberties and their homesteads, from the criminal attempts of an unprincipled adventurer, to subvert all that freemen revere; and convinced that many, if not all, who are now adding that scourge of humanity would willingly quit his discredited service, if only assured of protection and support to reach their native country.

Now I, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, pledging my honor, hereby offer to any and all of the officers and soldiers of Walker's army, now in Nicaragua, a free and safe passage to Greytown, and thence per steamer to the City of New York.

Given at the National Palace at San Jose, December 10, 1856. JUAN R. MORA.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

ASPINWALL, January 19, 1857.

The British mail steamer *Thames* has arrived with dates from Greytown river, San Juan, to the 18th instant. She brought thirty-five of Walker's men, who were immediately transferred on board of the *Granada*, which steamer left this day for Greytown, to receive on board and convey to New Orleans the filibusters brought out by the *Texas* and *James Alder*. It was calculated that most of the filibusters would leave by the *Granada*.

Walker has evacuated or been driven out of Rivas, and was at St. George's, surrounded by the allies, who

had offered him terms of surrender; and as he had no means of receiving supplies of provisions, &c., it was hourly expected that his followers would ground their arms. The remnant of 7,000 men, sent at various times from the States to Walker, are now reduced to 500. Walkerism in Nicaragua has ceased to exist.

The New Law compelling Witnesses to Criminalize themselves.

The second section of the bill contains three propositions, together with a proviso. The propositions are:

"1. That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act.

"2. And that no statement made or paper produced by any witness, before either House, or before any committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice.

"3. And no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such paper, may tend to disgrace him, or otherwise render him infamous."

Senator Pugh, one of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, makes the following objection to the new act:

"Congress can make no law to shield a witness from prosecution in the Courts of the several States, nor prescribe any rule of evidence for those Courts. It cannot give the witness, therefore, any equivalent for the common law privilege of which this act seeks to deprive him."

There is force in this objection. When the British Parliament enacts laws compelling witnesses to testify to their own criminality, it provides that the evidence thus extorted shall not be used against the witnesses. Now, as shown by Mr. Pugh, Congress has no power to enact a similar provision, so as to bind the several States. This is one of the consequences of the strange jumble of powers conferred by the American Federal and State Constitutions.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

A Field for the Immigrant Laborer, Agriculturist and Mechanic in Canada West.

Dr. Hamilton, of Goderich, Canada West, in a letter to the *Brighton Guardian*, (England), recommending Canada as a fine field for the small capitalist and the laborer, says:

Labor in Canada is very high, from the circumstance that land is so very cheap as to be within the easy attainment of any industrious domestic servant or laborer, and from the produce of which he can maintain himself and his family in a state of the most perfect independence, provided he can only stock his farm, effect a moderate clearing, &c., and maintain himself for twelve months; and to enable him to do so, any industrious person of this class can lay by sufficient money out of his earnings during two or three years. It is, therefore, evident that until the country is sufficiently densely settled as greedily to enhance the value of land, and to place it beyond the reach of this description, except after some years of industry, together with prudent economy, laborers will be scarce and labor high. At present no man will work for another who has the means of going upon land himself, and of cultivating it for his own benefit, as, independently of being his own master in the latter case, so long as agriculture bears the price it has latterly done, it will be much more profitable to him working on his own farm to laboring for another, notwithstanding the high rate of wages which he would receive.

From these observations, I think it will appear that at present Canada is the country more particularly suited to the emigrants of the laboring classes, than to persons of the higher ranks of life; and least of all is it suited to the idle gentleman, who has neither energy nor strength of mind sufficient to combat against or endure

a few privations, or even hardships, for the first twelve or eighteen months, with the certain prospect of an honorable independence before him.

Again:

This is, as the *Woodsman* says, emphatically the poor man's country; but then he has reference to the laboring poor, and not the poor gentleman; although to him also, provided he be a man of energy, and circumstanced as has been shown, Canada holds out great advantages; for an amount that would in England scarcely yield him a bare subsistence, would place him, comparatively speaking, in affluence in Upper Canada. Laboring men, agriculturists and mechanics are certain of success, provided they only be industrious and sober.

