been issued by Dr. Robert Hunter, No. 596 Broadway. Its style is perspicuous and forcible, and we think those afflicted or threatened with Consumption, Asthma, and kindred ailments may profit by its perusal. It is very handsomely printed.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

The Petersburg Express says that the Rev. Mr. Chobolm is not dead, but is improving.

Twenty-eight of the Portsmouth orphans arrived at Richmond on Friday evening. A number of others were reclaimed by their friends.

The Howard Association of Norfolk refuses to allow the orphan children to be removed from that city. Cases of fever were occurring among them every day, and a large number had died of it.

The news from Norfolk is rather more favorable. The new cases were diminishing, and during the 24 hours ending at noon on Friday there were 29 deaths at Norfolk and 12 at Portsmouth.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16, 1855.

At Norfolk on Friday there were twenty-six deaths, and on Saturday only about twenty.

At Portsmouth on Friday the deaths numbered eighteen, and on Saturday twelve.

There was a great decrease in the number of new cases in both cities.

The Baltimore Relief Fund now reaches $34,000.

There is considerable excitement here on account of the quarantining of Baltimore vessels at New York. Several Southern and Western merchants now here signed and published a card denouncing it as an outrage on Baltimore, and declaring that they have never found Baltimore more healthy than at present.

RELIEF FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

The Committee appointed yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce to solicit subscriptions for the relie of the yellow fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, remitted $1,000 this morning to Baltimore, to be applied for that purpose. A Committee, consisting of two from each ward, has been appointed to obtain further contributions. The citizens are giving liberally.

RELIEF FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

Three thousand dollars have been forwarded from this city for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

DETENTION OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16, 1855.

The engine on the Camden and Amboy Railroad (Pilot Line) from New-York was disabled near New-Brunswick last evening, and the train did not reach this city till nearly one o'clock this morning. All the passengers bound South were consequently detained here until this evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

Townsend Harris, Consul-General to Japan, leaves this afternoon for New-York. Since Mr. Harris has been in Washington he has been charged with making a new commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. It appears that the treaty with that power made by Mr. Roberts is of no value, in consequence of the absurd way in which the tunnage duties were levied and the royal monopolies. He has been instructed to make such a treaty as will open that rich country to the enterprise of our merchants. And this is of peculiar importance, in view of the opening trade with Japan, for most of the products of Siam are peculiarly qualified to meet a good market in Japan. He will proceed overland to one of the Indian ports, where he is to be taken up by the United States steam-frigate San Jacinto, which will convey him to Sangkok, in Siam, and after he has completed his negotiations, will take him to Hong-Kong, from which place he will proceed to Japan in one of our men-of-war.

The report of the Naval Retiring Board is the general theme of conversation, and creates great excitement. We have nothing official, but it is agreed that the three Captains dropped are Zantzinger, Levy and Ramsey. Among the Lieutenants dropped is Samuel Chase Barney. Those directly interested have been notified through the post.

Secretary McClelland has returned from his visit to Pennsylvania.

A CASE OF MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

Charles H. Brown of Philadelphia was murdered on Tuesday last while on an excursion to Salem, N. J., on board the steamer Mantonomi. His body was found in Salem Creek with his throat cut and the fingers of one hand chopped off, which was doubtless done while he was attempting to clamber back into the boat. A large number of arrests have been made here. About thirty workmen in the Navy Yard were taken into custody this morning as principals or witnesses.

Last evening the accommodation train on the Baltimore Railroad ran over a Mrs. Updyke, near Newport, Delaware, killing her instantly. She was walking on the track and was very deaf. She leaves a husband and family. No blame is attached to those in charge of the train.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

The result of the census of Boston has just been obtained. The total population of the city is 162,629. The number born in foreign countries, with their children under 21 years of age, is as follows: Irish, 69,239; Germans, 4,586; other countries, 12,511—a sum total of 10,000 more than the native population and their children. Out of the 23,841 increase during the past five years, 16,296 was by the Irish population, 1,920 by the Germans, and 4,634 by other foreigners—making the increase of natives only 997. It is estimated, however, that Boston business men, with their families, to the number of 50,000, reside in the neighboring towns.

