

of knavery: which has not been broken up even by the patient endeavors of the State officers, and by very stringent State legislation. The complete ignorance as to our customs in which the foreign emigrant finds himself, and in more than half the foreign emigration, his complete ignorance of our language, subjects him to every fraud, and to constant accident. It is in the face of every conceivable inconvenience, that the Country receives every year four hundred thousand foreigners into its seaports, and sends the larger portion of them to its Western Country.

The inconveniences and dangers to health to which the pioneer is subject who goes out alone or with his family, only in making a new settlement, are familiar to every American.

The Emigrant Aid Company has been formed to PROTECT EMIGRANTS, as far as may be, from such inconveniences. Its duty is to *organize emigration to the West and bring it into a system*. This duty, which should have been attempted long ago, is particularly essential now, in the critical position of the western territories.

It has been decided to execute a deed of trust in lieu of the charter granted by the Legislature, and it is believed that by an immediate subscription to this fund of two hundred thousand dollars the emigrant may be protected: a free State may be secured to the lasting advantage of the Country; and possibly a valuable property secured to the subscribers.

The emigrant suffers whenever he goes alone into his new home. He suffers from the frauds of others—from his own ignorance of the system of travel; and of the country where he settles; and, again, from his want of support from neighbors—which results in the impossibility of any combined assistance, or of any division of labor.

The Emigrant Aid Company will relieve him from all these embarrassments, by sending out emigrants in companies, and establishing them in considerable numbers. They will locate these where they please on arrival in their new home, and receive from government their titles. The Company propose to carry them to their homes more cheaply than they could otherwise go—to enable them to establish themselves with the least inconvenience, and to provide the most important prime necessities of a new colony. It will provide shelter and food at the lowest prices after the arrival of emigrants, while they make the arrangements necessary for their new homes. It will render all the assistance which the information of its agents can give. And, by establishing emigrants in large numbers in the terri-