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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-Republican, *alias* the Abolitionist 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, DECEMBER 20, 1856.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Pauperism in the State of New York. Surplus supply of Laborers. Neglect of the Poor.

The Report of the Secretary of State shows that in the year ending December 31st, 1855, 294,161 paupers were relieved by the County Superintendents. Besides these the returns of the Commissioners of Emigration show that 112,357 needy persons were "relieved, forwarded and provided with employment." Most of the latter, however, merely received advice and recommendations.

The Secretary of State says:

In 1851 there was one pauper to every 17 persons; in 1851 there was one to every 29 persons; in 1851 there was one to every 21 persons; and this year there is one to every 17 persons. Let the same ratio continue 10 years longer, and there will be one pauper to every 10 persons; that is, every five persons in the State must support one pauper. Twenty years, running from January 1830 to 1851, brought in just as many paupers as obtained by statute in 1851, the succeeding 20 years. Indeed the five years commencing 1851 show a still larger increase in the rate of pauperism; in that at the end of 10 years more, the increase from 1851 to 1861 would exhibit even a still result than the number of years between 1830 and 1851.

The truth is, that too many laborers and mechanics come to this country from Europe. They could hardly make a worse selection. They are unwelcome visitors here; they are hated by the native American laborers and mechanics, who would gladly subject them to a variety of political disabilities, in order to diminish their numbers. I must be admitted that the labor market is already overstocked with foreigners. It is not only in England. The ultimate excess of the best part of

the Northern States, is bad, the summers being very hot and the winters long and severe; besides which, fever and ague prevail almost everywhere. Food, clothing, fuel and rent are very dear; employment is scarce, and wages are low, on an average of the year. Sickness is very general, and the life of the emigrant is usually a short and miserable one. When the poor man falls sick, or is unable to obtain employment, he has no right to demand aid from the authorities. The almshouse, if there be one, is generally found to be full; the trifling fund raised by taxation for the relief of the poor is exhausted. It is not here, as in England, where every necessitous person has a legal right to support, and where the overseers or guardians of the poor are empowered from time to time, and as often as required, to raise by taxation of the *real estate* in their respective districts whatever sum may be required for the relief of the poor. The result, of course, is a much higher rate of mortality in American cities than we find in corresponding localities in England. When the poor American laborer or mechanic falls sick, he soon perishes for want of proper medical attendance and the ordinary comforts of life.

In this city there are not less than sixty thousand persons out of employment every winter. We do not believe that as much human misery exists amongst the same number of people collected together in any part of Europe.

In the Thirtieth Annual Report of the "New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," it is stated that the ratio of pauperism to population is far less in Ireland than in "the prosperous and wealthy State of New York," and pauperism is rapidly diminishing in Ireland, and as rapidly increasing in the State of New York.

The Mayor of the city of New York, a short time ago, undertook to transport to Europe several emigrants who had just arrived, and who were able and willing to work, but who had but little money in their possession. The Mayor was of opinion that they might be regarded as interlopers, but the Courts took a different view of the matter, and held that persons in that situation could not be sent out of the country on the mere fiat of the Mayor. That official had no legal authority whatever for his proposed action. But the time may soon come when Congress, on the different States, may take the matter up, and resolve to protect the laboring population already here by limiting for the future the numbers to their numbers from abroad. In the meantime the actual state of affairs here should be generally made known to those who contemplate emigration.

The Alarm in the South. Fears of Insurrection among the Slaves.

In the late elections in the South, each party—the supporters of Buchanan and Fillmore—contended that the election of their candidate was absolutely necessary to prevent the success of the Northern Republicans, whose real object, it was insisted, was the liberation of the slaves. Thus came to the ears of some of the slaves, who, of course, talked together about it, and resolved to strike for freedom when the great liberator, Fremont, should present himself. The friends of Fremont were not allowed a hearing in the South, and, therefore, could not have contributed in any degree to the spread of this delusion.

There does not appear to have been any actual insurrection anywhere, but some of the whites became alarmed, and resolved to strike terror into the hearts of the slaves by barbarous whippings and summary executions. The owners of the slaves put to death will find no difficulty in getting paid for them out of the public treasury of the several States.

Although it would be perfectly easy for the masters to put down an insurrection of slaves in any part of the South, we apprehend that if the slave States were separated from the North it would soon

be deemed expedient to emancipate the slaves; because, in case of a foreign invasion, they would be very apt to join the enemy.

We observe that in Nashville, Tennessee, it has just been resolved that the free colored people shall not be allowed in that city to learn to read. Nothing could exceed the ferocity displayed by the terrified whites, although there does not appear to have been a single act of resistance to authority on the part of the alleged conspirators, who evidently did not expect or propose to do anything of themselves. For a wonder, some of the people of the South have candor enough to acknowledge that the cause of the difficulty is as stated above. For example, a letter has just been published from Lucien B. Chase, of Tennessee, attributing what he calls the insurrectionary movements among the slaves of Tennessee "not to Abolition emissaries or Abolition documents within the State, but to the speeches of Democratic, or Fillmore orators." And the *Missouri Democrat* of the 4th inst. takes the same view of the matter.

NICARAGUA.

Retreat of Walker. His principal Officers British.

Walker has been compelled to abandon his headquarters, Granada, which city he directed to be burnt. It appears that on the 7th of November 500 Costa Ricans took possession of San Juan del Sur. Hornsby, who was stationed at Virgin Bay, fourteen miles distant on the lake, made an attempt on the 9th to drive them out, but did not succeed. On the 12th Walker arrived at Virgin Bay from Granada, with 250 men, and, joining the forces already there, again marched on San Juan del Sur, when the Costa Ricans retired on Rivas. On the 13th Walker returned to Virgin Bay, and thence, it would seem, to Granada, leaving 175 men to hold San Juan del Sur. On the 15th Walker made a new attempt on Masaya, about fourteen miles north of Granada and the headquarters of the main Central American army. On his march, however, hearing that the transit road between San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay was again threatened, he detached Colonel Jacques with 250 men, who barricaded themselves at Virgin Bay the best they could, with the wood cut for the steamers. After a vain attack of two days or more upon Masaya, Walker retired upon Granada. No longer able to hold that town, he sent his sick, with the women and children, to an island in the lake, and himself retired with his staff to Virgin Bay, leaving General Hennington and a body of troops in Granada with orders to destroy it; but what the result was, or whether the troops had succeeded in effecting their escape, was not known at Virgin Bay when the steamer left for San Juan del Norte, which must have been ten or twelve days after Walker's arrival there.