On Saturday, while Mr. J. M. Folsom, cattle-dealer, was purchasing a railroad ticket for his home in Newburyport, he had his carpet-bag, containing $4,000 in bank bills stolen. The thief made good his escape.

On Thursday night the car-manufactory of Gage, Murray & Co., at Nassau, N. H., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $12,000 to $15,000, one-half of which is covered by insurance.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day, have been 125, an increase of 37 over the previous week.

BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1855.

The weather to-day has been cloudy and warm, with a little rain.

The drouth is beginning to be seriously felt throughout all New-England.

The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:

Dry goods	$389,969	Sugar	$52,450
Iron and steel	46,703	Coffee	16,000
Copper ore	60,995	Champagne	23,574
Lead	20,685	Other articles	284,567
Fish	20,000		
Total			$1,103,541

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

The announcement that the New-York Board of Health has determined to quarantine vessels from Baltimore is strongly censured here as being entirely unnecessary. Baltimore was never in a better sanitary condition, and no fears are entertained of the introduction of yellow fever. Our boats do not go within ten miles of Norfolk, and every precaution is taken to prevent those having fever from coming to this city.

The Pensacola Gazette denies the report that the steamer Fulton has yellow fever on board, and says the officers and crew are all well.

INDIAN ATTACK ON A SURVEYING PARTY.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

We have received dates from Nebraska City to the 8th inst. Col. Monnies' party of Government Surveyors was attacked by a band of Pawnee Loupe about thirty miles up the Platte River. Col. Monnies and five others reached Nebraska City, but six others were dispersed, and have not been heard from. A company of fifty men was immediately raised and started in pursuit.

Three thousand dollars have been forwarded from this city for the relief of the sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

THE BURLINGTON CATASTROPHE.

BURLINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

Mr. Gillespie, who was so badly injured in the recent railroad catastrophe, died here yesterday.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

The steamship Grenada has arrived here from Havana, but brings no news of importance.

LOSS OF THE BRIG GLIDE, WITH HANDS.

EASTPORT, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

The brig Glide of Wiscasset, Ellis, from Glasgow for Halifax, loaded with railroad iron, struck on the Maine ledge about the 1st inst., and sunk. It is supposed all hands were lost. Some wreckers with diving-bells succeeded yesterday in getting up about twenty tuns of the iron.

WESTERN PRODUCE AFLOAT.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

By reliable data it is ascertained that there are now 364,000 bushels of wheat and about 100,000 bushels of corn afloat from Upper Lake ports, bound here.

THE COAL TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

The first coal train from here for New-York left yesterday afternoon.

RACHEL IN ANDROMACHE.

