NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 24

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

***For President*, ZACHARY TAYLOR.**
***For Vice-Pres't*, MILLARD FILLMORE.**
For Governor, **HAMILTON FISH**, N. Y. City.
For Lt. Gov. **GEO. W. PATTERSON**, Chautauque.
For Canal Commissioner, **Charles Cook**, Chemung.
For Inap'r State Prisons, **Alex. H. Wells**, Westchester.

For Presidential Electors.

At Large....HENRY H. ROSS, JOHN A. COLLIER.

ABRAHAM T. ROSS,	ISRAEL SPENCER,	OLIVER FOOTE,
JAMES M. CROSS,	CHARLES F. CROSBY,	DORANTUS KELLOGG,
DANIEL LORD,	JAMES MCKIE,	SEVERYN FARCHER,
JOSEPH HOXIE,	HILLY J. CLARK,	ELI SHELDON,
TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,	SAMUEL FARRAR,	JOSEPH W. GATES,
GEORGE GRIFFITH,	ABE CRESTMAN,	EBENEZER D. SMITH,
GERARD BANCKER,	JAMES C. DUFF,	BENJ. F. HARWOOD,
JOHN C. CRUGER,	JOHN BEAGLEY,	SAMUEL ROSSELL,
JAMES D. ROLL,	WILLIAM B. WELLES,	DYSON E. SILL,
MARVIN WHEELER,	DANIEL LARKIN,	WILLIAM KETCHUM,
ROBERT DONSON,	CHARLES B. STANTON,	AUGUST. F. HARTELL,
	SOLOMON PARKELER.	

☞ **Whig Committee Room.**—The Democratic Whig General Committee have engaged a room at 170 Broadway, No. 3 up stairs, at which their friends from the country are invited to attend for purposes connected with the ensuing election, and for the distribution of Whig Documents. o23 1E

☞ **Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A Special Meeting of this Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the Broadway House. By order, PHILIP HONE, Chairman.
J. H. H. HAWS, } Vice-Chairmen.
ZOPHAR MILLS, }
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, }
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Hunker Nominations—*Congress.*

The Hunkers of our City held their Conventions last night for the nomination of four members of Congress from this City. We believe that the only nomination made was that in the IVth District (Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards),—Hon. WM. B. MACLAY, the present member, was renominated. The other candidates in this District were Messrs BRIGGS, FOOTE and KÖHLER.

Calhoun and Cass.

From the new and able Free Soil pamphlet entitled "The Great Issue," we make the following eloquent extracts portraying the positions, respectively, of John C. Calhoun and Lewis Cass on the subject of Slavery Extension:

"What, now, is the manhood of America compared with its infancy? What, in a moral sense, its extraordinary position?

"By the Ordinance of '87 one-sixth of the States of the Union are made free territory. It then doubled the preponderance of the North over the South; it made it numerically twelve to six. This was the free and unanimous act of Southern as well as Northern Statesmen. Through the perilous night of the 18th century, in savage and civilized warfare, we have moved steadily and rapidly onward to the broad daylight, and at length to the noontide of the 19th. The dawn brought peace and constitutional liberty; the meridian, to our own race, brings that completeness of civil and religious liberty enjoyed by no other nation of the earth. We have increased from three-and-a-half to twenty millions of people. We have become an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. From the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the farthest prairies of the West, whatever the strife of party, the differences of States or sections of the Union, these have ever vanished like the morning mists of our mountains and valleys, in the golden brotherhood of the Constitution. In violation of the pledge of our fathers, the North has again and again yielded to her brethren of the South till its numerical preponderance is annihilated. In the fifty-eight years of our constitutional history we have added and given up nine States to Slavery, till now, excluding from the estimate New Mexico or California, slavery has extended over five-ninths of two millions six hundred and twenty thousand square miles of our territory.

"Can we go farther, we ask, and be worthy of our heritage? Can we yield more and not dishonor our noble ancestry? But more is required. The master-spirit of all those leading minds which control the slave power has established the line of policy. He stands the Apostle of the South, not only in the defence, but for the indefinite extension of Slavery. Following this Statesman, the South now demand *an entire subversion* of the principles which a common ancestry poured out their blood to defend and establish. We are asked willingly, and if not, *forcibly*, to make ourselves parties to this extraordinary and paradoxical position. Such is his position and his demand. We ask now the freemen of the North to view these in the double aspect of his character and talents and their dangerous bearing on the general cause of freedom and civilization. Almost a son* of the Revolution; one whose *alma mater*, of all others on the Continent of America, has given the brightest host of the cause of civil and religious freedom; one, whose locks have whitened in the service of his country—who has passed through all its important posts of honor save the highest—whose private life has been little less than Spartan for simplicity and purity; a great mind, which can trace principles to their causes and make profound and intricate questions luminous with its genius, in the light of the struggles of all Europe for freedom, and in the light of our own most thrilling history stands on the highest question of humanity against the judgment of the civilized world."