It would seem from this account that the only points in possession of Walker at the latest dates were San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay, fourteen miles apart, at the two ends of the road, extending from the Pacific to the lake. He had also possession of the island in the lake above mentioned, and the steamer or two at his disposal on the lake gave him a certain facility of locomotion and escape.

We hope soon to learn that the filibusters have been expelled from Nicaragua. Their object is to establish slavery, and their conduct has been a series of outrages from the beginning.

The allies, composed of Guatemalans, Costa Ricans, Salvadorians and Nicaraguans, are daily increasing in numbers, and have so completely surrounded Walker, that the transit route may at any moment fall into their hands, and thus all chance of reinforcement will be cut off. They are already five times more numerous than the Americans, and are better equipped and better provided. We learn, from reliable authority, that Walker's men are in the most deplorable condition—half-starved, half-clothed, and dying off rapidly from sickness. The General himself, it is said, is anxiously looking for

reinforcements; but reinforcements at the present crisis of his fortunes will not arrive.

On the 23d of November a fierce naval engagement took place between the Nicaraguan schooner *Granada* and a Costa Rican brig-of-war of superior metal. After a contest of two hours, a shot struck the brig's magazine, causing an instant explosion. About sixty men were killed. The Costa Rican brig had on board a large amount of war material and \$25,000 in specie.

The New York papers publish a statement of Nicaraguan affairs by a surgeon in Walker's army, who arrived in the *Tennessee*. He says that General Henningsen is besieged in Granada. "The only hope of the besieged is in their commander, General Henningsen, who is considered the ablest military officer in Central America; he is far superior to General Walker. Henningsen is perfectly cool under every circumstance, in the hottest fight and in the most critical conditions, he is occasionally slow, but always sure; hence it is supposed he will ultimately succeed in saving the men, ammunition, and artillery. But he is in a desperate state."

"All Nicaragua is against Walker, and every power in Central America is equally hostile to him. If he rules in Nicaragua, he will not only have to conquer it, but all of the Central American States. They are all bitterly hostile to him, and he must conquer all of the States before he can rule one of them. He governs now just as much soil as the feet of his soldiers will cover, and no more. He cannot step beyond these lines without the danger of his life. Walker says he will hold the transit route, if he cannot hold another foot of the soil. It is only twelve miles in length, and he is determined to guard it."

Henningsen is an Englishman; McDonald, who is Walker's right-hand man, is a native of British North America; Walker himself is the son of an Englishman, but was born in the United States.

Emigration to the British American Colonies. Remarks of a Correspondent.

The British should avoid emigrating to the United States. A vulgar error as to the Slavery question corrected.

A correspondent reminds us that some months since the Canadian Government announced its intention of making free grants of land to actual settlers, on certain conditions. He adds: "Now, do you state your belief that there are many thousands of dis-appointed emigrants who would willingly return to the Old World if they could only obtain a free passage, would it not be as well to direct the gaze of the disappointed to Canada, rather than to the other side of the Atlantic, where, although they may probably obtain employment as easily as here, they cannot obtain land to employ themselves on any terms within their power. On very many might you confer a favor by furnishing all the information obtainable as to the number of settlers who have already availed themselves of the offer, what extent of roadway each grantee is required to keep in repair, and what the annual taxation amounts to on occupied or unoccupied land, on all which points probably the Bureau at Toronto would afford all needful knowledge on application for publication in the *European*."

Our correspondent also suggests that the *European* should be made the medium of establishing a sort of Emigrant Aid Association. The great difficulty in the way of emigrating to these new settlements is the inevitable expense of getting there in the first place, and the almost equal necessity of every body doing every thing for himself. By opening your columns to correspondence between intending or desiring emigrants, much advantage might be gained by all. Thus, several families start at the same time from New York or any other given point, and proceed to the point where they seek a substantial emigration.

own expenses, from that point dividing on the way.

portion the cost of the carriage of their domestic effects, saving expense, and overcoming the feeling of desolation apt to arise from proceeding alone. It might also be previously arranged to some extent who and what the community should consist of—some deciding on agricultural pursuits, while there would be immediate openings for one or two carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, blacksmiths and stage-keepers, who, by forming a neighborhood would speedily attract other settlers, they themselves reaping the advantages of being the earliest on the spot to establish themselves in business.

"It is probably owing to the feeling of competition and sympathy thus engendered by going out into the world together to seek a new home, that induces so many to join the *Mormons*. Americans form companies to go West and prosper; and yet, for want of this companionable spirit, hundreds of English, who have come here with small means, have entirely lost them, although they would have formed the foundation of a speedy competence in a new settlement."

Doubtless, it is desirable for emigrants from Britain to the North American colonies to make such arrangements together before leaving their homes as our correspondent refers to. We shall endeavor, from time to time, to obtain information for their guidance in the matter in addition to that which is now to be had from the ordinary sources. In our opinion, the people of Britain, whether agriculturalists, mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, capitalists or laborers, should avoid emigrating to the United States. We would recommend them to settle in the British Provinces, and we shall present, from time to time, what we believe to be all-sufficient reasons to lead them to that conclusion.

Our correspondent observes that the readers of *The European* would be much interested in discussions respecting the best mode of conducting emigration, the capital required by the emigrants, &c., than in inquiries about American slavery. He is mistaken in this, if he supposes that the slavery question is of but little importance to the people of Britain and the British North American colonies. We would make him, and all other readers of the *European*, understand that the importance of the slavery question has been generally admitted. Slavery is about to destroy America. A free Republic can only establish upon a true and lasting edifice whose principal object will be to deal with the despotic powers of Europe and prevent Great Britain from the list of great powers. All the domestic as well as the foreign policy of the United States is dependent upon the question whether the Federal Legislature, Executive and Judiciary under the control of the slaveholders, can compel the States to give up the slave. If they cannot, the error of supposing that the slave is a property is made manifest. We recommend that the *European* should be made the medium of publishing all the information obtainable as to the number of settlers who have already availed themselves of the offer, what extent of roadway each grantee is required to keep in repair, and what the annual taxation amounts to on occupied or unoccupied land, on all which points probably the Bureau at Toronto would afford all needful knowledge on application for publication in the *European*.