On the evening of the 28th of December, 1667, the rue Mauconseil, in which was situated the Hôtel de Bourgogne, the then great dramatic temple of Paris, presented an aspect of unusual animation. All sorts and manner of people thronged the streets; here the busy artisan of the rue St. Denis, there the student of Notre Dame; here the bourgeoise with her nez retroussé and pettilance of manner, there the grand dame poudrée with her elegant stateliness; here the academician, spectacles on nose and wig on cranium, with pedantic classic gesture; there the witty critic, half troubadour, half bon vivant, with air degagé and effrontery of look; again the bustling little abbé, half dandy, half monk, with the touch of a high-bred monkey; and the astute prelate, with all important mien and air, big with austere self-conceit; and the brilliant soldier, with glittering epaulettes and fiery glance; and the sodate scholar, with starved look and bashful manner—all crowding the entrance to the theater—when a dash is heard in the distance and a clang of hoofs and sabers, and amid shouts and vivas the crushing waves as if by magic are cleft in two and place is made for the King—the great Louis. How comes all this? Has parliament rebelled or has there been a revolution? Poor innocent! Parliaments and revolutions were in those days but a trifle to the excitement kindled by a new play. In ball rooms, boudoirs, restaurants—go where you please—men spoke, poets raved, women chatted, for weeks before of Racine and his great tragedy of Andromache, which will be performed at the Metropolitan to-night, and which that evening first saw the light in the Hôtel de Bourgogne at Paris. Compared to the Andromache-mania, the Rachel-mania—even stretching as it does from high up where Sarsaparilla builds its throne to low down where Delmonico's flourish, and sending in its march a temporary glory to new pelisses and puddings and cotelettes and clams—was a dry, sober, prosaic, almost dull and spiritless demonstration. Tragedies were at that time a novelty in France. Corneille had just brought Athens to Paris and the Cid and Cinna went trump-tongued over the land. Then came another man who, catching the inspiration, endeavored to maintain the taste he had created for the Greek and Roman drama. Who was he? As a farmer down in Maine wrote to an editor the other day—Who the d—l is Racine? Racine's name was however, even at this time of which we speak, pretty well known in France, though yet unknown to some of our benighted States. Molière had helped him to bring out his maiden play, and Alexander the Great had furnished him with a theme for the classic stage. But this was not sufficient to bring his name and fame home to the heart of the masses; Corneille was the only intellectual grandee before whom they bowed. How then came the crowd and excitement we have pictured? The simple fact was this. It oozed out through one of those confidential friends, whom Providence ever sends on such occasions that Racine had read and dedicated Andromache to the Princess Henrietta of England, who had expressed so high an admiration, and indeed become so enamoured of the genius it displayed, that she requested him to seize upon one of the incidents of antiquity to fit the history of her own heart. Bérénice was the result of this command, in which the struggle of her life between her unlawful love for Louis XIV, who also loved her, and her duty to her husband, his brother, the Duke of Orleans, is pictured. Her name is doubtless familiar to most of our readers from the magnificent funeral oration pronounced by Bossuet on her untimely end, she having been, as currently believed, carried off by poison at the early age of twenty-six. While she lived she was looked upon as a kind of Madame de Sael, respected and admired even by grave academicians for her discriminating judgment and copious erudition. These bits of gossip, as may be imagined, woke an excitement. Andromache was at once pronounced a tragedy palpitating with passion and glowing with poesy. One said the whole siege of Troy would be produced on the stage; another affirmed that all the gods of Greece would be let loose and the whole mystery of the oracle of Delphos cleared up; another, a sort of political gobemouche, stated that the whole thing was got up to flatter the city of Paris, as the son of Hector had, after the sacking of Troy, fled to France, laid out the site of the metropolis and baptized it after the name of his accomplished uncle, Paris. This rumor brought the city municipalities, who took the matter as a compliment to themselves, and who appeared in the parquette in their long magisterial robes with an air of antique solemnity. Beside these was the bench of journalists and critics—the formidable bench, as it was called—on which were seated the critics of those days, with eyes of Argus and ears of Dionysius, solemn as the Council of Ten at Venice, striking awe into the minds of authors, and filling with terror the hearts of actors. There was the whole clique of the Hotel Rambouillet, too, who, although crest-fallen since Molière demolished them in his "Précieuses Ridicules," still piqued themselves on their intellectual superiority. There was also the celebrated Madame de Sevigné, who belonged to the ultra Corneillites, and who gave out that if it had not been for the Champmèle, the Rachel of those days, to whom Racine made love, he would never have written a line. There were all manner of cliques laughing at each other, wits laughing at them all, sages laughing at the wits, journalists laughing at the sages, and the moneyed fashion laughing at the journalists. Two hundred years have gone by, and yet how like our own time! By cliques, critics and all, however, Andromaque was received with an acclamation which grew into an inexpressible excitement when, in the last scene, Montfleurie, the actor who personated Orestes, fell dead upon the stage in overstraining his powers to give a fearful picture of the horrors worked in the Prince's heart when he announces the death of Pyrrhus and drags Andromache in fetters before Hermione's feet. For some time after no poet considered victory complete unless an actor died on the spot. We respectfully commend the example to the Montfleurie of to-night. It would create here what is sadly wanted, a sensation. Racine affected to be deeply moved by this occurrence, and modified in consequence the close of his play; but his joy was intense. See him sitting in his room in the rue des Marais, Faubourg St. Germain, the very room in which Adrienne Lecouvreur, who is the heroine of the play of that name, lived, or meet him in the afternoon in the restaurant of the Croix de la Lorraine, near the Cemetery St. Jean, where Boileau and many more of the gifted, the gay, and the witty used to meet every day; all were paying him homage, and his triumph was complete. But the critics flew above all. So extravagant was their flight of laudation that Subligny, who was a fair speaksmen of the combination of the poet and laureate, founded a comedy on it called "The Foolish Critic of Andromache," which created intense fun. Racine, however, had not only Corneille against him, but Molière, who was the first to detect his genius, fell out with him because he took the actress Champmèle away from his theater to the rival establishment. What little change time has worked!