* * * * "The Ordinance of '87 and the Territorial Government of Michigan had one and the same origin. Of the latter Lewis Cass was nearly eighteen years the administrator. For this service he received from the public Treasury upward of ninety thousand dollars; and yet the ground on which he asks our suffrages for the highest office in the nation is, that the power which created that glorious Ordinance of '87 was not delegated to our fathers, but by them violently implied or assumed; that the exercise of this same power is, therefore, now unconstitutional; and that the free territory of the boundless West should be opened to Slavery, or not, as its own people or the South may desire. Stripped of their disguises, these are his principles. Slavery ever has been and will be carried where it is not prohibited. This is matter of history. This platform, then, yields all for which we are contending. Its first principle, the denial of the power of the National Government over persons in its territory is clearly and fully affirmed. If this be true, every other principle is conceded, and the entire claim of the South is yielded. To vote for Lewis Cass is to vote for this concession."

* John C. Calhoun was born, March 18, 1782. Two maternal uncles killed in the Revolution.
† Graduated at Yale College, in 1804. Representative and Senator in Congress. Seven years Secretary of War. Secretary of State and Vice-President.

☞ The meeting to ratify the Whig nomination for Congress, in the IVth District was called for Wednesday evening next at the saloon of the North American Hotel. The friends of Mr. ROBINSON, at their meeting last night, resolved to abide by the decision of the ratification meeting. After the meeting last night adjourned, however, some of the Committee of Arrangements met and postponed the Ratification Meeting till Friday evening next, and altered the place to the open air in Grand-st. This change of time and place we think is unwise as well as unprecedented.

Tenth Ward.—We do not know WILLIAM JONES, the Whig candidate for Assembly in this Ward, but those who *do* know him assure us that he is one of the best mechanics in the Ward, of eminent abilities and well qualified for the post, who ought to be elected, and we trust will be. The Tenth has never chosen a Whig Assemblyman, though it would have done so last year if proper exertions had been made. Now the field is clear, the candidate faultless, and success certain unless prevented by culpable remissness or suicidal faction. It will be a burning shame if Mr. Jones is not elected.

Eighth Ward.—It seems to be generally agreed that JAMES W. BEEKMAN, the Whig candidate for Assembly in the Empire Ward, is the very man who ought to have been nominated—capable, upright, well-known and popular. When there is so much growling about nominations, it is refreshing to find one that suits everybody. We trust the Eighth is sure by a handsome majority.

FLORIDA.—The *Jacksonville News* gives official returns from two additional Counties, and from one incorrectly reported, which does not, however, materially change the result:

	Bailey.	Brown.	Duval.	Cabell.
Orange	43	5	44	5
Columbia	293	237	280	286
Marion	200	211	205	213
Total	536	453	538	514

These returns increase Brown's majority from 572 to 612—an increase of 40 Whig majority from the preceding returns.

☞ THE WHIGS OF PATERSON, N. J. hold a Mass Meeting this evening. JAMES G. KING the Whig candidate for Congress, and W. E. ROBINSON of this City, will be present and speak. Mr. ROBINSON would be happy to meet Judge NAAS to discuss the topics which he introduced into his speech at the Cass meeting a few evenings since. The Judge may be sure of a respectful hearing.

N. Y. Free Soil Nominations.

XXVIIIth District.—(Monroe Co.)—Congress: Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN of Rochester.
Essex Co.—Assembly: ELOS L. WINSLOW; Sheriff, D. N. HUNTINGTON; Treasurer GUY MEIGS.

N. Y. Hunker Nominations.

Essex Co.—Assembly: ELISHA B. SMITH of Chateaugay; Treasurer, GEORGE S. ADAMS of Malone; Sheriff, CHARLES C. KEELER, of Malone.
Saratoga Co.—Assembly: 1. CADY HOLLISTER, Ballston; Clerk: ABEL MEEKER, Balston Spa; Treasurer: SAMUEL CHAPMAN, Saratoga Springs.
XXXIVth District, (Orleans and Niagara.)—Col SILAS M. BURROUGHS of Orleans Co.
XXIId District—Hon. WM. MASON of Chenango.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Later from Mexico Rumored Revolt at Tampico The War in Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

We have just received dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th inst. Later advices had been received from the City of Mexico, which represented public affairs to be very unsettled, and that another Revolution was impending over Herrera.

Another Express had arrived at Vera Cruz with letters and dispatches, which stated that the city of Tampico had proclaimed its independence of the State of Tamaulipas, and proposed to seek annexation to the United States.

Later advices have also been received from Yucatan. It appeared that 10,000 Indians had attacked the garrison of Texcabu, and that 200 of the garrison had fallen in the contest. The number of Indians killed had not been ascertained.

