INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Circular and Directions to American Exhibitors.

The following Circular, issued by the Executive Committee for the United States, gives all needful information to American exhibitors relative to the arrangements for transporting to London articles of American manufacture:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Central Authority of the United States on the London Industrial Exhibition respectfully present the following summary of information on the most important matters requiring the attention of State Committees, and of those who intend to become exhibitors.

1. Committees appointed by the Governors of the several States are recognized as the proper judges for selecting articles suitable to be sent to the Exhibition from the United States.

2. Articles intended for exhibition will be examined by the Committee of the State or Territory of which they are the products.

3. The State Committees will furnish duplicate certificates of all articles examined and approved by them, to the Executive Committee at Washington, who will give the sanction required by the British Commissioners.

4. Articles approved in the manner above prescribed, will be forwarded to London free of charge, from the port of New-York, in a national vessel placed by the Navy Department at the disposal of the Central Committee for that purpose; and, at the close of the Exhibition, they will be returned in the same conveyance, to the same place, unless otherwise disposed of.

5. The Treasury Department will afford, as far as practicable, through the Revenue Cutter Service, facilities for forwarding objects from the different Atlantic ports to New-York.

6. Should the vessel designated to convey the goods to London not be in readiness to receive them on their arrival at New-York, they will be stored at the Navy Yard, and afterwards put on board, free of expense to the owners.

7. All goods intended to be forwarded to the Exhibition by the Government vessel from New-York, should be delivered at that place duly marked, and with suitable invoices, containing the corresponding marks. In addition to other marks, there should be inscribed on each package, the words "*London Exhibition.*"

8. No article will be received at the Navy Yard after the *tenth* day of January, 1851, as the vessel will sail soon after that period.

9. All expenses in London, for cartage, unpacking, arranging for exhibition, and removing of packing cases, must be paid by the owners of the goods or their agents.

10. State Committees are desired to inform the Executive Committee on or before the 1st of December next, what amount of ground and wall space they can credibly fill with the products of their respective States. States from which no information on this point shall at that time be forwarded, will be presumed to require no part of the space allotted to the United States, and it will be distributed to the other States, according to their several requirements.

11. Detailed statements relative to the Exhibition and to the several classes of objects appropriate thereto, have been furnished to the several State Committees, and will be supplied to those who may require more particular information, upon application to the Executive Committee.

12. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee.

PETER FORCE, Chairman.
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY, Sec'y of Executive Com.

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISIONERS IN LONDON.

1. The Exhibition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the 1st day of May, 1851. The building, constructed chiefly of cast iron and plate glass, 1,848 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 108 feet high, with a machinery room, 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide, will be nearly fire proof.

2. Goods will be received between the first of January and the first of March, 1851. After the latter day none can be received.

3. The productions of all nations will be exhibited together under one general classification.

4. Articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, viz:

1. *Raw* materials and produce. 2. Machinery. 3. Manufactures. 4. Sculpture models and plastic art.

5. Exhibitors will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk at the building in Hyde Park.

6. Articles liable to perish during the period of eight months, from the first of January to the first of September, are not suitable to be exhibited. This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

7. Exhibitors will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases, when required, must be furnished by the exhibitor.

8. Any exhibitor may, by permission of the Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibits, but not to invite purchasers.

9. Prices are not to be fixed to the articles exhibited, but may at the option of the exhibitor be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Commissioners.

10. No article of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, *unless they come with the express sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce.*

11. Goods will be admitted without payment of duty, and sealed with the official seal of the board of customs till their arrival at the building; but bonds will be required of the owner or agents for the payment of duties in case they should be sold in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibition is finally closed.

12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform to the section or department to which the goods belong.

13. In the department of *raw materials and produce*, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article and the superior excellence of the particular specimen exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation will be considered.

14. In *machinery*, prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. Its importance in a social view, and the difficulties in perfecting it, will also be taken into account.

15. In *manufactures*, increased usefulness, such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality, or higher skill in workmanship, new materials used, and combinations of materials, beauty of design in form or color, with reference to utility, and cheapness relatively to excellence of production, will be the bases of decision.

16. In *sculpture models and the plastic art*, rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the subject they represent.

17. Juries, to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability to form a judgment,—above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality.