I know farmers who purchased, or rather settled upon, lands on sufferance, who, on coming into the settlement, so far from having money, got assistance to pay their travelling expenses to the settlement, and supported for twelve months afterwards, which, of course, brought them greatly in debt; yet some of those persons have since paid off the whole amount with interest, and are now worth from £200 to £2000 in property.

REMARKS.

We have no doubt that great numbers of emigrants, laborers and mechanics could find profitable employment in Canada; but in our opinion many of them would need advice and assistance on their first arrival.

Canadian Emigration Agent Wanted in New York City.

[From the American Celt, January 24.]

The annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration which we publish elsewhere, with the *Tribune's* comments thereon, shows the immense amount of capital and power which this country still derives from the much-abused "foreigners." One remarkable feature in the report—a novelty so far as we remember, is the entry concerning Canada: it appears there arrived here during 1856, no less than 8,526 persons with a cash capital of \$652,328, avowedly bound for Canada. This would seem to call for a special Canadian Emigration Agent at this port—a suggestion to which we beg respectfully to call the attention of the Toronto Colonization Society, and the Provincial Minister of Agriculture. To direct, protect, and advise eight or ten thousand persons per annum would be a good man's work, and deserving of a fair recompense.

Kansas—will it be a Slave State? Delusions Refuted.

The New York *Times*, of Jan. 27, speaking of the present position of the Governor of Kansas, says:

He advises that it be left untouched by the Territorial Legislature; that they pass no laws upon the subject, and leave all questions that may arise concerning it, while Kansas continues to be a Territory, to the decision of the Courts of Law. This is substantially the construction of the Nebraska Bill for which the South has always contended. It does not admit the right of the people of the Territory as such to exclude slavery, or to take any action whatever upon the subject. If a slaveholder chooses to take his slaves into Kansas, he can do so; and his right to hold them there can only be contested in the Courts of Law. In those Courts it will be contended that the Constitution protects this kind of property just as it does any other; and the probability is that this doctrine will be held by the judicial tribunals of the Territory. When a State Constitution comes to be formed, it will be competent for the people to prohibit slavery if they shall see fit; but prohibition will then mean abolition, and will be correspondingly obnoxious.

REMARKS.

We have repeatedly shown that the repeal of the prohibition of slavery in Kansas would insure the introduction of slavery into that Territory. Slavery being established there, the supporters of its abolition will be but few and uninfluential. Moreover, we have shown that it is not competent for a convention forming a constitution to abolish slavery. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States settles this question. A short time ago, all our cotemporaries in this city, overlooking the legal considerations governing the question, were deluded into the belief that Kansas would be a free State. We alone undertook to expose the fallacy of their reasoning.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE EUROPEAN.

The *European* will contain all the information that can be gathered in Europe and America of especial interest to Europeans in the United States, and to the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces.

It will show the actual condition—moral, physical and mental—of all classes of the people of the various States of this Confederation, whether natives or emigrants, freemen or slaves; and it will contain the information necessary for Europeans who contemplate emigration, to determine whether they should select the United States or some other country for their future residence.

It will be opposed to the Anti-Republicanism, *alias* the Slavery-Democracy or Pro-Slavery party—the enemies of freedom and social progress all over the world.

It will oppose the propagandists of slavery, and will advocate the propagation of liberty on this continent as well as in Europe.

It will set forth the various reasons why Republican institutions in the United States have hitherto failed to secure the well-being of the working classes, and will advocate the legislative measures necessary to ameliorate their condition.

It will institute fair and honest comparisons between the United States and other countries, showing the progress made by each from time to time, and the justice of their several pretensions.

It will maintain the cause of the friends of liberty in Europe and elsewhere—a cause which should be supported by all parties in every country enjoying constitutional government, since the only real danger to those countries is from a combination of the military despots of Europe, aided by the Pro-Slavery government of the United States.

It will sustain the cause of Republicanism against those who would sacrifice it to preserve the domination over the freemen of the North by the slave-owning aristocracy of the South.

It will contain all such facts as may assist the people of other countries in determining what are the true merits or demerits of American institutions.

THE EUROPEAN.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The London *Times* on the Appointment of Lord Sumner as British Minister to the United States.