Accident.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 23.

Mr. Henry Smith, a well known and respectable grocer in this city, was seriously, if not mortally, injured by the falling of a wall this afternoon.

Markets....NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.

COTTON—Sales of 2,500 bales were made to-day. There is no change of moment in prices. We quote fair at 6 cts. The sales of the week foot up about 31,000 bales. There is no change to note in the FLOUR or GRAIN market. PROVISIONS ruled the same as per last report nothing now in Freights or Exchange.

Markets....ALBANY, Oct. 23.

Receipts since Saturday's Report by Canal.—FLOUR, 34,000 bbls; CORN, 7,900 bushels; BARLEY, 40,000 do. Sales of about 3,000 bbls FLOUR were made at 5 31½ & 5 62½, the latter for pure Genesee. BARLEY—Sales of 28,000 bushels were made and shipped at 70½ cts. OATS—Sales of 3,000 bushels were made at 33 cts. There was no change in CORN or other articles.

IVth Congressional District.

A large meeting of the friends of W. E. ROBINSON in the IVth Congressional District (Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards) was held last evening at the North American Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard-st. On motion, GEORGE J. SMITH was unanimously appointed President, THOS. JOHNSON, MATTHEW ROUK and WM. ROWE, Vice-Presidents, and JOHN S. BELCHER, Secretary.

Mr. PETTIS explained the object of the meeting, and the causes which defeated the nomination of Mr. Robinson in the Whig Convention of the District. He said that Mr. Underhill's nomination was unfairly procured. He said the Delegates from the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards were pledged for Mr. Robinson, as were several of the Delegates from the other Wards, but they broke their pledges and nominated a man who was not the choice of the District, and who would not receive even the Whig support of the District, much less any other support.

Mr. PETTIS said that he knew him personally—that Mr. Robinson did not seek the office, but that he was proud to become a candidate because it was known that he could certainly carry the District. Accordingly the Delegates, before they could be elected, were pledged for him. Even the night before the nomination Delegates shook hands with him, after hearing him speak, and told him they had been asked to go against him, but they would listen to no more arguments of that kind. Yet these very men, thus doubly pledged, went against him. The remarks of Mr. P. were warmly applauded.

Mr. GREELEY, after repeated calls, came forward and said that he was for harmony, and was there by invitation of the friends of both parties. He was for the support of some individual who would receive the general vote of the Whigs of the District. He said that he considered both of the candidates good men, knew them both, and urged that some measures should be taken to harmonize upon some candidate who would receive the whole Whig support. He suggested the appointment of a committee from the friends of each of the gentlemen, or an open vote at the ratification meeting, the candidate having a majority to remain in the field.

Mr. RIDDLE, having been loudly called for, rose and made an eloquent speech, strongly denouncing the wire-working politicians who defeated Mr. Robinson. He said that the gentlemen who preceded him did not sufficiently denounce the means which procured this unpopular nomination. He here gave the particulars of Mr. Underhill's nomination, and the changes of Delegates pledged for Mr. Robinson. Should Mr. Underhill's nomination be ratified he agreed to support it, although it was most unfortunate, and brought about by a most infamous bargain, which he particularized in detail. He called upon the people to rise up and overwhelm this nomination and prevent its ratification.

He said that it was agreed at the Utica Convention that the Presidential Elector should be taken from the Seventh Ward and the Congressman from the Tenth. Accordingly, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was nominated Elector. But the Seventh Ward had everything, including the Congressman. Mr. RIDDLE made some statements concerning the means by which the nomination of Mr. UNDERHILL was secured, which reflected very severely upon some of the politicians of the District, showing that the nomination was of no binding force. He was frequently interrupted by loud applause.

A Committee of one from each Ward, composed of Wm. Rowe of the Sixth, H. K. Gowen of the Tenth, J. F. Freeborn of the Seventh and W. W. Lyon of the Thirteenth, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following preamble and resolutions were reported and adopted unanimously and with much applause.

Whereas, the Whigs of this District elected a majority of the whole number of Delegates to their late Congressional Convention under pledges from those Delegates that they would sustain by their exertions and their votes the nomination of William E. Robinson for Congress.

And whereas, these pledges were deliberately violated by a portion of the Delegates from the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards, whereby the nomination of Mr. Robinson was defeated and another effected which is not the choice of the District: Therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully appeal from the treachery of those Delegates to the fidelity of the People, and hereby give notice that we shall present the name of Mr Robinson in opposition to that of Mr Underhill at the Whig Ratifying Meeting for this District to be held at this place on Wednesday evening next; and we demand a fair organization and fair vote on that occasion; and if a majority of voices shall be on our side, we shall demand that Mr. Robinson be regarded and supported as the regular Whig candidate for Congress in this District.