18. No competitor for a prize can be placed on a jury in the particular department in which he is a competitor.

19. To exhibitors from the United States there have been allotted of ground space, 85,000 square feet, subject to a deduction of one-half for passages, and of wall or hanging space, 40,000 square feet, not subject to deduction.

The Committee appointed for the State of New-York consists of the following gentlemen: Luther Bradish, Chairman; E. P. Prentice, A. Chandler, Wm. Buel, A. Van Bergen, Chas. Henry Hall, B. P. Johnson, Secretary; Zadock Pratt.

This Committee will meet at 351 Broadway, New-York, (Rooms of the American Institute,) on Tuesday the 3d of December next—at which time they will bring their business to a close, as a report to the Central Authority at Washington must then be made. All persons desiring to exhibit at the World's Fair from the State of New-York must make known their intentions at said meeting.

A communication from S. C. Hall, Esq. Editor of the *London Art Journal*, has been received by the American Institute in this City—accompanied by a note from the American Legation in London—offering to publish in the *Art-Journal* splendidly engraved illustrations of such American fabrics as may be placed on exhibition, provided the drawings are immediately transmitted to the Editor. The advantages of this offer to American exhibitors are manifest and important. Further information may be obtained of the officers of the American Institute.

The Secretary of the Commissioners in London has issued the following circular regarding the Machines and Steam-Power to be used:

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE EXHIBITION OF MACHINERY IN MOTION.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, being desirous of affording every facility to those persons who may wish to exhibit Machines, or trains of Machinery in Motion, have resolved to allow such Machinery to be managed and worked, as far as practicable, under the superintendance of the owners, and by their own men.

The Commissioners will also find steam, not exceeding 30 lbs. per inch, gratuitously to the Exhibitors, and convey it in clothed pipes to such parts of the building as require steam power. Parties sending Machines, or articles requiring to be driven by steam, should send with the same a small portable Steam-Engine, to which a steam-pipe can be laid on. The above will apply to all Engines from one-horse power to six horses; beyond which power it is presumed no single branch of manufacture or article will require steam power.

As regards Machines too small to require an independent portable Engine, arrangements will be made to place them in groups to be exhibited in communication with some Steam-Engine, also sent for exhibition, in Motion. Exhibitors proposing to exhibit portable Steam-Engines should understand that their Engines may be employed for driving other Machinery, unless the owners of the Steam-Engines object to such use.

M. DIGBY WYATT, Secretary.

The following Card to Editors and Publishers, in relation to the exhibition of specimens of American Journals, etc. has been issued by the Librarian of the Philadelphia and Logican Libraries:

Among the various articles sent from the United States to the exposition in London, specimens of all our Newspapers and Periodicals should undoubtedly be included. Their number and cheapness will form an item for commendation and surprise abroad, and they are legitimately entitled to the distinction. One specimen will be forwarded by the undersigned, by the regular channel, of all that are directed to him, free of postage. To prevent accidents of loss or injury, duplicates may be sent. The exposition will be made "by States," and should embrace papers, &c. from Maine to California, inclusive.

JOHN JAY SMITH,
Librarian of the Phila. and Logican Libraries,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Max Maretzek.

We translate and condense for *The New-York Tribune* the following lively sketch from the German of Henry Börnstein, Editor of the *Anzeiger des Westens:*

"I was sauntering the other day through some of the back streets of the city, for I have not yet unlearned that pleasant Parisian habit, when I saw from a window of the Musical and Art Emporium, in Wymann's Hall, a well-known face smiling upon me. I approached the window, and was not mistaken. It was a portrait, elegantly framed by a handsome mosic-page, and underneath I read: "*Oeuvres choisis de Max Maretzek.*"

"In the Spring of 1843, as I sat in my pleasant little study, on the corner of the *Rue de Helder* and the *Boulevard des Capucines*, busied with literary labor, there was a knock at the door, and a young man entered, and, with the usual courtesies of greeting, handed me a letter of introduction. While I read the letter I scanned the bearer, and marked an attractive exterior, a spiritual face full of ability and geniality, dark and carefully arranged hair, clear bright eyes, and, withal, a free, graceful and pleasant manner. The first impression was conclusive, and interested me at once in the young man. The letter was from Adolph Bäuerle, my literary foster-father, and commended to me Mr. Max Maretzek, a young and gifted musician, with the request that I would use for his advantage my acquaintance and experience of Paris. I was only too glad to receive cordially my friend's friend, and he confided to me his history up to that time.