THE CANADIAN DESPOTISM AND THE UNION.

It is a well-known fact that the Canadian Government has been for some time past, in the habit of sending out a large number of troops to the United States, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. This is a most extraordinary and unjustifiable interference with the rights of the United States, and the Government of the United States should be made aware of this. The Canadian Government has been for some time past, in the habit of sending out a large number of troops to the United States, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. This is a most extraordinary and unjustifiable interference with the rights of the United States, and the Government of the United States should be made aware of this.

to the Government of the United States. They have

thize with the slave-owners of Russia, and are opposed to the cause of liberty in every country in Europe, and they hate, and fear the non-slaveholding white population of the slave States, whom it will be difficult to keep down without a despotic government.

With such guardians of Republicanism, what is more likely than that a despotism will be established as soon as a large army is under the control of the Federal Government? Such an army will, doubtless, soon be created, to sustain the cause of slavery throughout Central America, Cuba, and Mexico, and it will then be available for the purpose of destroying the Republic.

The union of the different States was at first a political necessity, the various colonies being too weak to maintain a separate existence. But at this moment the free States are strong enough to form a great nation; and their connection with the slave States, instead of being a source of strength, is a source of weakness to the South. The freedom of the North does not increase the force of liberty in Europe, but the European power should be reduced by preventing freedom in this hemisphere. The original compact between the colonies is no longer binding, as a moral point of view, for the original compact was for the policy pursued by the colonies, and the colonies who claimed that slavery was a necessary evil, and that it was a source of weakness to the South. The freedom of the North does not increase the force of liberty in Europe, but the European power should be reduced by preventing freedom in this hemisphere.

The fact is, that the appearance of despotism in Europe, so far from clearing a reputation of the free from the slave States, constantly count upon the destruction of the Republican form of government through the influence of the slaveholders. No assertion can be made so false as that the despots of Europe should be a distraction separated from slavery as this continent. Nothing could happen more fatal to despotism in the Old World. Not only would the cause of liberty gain a mighty ally, if the free States were to form a government of their own, but in the great Republic, where there would be no slaves and no oligarchy, the welfare of the working classes would become the main object of legislation, and we should no longer see the condition of the laborer becoming more and more wretched. The philanthropists who are now thrust aside in hidden closets, the tyrannical of the Southern oligarchy, would exercise a beneficial influence among statesmen and Congress at large.

In subscribing myself a Red Republican, I beg your readers to understand that I am not a Red Republican, but a Republican who is in favor of the abolition of slavery. I am not a Red Republican, but a Republican who is in favor of the abolition of slavery. I am not a Red Republican, but a Republican who is in favor of the abolition of slavery.

Rev. Bishop's Lecture on "Foreign Influence."

At the meeting of the American Society for the Abolition of Slavery, held on the evening of the 11th inst., the Rev. Bishop of New York delivered a lecture on "Foreign Influence." The object of the lecture was to show that the influence of the foreign powers in the United States was a great evil, and that it was necessary to take measures to counteract it. The Bishop stated that the foreign powers were doing all in their power to keep the United States in a state of dependence, and that it was necessary to take measures to counteract this. He stated that the foreign powers were doing all in their power to keep the United States in a state of dependence, and that it was necessary to take measures to counteract this.

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sorted to by the slave power to disarm opposition; for it is very well known the South could not hold together—could hardly exist—without the support of the North. This threat, however, tells, particularly in a crisis like that which has just occurred, and of course will continue to be used on all such occasions, until the Republicans are wise enough and bold enough to be guided by the principles they profess, and to stand by the Constitution, regardless of all consequences, real or pretended. During the administration of President Pierce our relations with the United States have been on two distinct questions seriously endangered. There is nothing objectionable in the policy of the present cabinet of Washington, which Mr. Buchanan and his future colleagues will not, we fear, be too ready to adopt. Kansas will, of course, be delivered over to slavery. Walker will be openly recognised, as he has been all along secretly encouraged. Under one pretence or another, Nicaragua, and, after Nicaragua, the four remaining republics of Central America, will be brought within the Union, and added to the confederation of slave States. While Mr. Buchanan was yet a young man he distinguished himself by the support he gave to the doctrine propounded in 1823 by President Monroe; and the latest distinction of the President elect, on this side of the Atlantic, has been earned by the part he took at the Ostend Conference. The principle advocated in the resolutions then adopted is nothing more nor less than that of the appropriation of the territory of independent states. If Cuba is to be seized upon and appropriated, why not Jamaica or Martinique, Hayti or the Dutch Islands?

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

It is reported that the subscriptions in England for the cable to connect Newfoundland and Ireland were considerably in excess of the amount required to cover all expenses. Also, that the cable is now being manufactured at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles per day, with the certainty that the whole extent of over two thousand miles will be completed on or before the 1st of June next. Until the completion of the submarine connection between Newfoundland and Ireland, the company will, we understand, make an effort to obtain the news from the steamers as they pass Cape Race, N. F., from which point to New York the wire is already stretched. The British Government has responded to an application of the company for permission to receive the news from the mail steamers off Cape Race, N. F., and Queenstown, Ireland, say, through C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., as follows:

"I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that their Lordships have stated to the Lords of the Admiralty that, after communicating with Mr. Cunard as to the feasibility of the plan, and receiving from him an assurance that it might be carried into effect without in any way retarding the regular mail service, they are of opinion that the necessary directions may be given for the purpose, subject to the following conditions:

- "1. That the mail steamers shall not be delayed.
- "2. That they shall not be required to alter the course they would otherwise have taken.
- "3. That no responsibility shall attach to the ship or to the Government.