The London *Times* asks "Why should it be a difficult task to keep the peace between the States of the North American Union and the British Crown?"

The British minister at Washington should have the closest touch of all members of the diplomatic body, even the Federal States Minister in London. How is it, then, that more than once a directly opposite result has followed from that which might have been anticipated on the circumstances?

The answer, we think, is, that the studies of the British representatives in the States have hitherto been inferior. The mission in Washington should be regarded as a most important one, a post which requires the presence of a very distinguished man, in it should be situated political sagacity. We have hitherto dealt with it, practically, as one of the easiest orders, as we have done in the case of diplomatic missions. But simple persons and friendships and alliances between Great Britain and the United States in South America etc. in our time, as important as similar relations between the United States and the Continental Powers. The existence of that great Frenchman of Republican States, which is spreading an empire in the North American Continent, with a community in the authority with which England can interfere in favor of liberty in Europe. Although the States should never want a ship of war, as we have seen in Algeria, that they are, in constant correspondence to the Republic which sends her to sea the English and British portions of the red flag. An English man who respects himself and gives to the soldiers of his own and not the Indians in the progress and development of liberty in the North American

We do not think that the proper answer is given by the *Times* to the question which it propounds. We can account in another way for the differences which have arisen from time to time between England and the United States. Many of the questions have related to boundaries; but above all, the policy of the two countries is wholly diverse, and this diversity necessarily leads to disputes. This country is the propagandist of slavery, whilst England supports the cause of liberty. The Government of the United States always nourishes a controversy or two with England, to be turned to account in case she should become overwhelmed by any enmity and rendered powerless to thwart the slavery propagandism of the South. Thus the question about the alleged violation of the neutrality laws by British agents during the late war with Russia, was got up most evidently in bad faith after it began to appear to American eyes that the allies would be driven from Sebastopol. It cannot well be doubted at this day that it was the intention of the Government of the United States to join Russia in the late war if she had been successful and had secured the assistance of Austria.

The *Times* is mistaken in supposing that diplomacy in the States is always "diplomacy in a glass house." Has the *Times* yet ascertained what passed between the American and Russian Governments on the occasion just alluded to? The most unfounded claims and pretensions are constantly being set up by the American Government, in order that the members of the Cabinet, who are always lawyers, may display their subtleties and earn the applause of the public. It is not so easy a task as the *Times* supposes, to avoid these questions, or to settle them after they have been raised.

But the greatest blunder committed by the *Times* in the article quoted above, is in supposing that this Republic is an "enormous counterpoise to the Empire of Continental Europe, and that England's power to 'interfere in favor of liberty in Europe' is 'enormously' added to by the existence of this counterpoise."

We tremble with apprehension of the consequences when we see such an influential organ of public information taking under an incorrect definition. How the wily diplomats of the latter must chuckle at the blunder; for they know full well what are the real sympathies of the governing body in this Confederacy, and do not care a straw about what the *Times* writes upon, viz., the sentiments of the wealthy and intelligent people of the North.

In the *Times* ignorant of the fact that the western slavery is the great object of the Southern sympathy. How can the *Times* know enough of that singular alignment, the Constitution of the United States, to be aware that the Federal Senate controls the Government, and that the South has more, and always has had, and is likely always to retain, the control of that body?

It is now the settled policy of the South to perpetuate and extend slavery, and never had it as much power to effect its objects as it enjoys at the present moment; for the complete subordination of the North has been finally secured by the passage of the law which prohibited slavery beyond the Mississippi line. What is there then to disturb the slaveholder in his easy view of this great country? The recent policy in the South suggests the answer to this question, for it is now pretty well settled that the possibility of the slaveholders would be very far removed indeed in case of a war between the United States and any power which would prohibit slavery to the States, and look up that prohibition with an insatiable avidity. In the last war between England and the United States, the cause could not be pursued because England then held when Cuba was not the prize is allured, and the South is fully after to the fact, and not a little apprehensive of the consequences of that most perniciously successful the abolition of slavery in the British West India. What the slaveholders must fear, is an invading

army accompanied by black soldiers, officered by blacks, and offering liberty to the whole slave population, beginning with the southernmost points of the Union and working thence upwards. The slave-owners, knowing that England is the great anti-slavery power, must naturally hate and fear her, and desire her destruction, as any other men conscious of their true position would do under the like circumstances.