STRINGER.

[illegible] leading persons are on the scene, counteracting the confidence of nothing. There is Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, the victor of Troy, who has fallen in love with his captive, Andromache, the widow of Hector. There is Orestes, the Argive prince, who is in hot pursuit of Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus, who is in love with Pyrrhus, who engaged to marry her, but forsakes her for Andromache. There is Andromache who will not have Pyrrhus. There is Hermione, who will not have Orestes. All these personages meet about a year after the sacking of Troy, at Buthrotum, in the palace of Pyrrhus, where Andromache and Hector's boy, whose existence is considered dangerous to Greece, are held captive. The action may be thus described:

Act I.—Orestes arrives at the palace under cover of an embassy from the associated Greeks, to demand the death of Hector's son at the hands of Pyrrhus, but in truth to renew his own pursuit of Hermione. Pyrrhus politely listens to his arguments, and requests him, with a charming courtesy, to carry back a flat refusal to the Greeks. The first act closes with the entrance of Andromache, to whom her generous captor relates what he has said to Orestes, with the high-minded remark that she must now at once resolve to marry him, or he shall certainly be obliged to reconsider the whole matter.

Act II.—With the beginning of the second act we have the griefs and the threatenings of the deserted Hermione, and a sly recommendation from her confidante to "try Orestes." She grants him an interview, and, resolved to turn him to use for a last effort on Pyrrhus sends him to the King as embassador from herself, with the alternative of instant marriage or eternal separation. "If he says nay to me," she intimates to Orestes, "I say yes to you." Meanwhile Pyrrhus has been talked over by his confidant, and ends the second act with a pious resolution to wed his betrothed Hermione, and to deliver up the child of Andromache.

Act. III.—The despair of Orestes and the happy triumph of Hermione open the third act, but both are short-lived, for the act closes with some sensible remarks from the confidante of Andromache to that mourning lady, which leave us without a doubt that the widow will rather marry Pyrrhus than sacrifice Hector's son.

Act IV.—Terrible is the resolve of Hermione as the fourth act opens—and, mark it, the greatest display of Rachel's power begins—and reveals to us that the nuptials of Pyrrhus and Andromache are to come off without delay. Orestes takes from Hermione a terrible commission, to slay this faithless king at the very altar, and the act closes with her own bitter farewell to Pyrrhus as a perjurer and traitor.

Act V.—Alas! love has again returned as the fifth act begins and the frightful deed is being done. Rage repossesses her as she supposes the deed not done. Love, rage and all the contending furies which make up despair, drive her to madness on the entrance of Orestes, stained with the blood of Pyrrhus, when she hears that the deed is done. She spurns the murderer from her and rushes out to stab herself on the body of the king. Then the real furies, who have considerately let Orestes alone during the whole play, renew their bewildering attentions to him, and the curtain falls as he sinks exhausted on the stage.