"4. That the Companies shall make such arrangements, in reference to the receipt and despatch of messages, as shall be satisfactory to the Treasury, in order to secure equal advantages to all persons using the Telegraph."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOTING IN NEW YORK. MISERABLE ARRANGEMENTS.—The New York correspondent of the London Times says:

The miserable arrangements for collecting the votes, especially in the neighborhoods most liable to disturbance, almost invite the more ruffianly partisans of any particular candidate to take advantage of the facilities offered for obstructing access to the ballot. Nothing can be easier than for a few vagabonds to take possession of a polling-place, and either quietly wear out the patience of the more respectable voters, who dislike waiting two hours for a chance of fighting their way in, or boldly hustling away and refusing admission to any one who has not the right ticket. Of course if there be a sufficient number of ruffians of the other side, they want possession also, and there is a "fight for the poll." In the worst wards the worst localities appear to be chosen for the voting: back rooms behind a small grog-shop, an obscure private house with a narrow door, or a shed of boards built round a lamp-post, the last among

the most convenient. If to keep voters away from the ballot is an object to be secured, many of the stations were well selected for that purpose.

NUISANCES.—They have a very summary way of removing nuisances in London, as we see occasionally from the police reports. When a complaint is made, a police magistrate issues a summons, and proceeds to try the question at once, and if the complaint appears to be well founded, an order is made forthwith to abate the nuisance. In this city, on the contrary, the trial may be postponed many months, and the proceedings are very expensive and troublesome. The consequence is, that nuisances of various kinds are set up and continued with impunity.

A SAFE POLITICAL CALCULATION.—The New York correspondent of the London Times says:

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DISUNION CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Liberator of last week makes the following important announcement: "It gives us high satisfaction to learn that a call for a STATE DISUNION CONVENTION, signed by freedom-loving citizens of Worcester, is to be speedily put forth, inviting a mass meeting, at 'the heart of the Commonwealth,' by delegation or otherwise, of such of the people of Massachusetts as are convinced that the attempt to unite liberty and slavery, free institutions and slave institutions, in one compact, is a 'wild and guilty fantasy'; that the time has come for the North to dissolve the bands which connect her with the South, and which involve her in all the guilt of the slave system; that, proclaiming her determination not only to perpetuate her cruel oppression where it now exists, but to extend it without limitation—and excluding from her soil all who demand liberty for the enslaved, and committing the most flagrant outrages upon the persons and rights of Northern citizens in a manner admitting of no redress—the South has taken the initiative step in the work of disunion, and rendered it necessary, on the part of the North, by every consideration of self-respect, justice, humanity and personal freedom."

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS BY AN OFFICER OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The American ship *Neptune* arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, the 25th. As soon as the crew got ashore, information was given at the Police-office, Dale street, that the third mate, James C. Collins, had murdered a Dutch seaman, who went by the name of John Smith, and thrown him overboard on the voyage here. Inspector Murphy was authorised to make inquiries, and he found that the allegation was well founded. It appeared that, on the 24th instant, as the vessel was in the channel, the third mate had an altercation with Smith in the fore-cabin, and he finished by strangling him, and then throwing his body overboard. The seamen alleged, also, that the third mate's conduct was generally brutal, violent, and tyrannical in the extreme—he having treated most of them with great violence. On the 26th, Inspector Murphy went to the ship to arrest the third mate. Collins was brought to the main Bridewell, where he will remain until instructions are received from the American Consul to transfer him to other custody. The prisoner is a stout-built man, of about thirty-six years of age.—*European Times*, November 29.

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THE CONSTITUTION A SHIELD FOR THE SOUTH AND AN OBSTACLE TO THE NORTH.—The *London Times* of November 26, says: "The strength of the South rests on technical and artificial advantages arising from the letter of the Constitution. The strength of the North is in its wealth, its population, and its industry, advantages which the Constitution did not give, and which its abrogation will not take away. When the contest, therefore, has reached its ultimate conditions, the South will find in the Constitution a shield, and the North an obstacle, and the positions of the two parties, with respect to it, are therefore likely to be reversed. The South is embarked in a career in which it cannot stop. It has scorned compromise, and boldly aims at supremacy. The point must be reached at last at which the North will concede no further, and it will then be seen if the Constitution is strong enough to restrain the furious antipathies hitherto content to fight within its limits."

PROVOCATION.—The complaint made by the *Washington Union*, that the Republican members of Congress have provoked the recent agitation of the slavery question by answering the calumnies in the President's Message, reminds us of the case of an Irishman who appeared with a bruised face before a magistrate to swear an assault and battery against one of his countrymen. "Did you do nothing to provoke the assault?" inquired the magistrate. "Not the least thing in life," answered the Irishman; "I just gave him a blow on the head with my skullah, bidding him be quiet and peaceable; and the dirty spalpeen, instead of minding me, knocked me into the gutter."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: "Gen. Concha has lately given a decision affirming the right of a slave to oblige his master to sell him to a third party, which has attracted a great deal of attention. This decision was given at the instance of several slaveholders in Santiago de Cuba, who complained of the local authorities for listening to the complaints of dissatisfied slaves, and ordering their sale against the will of the masters. Several have appealed to Madrid against the decision, and the general impression here is, that Concha's position is unsustainable." The decision was in conformity with custom, not with law, in Cuba. It is very common in that island for slaves to purchase their own freedom at a price fixed by the local authorities, and they frequently oblige their masters to sell them to third parties. The Spanish servile laws are far more favorable to the slave than those of the Southern States.—*Boston Journal.*

The London correspondent of the *British Advertiser* tells the following anecdote of the Queen: "A rather remarkable picture is now being exhibited in Piccadilly, the production, I believe, of a Mr. Bartlett, curiously enough, a Quaker. It is a representation of a visit of the Queen and royal family to the wounded Crimean soldiers at the Brompton hospital. It is said that this picture was taken at a rather curious moment. The Queen was standing with tears in her eyes, talking to a poor fellow who had got sadly shattered in battle. Prince Albert stood impassive and unmoved. The royal mistress, who is a woman, was mortified by his vacant and unfeeling look, and petulantly said to him, her voice still quivering with sympathy, 'Do say something to the man, and not stand staring in that way.'"

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has lately been on a visit to the Queen at her palace in Balmoral, Scotland. During her stay, she was always seated next the Queen, who is said to have fired a continuous volley of questions at her about the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Crimea and in the hospitals at Scutari. Miss Nightingale, who is thirty-five years old, is represented as delicate in appearance, slight in frame, and remarkably quiet in manner.