Opposed as we are to this policy of the slave-owners, and compelled as to admit that they have no alternative; with them the question is simply whether that great abolitionist power, England, shall be destroyed, or they themselves subjected to the imminent danger of being exterminated or compelled to abandon their cherished institutions. They know that no reliance can be placed upon the ostensible and fluid advocacy of pro-slavery sentiments in the London *Times* and a few other British journals, for they are aware that the masses of the British people are abolitionists of slavery and propagandists of liberty, and that the few friends in England of American slavery are without any real influence in the Government.

Moreover, the slaveowners perceive that England is the only barrier to the acquisition of Cuba, and the extension of slavery all over Central America and Mexico. What then do the British friends of the United States rely upon? They assume, that because the free States are superior to the slave States in numbers and wealth, the former must of necessity control the foreign policy of the Confederacy. This assumption is founded upon total ignorance of the true character of the Federal Compact, which is so contrived as to give the political pre-eminence to the slave States—a fact which is evident enough when we see that the Presidents, foreign Ministers, Attorneys General, Proctors of the Senate, Speakers of the House of Representatives, &c., have been almost exclusively slaveowners, and that none but the supporters of slavery have been allowed to hold any Federal office.

Is it not time for the people of England to recognize this important truth, and quit the fool's paradise in which they have been so long indulging themselves? What will be the condition of England if, relying upon "the great Confederation of Republican States," she shall undertake to intervene in favor of liberty in Europe? What can the governing spirits of this Confederacy care about liberty in Europe, unless they find it becoming dangerous to slavery in America, which is likely to be the case? The mask was thrown off in the excitement of the late war with Russia, and when it was confidently anticipated by the South that England would be weakened—then the men whose word is law at Washington openly declared their sympathy with Russia, and it was evidently their desire that the civilized people of Western Europe might be permanently quieted under Russian institutions.

It is true that the South is at all times with England when she is not at war with any great European power, and Southern men have generally succeeded in making British Ministers at Washington believe that the South was in favor of England and her institutions. This delusion has been encouraged by the facts that the South really does bear the impertinent of British goods—manifestations to the South being almost unknown—and regards with favor every feature of the British government which is supposed to be intended to popular rights.

The meeting power of the United States is guided by a small and compact body of men, representing the Southern oligarchy, and there can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the public is acquainted with their views and intentions.

American Ministers are not allowed to be interfered in public as British Ministers are; nor are the former dependent at all upon the opinions of a popular body. In no point in Europe has any Minister an authority as high as that which falls to the lot of the British Minister at Washington.

THE CONTINENTAL DESPOTS AGAINST
ENGLAND.

Whether England can count upon the
Assistance of the United States.

[From the New York Herald, January 25.]

For the first time for many years, since the conclusion of peace, the press of England has sincerely and honestly, done justice to this country, and striven to win the goodwill of the people of the United States.

That there can be no sincere or abiding alliance between the democratic element in Great Britain and the pure despotisms of the Continent, such as Russia, France, Spain, Austria, Turkey and Naples, is too self-evident to require demonstration. That the latter must some day find it impossible not only to love England, but to tolerate her, seems also very probable. Even veiled by the obscurity of a foreign tongue, the home truths of the London press menace the Continental thrones. Against this daily menace, this never-resting battering ram, the day will come that the despots of Europe will find it politic and necessary to unite, as they have done, to a moderate extent, at the Conference at Paris, and in their general policy since the peace.

