FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA—Regular weekly

FOR LIVERPOOL—Steamship ANDES, E. B.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON PACKET SHIPS

THE LIVERPOOL and PHILADELPHIA STEAM

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW JERSEY—New

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER

NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW

PATRIOTIC LINE—New Line of New-York and

THE NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD to PHILA-

TOLEDO, NORWALK and CLEVELAND RAIL-

THE NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

THE BRITISH and NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Fall Arrange-

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD.—

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONINGTON

1853. NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE BE-

MRS. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is

RUPTURE and its radical CURE, with a complete

SANDS' SYRUP of HOARHOUND and VEGETA-

TONIC PARACHUTE WATER and POMATUM

WOULD YOU LIKE a PAIR of WHISKERS or a MUSTACHE? Yes. Well, I'll tell you how to get them: Buy a bottle of my Ongent, for that will force the beard to grow strong and thick in six weeks. It won't stain or injure the skin; take an old man's word for it and don't fear. $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 50 Ann-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and all druggists.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel W. Hastings, merchant, late of the Village of Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New-York, also of San Francisco in California, deceased, that they are required to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned, at the office of Gardner & Fithian, in the Village of Lockport, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of April, 1854.
HARRIET A. HASTINGS, Administratrix.
THOS. J. VAIL, Administrator.
September 19, 1853. o6 law6m Th*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDMUND BEELER, late of the town of Bethlehem, in the County of Ohio, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 185 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next—Dated, New-York, the 20th day of August, 1853.
Sep1 law 6mo Th* PHILANDER HANFORD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR FEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 63 Marion-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1853.
JANE FEE, Administratrix.
s29 law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR E. S. SEGUIN, late of the City of New-York, Vocalist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 29 Wilmot-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of July, 1853. ANNE SEGUIN, Administratrix.
jy7 law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILLIAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 62 Wooster-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of April next. Dated, New-York, the eighteenth day of October, 1853.
o21 law6m Th CATHARINE WILLIAMS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of C. B. Hatch & Co., No. 87 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1853.
je16 law6m Th* EBENEZER ADAMS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACINTO TEXIDOR, Senior, late of Guayama, in the Island of Porto Rico, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Dalmau & Luna, No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1853.
m12 law6m Th J. DE RIVERA ST. JURJO, Administrator, &c.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New-York.—Fanelia Foster, John Foster, and Mather S. Smith, Executrix and Executors, &c., of James Foster, deceased, against Christopher Foster, Thomas Foster, Charles Foster, Elizabeth and Hannah Foster, Fanny Foster, Thomas Foster, Charles, and Elizabeth his wife, Samuel Stagger and Phoebe his wife, and John Henry and Eliza his wife, and Fanny Foster and Ann Foster infants and James Young and Ann his wife.—Summons for Relief. Served—To CHARLES McLEAN and HANNAH his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said city, on the twenty-first day of September, 1853, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 12, 1853. JOHN McCAHILL, Jr.
o13 law6w Th Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribune.

LABOR AND THE LABORERS.

XII.

STREET TRADES IN NEW-YORK.

In rambling through the streets of every large city, one cannot fail to be struck with the number of persons, of both sexes and all ages, untrained to any regular business, that are to be found endeavoring to earn a subsistence, in various ways, on the public thoroughfares. Those who have any settled out-door pursuits, such as the carmen, longshore-men, and others, most of whom make sufficient weekly returns to find them in every comfort, naturally excite no more attention than any other members of the working community; but our curiosity has often been interested in that itinerant class of traders with which New-York especially abounds, and the result of this curious but sad investigation has in itself well repaid our efforts, revealing such an extraordinary picture of the domestic habits, manners, and modes of living of many thousands of our fellow-citizens as, we are convinced, the great majority of our readers will be totally unprepared for.

It may be safely averred, without the slightest infringement of truth, that no novelist, however popular could venture in a work of fiction, to give true delineations of the facts we have witnessed, and are about to describe, without incurring the risk of being charged with depicting matters altogether too improbable for the most pliant credulity; and yet we may ask, on the faith of some of the most honored members of the community, that a great change for the better has taken place, within a few years, in the general state of that class of which we are now treating.

But even in this improved condition the truth is still most uncouth, and it submitted by an inflexe matter from fear of profaning the public sensibility by furnishing an insight into the life of certain of the low habitants of our fellow citizens, the curious might better be left ordinary; but we trust that this appeal may be productive of good, by attention of the leaders. It is hoping to do this attention of our readers to the condition of the class treating that of the dirty working [illegible] of our population, [illegible] of the former being transported by foreign shipping [illegible] of whom the [illegible] of the purchasers and [illegible] the gathered [illegible]

[illegible]

It is possible that a portion of these evils may be indicated to our position as the great receptacle of the paupers immigration from Europe, but more more arises from the want of protection extended by our city government to such portions, who, from the little provision made for their reception, their inability to gain proper advice, and their ignorance, facilitating the intrigues of the sharpers who infest every vessel as it arrives, are generally plundered, or, if they escape with their effects, scarcely at the best, are induced to occupy "elegant apartments" in the lowest parts of the town, paying an enormous rent, and packed together indiscriminately as to race, sex and age.