THE WOODWORTH PLANING MACHINE PATENT LOBBY JOB.—This is one of the greatest and most lucrative, from all accounts, of the great patent jobs of the lobby. It is a monopoly controlling millions of capital and cash. A game involving the taxation of our mechanics to the extent of millions of dollars, by a monopoly already enriched to the extent of millions from patents and patent extensions, is a game against the interests of the whole community well worth watching.—*N. Y. Herald, December 14.*

AN AMERICANISM UNDOUBTEDLY.—In Europe, works of art in the most exposed places are sacred from defacement and insult. In the United States they have to be watched, even when under the protection of walls and proprietorship. The tombs of the dead and the monuments of illustrious men, are not sacred against the hand of the Yankee, anywhere in this world. From Egypt to St. Petersburg, and from Athens to St. Helena, he clips and pockets souvenirs from granite and marble erections, or from trees and shrubs, which all other people would venerationally preserve. The Venus de Medici in a public gallery in New York would be quite liable to the tobacco quid of the blackguard, or the indecent use of a crayon pencil, if the marble could be reached and defiled in that way.

A new and very offensive exhibition of our want of civilization in this regard has recently been made at the Passaic Falls. The west walls of the Grotto have borne the initials "C. W., 1778." They were cut by George Washington himself. For more than three quarters of a century have they been an object of interest to all visitors to the Falls. Some brute has chiselled out half of the letter W., making it a rude V.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

According to the *Galway* (Ireland) papers, the spirit of self-expatriation is still alive, and the peasantry manifest a restless tendency to try their fortunes in other climes. The mania, it is said, is rapidly extending to the middle as well as the lower classes.

The *London Chronicle* advocates the maritime doctrines of the Marey Circular.

The *Manchester Guardian* supports Mr. Cobden's view of the Marey privateering propositions.

The *London Review* says: It now appears that Lord Palmerston thoroughly agrees with Mr. Marey, and unless difficulties are interposed by the Continental governments, the so-called freedom of the seas may soon receive an extension which was never thought of as a possibility by the statesmen of the last generation.

The population of the various gold fields of Victoria, Australia, was, on the 25th of August, last year, 150,005; on the 27th of October it was 182,794; and on the 22d of December, 146,052. The relative distribution of the population was—Ballarat, 58,990; Castlemaine, 37,257; Avoca, 30,000; Sandhurst, 18,603; Beechworth, 6,292. Of this number there are 19,244, who are immigrants from China.

PATENT MONOPOLIES.—The patent extension operators are swarming, and they expect to make a demonstration next week with some of their bills. The most prominent are the Haywood sulphur patent, which is really an extension of the India rubber monopoly, and is worth, millions. Woodworth's planing machine patent expires on the 27th inst. As this is a hurried case, large sums of money have been raised to put it through expeditiously. McCormick's attempt to revive an old patent—not the one the reaper is made under—so as to prevent any improvements. Colt's pistols—to be engineered through by an ex-member from Massachusetts.—*Correspondence of the New York Herald, December 14.*

LECTURES TO THE SOLDIERS AT ALDERSHOT.—A series of lectures and amusements for the men during the coming winter has been commenced this week. On Tuesday evening last the chaplain-general gave a lecture on "Eminent men who served in the ranks." It was listened to with great pleasure by as many Guards as the school-room would hold. The reverend lecturer seemed thoroughly aware of the way to touch soldiers, and carried both bearded and beardless with him throughout. On Wednesday Schoolmaster Watling lectured to a full room of Artillery on natural history, and illustrated the subject with a magic lantern. On Thursday a concert of sacred music was given in the South Church, and attracted some 1200 men, besides many of the neighboring gentry and their families. Mr. McLeod, with the students and boys of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, gave with good effect twelve vocal pieces. A glee by Calcut, "Forgive blest shade," a motet by Fingarell, "Go not far from me," a Russian air, set to "God all terrible," and a Sardinian air, "O Thou almighty King," are especially to be remarked. The band of the 1st and 2nd Rifle Battalions gave the overture to the "Stabat Mater," and sacred music by Rossini, with excellent effect; and the bandmaster of

the 19th charmed all by his solos on the violin. The men appeared to enjoy the music much, and this concert will lead to more than one music class among them. On Friday the Rev. J. E. Sabin gives a lecture on "Old England" to the Rifles; and next week Mr. Grant, chief schoolmaster, enlivens them with some "Natural magic." Captain Collinson, R. E., has organized lectures for his own men. It is hoped these means of amusing and improving the men will be continued all the winter.—*London Times.*

BROOKS IN WAX.—*Punch* appropriately suggests to Madame Tussaud, the celebrated artist and exhibitor of wax figures in London, that she should add the figure of Brooks, the American bully, to her collection. Says *Punch*: "Why should not Mr. Preston S. Brooks be promoted to the chamber of horrors? The man has fairly won the distinction, and why is it not awarded him? Whilst there are individuals whom we could name duly enshrined in that chamber, and whilst Mr. Preston S. Brooks remains unrepresented there, the omission seems an unworthy indifference to foreign merit."—*Correspondence of the New York Herald, December 14.*

COUNTERFEITING.—The *New York Daily Times* of the 10th inst. says: The success and daring which characterize the practice of counterfeiting bank notes are exciting the moneyed circles profoundly. A first-class bank down town, with all its officers apprized of the existence of a very dangerous counterfeit, has actually taken in and paid out a large amount of the spurious money, without discovering its real character.

Another new trait of the craft has been developed more recently. Men of apparent respectability as exchange brokers, of sufficient credit to possess accounts at careful banking institutions, have been found acting as manufacturers, or at least sellers, of spurious paper, of any needed kind or amount, just as their neighbors sell newspapers or prints. You had but to call at the counter for a bad bill on the Morris County, Corn Exchange, or any other bank, to get it quite as crisp, and bright, and elaborate, as you could of the cashier of these institutions, with the advantage of paying for them only one shilling in the dollar.