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The press of England is for the most part laboring under the delusion that in the great conflict of principles impending in Europe, the Model Republic will sustain England. This is a complete fallacy, and one, moreover, that may lead to very disastrous results. If England, relying upon such a rotten staff, shall undertake to intervene in favor of liberty on the continent, every nation has a policy and none have a clearer and better defined policy than has the Government of the United States, which is completely in the hands of a vigorous and able oligarchy. That policy is the consolidation and extension of slavery, and every Southern statesman regards all other objects and considerations as naught. The destruction of England and the establishment of despotism would be hailed withapture by the men who control the destinies of the United States, for every obstacle to the triumph of the slaveowner's policy would then be removed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[Handwritten musical notation]

The official statement of Admiral Seymour shows pretty clearly the following state of facts. That the Chinese boarded a vessel called the Arrow, and took from the same twelve Chinamen, said to be smugglers or pirates. The vessel had a British flag, but it is said by the Chinese that the flag was not flying when the vessel was boarded, and that the registry was a British vessel was fraudulent, and obtained merely to avoid the scrutiny of the Chinese authorities. The British Consul demanded the return of the persons seized and an apology. The men were returned, but the apology was refused, the Chinese authorities contending that they had acted in good faith.

The Adjudicator explained "that although in the 1970s men were eventually sent back, it was not in the same manner in which they had been recruited here, and all representatives of the party were still welcome."

Therefore the Actual response is not fitment of the question to demand additional evidence in form of documents in China. The government of the PRC is the only legitimate government in the Chinese People's Republic and High Commissioner.

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1. 姓名	2. 性别	3. 年龄	4. 民族	5. 籍贯	6. 职业	7. 学历	8. 学位	9. 职称	10. 工作单位	11. 联系电话	12. 电子邮箱	13. 联系地址	14. 邮政编码	15. 身份证号	16. 银行卡号	17. 支付宝账号	18. 微信账号	19. 其他联系方式	20. 其他信息
姓名	性别	年龄	民族	籍贯	职业	学历	学位	职称	工作单位	联系电话	电子邮箱	联系地址	邮政编码	身份证号	银行卡号	支付宝账号	微信账号	其他联系方式	其他信息

and the Admiral resorted to force, but without producing the desired effect.

The Admiral writes that after bombarding the city (which was in our judgment an act of pure vandalism) he captured certain forts, and adds: "The command of the river being now in our hands, I have no other operation in immediate contemplation beyond the security and maintenance of our position; and it will remain with her Majesty's Government to determine whether the present opportunity shall be made available to enforce to their full extent the treaty stipulations which the Canton Government has hitherto been allowed to evade with impunity."

We should like to know why the Admiral did not postpone his operations until he received instructions from his Government. What right had he to demand for the foreigners in Canton privileges which they do not now enjoy? Instead of waiting for instructions, the Admiral makes war upon China, and then asks his Government "whether the present opportunity shall be made available" to enforce his new reading of the existing treaty stipulations, the fallacy of which is thoroughly refuted by the Chinese Imperial Commissioner.

The commanders of ships of war ought to act merely on the defensive, they have no right to make war without the authority of their governments. A British commander, who plunges his country in war runs the risk of having his conduct reprobated by the Ministry, but their previous authority or subsequent sanction is sufficient. It is otherwise with an American commander, for the President has no power to make war, and yet we find that the captains of American men-of-war act in their bearing towards foreign nations just as if the powers of the American Executive, in respect to making war, were as great as those of the English Government; and as if, moreover, all these powers were delegated to each naval commander. The time has arrived for clearly defining their powers and duties in regard to foreign relations. It is inadvisable that the peace of the world should depend upon the mere discretion of such persons.

We certify that the above Bill of Materials is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

14 The late sufferer of the typhoid was a trader; if you can find sharp-pointed authenticity—as great evidence that would not be forgotten. Yet his time couldn't take up any more, and for several days you have been living and until you have lived things and dear dear people in unfaded numbers. It wasn't the other and how many old people, children and besides have lost their human in affection. If your conscience hasn't and seen this, they have enough heard, then there was, that each to the case?

What evidence has been submitted to the people of the city that each and every should be helpful thing?

The transactions of the same character as the transportation of Mani given by the Americans. If a similar difficulty had sprung up in a French or Russian port, the authorities would not have dared to make a noise bell out of it, much less would they have committed the outrage of a transportation of a monarch etc

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On March 19 the landing took place at dawn and the weather, and especially the wind, were then as bad as they previously were. It was then evident that the necessity of establishing the main ferry necessitated the presence and proximity of the intelligence, especially within questioning distance the main pier, and these factors in the time estimation.

to the forbearance and good conduct of the seamen and marines. No straggling took place, and when the orders were given to re-embark, the men returned to their boats with regularity and despatch."