Although a prominent feature in every largely populated place, New-York appears to contain more than an average proportion of persons engaged in street-callings, probably on account, as before suggested, in a great measure, of the influx of needy foreigners, who, unprovided of a trade, and destitute of the means to transport themselves into the interior, are compelled to resort to any measure that presents itself to enable them to subsist. We are strengthened in this opinion by the fact that each street-trade is pursued almost entirely by persons of one nationality—for instance, a majority of the rag-pickers are Germans; the organ-grinders, Italians; the keepers of fruit-stalls, Irish: and so with other vocations. In addition to those we have just enumerated may be mentioned the collectors of wood, (timber-merchants they call themselves,) the itinerant dealers in confectionery, the sellers of toys, and the juvenile porters of light parcels (subsidized and voluntary, the latter being rather too mercurial;) and, as patronized by all of these, the second-hand-food shop and soup-house—a restaurant much affected by the fashion of a certain portion of the town: and the home of the fortune-teller, quite an authority within a large circle surrounding her Temple.

But we shall in the present instance necessarily confine ourselves to the introduction to the public of the seekers of such "waifs and strays" as either cleanliness or negligence may have caused to be ejected upon the street or into the ash-barrel, and, considered numerically, foremost among "the pickers-up of unconsidered trifles," are

THE RAG-GATHERERS,

as they are generally termed, an expression by no means sufficiently descriptive of their vocation, as these itinerants likewise collect paper, bones, corks, broken bottles, pieces of wood, leather, all kinds of metal, refuse food, whether animal or vegetable, and in fact nearly every article that is thrown into the streets as worthless, but which a knowledge of chemistry and the improved machinery of the present day invest with a certain value, a fact which may appear barely credible to such portions of the public as ever give a thought to the object and remuneration of the labors of that class of street-wanderers of which we are now treating.

Though the majority of the refuse-collectors of this and the neighboring cities belong, as before stated, to that large and mixed portion of our population comprehensively designated as "Dutch" or Germans, yet there are likewise many hundreds of the children of the Emerald Isle, as well as a considerable sprinkling of Italians, to be found in the ranks: and, as a rule, their abodes, according to their respective nationalities, may be found in different parts of the city, though this is not invariably the case. The German members of this craft are principally located in that quarter of the town known as "Little Germany," and are to be found thickly scattered along certain portions of the Avenues B, C, and D, (especially the latter,) and their immediate vicinity. The Irish congregate in the lower part of the city, and in Water-street, and other highways near the East River, though a few of them, together with some of the Italians, reside in the improving neighborhood of the Five Points.

The Rag-picker presents here none of those horrible attributes with which modern French novelists have delighted to invest the *chiffoniers* of their large cities, as the criminal propensities of their New-York *confreres* are limited to small cases of petty larceny, and they rarely, if ever, figure in our courts of justice under the imputation of burglary or murder. Indeed, the police records will show this class to appear in singularly few cases, when we consider the degree of temptation to which they must necessarily be frequently exposed in their nocturnal rambles among alluringly unprotected habitations, and their constant collision with ramblers returning from some debauch in a state of helpless inebriety. But whether this freedom from imputation arises so much from resistance to temptation or immaculate honesty as from the skill with which they conduct their peccadilloes, or even from a cause sufficiently possible to permit us to hint at it without incurring the risk of paralysing our readers by its novelty—the inefficiency or connivance of the police—we do not undertake to determine.

These peripatetic traders, consisting of members of each sex, the female, however, preponderating, representing every country which forms a principal source of our immigration, are equally motley as to age, dress, and we may add success. Boys and girls, whose years, in more favored circles, would only allow them to be considered as infants, are possessed in this of a precocious cunning, simulating but forming a sickening substitute for the intelligence of adolescence, and often also with a physical development far beyond their years, (though the reverse is occasionally seen,) and as soon as their strength is sufficiently developed they are turned by their parents, (or owners, for the children have frequently been bought or stolen—"adopted" is the diplomatic language of the region in which they are brought up)—when in their earliest infancy, for the purposes of extracting charity at the time as puny members of a large family, and with a view to after unscrupulous services, at maturer years, according to their sex,) into the streets, to earn their share of the daily expenses. Without any moral training, even sufficient to give them a glimmering of good and evil as principles, and conscious only of such ideas so far as they affect their material wants—a full or empty stomach being the standard by which they judge—cast on the streets at all hours of the day and night, inevitably encountering all that is foul and criminal in a depraved city, at home and abroad, mixing with their co-laborers day and night, sleeping and waking, without distinction of sex—what wonder that the investigator into the condition of the City poor finds a seething mass of corruption—discovers the hourly practice of unspeakable vices—and sees a pervading ignorance of highest truths, which would be astounding if related of the most barbarous of heathen tribes!