"The son of respectable parents at Brunn, he had grounded himself in music at Vienna. Then returning to Brunn, he had filled the post of conductor at the Theater there, and had composed an opera, "Hamlet," which achieved a success. But the youth felt himself called to higher things, and leaving his native town, he pushed into the world and reached Paris, determined to see, and learn, and do all that was possible. Like all young Germans who come to Paris, he was burning with enthusiasm, upon which I gently poured cold water, bidding him, however, to regard my house as his home.

"From this day dates an uninterrupted friendship. We plunged together into the swift and sparkling stream of Parisian life, and dashed along. I was to write him a libretto for an opera, and really commenced it. But like all my enterprises of that kind, it ended with the first act. Yet, while it was in hand, Maretzek wrote music as fast as words were ready, and we sat down at the piano, and played and sang the music, yet wet upon the paper, and with such vigor and enthusiasm that the very dogs howled in the street below, and the Commissary of Police for the Quarter invited us to select hours more suitable for our orgies, as the despairing neighbors groaned over our musical midnights, which did not in the least afflict or affect us.

"Then came the year '44, and the starting of my Journal, *Vorwärts*. Max was, of course, the chief man in the editorship. He attended all the concerts—knew all the artists, and wrote all the musical critiques. He wrote also an artist-novel, "Harlequin," which, although much better than my libretto, remained, like it, unfinished.

"In the early part of '45 the French Government gently caused the "*Vorwärts*" to decease, and ejected the editors and assistants from the country. We were permitted, later, to return, but Maretzek left journalism and took to the piano again. He wrote, at that time, the music to many of my vaudevilles and melodramas—pleasant, melodious partitions which were famed throughout Germany. He became also acquainted in the most friendly manner with Liszt, Ernst, Thalberg and the other celebrities, and was gaining greatly in artistic culture. The Polka mania came then, and gave Maretzek an admirable opportunity to attract public attention. At home in the land of the Polka, which is a Bohemian national dance, and intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of these dance-melodies, he wrote a mass of Polkas, which Chaban, the music dealer, immediately published, and which contrasted with the pallid stupidity of the Paris polkas. Their naturalness and originality excited a furore. At the same time came Madame Weiss, with the Viennese children, and created the same sensation as in America some time afterward. She, not speaking French, with her sixty children and a dozen mamas, all came upon me as their man of affairs. It was an immense responsibility, as well as most arduous duty, yet throughout Maretzek took at least the half upon his shoulders. I have no space to tell the whole story of their stay in Paris and flight to London, but in bringing out the children at the Grand Opera Max was always the unwearied and ever-ready friend. This brought him into close acquaintance with Leon Pillet, the Director of the Opera, who commissioned him to write some music for the children's new dances. Of this music the Mazurka was so especially successful that the young composer became at once the vogue. His music appeared in all the shops and was seen upon all pianos. His Parisian career was most brightly opening.

"But at this time Lumley, the English Manager, arrived in Paris to engage Madame Weiss and the children for his Spring season at her Majesty's. He had his usual troupe engaged—the most brilliant and famous in the world—but his energy and determination to deserve his position brought him to Paris to engage the Viennese Children in addition, and I was the agent to make the arrangement. During the negotiation I invited Maretzek one evening to tea, to meet Lumley. The gifted young man at once struck the keen, appreciative sense of the English Manager, and he made him immediately the offer of the post of Musical Man of Affairs and Secretary—in short, that he should go to London and be his right hand man. Not without some doubt and delay upon Maretzek's part, at quitting the brilliant promise of his Parisian career, did he finally sign the contract and go over to London. There, he was brought, by correspondence, in instant contact with all parts and persons of Europe. Lumley learned much from Maretzek's zeal and ability, and Maretzek much from Lumley's great business experience. After the season, Max hurried to Paris and to me—'here,' as he said, 'to shake off the dust and weariness of London.'

"After three years of useful and profitable experience with Lumley, Maretzek received most advantageous offers to assume the Direction of the Havana Company. Lumley was loth to part with him, and I was grieved at the prospect of such a separation. But we had both earlier dreamed of meeting one day, in America, and here we are."