The meeting then adjourned with repeated cheers for Mr. Robinson.

Letter from Gen. Taylor.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor, regarding the Texan Volunteers, is published in the *Galveston News* of the 3d inst.:

[Private.] BATON ROUGE, July 24, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly communication of the 7th instant, in relation to a statement represented by Gen. Henderson, in a speech recently delivered by him, to have been made by me to the Secretary of War, respecting the discharge of the Texas Volunteers, shortly before the battle of Monterey.

In reply to your inquiries on this point, I have to say, that the terms of the remarks attributed to me by Gen. Henderson are incorrect, and that if Gen. Rusk, or any one else, saw such language over my signature in the War Office, it must have been put there by himself. I inclose you, however, the extract from the communication to the Secretary of War, to which I presume Gen. Henderson refers, and you can therein see the language used on the occasion.

The discharge of the Texas troops there reported, was ordered by me at their own solicitation, in which Gen. Henderson himself joined; and agreeably to a promise made to them at Camargo. The misconduct also alluded to in this extract, consisted in the depredations committed by some of them upon the inhabitants of Monterey and its vicinity, after the capitulation of the town; and whatever might have been the language which Gen. Henderson held to these troops respecting their conduct, it was quite certain that there was no one who used, when addressing *me* on the subject, severer or harsher language in denunciation of it, than did he and the officers about his person. I am, therefore, no less surprised than mortified on the General's account, to learn that he is attempting to torture, for the purpose of injuring me, an official statement of mine made to the Secretary of War in the discharge of my duties to the Government, in the justice of which statement I believe that he fully concurred at the time, and which was at all events, partly based upon information officially laid before me by himself.

I have no right, of course, to object to the General's political hostility to me; but I cannot refrain from expressing, in conclusion, the regret that in yielding to his feelings on this score he should have become so strangely forgetful of events and circumstances of comparatively recent occurrence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—Extract of a letter from a well-informed source, dated

DUBLIN, Oct. 5, 1848.

* * * * Smith O'Brien's tiral is still proceeding. Whiteside, his counsel, has just concluded a very powerful speech in his defence. A conviction is all but certain; yet I apprehend there will be some strong expression from the Jury in favor of clemency, though they are a Jury of Tipperary landlords. Up to this time, however, the resolution of the Government has been to hang him. It is a suicidal policy for England to do so, for it plants a new germ of fierce hostility in minds here that would not otherwise have conceived; it but she does not stop at such things."

Meeting at the Tabernacle.

A large assembly was convened at the Tabernacle last night to listen to an appeal in behalf of two Slave girls who are now in the Slave prison of Bruin & Hill, at Alexandria, Va. The great speech of the evening was delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and is thus rendered, by our Phonographic Reporter:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Although I am not wont to feel embarrassed from facing a large assembly, I must freely confess that I have approached this meeting with a great deal of shrinking. In my vocation as a preacher of the gospel, I have sometimes felt that I could preach best from a poor text. There are some texts so holy, so pure, so enshrined in sanctity, that I have been obliged to turn aside from them, and not to dare to put the poor production of a sermon in comparison with them; and I feel to-night that I have a text which fairly overmasters me. If I had to construct an argument on the theme, I could do it unhesitatingly, and perhaps well. If it were simply to delineate in a general and abstract way its moral bearings, I should not hesitate nor falter. But this is a matter of fact, for we have not come here to-night, although incidentally we must allude to it, to discuss that great question, now, thank God, discussed, and to be discussed everywhere. [Great applause.] It is a matter of fact that has assembled us here to-night. As diverse as we are in thought and opinion on all other points—diverse as we may even be on the great general question of the existence of and the remedy for Slavery, I have this confidence of heart, that, however different we may be in all else, there is but one sentiment and one mind, where a plain question of Humanity is presented distinctly and by name. However you may think upon the general question of Slavery, the question of to-night has but one answer.