Several Americans joined the British in their assault.

The French press generally, defends the conduct of the British Admiral, but it is condemned by most of the leading newspapers in England, amongst others by the *London Daily News*, the *London Broomfield*, the *London Spectator* and the *London Court Circular*.

It is contended by a large and influential portion of the American press that the Chinese ought to be compelled to receive European ministers at the Imperial Court, and to permit foreigners to reside in Canton, &c. We cannot recognise the justice of these pretensions. The Jesuits were formerly allowed to reside in China, but they created dissensions and fomented conspiracies, and it became necessary to expel them.

The most instructive fact in Chinese affairs is that the Empire is governed by literary men, who are selected to fill all the offices of State, these being the successful candidates at public examinations. This is the *ne plus ultra* in the estimation of many of the European Nations, especially those of the Continent. That the system is inefficient to secure the welfare of the masses of the people is conclusively demonstrated by the example of China for centuries.

Aristocracy may be destroyed, but the great distinction between rich and poor remains, and the question after all is, how are the masses to get food, clothing, fire and shelter? In China, the rich are not compelled to keep the poor, and the very agencies in the existence of a vast amount of human misery.

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The following is an extract from a letter by the Rev. H. W. Bellows to Rev. Mr. Higginson, in reply to an invitation to participate in the Anti-Slavery Convention at Worcester:

I do not think the Cuban a Negro. I do not think the entire population is either the North and the South. I do not think the country on the way to a rapid increase of hostility between the two sections of the Union.

On the contrary, and despite the demand for such
and multiplication of slaves, I think the Union a great
and admirable success. Notwithstanding the higher
which slavery has given the political, economic and mu-
tual interests of the nation, who can deny that the growth
prosperity, growth, intelligence, wealth, republic and power
of the Confederacy, have immensely exceeded the best
hopes of our federal founders? What else it might be
under the very different circumstances in which Britain
then was now placed in, there can be no question that the
South, by her courage, efforts, industry, energy, enter-
prise, patriotism, has established a fair share
through in a different line from the North, in the com-
mon prosperity, and is entitled to the national recognition
that she has just attained in the general interest. It has
the same equally established, and is provided with internal
population by her 11 powerful institutions, and an unbroken
the identity of her, need should also have power and moral
and economic aspects involving the status of her mil-
lions. We have therefore as a nation, almost limitless
her enthusiasm, her industry, her very power and influ-
ence; and it would be ungrateful and unjust to see in
this that she is a permanent and loyal part of the United
and national interest but in common recognition that in

[illegible]

GIFT LAND.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS,
Toronto, Canada West, July 25, 1856To Emigrants and others seeking Lands for Settlement.
THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT HAVE RE-
CENTLY 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 "Ferry's,"
a little above the mouth of the Bonchere River, and runs in a
Western 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 Bradenac, 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 Terri-
tory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valua-
ble land.This road, and the country through which it passes, now open for
settlement, is easily accessible, and the Agent for the granting of
Lands in this District is Mr. T. S. FRENCH, who resides at Mount
St. Patrick, near Renfrew, on the Opeongo Road, a few miles from
the Lands which are to be granted. To reach the section of country
under Mr. French's charge, the settler must go from MONTREAL
up to the Ottawa River to a place called Bonchere Point, and
thence by land some twenty-five or thirty miles westward to the
Township of Grattan, in which Mount St. Patrick is situated.

THE ADDINGTON ROAD.