Hermione we consider Rachel's greatest character next to Camilla. It lacks the moral beauty and purity which throw a chaste halo around even Camilla's bursts of rage; but in strong delineations of the most conflicting sensations and passions Hermione offers to Rachel much greater scope for the display of her powers, and we trust few will refuse themselves the pleasure of being present to greet her in this one of her greatest parts.

CITY POLITICS.

WHIG COUNCIL NOMINATION.

The Whig Convention for the Forty-third Council District has unanimously nominated Dr. A. C. BOORAEM as their candidate for Councilman. Jacob S. Moore is the present member.

DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic nominating Convention for the Eleventh Council District have put up MATTHEW MURRAY for the seat now occupied by Mr. John Clancy.

In the Thirteenth District RICHARD BARRY has the Democratic nomination. James E. Kerrigan is the representative now in, famous for his supposed complicity in the escape of Baker.

STUMP CANDIDATES.

JAMES J. REILLY informs the universe that he is a candidate for Assembly in the Thirteenth Ward. His qualifications are opposition to the Prohibitory Law and hostility to the Know-Nothings.

RICHARD S. ELDRIDGE condescends to run for the chair of the Ninth Council District, now occupied by George A. Barney. Mr. Eldridge does not tell the world whether he is sound on the goose.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Alderman of the Sixth Ward, insists that he is the Anti-Know-Nothing Anti-Maine Law candidate for Commissioner of Streets. We presume no one will dispute the qualifications, whatever they may say of the propriety, of the self nomination.

THOMAS REILLY assures the people of hereabouts that he wants to be made Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, so that he may have a shy at the public goose. Mr. Reilly's qualifications are briefly set forth by the addition to his name "of Hermitage Hall," which means that he sells liquor for a living.

Dr. E. D. CONNERY names himself as a candidate for Coroner. Qualifications: "The old and tried friend of "Democracy."

THE KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

All the Sunday papers yesterday were encumbered with long puffs of the Know-Nothing candidates for City and County officers. The necessary space for the purpose has been regularly purchased until election by the friends of the nominees; so the puffs are not the "Opinions of the Press," but simply advertisements—though we are not sure but this fact increases rather than diminishes their value. In one instance, after displaying the names of the candidates in large type, the puffer leads off with the following compliment to the men whom he desires should be our City Executive Authorities:

Says Aristophanes, "The measures of Athens are discussed "by sages and executed by fools."

NOMINEE FOR REGISTER OF BROOKLYN.

It is understood that ENGLEBERT LOTT, the present Sheriff of Kings County, has received the nomination for Register from the Know-Nothings. Walter Barre, the Whig candidate for the same office at the previous election, was his competitor. Lott is a Know-Nothing Democrat.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

NEW-YORK STATE.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

CATTARAUGUS.—This County sends to the Republican State Convention the following delegates: 1st District—R. L. Cary of Ellicottville; J. H. Wright of Yorkshire. IId District—N. M. Allen of Dayton, and C. B. Allen of Otto.

ERIE COUNTY.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Erie County in Buffalo on the 14th inst. Every town in the County was numerously represented. The following Delegates were appointed to the State Convention:

1st District—P. Dorsheimer (Dem.), C. E. Clark (Whig). IId Dist.—T. W. Wolson (Dem.), L. F. Allen (Whig). IIId Dist.—W. C. Johnson (F. S. Dem.), J. W. Knight (Whig). IVth Dist.—W. H. Ingersoll (Whig), Geo. Bigelow (Dem.).

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—1st District, George Geddes, and Nathan Soule. IId District, Abner Chapman, and Sidney Smith. IIId District, Lyman Clary, and Burr Burton. IVth District, L. P. Noble, and Edwin Miles.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—IId District, Dr. Loomis, and W. M. Fairchild. IIId District, T. G. Frost, and N. B. Stevens. Ist District, J. S. Peckham, and Hugh Maghlitt.

DUTCHESS.—1st District, James Shields of Fishkill, Henry J. Pearce of Pawling. IId District, H. A. Guild of Poughkeepsie; Henry M. Barnes of Pleasant Valley. IIId District, George Knapp of Stanford; Herrick Thorn of Milan.