Now, fellow-citizens, I am aware that there are some feelings latent in the minds of some of you that you may be almost ashamed to utter lest it may be thought that you lack sympathy with the imperious claims of humanity, feelings which, nevertheless, have some foundation in reason and deserve to be considered. Let me, therefore, examine the case for you. Let me lay open your furtive thoughts and give to them that weight and color to which they may seem to be entitled. I am told that there exists a prejudice in the minds of some good people who have heard the facts in this case against the girls whose liberty we are now appealed to to secure, on the ground of an attempt on their part to escape from imprisonment and bondage, while measures were pending for their release. That attempt did not succeed. There was no hand such as that which, when the Israelites had come to the Red Sea, was lifted up to stay the progress of their pursuers. God in his providence permitted these fugitives to be taken back, and it has come to my ears that some think that a crime was committed when they thus attempted to place themselves in freedom. Allow me to state the case as it seems to me. If these were two girls willing to stay where they are they should not receive one cent from me, but so soon as I heard they were panting for escape I said these are not slaves except in name. [Applause.] I come home to you with the question thus: Suppose that you, venerable old man, young man, maiden, suppose that you were a slave, I ask you could logic frame an argument strong enough to satisfy you that you ought not to try to escape. Should it not burn in your veins; would not a ceaseless vigilance attend you until the longed-for chance presented itself, however slight and doubtful to risk all for the priceless boon. Suppose that I had a son. He adventures the sea, is wrecked, enslaved. Suppose that I hear from him, that he pines in his chains, that he is sick at heart, that his cheeks become hollow with grief, that life is a burden. Oh, then, with my father's feelings shall I not bewail his captivity, shall I not suffer even more than he? But suppose some one should inform me that he was contented and happy, that he grew fat upon it, that he said he had less work to do there than at home, with plenty to eat and drink. What should I say as a father say? Why, that he was changed in his cradle. He is no son of mine. [Applause.] I talk on no philosophical principle, but I talk as you can all understand me. Such is the spontaneous sentiment of every noble heart. This is no merely American sentiment; it is the sentiment of our common humanity, and when a man has gone down below that he has gone so low that he has no right to speak to me. [Great and long continued applause.]

There is one other point, and that is the price asked for these girls. Alas! I could wish it less, for their sakes; but when it is achieved, I shall thank God it was so much. I should be ashamed if it were written down, I should be ashamed that such an assembly was gathered here of more than two thousand souls, and that an appeal was here made in such behalf to deliver Christian girls from worse than heathen bondage, and that the poor pittance of $2,000 could not be raised.—The man that would fear such a result must be a craven. And it will not be until I have heard that humanity appealed in this Tabernacle to every Methodist Church of this City and vicinity, and that this pittance could not be rolled up, not till then will I believe it to be anything but a slander that this sum cannot be brought out.

But there remains still another objection to be answered. Suppose that all of this could be done, and that this sum were raised and paid over, will there be no end to such solicitations? Although we may have generous sympathies, ought we not to act on some principle? Are we of the North to undertake to buy all the slaves that they of the South may choose to put in the market? This is in truth a question worth considering, and we ought to consider it. I am perfectly agreed with you, that we cannot become purchasers of slaves, as a general practice. The money is not to be had. It does not exist in all the coffers of the North for such a purpose; for so long as purchasers are found, men will not be wanting to take up their fellow-men to the highest bidder. Therefore, in respect to the general principle, it cannot be asserted nor acted on; and if this were not an essential case I would not plead it. But I do not remember another case in all points like this, nor do I suppose it will often happen that it will find a parallel. A sale by human flesh-dealers of Christian girls! I love to repeat that epithet, Christian girls. The Edmonson girls does very well, but Christian girls! Christian slaves!! It seemed to me as I first uttered these words as if I could hear a scoffing, jeering fiend of hell echo them with a grin of derision.

Beside this, there is something else to be observed. It helps to give one a deeper insight into the system of Slavery itself. Many a man contemplates it merely as a particular form of work, enforced by certain appeals to occasional severity. You think at most of the brawny back bared to the lash. You think of so much work and of so much food. This is the mere shell—the rough bark of Slavery—the outer wall, on the dingy side on which the Sun may shine and give it a sombre sort of glory. All this is but the outside. But that which marks this system in the eye of Heaven, and in the eye of refined humanity, as the very out-birth of Hell, appears only when it comes to deal with hearts and souls and understandings. It is not the galling the wrist nor of the ankle which moves the deepest current of human sympathy, but that of the soul.

Do all now come to the case itself, as it presents itself to us. And now I say that I cannot conceive of any more difficult to render into speech than the emotions which it arouses. It seems to me that sometimes, as now, there were no words to express intense emotion—as if all words were spirits that hover around one and mock his desire to speak. I feel thus whenever I would express the interior of Slavery.

Fellow-citizens, do you know that all that goes to make a man, except his deathless love of liberty, goes to make him a better slave. The strength of limb, the roundness of muscle, mind, tender affections, sympathy, all this is so much fat laid upon the ribs of Slavery. Here, at the North, to be of comely presence is considered a blessing; there, at the South, so much money is made of it in the market. A slave will bring all the more for being such a fine-looking man. I droop to think what abominable use is made of such a recommendation, if the slave chances to be a woman. That which excites among us the profoundest respect goes there to augment her value—not as a wife, not as a sister—but for purposes from the bare idea of which the virtuous soul revolts. In the slave girl, beauty, refinement, is not matter of respect, but of profit. And suppose you add thrift, skill, intelligence. Here, at the North, we take all this as so much added to the man; but there, the more there is of thrift, of skill, of intelligence, of enterprise, the higher price in the market. And then, if in addition to all, he is only docile; if he will be a planning machine, and not a running-away machine, he is the very perfection of a slave. There are great advantages in Slavery, but nimble legs are a great drawback upon its profitableness. If a slave has all these excellent properties and no love of Liberty, there is nothing else to be desired. Yes, there is. What is it? What else can you desire?—When you bring him on the stand, he goes up to $600. You describe his physical perfections; he touches $650. He is intelligent, skillful, docile—he goes up to $700.—Then add, he is a pious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in good and regular standing, and $800, $900, $1,000 is bid. [Tremendous excitement in the audience.] Can I describe this scene and not feel as a man. I like to hear this music. It makes me think that I am talking to men.