"Maretzek is at this moment Director of the Italian Opera in New-York, to the great satisfaction of the public there. By his well directed energy and shrewdness he has for the last two years given the New-Yorkers the greatest enjoyment, and his success is confessed by the foreign journals published there, no less than the American. The subscribers at Astor Place have repeatedly testified their approbation and satisfaction, and if I grieve for him at all, it is only that his constant engagements leave him no time to write such an Opera as I am convinced his knowledge and experience would now enable him to compose."

New-York Election.

[*Carefully Compiled for The Tribune.*]

OTSEGO CO.—[Official.]

Towns.	1850. Governor. Whig. Hunt	Gov. Opp. Seymour.	Lt. Gov. Whig. Cornell	Lt. Gov. Opp. Church.	1844. President. Whig. Clay.	President. L. F. Polk.	President. L. P. Birney.
Cherry Valley	373	368	369	375	452	340	15
Decatur	111	80	110	80	123	91	—
Middlefield	234	283	235	317	252	402	10
Maryland	248	197	246	189	269	251	5
Springfield	175	306	176	306	223	302	13
Westford	150	150	173	152	162	164	—
Worcester	152	219	198	218	207	250	6
Burlington	168	225	92	242	193	272	39
Edmeston	148	200	147	198	168	250	10
Exeter	133	152	139	149	146	171	29
Hartwick	210	233	237	235	239	231	11
New-Lisbon	118	257	118	259	131	275	5
Otsego	364	460	392	475	339	533	49
Plainfield	143	91	117	111	163	134	113
Richfield	149	125	150	125	230	142	29
Butternuts	170	213	169	215	461	463	14
Laurens	240	194	235	197	254	274	—
Morris	261	199	262	199	—	—	—
Milford	214	231	174	273	212	352	20
Oneonta	140	251	130	252	159	297	15
Otego	167	226	169	227	200	229	6
Pittsfield	123	141	123	141	133	195	—
Unadilla	131	314	120	316	152	362	24
Total	4353	5625	4101	5362	4743	6050	412

Whig.		Opposition.		Maj.
Dist. Att'y	Wm. B. Hawes. 4662	Elijah Brown	5669	1007
Sessions	Sam. J. Cook 4059	J. W. Reynolds	5269	1210
Sup. Poor	Alzo Churchill 4348	Jno. Devendorf	6011	1663
For Free Schools	3179	Against	5780	2601

Liberty Party Ticket.

Governor	79	Lt. Governor	76	Canal Commissioner	73
Prison Inst.	72	Clerk Appeals	28	Congress (A. H. Niles)	12

ST. LAWRENCE CO.—[Official.]

Governor	Hunt 5431	Seymour	4395	1414	
Lt. Governor	Cornell 5396	Church	5015	1619	
Canal Com'r	Blakely 5454	Mather	5142	1658	
Prison Inspec.	Baker 5436	Angel	4961	1563	
Clerk	Smith 5451	Benton	4966	1515	
Agt. rep. S. L.	5359	For repeal	4623	1069	
Congress	Grant 5349	King	4985	1646	
Assembly	1. Morse 1265	Stillwell	1394	369	
	2. Cook 1241	Horton	1442	251	
	3. Hitchcock 1152	Elderkin	1377	425	

ULSTER CO.—[Official.]

Towns.	1850. Governor. Whig. Hunt.	Gov. Opp. Seym'r.	Lt. Gov. Whig. Cor'll.	Lt. Gov. Opp. Church.	1844. President. Whig. Clay.	President. L. F. Polk.	President. L. P. Bir'y.
Esopus	207	142	270	141	354	172	—
Hurley	163	121	163	121	167	105	—
Kingston	572	724	570	722	636	600	—
Marbletown	224	315	222	316	308	329	—
New-Paltz	231	221	230	221	520	175	—
Olive	176	207	164	218	210	236	—
Plattekill	164	157	163	159	242	196	7
Rochester	169	309	189	308	232	321	2
Denning	40	31	—	72	—	—	—
Rosendale	147	191	123	190	155	199	—
Saugerties	535	617	523	624	369	398	—
Shandaken	161	193	150	223	143	158	1
Marlborough	185	193	189	196	261	223	2
Shawangunk	365	453	365	453	547	523	—
Lloyd	145	195	156	184	—	—	—
Wawarsing	407	473	404	473	475	495	—
Woodstock	154	121	154	121	177	143	—
Total	4633	4652	4646	4729	4804	4783	14

The Abolitionist candidate for Governor had 2 votes.