YATES COUNTY.—Benjamin Tuthill, and S. C. Cleveland.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—1st District, J. A. Sherman, delegate; James McQuade, alternate.

CHENANGO COUNTY.—Otis Robinson; C. G. Fallman, alternate.

CATTARAUGUS.—Delegates to the Whig State Convention: 1st District—A. G. Rice of Ellicottville. IId District—James Richland of Perrysburg.

DEMOCRATIC JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

At the Democratic Judicial Convention for the IIId District, held at Whitehall on Friday the 14th inst., Alonzo C. Paige, of Schenectady, and the Hon. Augustus C. Hand, of Essex, were nominated for Supreme Court Judges.

CIRCULAR FROM THE STATE COUNCIL.

We have received a copy of a Circular issued from the office of B. F. Romaine, Secretary of the State Council, containing the proceedings of the Know-Something and Choctaw Fusion at Rochester on the 31st of July, fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time, to which is added the following explanation:

BROTHERS: You are familiar with the reasons which impelled the members of the New-York State Council, in October last, to dissolve their connection with the General Council of the State of New-York, of which James W. Barker was the President.

We shall but briefly recapitulate them. We felt then that in ignoring the great issues of the day—in refusing to give utterance to any expression of their views upon the question of the extension of Slavery—the suppression of intemperance, and the fostering of our internal improvements, they were virtually yielding up the birthright of every American—the right to canvass public measures according to his own understanding; that the iteration of a sentiment was not the profession of principles which every intelligent American expects from a political organization; that the nomination of men on the same ticket, that, if elected, were to be intrusted with the management of State interests, whose antecedents were in direct conflict—one a Pro-slavery and another a Free-Soil Democrat, a third a Pro-Slavery and a fourth a Free-Soil Whig—and the demand that members of the Order should by their votes recognize and indorse such inconsistencies, was insulting to the intelligence of every honorable and thinking American. That the construction of the obligation which required members to vote according to the dictates of a few leaders was degrading to any man, and unworthy of any organization professing American sentiments.

These reasons impelled our action, then; we feel that they are as strong to day as they were on the day we first gave them utterance. There is still the same disposition to confine the American party within the narrow limits covered by the sentiment of exclusion from the rights of suffrage and of holding office by those of foreign birth. *They* would cramp it down to these dimensions; *we* seek to elevate it to the highest standard—to give to it the character, and force, and vigor to which it is entitled: the vigor which should be the characteristic of all that is truly American—the force which should animate an association of freemen—the character which should be the pride and strength of every American.

We demand your attention to the principles which are embodied in the foregoing resolutions, confident that they embrace and enforce the views of the great mass of those who are enrolled in the American Register. We feel assured that they respond to the sentiments by which you are actuated, and that they will meet your cordial and determined approval.

We ask, now, your aid in securing the election to office men who by their antecedents may be known as the faithful opponents of Slavery—the friends of a wise, economical and honest administration of public affairs. If we are true to ourselves such men will be placed in nomination—if we are faithful to the State and to the principles we profess to advocate, such men will be triumphantly elected.

Is not such a result worthy of such an effort? does not the end justify us in devoting to its attainment a portion of our means and our labors?

We have full reliance that we shall not make this appeal in vain; it is an appeal to your patriotism, your intelligence, your conscience, which you may not resist without danger to your country and dishonor to yourselves.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Michigan had a grand gathering at Kalamazoo—the Hon. George A. Coe presiding. A letter from Cassius M. Clay was read, in which Mr. C holds the anti-Websterian language: "My motto "is, 'Liberty and Union;' and if need be, 'Liberty "'*first* and Union afterward.'"

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That though we admit it not to be within the power of Congress or of the Free States by any act of ordinary legislation to interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists, yet we hold that Congress have full authority to abolish it in the Territories, and in every other locality where they have jurisdiction, and that it is their duty so to do.