PENAL COLONIES.—The *London Evening Star* says: We are convinced that in seeking to establish a new penal colony the country must be pursuing an *ignis fatuus* which has already disappointed us wherever it has been tried, and which is sure to break down again. In every scheme for the punishment and reclamation of our criminal population, therefore, one condition must be understood as the groundwork of all real progress: that our convicts must be dealt with, must be punished, and must be reclaimed, at home.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO DEPART.			
Atlanta	From New York	Dec. 20.	For Liverpool.
Tennessee	From New York	Dec. 24.	For San Juan.
Africa	From New York	Dec. 24.	For Liverpool.
Angle-Saxon	From Portland	Dec. 27.	For Liverpool.
Hermann	From New York	Dec. 27.	For Bremen.
Vigo	From New York	Jan. 10.	For Havre.
Edinburgh	From New York	Jan. 10.	For Glasgow.
TO ARRIVE.			
C. of Baltimore	Sails from Liverpool	For Philadelphia	Dec. 2.
America	Sails from Liverpool	For Boston, &c.	Dec. 7.
Baltic	Sails from Liverpool	For New York	Dec. 10.
Edinburgh	Sails from Glasgow	For New York	Dec. 10.
Europa	Sails from Liverpool	For New York	Dec. 13.
Fulton	Sails from Havre	For New York	Dec. 17.
North Amer.	Sails from Liverpool	For Portland	Dec. 24.

Advertisements.

J. B. HIGGINSON,
MAP PUBLISHER,
71 Maiden Lane, New York.

Brooklyn Farm Line Map \$10
Map of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken \$7
WONAS IS PROGRESS.—Map of the United States; American Atlas; (this will be the largest and best ever published.) General Atlas of the Whole World; together with several other works of great value, of which due notice will be given.
Maps of all descriptions. Foreign Maps imported to order.
N. B.—One price, and no variation.

ALBION HOTEL,
COBOURG, CANADA WEST.
W. Y. CHURCH, Proprietor.

J. THIEBAULT GIRAULT,
255 HUDSON STREET,
Importer and Manufacturer of all kinds of
FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN
CUTLERY,
Table Knives, Scissors, Razors, Pen Knives, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles, Spurs, Brushes, Combs, &c.
All kinds of Cutlery ground and repaired at the shortest notice.

sorted to by the slave power to disarm opposition; for it is very well known the South could not hold together—could hardly exist—without the support of the North. This threat, however, tells, particularly in a crisis like that which has just occurred, and of course will continue to be used on all such occasions, until the Republicans are wise enough and bold enough to be guided by the principles they profess, and to stand by the Constitution, regardless of all consequences, real or pretended. During the administration of President Pierce our relations with the United States have been on two distinct questions seriously endangered. There is nothing objectionable in the policy of the present cabinet of Washington, which Mr. Buchanan and his future colleagues will not, we fear, be too ready to adopt. Kansas will, of course, be delivered over to slavery. Walker will be openly recognised, as he has been all along secretly encouraged. Under one pretence or another, Nicaragua, and, after Nicaragua, the four remaining republics of Central America, will be brought within the Union, and added to the confederation of slave States. While Mr. Buchanan was yet a young man he distinguished himself by the support he gave to the doctrine propounded in 1823 by President Monroe; and the latest distinction of the President elect, on this side of the Atlantic, has been earned by the part he took at the Ostend Conference. The principle advocated in the resolutions then adopted is nothing more nor less than that of the appropriation of the territory of independent states. If Cuba is to be seized upon and appropriated, why not Jamaica or Martinique, Hayti or the Dutch Islands?

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

It is reported that the subscriptions in England for the cable to connect Newfoundland and Ireland were considerably in excess of the amount required to cover all expenses. Also, that the cable is now being manufactured at the rate of from ten to fifteen miles per day, with the certainty that the whole extent of over two thousand miles will be completed on or before the 1st of June next. Until the completion of the submarine connection between Newfoundland and Ireland, the company will, we understand, make an effort to obtain the news from the steamers as they pass Cape Race, N. F., from which point to New York the wire is already stretched. The British Government has responded to an application of the company for permission to receive the news from the mail steamers off Cape Race, N. F., and Queenstown, Ireland, say, through C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., as follows:

"I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that their Lordships have stated to the Lords of the Admiralty that, after communicating with Mr. Conard as to the feasibility of the plan, and receiving from him an assurance that it might be carried into effect without in any way retarding the regular mail service, they are of opinion that the necessary directions may be given for the purpose, subject to the following conditions:

1. That the mail steamers shall not be delayed.
2. That they shall not be required to alter the course they would otherwise have taken.
3. That no responsibility shall attach to the ship or to the Government.

4. That the Companies shall make such arrangements, in reference to the receipt and despatch of messages, as shall be satisfactory to the Treasury, in order to secure equal advantages to all persons using the Telegraph."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOTING IN NEW YORK. MISERABLE ARRANGEMENTS.—The New York correspondent of the London Times says:

The miserable arrangements for collecting the votes, especially in the neighborhoods most liable to disturbance, almost invite the more ruffianly partisans of any particular candidate to take advantage of the facilities offered for obstructing access to the ballot. Nothing can be easier than for a few vagabonds to take possession of a polling-place, and either quietly wear out the patience of the more respectable voters, who dislike waiting two hours for a chance of fighting their way in, or boldly hustling away and refusing admission to any one who has not the right ticket. Of course if there are a sufficient number of ruffians of the other side, they want possession also, and there is a "fight for the poll." In the worst wards the worst localities appear to be chosen for the voting: back rooms behind a small grog-shop, an obscure private house with a narrow door, or a shed of boards built round a lamp-post, the last among

the most convenient. If to keep voters away from the ballot is an object to be secured, many of the stations were well selected for that purpose.

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A PICTURE OF WASHINGTON MORALS.—The following is an extract from a letter dated "Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, March 18, 1851," signed Elisha Whittlesey, and addressed to a friend of his, as it appears in the *Daily Times* of the 10th inst.:

A gentleman told me he overheard a conversation in which a gentleman was relating his interview with two members of a Committee of the House of Representatives. To one member of a Committee he had paid \$200, and it was taken cheerfully. In conversing with another member, he found this gentleman believed he possessed a good deal of influence, not only in the Committee, but in the House, and an offer of \$300 was made to him. "And," said the gentleman who made the offer, addressing the gentleman he was conversing with, "What do you think he thought of the amount? Why, it—him, he turned up his nose at it."