TIOGA CO.—[Official.]

Towns.	1850. Governor. Whig. Hunt.	Gov. Opp. Seym'r.	Lt. Gov. Whig. Cor'll.	Lt. Gov. Opp. Church.	1844. President. Whig. Clay.	President. L. F. Polk.	President. L. P. Bir'y.
Barton	141	597	143	596	191	436	1
Berkshire	104	87	87	101	99	112	1
Candor	211	458	198	451	260	478	19
Newark	243	107	213	138	219	172	8
Nichols	167	117	161	122	224	143	—
Owego	619	569	615	569	560	584	43
Richford	67	146	67	146	62	127	11
Spencer	169	169	171	167	193	164	4
Tioga	194	395	193	396	234	332	3
Total	1915	2735	1846	2909	1999	2548	90

Whig.		Opposition.		Maj.
Sessions	J. T. Waldo 1870	Israel S. Hoyt	2397	552
Sup't Poor	John H. Arnold 1897	Chas. T. Bell	2344	457

Liberty Party Ticket.

Governor	21	Lt. Governor	12	Canal Commissioner	12
Clerk Ap's	13	Prison Insp.	12	Cong. (H. D. Finney)	10
Assembly	John Stedman	8	Jus. Sess. (J. R. Hubbard)	8	
Superintendent of Poor	John M. Thurston	10			

QUEENS CO.—[Complete.]

Towns.	1850. Governor. Whig. Hunt	Gov. Opp. Seym'r.	Lt. Gov. Whig. Cor'll.	Lt. Gov. Opp. Church.	1844. President. Whig. Clay.	President. L. F. Polk.
Jamaica	217	304	215	306	259	390
New-Hempstead	188	283	189	279	304	372
Oyster Bay	238	443	236	442	446	538
Hempstead	702	465	707	463	653	670
Newtown	213	377	299	326	273	425
Flushing	176	247	185	239	277	302
Total	1735	2099	1783	2030	2517	2751

Justice of Sessions, Valentine, (Whig,) is elected, owing to the printers omitting to print Mitchell (Opp.) on the State Ticket in the Town of Hempstead.

George Thompson and the Colored Citizens of Boston.

After being mobbed by the respectable whites of Boston, because they were afraid he might say something against slavery, Mr. Thompson was received by the colored people on Monday evening. Strict order was maintained by the police. Charles L. Remond, a colored man, and a gifted speaker, welcomed Mr. Thompson, and the latter replied at length, in a strain of eloquent remark, congratulating the audience on the progress of emancipation, speaking warmly of Clarkson and Wilberforce, of the abolition of slavery in the French Colonies, of the earnest attention now universally paid to the subject of Slavery, &c. We copy the following passage from the report of the *Chronotype*:

A voice has spoken in the ear of this mighty nation, and has said

Sleep no more!

Slavery has murdered sleep. It is unnecessary for me to enter upon historical details. Most, if not all, of you have been living witnesses of the progress of the cause. Some of you have been conspicuous actors in the sublime drama which is still unfolding its scenes—deepening in interest as they advance in the stage of the civilized world.

The question is up—the contest is begun—the combat thickens—the battle becomes grand—it will be grander still—it will be the greatest and grandest ever fought on earth, and its consequences the most momentous and far-reaching of any that have ever followed from a war of principles since the world began.

Slavery! it is the theme of every newspaper. It is the topic of debate in every legislative hall. It lengthens the sittings of Congress. It allows your Senators but two hours' rest at night. It mixes with your soil. It determines your boundary lines. It is that word in every new Constitution which causes the mightiest intellects in the land to grapple with each other in passionate and unyielding conflict. It is the pivot upon which every election turns. It decides the complexion of every ticket placed in the ballot-box. It is the test of membership in churches. It is the cause of divisions in communities. It leads to new combinations of political parties. It makes and unmakes Bishops. It changes Whigs into Democrats, and both into Free Soilers. It is the interpreter of the tables of stone given to Moses, and of the precepts to brotherly love uttered by Jesus. It meets the priest on the steps of the altar—the preacher on the stairs of the pulpit—the merchant on the busy Exchange—and the New-England farmer, when a hungry, naked wanderer asks in the name of it and humanity a shelter for the night.