There are various grades of rag-dealers, from the lowest in the trade, incessantly toiling to collect the merest refuse, living in crowded rooms, in a pestiferous neighborhood, excluded from all the good influences which should be accessible to every member of a Christian community, to the wealthy merchant who transacts business "down town," hastening after a few hours to his suburban or "up-town" residence, and surrounded by all that can conduce to the fulfillment of his most luxurious wishes, or minister to the development of those attributes which most ennoble man. Yet the merchant may probably know nothing of the state of existence of the rag picker, nor trouble himself further than by occasionally listlessly wondering how an income can be sustained by such degrading toil and never reflecting that he is, after all, but another rag-[illegible] in position, while as the price somewhat is to time—of the same trade, the intermediate [illegible] of the former being transported by foreign shipping [illegible] of whom the [illegible] of the purchasers and [illegible] the gathered [illegible]

[illegible]

power and the legs being very long. This accident is usually fatal, and if it occur on a journey, the animal is generally killed or left to starve. As a preventive, the hind legs are hoggled above the gamble joint, by means of a cord, when traversing over treacherous ground. When thrown down or encouraged to rise, the dromedary makes no attempt to kick. The elephant or the horse will roll upon the side on such occasions, and will await or assist the efforts made to relieve him; but the dromedary resigns himself to despair. He is a very noisy creature, and is constantly roaring and howling while being handled and loaded by his driver. Indeed, the slightest disturbance calls forth his obstreperous lamentations.

The Bactrian camel is a shorter limbed, heavier-bodied, and much more hobby animal than the dromedary of the plains. He might be useful as a beast of burden, but for the great size of his two humps, and their peculiar position, which makes it impossible to adapt such a saddle to his irregular back as would accommodate a respectable load; for much weight upon the back between the humps is intolerable. The hump, in all the camel family, is intolerant of pressure, and their burdens are borne upon the shoulders and hips, chiefly the former. This species is, therefore, seldom used, even for light carriage, yet is invaluable as the parent of a hybrid race, formed by crossing the male Bactrian camel with the female dromedary of the plains. This is the Boughdee, of which we have already spoken. Consequently the blood of the Bactrian camel is extensively diffused among the dromedaries of the mountains and plains of Central Asia, Syria and Egypt.

The Boughdee, or cross just mentioned, bears much resemblance to the male parent in general figure, being short limbed, heavy bodied, and possessed of great muscular power, but he inherits from his mother the peculiarity of the single hump, and becomes merged into a dromedary. He is not employed by couriers or express riders, his speed not being remarkably great.

The average load for a Boughdee is six hundred pounds when traversing plains, and four hundred pounds on ordinary mountain roads. His greatest advantage over the ordinary dromedaries, as a mountain carrier, arises from the strength and complete development of the claw which forms the termination of each toe, in the camel tribe. In this particular, the animal follows his paternal parent; for this appendage is feeble and short in the dromedary of the plains, rendering him less secure in treading among rocks and on wet ground. Moreover, the strength and length of the claw decline rapidly in the mixed race, as the blood of the Bactrian camel becomes less dominant in the progeny. In the true Boughdee it is so strong that he is nearly as sure footed as the horse. The comparative shortness of his binder extremities also secures him from disablement by the sliding apart of the thighs, and, being bred among the mountains of the north, his constitution is adapted to colder regions, without unfitting him for labor under the burning sun of the plains. He is a much quieter animal than the Indian dromedary, and makes scarcely any noise on the march.

It is obvious, then, that the dromedary of the plains is the proper animal for express riding on the sands or saline dust of the Great Basin, and perhaps in some parts of Middle California, but that he would be useless for all other purposes, except for breeding in the prairie and other regions of the West, where not only arid deserts but also snow-clad mountains require to be traversed. The introduction and rearing of the Boughdee should be regarded as the great national object, the importation of the Bactrian camel and the dromedary of the plains being incidentally necessary for the production and preservation of that invaluable race.