DISUNION CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The *Liberator* of last week makes the following important announcement: "It gives us high satisfaction to learn that a call for a STATE DISUNION CONVENTION, signed by freedom-loving citizens of Worcester, is to be speedily put forth, inviting a mass meeting, at 'the heart of the Commonwealth,' by delegation or otherwise, of such of the people of Massachusetts as are convinced that the attempt to unite liberty and slavery, free institutions and slave institutions, in one compact, is a 'wild and guilty fantasy,' that the time has come for the North to dissolve the bands which connect her with the South, and which involve her in all the guilt of the slave system; that, proclaiming her determination not only to perpetuate her cruel oppression where it now exists, but to extend it without limitation—and excluding from her soil all who demand liberty for the enslaved, and committing the most flagrant outrages upon the persons and rights of Northern citizens in a manner admitting of no redress—the South has taken the initiative step in the work of disunion, and rendered it necessary, on the part of the North, by every consideration of self-respect, justice, humanity and personal freedom."

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS BY AN OFFICER OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The American ship *Neptune* arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday, the 25th. As soon as the crew got ashore, information was given at the Police-office, Dale street, that the third mate, James C. Collins, had murdered a Dutch seaman, who went by the name of John Smith, and thrown him overboard on the voyage here. Inspector Murphy was authorised to make inquiries, and he found that the allegation was well founded. It appeared that, on the 24th instant, as the vessel was in the channel, the third mate had an altercation with Smith in the fore-cabin, and he finished by strangling him, and then throwing his body overboard. The seamen alleged, also, that the third mate's conduct was generally brutal, violent, and tyrannical in the extreme—he having treated most of them with great violence. On the 26th, Inspector Murphy went to the ship to arrest the third mate. Collins was brought to the main Bridewell, where he will remain until instructions are received from the American Consul to transfer him to other custody. The prisoner is a stout-built man, of about thirty-six years of age.—*European Times*, November 29.

seas, the person not dying until there was no punishment. In where an individual committing aped on this ground. This bill hat defect. There was also an character with reference to a case ace at sea, in which the person tching the shore. For this no ed in the existing law. He then anomaly in criminal law, that the a dangerous weapon, where death ishable by three years' imprison- but the same offence, when death three years' imprisonment without said, seems very inconsistent with

LAWS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The orth Carolina has confirmed the nly that members of the Univer- ompetent to testify in courts of the laws of that State! By this lists of North Carolina are virtually er of that religious denomination i, swear to an assault, or testify any case, even if his wife or child

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THE CONSTITUTION A SHIELD FOR THE SOUTH AND AN OBSTACLE TO THE NORTH.—The *London Times* of November 26, says: "The strength of the South rests on technical and artificial advantages arising from the letter of the Constitution. The strength of the North is in its wealth, its population, and its industry, advantages which the Constitution did not give, and which its abrogation will not take away. When the contest, therefore, has reached its ultimate conditions, *the South will find in the Constitution a shield, and the North an obstacle*, and the positions of the two parties, with respect to it, are therefore likely to be reversed. The South is embarked in a career in which it cannot stop. It has scorned compromise, and boldly aims at supremacy. The point must be reached at last at which the North will concede no further, and it will then be seen if the Constitution is strong enough to restrain the furious antipathies hitherto content to fight within its limits."

PROVOCATION.—The complaint made by the Washington Union, that the Republican members of Congress have provoked the recent agitation of the slavery question by answering the calumnies in the President's Message, reminds us of the case of an Irishman who appeared with a bruised face before a magistrate to swear an assault and battery against one of his countrymen. "Did you do nothing to provoke the assault?" inquired the magistrate. "Not the least thing in life," answered the Irishman; "I just gave him a blow on the head with my shillalah, bidding him be quiet and peaceable; and the dirty spalpeen, instead of minding me, knocked me into the gutter."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SLAVERY IN CUBA.—A Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Gen. Concha has lately given a decision affirming the right of a slave to oblige his master to sell him to a third party, which has attracted a great deal of attention. This decision was given at the instance of several slaveholders in Santiago de Cuba, who complained of the local authorities for listening to the complaints of dissatisfied slaves, and ordering their sale against the will of the masters. Several have appealed to Madrid against the decision, and the general impression here is, that Concha's position is unsustainable." The decision was in conformity with custom, not with law, in Cuba. It is very common in that island for slaves to purchase their own freedom at a price fixed by the local authorities, and they frequently oblige their masters to sell them to third parties. The Spanish servile laws are far more favorable to the slave than those of the Southern States.—*Boston Journal.*

The London correspondent of the *British Advertiser* tells the following anecdote of the Queen: "A rather remarkable picture is now being exhibited in Piccadilly, the production, I believe, of a Mr. Bartlett, curiously enough, a Quaker. It is a representation of a visit of the Queen and royal family to the wounded Crimean soldiers at the Brompton hospital. It is said that this picture was taken at a rather curious moment. The Queen was standing with tears in her eyes, talking to a poor fellow who had got sadly shattered in battle. Prince Albert stood impassive and unmoved. The royal mistress, who is a woman, was mortified by his vacant and unfeeling look; and petulantly said to him, her voice still quivering with sympathy, 'Do say something to the man, and not stand staring in that way.'"

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE has lately been on a visit to the Queen at her palace in Balmoral, Scotland. During her stay, she was always seated next the Queen, who is said to have fired a continuous volley of questions at her about the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers in the Crimea and in the hospitals at Scutari. Miss Nightingale, who is thirty-five years old, is represented as delicate in appearance, slight in frame, and remarkably quiet in manner.

THE WOODWORTH PLANING MACHINE PATENT LOBBY JOB.—This is one of the greatest and most lucrative, from all accounts, of the great patent jobs of the lobby. It is a monopoly controlling millions of capital and cash.

A game involving the taxation of our mechanics to the extent of millions of dollars, by a monopoly already enriched to the extent of millions from patents and patent extensions, is a game against the interests of the whole community well worth watching.—*N. Y. Herald, December 14.*

AN AMERICANISM UNDOUBTEDLY.—In Europe, works of art in the most exposed places are sacred from defacement and insult. In the United States they have to be watched, even when under the protection of walls and proprietorship. The tombs of the dead and the mementoes of illustrious men, are not sacred against the hand of the Yankee, anywhere in this world. From Egypt to St. Petersburg, and from Athens to St. Helena, he clips and pockets souvenirs from granite and marble erections, or from trees and shrubs, which all other people would venerationally preserve. The Venus de Medici in a public gallery in New York would be quite liable to the tobacco quid of the blackguard, or the indecent use of a crayon pencil, if the marble could be reached and defiled in that way.