Is it nothing, my friends, that all this has been brought to pass in twenty years? Is it nothing, that an obsolete and buried Christianity has been exhumed, and sent forth, like a refining fire, to purify this land from the dire curse of Slavery.

After Mr. Thompson had concluded speeches were made by other gentlemen. The *Chronotype* says:

Wendell Phillips took the platform and made a speech of surpassing eloquence, keen satire and brilliant thought. Mr. Phillips was followed by Rev. Wm. H. Channing, who believes that Mr. Thompson will not be allowed to return to England until the insult which has been offered him in Boston has been wiped out by a crowded assembly of her citizens in Faneuil Hall.

☞ Snow fell in Shelburne, N. H. on Sunday night to the depth of several inches, but soon melted away.

The Other Side of the Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

The *Washington Union* clamors for a proclamation by the President requiring obedience, prompt and cheerful, by the universal North, to the Fugitive Slave Law. Until this law is so modified as to render it less offensive to the North and at the same time fully effective for the *rights* of the South it ought to be obeyed and the President's proclamation should be issued whenever needed to inforce it.

There is a also a constitutional right of the NORTH—if it be not "Sewardism" to suggest that the North has rights—specified in these words, *Art. 4th. sec. 2, Constitution of the United States:* "THE CITIZENS OF EACH STATE SHALL BE ENTITLED TO ALL PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF CITIZENS IN THE SEVERAL STATES." Citizens of New-York—voters of New-York—freeholders of New-York—tax paying CITIZENS of New-York, who happen not to be white, are, in spite of this express provision of the Constitution, cast into prison whenever they happen to sail into Southern ports—not allowed Habeas Corpus nor trial by Jury, but are kept incarcerated without an imputation of crime, and respectable men who respectfully and peacefully ask that the legality of such imprisonment may be considered and decided on by the Courts, are mobbed and threatened with violence unless they forthwith leave the place.—Now please call on the President, when he issues his Fugitive Slave bill Proclamation, to issue a citizen's rights Proclamation at the same time.

Perhaps your Slavery lackey brethren of the Press in the neighborhood, who fill their columns daily with degrading assaults on their own Northern countrymen, and laudations of their Southern masters, can be induced to assent to the above suggestion. Perhaps, too, the South Carolina papers, in their zeal for the *Constitution*, will, when their attention is called to the subject, denounce this habit of violating it which is practiced in Charleston, New-Orleans, &c. ANTI TOADEY.

Another Voice for the Union and Safety Committee—Alarming Spread of Non-Intercourse.

The *Hobbs Hollow Gazette*, published at Hobbs Hollow, in Jersey, publishes the following "spirited resolutions" of the "chivalry" of that "gallant" place:

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Planters of Hobbs Hollow, held at the "Oyster and Turnip" Inn, Nov. 20, 1850, Gen. JOHN PIKE in the Chair, and Col. E. L. SQUID Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the people of Hobbs Hollow have, since the formation of the United States Government, pursued the vocation of planting oysters and garden vegetables, and selling the products of our plantations in the New-York Market—and whereas the City of New-York, regardless of our rights, has pursued a system of "aggression" upon our institutions; and whereas the said city is growing rich and populous by feeding on our oysters and vegetables, which they; increase from us—thus impoverishing us—and whereas we cannot look with compesure on the growth and prosperity of said city, now numbering more than 500,000 souls, while Hobbs Hollow is at most stationary, and our soil and oyster-beds are becoming less and less profitable every day; therefore,

Resolved, That as "chivalrous" and "generous sons" of Hobbs Hollow, we will hold no further intercourse with said City of New-York; that by withholding our oysters and vegetables from the fanatical consumers thereof in said City, her population will soon dwindle, and Hobbs Hollow will become the most prosperous portion of the globe.

Resolved, That the sons of Hobbs Hollow are not only the bravest men on earth, but that they are the most hospitable, talented, and fond of all sorts of danger and of "plucking up drowning honor by the locks," and all that sort of thing.

Resolved, That we will not buy anything which comes from New-York; that we will not load manure or clams on Ira Brown's scow, he having bought her in New-York, and being also a New-Yorker by birth.

Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, our lobster pots and clam rakes, in the holy cause of resisting the fanatical oppressions of New-York; that a regiment of five men be forthwith raised to enforce our rights.