But I have only gone over the skin yet. Let me take up point by point the case of these girls, that I may not seem to talk in general. In the first place, then, they are exceedingly poor. I have no doubt if I were standing here to speak in behalf of women white like myself, that I should march directly to complete success. I know what is in man, for I feel it. I know that I should then have no difficulty. I should command your sympathies and sway your minds with a power as absolute as that of an Emperor. But if I am to say they are not educated, if even they be poor, and there is none to plead for them, you would, I know, say we then will plead for them; but if I were to go farther still, and say they belong to that unfortunate race whom all men have conspired to degrade and despise, you would, I know if there is any heroism in your breasts, heartily espouse their cause; yes, even though they might be black, black as ten midnights. But if I were to say, they are slaves, then I would say we have touched the bottom at last; and I, for one, am willing to go down to that depth beneath. [Applause.]

It is for this reason that I have courage to speak here to-night. My courage begins to wax a little. I felt bad when I got up. It may be that in the hour of death I shall look back and see that I did my duty fully and faithfully this once.

I will not detain you much longer. But to come to that which I spoke of and which I promised to return to. Though I am among Methodists—no I am not—(here the speaker pointed to a venerable Methodist brother and exclaimed) he is not a Methodist to-night, he is a man! I know no names of Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian. I know men and Christians; that is all that I know. And now let us suppose that we apply in this case the rule that Christ gave us: "Do unto others as you would that others should do to you." There are fathers in this house. What would you wish done were your own daughters slaves. I saw this old man, the father of these girls. I was not ashamed to look at him because he was black. His seemed to me just as good grief as any other, and it struck me that if he was black he seemed, after all, to act very naturally for a distressed father.

Bruin & Hill, the slave-dealers who have his daughters, wrote this matchless letter. If I were going to make a collection of all the curious epistolary correspondence which has ever transpired I should place this letter first after the title-page. It should be a living epistle, known and read of all men. This is a real firm, Bruin & Hill, no fictitious patch-work. These are living men, real flesh and blood like me,—no, *not like me*;—you could not have got that hand to sign such a letter; you might as well have thrust it into hell!

And that Bruin, though his name won't bear translating, [laughter,] sets himself up as a judge of character. He says these are Christian girls. Who taught him the meaning of such words? He says their father wishes to raise money to pay for them. I wonder that word did not choke him. "The bearer, Paul Edmonson, is the father of two girls, Mary Jane and Emily Catharine Edmonson. These girls have been purchased by us and once sent to the South, and upon the positive assurance that the money would be raised for them if returned, they were brought back." Would you believe it, he has his name signed to this letter. He says he purchased these girls, and he says that he brought them back on positive assurances that they would be redeemed. This I presume to be a lie. He doubtless brought them back because he could not get the price he asked for them. But a lie added to such crimes as he confesses in this letter will hardly be noticed in the Day of Judgment. A lie will be so little that it will go down easy enough. "Nothing has been as yet done in this respect by those who promised, and we are on the very eve of sending them south the second time; we will not regard any promises made in relation to them."

Here we have a lecture on veracity from this Saint. "The father," he adds, "wishes to raise money to purchase them, and intends to appeal to the liberality of the humane and good to aid him, and has requested us to state in writing *the conditions upon which we will sell his daughters.*

"We expect to start our servants in a few days for the South; if the sum of $1,200 be raised and paid to us in fifteen days, or we be assured of that sum, then we will retain them twenty-five days more to give an opportunity of raising the other thousand and fifty dollars, otherwise we shall be compelled to send them along with our other servants. BATIN & HILL."

Would to God Shakspeare were still living! Two words of such a letter would have suggested to him the most powerful drama ever written. This Bruin is a man. Satan has entrapped him—not entrapped, such as he walk willingly into his toils—he has been beguiled to say, and put it in writing, that he has purchased a man's daughters and refuses to let their own father have them.

And now, please to imagine your daughters or sisters in bondage. Suppose them so comely that no price less than three thousand dollars would purchase them; suppose all this, and act as you would act then.