Commencing in the Township of Angleson, in the northern part of
the county of Addington, near the Village of Platts Mills, in Kala-
dar, 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 Platts
Mills. The outlines of five townships of very superior land are
already surveyed and ready for Settlement within the limits of the
Agency, lying north of Lake Massanook, and between it and the
River Madawaska. The Townships are called respectively Abinger,
Denbigh, Ashley, Edingham, Angleson and Barrie.The direct route to this Section is by way of Kingston, Canada
West, thence to Napanee, either by land or steamboat, and thence
North to the Township of Kaladar, and the Village of Platts 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 in-
tersects 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 land between these places
is in good order. The land to be granted by the Crown under this
Agency extends from fifteen to thirty 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 diffi-
culty, and find a good market for surplus produce, as well as conve-
nient 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 state of culture at least five acres of the same
land in the course of four years; build a house (at least 20 by 18
feet) and reside on it at least 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-compliance 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 al-
ready been given, will furnish every information to the intending
settler.The Log House required by the Government to be built is of
such a description as can be put up in four days by five men. The
neighbors generally help to build the Log Cabin for newly arrived
settlers, without charge, and when this is done the cost of erection
is small. The roof can be covered with bark, and the spaces be-
tween the logs plastered with clay, and whitewashed. It then be-
comes a neat dwelling, and warm as a stone house.The Lands thus opened up and offered for settlement are in sec-
tions of Canada West, capable, both as to Soil and Climate, of pro-
ducing 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 largest 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 re-
ferred to, great varieties in the character and quality of lands—some
being much superior to others; but there is an abundance of
the very best land for farming purposes. The Lands in the neigh-
borhood 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 currency. The
capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the pro-
cess is very simple and easily understood.The expense of clearing and grubbing heavily Timbered Lands,
valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about *Five*
Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an av-
erage one, will nearly repay. The best timber for fencing is to be
had in abundance.A settler on these lands, possessing a capital of from £25 to £50
according to the number of his family, will soon make himself com-fortable, 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 mer-
chants, 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 most lapse of time, exclusive of any ex-
penditure thereon—and it is not too much to expect that this ratio will
not diminish for generations to come.The sections of country opened by these roads lie in and to the
southern part of the Great Ottawa Region, stretching from and
beyond them to the shores of Lake Huron, to Lake Nipissing and to
the Ottawa River—an immense extent of country, whose resources
are now seeking and will rapidly obtain development.The Ottawa County, lying south of Lake Nipissing and of the
Great River Ottawa, and embracing a large portion of the land
offered for settlement, is capable of sustaining a population of *Eight*
Millions of People, and it is now attracting general attention, as
the most western portions of Canada are rapidly filled up.
The Parliament of Canada, in its last session, incorporated a
company for the construction of a railway to pass through this
Ottawa country from the shores of Lake Huron to the City of the
Ottawa, and thence eastward.A survey of the River Ottawa and the neighboring country has
been undertaken, and will be completed in the present year; its
principal objects being to ascertain by what means the river Ottawa
can be rendered navigable and connected with Lake Huron, so as
to enable vessels to pass by that route from the most western waters
into the River St. Lawrence and Ocean. These projected works
are allied to, and in order to show that the attention of the Gov-
ernment, Parliament and People of Canada has been fixed upon
this important portion of the Province.

P. M. VANKOVSKY, Minister of Agriculture.

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this establishment, for the point of sale and accommodation, as well as
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have been known and appreciated for more than a century.ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—AN
ELECTION for Officers of this Society for the year ensuing,
from the 23d of April next, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel on
Saturday, the 10th inst., with the following result:

President:—

SEYMOUR CROOKES, Esq.

First Vice-President:

HENRY EYRE, Esq.

Second Vice-President:

JOSEPH C. WELLS, Esq.

Treasurer:—ROBERT BAGE, Esq.

Secretaries—M. B. BURNETT, Esq.; WILLIAM M. SMITH, Esq.

Secretaries for Annual Festival—J. STANLEY MILFORD, Esq.;

ARTHUR KENDALL, Esq.; JOSEPH E. WALKER, Esq.

Chaplain—The Rev. DR. HAWKS.

Physicians—DR. PENNER, DR. BEALES, DR. BRUSHAW, DR.

COOPER, and DR. BROOKLYN, DR. ROTTON.

Charitable Committee—ROBERT WALLER, Chairman; GEORGE

S. RANSFORD, CHARLES B. ELLMAN, EDWARD P. WARP, CHARLES

H. WEBB.

Committee of Accounts—CHARLES CLINTON, EDWARD WALKER

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The present popular President, JOSEPH FOWLER, Esq., declined a
re-election to the Chair, which he fills so acceptably to the Society.

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