SQUID, Secretary. PIKE, Chairman.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WEBSTER IN THE HANDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.—Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, arrived at the Astor House Tuesday. Before he had repaired his toilet a deputation of the Committee of Safety was at his door, and in a short space the Hon. Secretary was duly posted for a speech.

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., was the organ of the Union Committee, and thus expressed himself:

MR. WEBSTER: Many of the gentlemen here present belong to a Committee which was appointed by one of the largest, most influential, and patriotic meetings which ever assembled in this city. Our purpose, which, by the blessing of God, we mean to execute, is, to revive the spirit in which the Constitution was adopted. We mean by peaceable measures to excite a spirit of nationality. We have come here to welcome you to this great city, to this metropolis, so full of inhabitants, of wealth, and all manner of resources. All these are owing, under God, to that Constitution and that Union which you have so often and so well defended. And we still look to you, more perhaps than to any other man, to sustain this Union. We have watched with deep interest your political course, especially since the 7th of March last. We are aware that you have been assailed with vituperation, because you came out, not for the North or the South, but for the whole country. But we honor you for so doing, and mean to sustain your acts. We are sure that you will receive the support of every good man in the country, and that your name will be handed down to posterity as having done your duty faithfully, firmly, and fearlessly. We have come here to pay our respects to you in this commercial capital of the country, in the full hope and reliance that you will accomplish all that the country expects form you.

Mr. Webster replied, in substance, that he was highly gratified to receive such a delegation from the Committee appointed by the general Union Meeting in Castle Garden, and other gentlemen who had accompanied them. The purposes of that meeting, its aim and objects, met with the approval of his head and his heart,—and with all his mind and his might, he would always be ready to defend them, and to carry them out. There were crises in public affairs, when it was necessary to revive and and re-animate an attachment to the Union, and to recall the principles upon which it was formed, and the motives for which it was formed,—and one of these crises was now. And in his opinion, there was no place for this revival, so becoming as among the men for whom the Union was formed and whose influence confirmed and established the Union. The Union was created for many purposes. One was to pay off the National Debt, another was to secure the proceeds of the Public Land, the payment of that Debt. Yet others were to make us one people and to give us peace at home, and respectability abroad. But it will be found by those who investigate the matter, that the main purpose for which it was formed was to aid and to protect Trade and Commerce. Under the old confederation, the business interests of the country continued in the most deplorable condition,—and though the war of Independence had given the People Liberty, it left them little but Poverty, and little hope for the future, but a continuation of that Poverty. To create a Government, which should protect Trade and Commerce, which should have one system of duties upon imports, and one regulation as to exports, which would make the conflicting business Legislation of thirteen independent States, the legislation of but one Government,—was the main argument urged for the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It will be found in perusing the reports, the arguments, the newspapers of that day, that Commerce and Trade more than anything else created the Constitution,—and when the Constitution is in danger, Commerce and Trade first naturally rally to protect it. As long ago as 1787, just after the Peace it will be found that your Mr. Jay, and Mr. Madison urged one Government, and that a Union Government, upon these grounds, and for these reasons,—and when the Constitution was brought before the People to be adopted, its main defenders and protectors came from the commercial classes. In your own State, it was on tide water alone, that in the Convention, the Constitution had a hearty support, and that but for these tide water counties, the Constitution never would have been adopted. So in Massachusetts. The Federal Constitution, when it came before the Convention had its defenders and protectors in the commerce of the maritime part of the State. The great counties of Worcester and Hampshire, which had received so many blessings from the Constitution, were not its advocates, but its supporters came from Suffolk, Yarmouth, York and Cumberland and others. Thus, it will be found that trade and commerce which projected the Constitution to be received of the Confederation and which it projected to protect Trade and Commerce, were in the State Conventions its main defenders. Thus now when that Constitution is assaulted,—when its contracts are denounced, when its whole spirit of amity, concord and friendship is threatened with a breaking up,—the commercial classes here and elsewhere first calls for its support, and first calls upon the people to the rescue. The Union is not in danger gentlemen, when the spirit of the people is awakened for its defense. The danger now will blow over, when such interests as I see here before me, come to the rescue. Under the blessings of God, we shall escape the present peril, as we have escaped all other perils. Conventions may be held in the North and in the South that teach unconstitutional doctrines, and that threaten nullification; but they will blow over, and the men who start them will blow over with them. The great objects for which the Government was formed are greater now than ever; and it is not possible, that the People will after reflection, endure an abandonment of them. We have lived together as one people now sixty odd years and more,—and we shall continue to live together, as long as we cherish the interests that make us one people. The great object of Government is Protection to property at home, and respect and renown abroad. Gentlemen, it was not my fortune to see your city, till many years. I just passed through it on my way for the first time to take my seat in Congress. It then had, including Brooklyn, I think, some 125,000 inhabitants. Amid all our dissensions upon subordinate subjects, the Government has given us this protection at home, and this renown abroad. As long as it thus answers its end and aim, it will not be in the power of parties, or factions, or cabals, to abolish it. It has given commerce, respectability, and protection abroad, and it has created, and animated your commerce here. It now aproaches, including Brooklyn, I am told, three-quarters of a million. In this wonderful growth and this great prosperity, which has lined your wharves with ships, and your streets with warehouses, you no doubt are greatly indebted to your own enterprise, but you are much more indebted to this Union—this being one Government—this being one people. When General Washington took his oath, in Wall st. to support the Constitution of the United States, administered to him by Chancellor Livingston, and surrounded by the officers and men, who fought with him to achieve the Independence that gave them the power to create that Constitution, the merchants of this city, who then looked on, for the first time, felt that they had a Government, and that this was one common country. Without this Goverment, without this Union, your enterprise would not have existed.—but it would have struggled with rival Governments, with distracting interests, with elements even that would have constantly thereatened civil wars. It is natural then that when you feel this Government in danger, you first start to its rescue. As that country has extended, you, the successors of these merchants have grown with its growth, increased with its strength, and every interest then existing for the creation of this Government is ten fold now. (Applause.)