Now but one word more and I will close; and that is this. Color makes no difference in bereavements. The poor when they are bereaved are bereaved indeed. We have a thousand sources to which we can turn to ward off the keen edge of affliction from the most vital parts. But imagine the poor man who has but one only child,—that loved child that always runs out to meet him after the weary day's toil, and greet his return to his humble home. Death comes and takes that child away, and lays it in the grave. It was the breath of his life, the life of his heart, his very soul. The poor have no other heritage but their affections, and when you invade that very sanctuary of feeling the poorer you are the worse for them. What have they left. Look at this poor old man. His sons are long ago sold as slaves to labor on the Southern plantations. His daughters, unless we can do something to detain them, must go too, to a worse fate. But I trust in God and I trust in you that it shall not be heard from New-York that an appeal like this was made in vain, and that you will make it heard that these girls must not, shall not be slaves—that they shall be free.

The Chairman of the meeting was DAVID LEE CHILD, Esq. A forcible and appropriate address was also made by Dr. Dowling, and the audience repeatedly testified their sympathy by loud applause. The Tabernacle, was crowded, and the sertiment of the meeting was warmly and completely in favor of rescuing the unfortunate girls from the fate which awaits them. At the close of the addresses, a collection was made among the audience, and a large number of contributions were handed in. The entire amount received, including previous contributions, was then stated to be about $875. Farther sums were contributed afterward, and the whole redemption fund, including the $500 already deposited in the hands of the Slave-owners, must be upward of $1,400, leaving $525 yet to be raised. We feel confident that the benevolence of our citizens will not be invoked in vain, to complete the work. A little exertion and a few charitable contributions, made without delay, will prevent the sacrifice of two intelligent, *Christian* girls, whose only crime is in having a skin "not colored like our own."

☞ "THE NEW ENGLANDER," for October, contains articles on Ireland, The Mission of Labor, Martial Men and Martial Books, Christ in History, Our Late Conquests, Ethics of Religious Controversy, National Unity, &c. Published by A. H. Maltby, New-Haven.

NEW MUSIC.—"I have found thee," is the title of Mr. S. C. Massett's new ballad, dedicated to Miss Julia A. Hubbard, the words by Charles Swain. The music is in a strain fully embodying the spirit of the lines of this popular poet. Published by William Vanderbeck, 479 Broadway.

C. Holt, Jr. has published, "Oh, Susanna!" and the "Viola Waltzer," composed by Hambridge.

From Texas.

By the steamer Portland, Capt. Place, we have dates from Galveston to the 7th inst. In Corpus Christi, according to all accounts, things appear to be in a flourishing condition. The Mexicans are moving to the east bank of the river in numbers. A town has been laid out at the Garcia rancho, fifteen miles above Rio Grande City, called Roma, and about thirty Americans have already settled there. Settlements have also been established opposite Mier, and at a place a little below Guerrero. All these points, says the *Star*, look upon Corpus Christi as their dépôt—it having the advantage in the cost of freight and transportation.

The friends of Ireland held a meeting at Corpus Christi on the 20th ult. Col. Kinney presiding. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sympathy of the meeting for the Irish people, and their determination to aid Ireland in the coming struggle.

GEN. ARISTA.—"This officer," says the *Star*, "after holding the office of Minister of War long enough to be paid some three years back pay due him, resigned, and we hear has returned to his beautiful residence in Monterey. The General was once very friendly to the plan of separating the Northern Provinces from Mexico, and it may be that his return to New-Leon may again revive the old feeling."

The *Austin Democrat* says that they have had a longer drouth than has been recollected in that neighborhood since 1842.

"It gives us pleasure to learn from the *Advocate*," says the *Galveston News*, "that the people of Victoria are so far from being discouraged in their efforts to open the navigation of the Guadalupe, that they have now made a positive contract to have this important enterprise completed."

JOHN VAN BUREN'S ARRIVAL.—A large concourse of citizens proceeded to the Railroad Dépôt last evening at about 8 o'clock, to welcome the worthy son of our Presidential candidate. For an hour previous to the arrival of the cars, the multitude assembled were entertained by short and spirited speeches from Messrs. Jones, Taylor, (of the Globe,) Hoadly, Chase, (of Indiana,) and others.

Upon the arrival of the cars and the announcement that Mr. Van Buren was *aboard*, the enthusiasm of the crowd burst out into loud and long applause. John (Democrat as he is) walked at the head of the procession to the Henry House, and would fain have retired himself in the snug parlor, and by the cheerful fire of our friend Kelsey, but the Free Soil army had halted in front of the hotel, and would not be comforted, nor yet dispersed, without a sight of the favorite MAN OF THE MASSES.

He was called out and made a short speech. He speaks at Hamilton to-day at 1 o'clock and in this city this evening. [Cincinnati Globe, Oct. 18.