All who are acquainted with the history of the improvement of animals by crossing breeds, are aware of the impossibility of preserving the value of mixed stock, when the parents differ widely in character, if the plan of breeding "in and in" be pursued. In order, then, to effect the successful domestication of the Boughdee or mountain dromedary with us, it will be requisite to supply ourselves with several pairs of the dromedary of the plains, for the sake of a supply of females, and a like number of Bactrian camels for the sake of males, although the female of neither race is of much value for burden. It would be likewise desirable to secure a few high-blooded courier dromedaries, for purposes of speed alone.

No sufficient supply of either tribe of camels, except the dromedary of the plains, can be obtained in Lower India; and better specimens even of this class—better, because stronger and more capable of endurance—can be procured nearer home, in the neighborhood of the Mediterranean, especially in Arabia. The Bactrian camel, of the best quality, can only be found in Central Asia, in countries where no one, unfamiliar with the East, dare venture to go, and where, even such an adept should be armed with all the means of protection obtainable from the Russian and Persian Courts.

It appears probable, then, that Smyrna would be the proper port for the shipment of the necessary supply of these animals. But, in any case, whoever may be employed to carry out the design, he will find his exertions of little avail, unless he is thoroughly acquainted, not only with the habits and qualities of the several varieties, but also with the language and social condition of the people and their modes of dealing, in those demi-savage regions where his mission must be performed; for no dependence whatever could be placed in local agents.

In another article we propose to give further details of the food and management of the camel tribe, derived from the same source, and will close, for the present, with a remark that proves the entire fitness of the Boughdee or dromedary of the hills, and the unfitness of the dromedary of the plains, for the mingled mountain and desert service required in the communications between the Atlantic States and California or Oregon—simply alluding, in passing, to the fact that, from the nature of the country, the necessity for carrying on such communications by beasts of burden will be *increased* and not *diminished* by the construction of any possible Pacific railroad.

The very difficult incursion to Bulkh, three hundred and sixty miles distant, over the snow clad summits of the Indian Caucasus, and the return thence to Cabul, in the winter season, was accomplished by General Harlan with the loss of but one camel, and even that one was killed by an accident unconnected with disease or fatigue, though the campaign lasted seven months. His animals were all of the Northern varieties, chiefly Boughdees. On the other hand, the British army of the Indus, on its march to Cabul, under Lord Keane, in 1838 and 1839, employed exclusively the dromedaries of the plains of Indostan. On the return of General Harlan to India, over the route of one division of this army, he found the line of march literally strewn with the bleaching bones of this unfortunate train; and he learned from the verbal report of the British Fiscal Agent at Cabul, that in the other division, accompanied by thirty-five thousand camels, "the result was still more disastrous."

DEATH OF DR. NOYES.—We learn from Clinton that Dr. Josiah Noyes, formerly Professor in Hamilton College, expired at his residence, Tuesday evening, the 1st inst., aged 77. Dr. Noyes was a native of New Hampshire—and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801. Among his classmates was Daniel Webster, between whom and himself a close friendship was formed which continued until the death of the former. Among the last labors of Dr. Noyes was the writing out of his reminiscences of Mr. Webster's college life, at the request of the Literary Executors of that eminent statesman.

Dr. Noyes received his medical diploma from Dartmouth in 1806, and then served his Alma Mater two years as a tutor. Next he was elected professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the Fairfield College. At the organization of Hamilton College in 1812, he was invited to the chair of chemistry and natural science. His associates in the original Faculty of Hamilton were Dr. Backus, Prof. Norton, and Dr. Strong; of these Dr. Strong, now of Rutgers College, is the sole survivor. In 1830, Dr. Noyes's labors as a professor closed. The remaining years of his life were devoted to rural and secluded pursuits.
[Albany N. Y. Herald.

FIRE.—The extensive Printing Establishment of Messrs. White & Potter, the Star Printers, corner of Spring lane and Devonshire-st., Boston, was discovered on fire on Monday night. Four compositors, who were at work in the third story, finding it impossible to escape over the roofings, in consequence of the fire in that region, fastened a rope to the "impeding stone" and descended to the pavement. The fire was no doubt the shadow of the second-story, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The most serious loss, perhaps, is the entire destruction of the stereotype edition of the "Debates of the Constitutional Convention," which was lying up in the office. The book edition was intensively for the printers, at the binders. Messrs. White & Potter estimate their loss at about $4,000; insured for $10,000.

[illegible] with a score of a person at Detroit, who had a building on land sold to the Michigan Central Railroad. The Superintendent, who wrote a very bad hand and a very short and peremptory letter to Mr. S. directing him to have the building all at once. Looking over the matter he coolly put it in his pocket, but nothing was heard of it about the building. The Superintendent, [illegible] three months after, began to upbraid him for not removing the nuisance, and calling his attention to a certain notice. "Notice," said he, "I've no notice. I got a piece from you some time ago and have been rolling the Railroad all summer on the faith of it," pulling out the scrap, which was intended for a very different purpose.