A new and very offensive exhibition of our want of civilization in this regard has recently been made at the Passaic Falls. The west walls of the Grotto have borne the initials "G. W., 1778." They were cut by George Washington himself. For more than three quarters of a century have they been an object of interest to all visitors to the Falls. Some brute has chiselled out half of the letter W., making it a rude V.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

According to the Galway (Ireland) papers, the spirit of self-expatriation is still alive, and the peasantry manifest a restless tendency to try their fortunes in other climes. The mania, it is said, is rapidly extending to the middle as well as the lower classes.

The *London Chronicle* advocates the maritime doctrines of the Marcy Circular.

The *Manchester Guardian* supports Mr. Cobden's view of the Marcy privateering propositions.

The *London Review* says: It now appears that Lord Palmerston thoroughly agrees with Mr. Marcy, and unless difficulties are interposed by the Continental governments, the so-called freedom of the seas may soon receive an extension which was never thought of as a possibility by the statesmen of the last generation.

The population of the various gold fields of Victoria, Australia, was, on the 25th of August, last year, 150,005; on the 27th of October it was 162,794; and on the 22d of December, 146,052. The relative distribution of the population was:—Ballarat, 53,990; Castlemaine, 37,257; Arco, 30,000; Sandhurst, 18,503; Beechworth, 6,292. Of this number there are 19,244, who are immigrants from China.

PATENT MONOPOLIES.—The patent extension operators are swarming, and they expect to make a demonstration next week with some of their bills. The most prominent are the Haywood sulphur patent, which is really an extension of the India rubber monopoly, and is worth millions. Woodworth's planing machine patent expires on the 27th inst. As this is a hurried case, large sums of money have been raised to put it through expeditiously. McCormick's attempt to revive an old patent—not the one the reaper is made under—so as to prevent any improvements. Colt's pistols—to be engineered through by an ex-member from Massachusetts.—*Correspondence of the New York Herald, December 14.*

LECTURES TO THE SOLDIERS AT ALDERSHOT.—A series of lectures and amusements for the men during the coming winter has been commenced this week. On Tuesday evening last the chaplain-general gave a lecture on "Eminent men who served in the ranks." It was listened to with great pleasure by as many Guards as the school-room would hold. The reverend lecturer seemed thoroughly aware of the way to touch soldiers, and carried both bearded and beardless with him throughout. On Wednesday Schoolmaster Watling lectured to a full room of Artillery on natural history, and illustrated the subject with a magic lantern. On Thursday a concert of sacred music was given in the South Church, and attracted some 1200 men, besides many of the neighboring gentry and their families. Mr. M'Leod, with the students and boys of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, gave with good effect twelve vocal pieces. A glee by Calcei, "Forgive Me! shade," a motet, by Fingarell, "Go not far from me," a Russian air, set to "God all terrible," and a Sardinian air, "O Thou almighty King," are especially to be remarked. The band of the 1st and 2nd Rifle Battalions gave the overture to the "Stabat Mater," and sacred music by Rossini, with excellent effect; and the bandmaster of

the 19th charmed all by his solos on the violin. The men appeared to enjoy the music much, and this concert will lead to more than one music class among them. On Friday the Rev. J. E. Sabin gives a lecture on "Old England" to the Rifles; and next week Mr. Grant, chief schoolmaster, enlivens them with some "Natural magic." Captain Collinson, R. E., has organized lectures for his own men. It is hoped these means of amusing and improving the men will be continued all the winter.—*London Times.*

BROOKS IN WAX.—*Punch* appropriately suggests to Madame Tussaud, the celebrated artist and exhibitor of wax figures in London, that she should add the figure of Brooks, the American bully, to her collection. Says *Punch*: "Why should not Mr. Preston S. Brooks be promoted to the chamber of horrors? The man has fairly won the distinction, and why is it not awarded him? Whilst there are individuals whom we could name duly enshrined in that chamber, and whilst Mr. Preston S. Brooks remains unrepresented there, the omission seems an unworthy indifference to foreign merit."—*Correspondence of the New York Herald, December 14.*

COUNTERFEITING.—The *New York Daily Times* of the 10th inst. says: The success and daring which characterize the practice of counterfeiting bank notes are exciting the moneyed circles profoundly. A first-class bank down town, with all its officers apprized of the existence of a very dangerous counterfeit, has actually taken in and paid out a large amount of the spurious money, without discovering its real character.

Another new trait of the craft has been developed more recently. Men of apparent respectability as exchange brokers, of sufficient credit to possess accounts at careful banking institutions, have been found acting as manufacturers, or at least sellers, of spurious paper, of any needed kind or amount, just as their neighbors sell newspapers or prints. You had but to call at the counter for a bad bill on the Morris County, Corn Exchange, or any other bank, to get it quite as crisp, and bright, and elaborate, as you could of the cashier of these institutions, with the advantage of paying for them only one shilling in the dollar.

PENAL COLONIES.—The *London Evening Star* says: We are convinced that in seeking to establish a new penal colony the country must be pursuing an *ignis fatuus* which has already disappointed us wherever it has been tried, and which is sure to break down again. In every scheme for the punishment and reclamation of our criminal population, therefore, one condition must be understood as the groundwork of all real progress: that our convicts must be dealt with, must be punished, and must be reclaimed, at home.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO DEPART.			
Atlantic	From New York	Dec. 20.	For Liverpool.
Tennessee	From New York	Dec. 24.	For San Juan.
Africa	From New York	Dec. 24.	For Liverpool.
Anglo-Saxon	From Portland	Dec. 27.	For Liverpool.
Bermuda	From New York	Dec. 27.	For Bremen.
Vigo	From New York	Jan. 10.	For Havre.
Edinburgh	From New York	Jan. 19.	For Glasgow.
TO ARRIVE.			
C. of Baltimore	Sails from Liverpool	For Philadelphia	Dec. 2.
America	Sails from Liverpool	For Boston, &c.	Dec. 7.
Baltic	Sails from Liverpool	For New York	Dec. 10.
Edinburgh	Sails from Glasgow	For New York	Dec. 10.
Europa	Sails from Liverpool	For New York	Dec. 13.
Fulton	Sails from Havre	For New York	Dec. 17.
North Amer.	Sails from Liverpool	For Portland	Dec. 24.

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