OUR LARGER HOTELS.—The proprietors of our hotels and boarding-houses are already preparing themselves for the Winter campaign. On the first of this month the United States passed into new hands, and a large number of its rooms, as we understand, have already been engaged for the coming Winter. Coleman's Hotel has been improved by the addition of a new portico, and is hereafter to be under the exclusive management of Blackwell. The City Hotel is quite as popular as ever, and will continue to be under the superintendence of the Messrs. Willard. The hotel recently vacated by Mr. Fuller has been repainted throughout, and on the 1st November will be reopened under the auspices of Mr. Thomas, late of the Howard Hotel, New-York.—With regard to Brown's, Gadsby's, which has been altered so as to front on the avenue, and the Exchange, we believe no changes have taken place. Of the boarding-house about town, we notice that a number of them have been greatly enlarged, and if we are to judge by present appearances, there will be no lack of comfortable accommodations for all who may sojourn at Washington during the approaching winter. [Nat. Int.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR THE MEXICAN ARMY.—Col. Geo. W. White, late a Captain in the Louisiana Regiment serving in Mexico, left last evening in the brig Harriette, Capt. Martin, for Sisal, in command of a draft of 125 men. Before leaving Mexico, at the conclusion of the war, Gov. Barbachano of Yucatan, made a proposition to him to raise, as soon as he should be discharged, a regiment of Americans for service in the army of Yucatan, the command of which would be given to him. Since then Yucatan has joined, or rejoined, the Mexican Confederation, and the President of Mexico has ratified the proposition, and accepted the services of Col. White's Regiment for duty in the Mexican Republic. This is the second draft of the new regiment—100 men of it being already in Mexico. The following officers of the regiment also went down last evening with Col. White: Capt. Robert J. Kelly, Capt. Linton, Lieuts. Beresford, Campbell, H. S. Boyle, Bassint, Puhl, Strauss and Tiedger. On their arrival at Sisal they proceed to Merida. [N. O. Crescent, 15th.

☞ Eli Wolfner and David Barns were arrested at Pittsburgh on Thursday last for passing counterfeit money of the following description: $3 Agricultural Bank of Herkimer, N. Y.—Vignette, an Indian Queen in an ornamented circle. Paper white and flimsy, and whole appearance of the bill miserable. J. S. Dygart, President; P. F. Bellinger, Cashier.

☞ We regret to learn that a fracas occurred at the Louisiana Hotel, Tchoupitoulas-st. last evening, between some Whigs and Democrats, who happened to meet there, and that one or more got severely stabbed. [N. O. Crescent, Oct. 15.

☞ An infant child of Col. Fremont, aged two months, died on the passage from St. Louis to Westport, and was brought back to St. Louis for interment on the 15th inst.

☞ The Fillmore Rangers were the most conspicuous club in point of numbers and enthusiasm in the Whig procession last evening. [N. O. Crescent, 15th.

Court Calendar ...THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT—Before Judge Maynard.—Nos. 48, 314, 281, 80, 311, 12, 44, 25, 303, 117, 283, 46, 35, 107, 196½, 306, 208, 118, 120, 148, 174, 198, 230, 250, 275, 67, 38, 37.

SUPREME COURT.—Equity Calendar, deducting Nos. 26, 142, 138, 156, 157, 145, 436, 76, and adding Nos 8, 47, 41.

CITY ITEMS.

BRIGADE REVIEW.—The glorious weather, yesterday, was taken advantage of by the Fourth Brigade N. Y. State Infantry, for a general parade and review. The companies turned out well, and looked splendidly as they marched through the admiring streets, in command of Brig. Gen. Ewen, the commanding officer of the brigade. Proceeding up town to Washington square, they were reviewed by Major Gen. Sanford, assisted by his honor Mayor Havemeyer, and were passed with approbation. All the companies looked well and turned out strongly—but everybody was captivated—especially the ladies—by the superb appearance of the City Guard, Capt. McArdle. This company mustered seventy-eight muskets, and presented as fine and soldierly an appearance as any corps ever seen in Broadway.

It may be well to state, for general information, that under the new Jury Law, every man performing military duty in a volunteer company for seven years, is forever exempt from Jury duty.

DON'T FORGET.—To-night at the Tabernacle the Germania Musical Association perform one of the greatest programmes of instrumental music presented in America. The concert opens with the overture to William Tell—acknowledged universally as Rossini's *chef d'œuvre*; to be followed by other choice pieces.—The second part commences with the grand Symphony d'Dur by Beethoven, which has never been publicly performed in New-York—to be followed by Mendelssohn's delicious and truly Shakspearian "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a glorious duet from Spohr's "Jessonda." If these performances do not crowd the Tabernacle, nothing will.

—To-night, also, the first concert of M. and Madame Lesti takes place at the Apollo Saloon. They will be assisted by Messrs. Burke and Hoffman, on the violin; and, although