Mr. Webster, concluding with some other remarks, then thanked the Gentlemen for their kindness, and wished them health and prosperity for themselves and their families.

And then the pageant faded, and the Prophet without honor in his own country became consoled by the kindly offices of "mine host" of the Astor.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE TRACT COMMITTEE.—At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society on Monday, the 18th inst. Rev. Dr. Knox in the Chair letters were read from the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the General Assembly's Board, the American Baptist Missionary Union and the Southern Baptist Convention concurring in the proposed appropriation of $20,000 for the Foreign Christian Tract Press. Also from the Secretary of the Paris Religious Tract Society, requesting aid in France, and reporting the success of Colporteurs, notwithstanding Governmental and Priestly oppression. An application was also presented from the Duchy of Baden for funds to print Nelson's Cause and Cure of Infidelity in the German. A grant of 30,000 pages was made for distribution among German emigrants sailing from Liverpool. Other letters from Northern India solicited publications for circulation among English residents.

It appeared at this meeting that the issues from the Depository for the month of October amounted to $22,247, and the receipts of the Treasury for the same period were $19,366. The gratuitous issues since April 1, have been more than 22,000,000 pages, and the amount due on notes for printing paper within six months is $45,787. The following list of foreign appropriations for the current year will show how wide is the scope of the Tract Society's Foreign operations, and will illustrate the necessity of the prompt aid of its friends:

Toulouse, South France	$200	Bombay	$500
Paris Tract Society	500	Ahmednuggur	200
Baptist Mission, France	500	Madura	1,200
Belgium	200	Ceylon	1,000
Basle, Dr. Marriott	200	Madras	1,200
Calw and Hungary	100	Teloogoos, Baptist Miss.	200
Barmen, for Baxter's Call, etc	100	Teloogoos, Luth'n. Miss.	100
Hamburg, Baptist Miss.	100	Orissa	500
Hamburg, Lower Saxony Tract Society	500	North India Missions	3,000
Denmark	100	Burmah and Karens	400
Sweden	100	Assam	200
Russia, for army, navy, etc	1,000	Siam, Baptist Mission	800
Italy, by Ital. Soc. Geneva	500	Canton, Miss. Am. Bd.	700
Greece, Mission Am. Bd.	200	Canton, South'n. Baptist Board	100
Greece, Episcopal Miss.	200	Hongkong, Bapt. Miss.	400
Armenians of Turkey	1,500	Shanghai, South'n. Bapt. Board	200
Syria, Beyrout	500	Sandwich Islands	1,000
Salonica, for Jews	100	Reserved for new claims	1,200
Nestorians of Persia	400		
South Africa Mission	100	Total	$20,000

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