Resolved, That the history of the country shows that the only effectual barrier against the spread of Slavery in the United States was the glorious ordinance of 1787, which, embodying the sentiments of the framers of the Constitution and contemporaneous with it, laid an irrepealable interdict upon its introduction into the North-west, and thus saved to Freedom five States which otherwise would doubtless have followed the fortunes of those Territories to which it was not applied, and like them have led a languid existence, hindered and cursed with that pernicious institution.

Resolved, That we concur in the declaration lately made by the Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, "That the repeal "of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the National "faith; an outrage upon the rights of the Free States; that it "was the first step in the conspiracy against freedom, which has "found its appropriate and intended sequel in the lawless attempts of a Missouri mob, instigated by a conspicuous friend "of the National Administration, and connived at and sanctioned by that Administration to force the curse of slavery "upon the free soil of Kansas."

Resolved, That the status of that beautiful but unfortunate Territory; the open and undisguised violence in the shape of an armed invasion from Missouri, by which the voice of its lawful inhabitants has been suppressed at the polls; the fruitless efforts of its late Governor to protect their rights, punished by a removal from office, by a National Executive as impotent and corrupt as he is weak and heartless; the numerous acts of lawless violence committed against the persons and property of peaceable citizens by the recognized tyrants of the hour, who affect to lord it over their fellows like banditti treading a physical desert; the utter disregard of the organic law, on the part of the so-called Legislature, in changing their place of session from amidst the great body of the settlers to the Missouri frontier, the better to carry out the conspiracy to enforce slavery upon them; the character of some of their legislative proceedings, indicating a purpose to punish as a felony, every spoken or written though adverse to the establishment of slavery in the Territory, and visiting with imprisonment at hard labor, the exercise of the *freedom of speech*—a penalty which would not be tolerated in any other country on the globe, civilized or barbarous; all this presents a spectacle disgraceful alike to the Government of the United States and the authors, one and all, of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise; of the miserable delusion known as *squatter sovereignty*, and the equally miserable sophistries of Southern nullification passed through the Northern alembic of the "*Nicholson letter*."

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to restore freedom to Kansas and Nebraska. That in view of the historical fact that in every instance of the addition of slave territory to the Union, the Judiciary has been its subsidiary and primary instrument, the time has come for the *Representatives of the People* to give utterance and effect to the popular will, and to teach Presidents and Cabinets as well as aspirants for place, that they must yield to the will of the majority,—that the voice of that majority must govern, and that if the Union is ever placed in peril it will be for the reason that that voice is disobeyed.

Resolved, That by the well-settled principles of law the relation of master and slave becomes absolutely extinguished whenever a slave arrives in a free State by the consent of his master; that therefore the doctrine lately held by Judge Kane of Pennsylvania under which Passmore Williamson has been imprisoned, is no less than the order of said Judge for such imprisonment is a high handed and tyrannical usurpation of power by which a respectable citizen has been deprived of his liberty, for no other reason than that he informed an *ignorant and defenceless* woman of her rights under the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Pennsylvania, and that so glaring a prostitution of the judicial ermine fills us with sorrow and shame, and cannot but be regarded even by slave owners with contempt and abhorrence.

Resolved, That though the question of Slavery, as above defined, is one of great interest, yet we regard it with as little apprehension in reference to the safety of the Union as many others which have been peaceably settled—as one, the discussion of which, in Congress or out, is fraught with none but imaginary dangers: that the Constitution and the Union are too rich in benefits to the whole people, and too firmly imbedded in their affections to suffer any detriment from the freest discussion and action upon the subject. And we look with pity upon those timid and doubting minds who, yielding to groundless fears or stratagems to their demagogues, are ever exclaiming: Wo, wo to the Union—as if their feeble cry could either shake down the walls of the citadel or startle the millions of true sentinels who guard it. But should the Union be ever seriously menaced on account of slavery or any other subject, we pledge ourselves to defend it with the same patriotic devotion which gave it birth.

Gov. Bingham and the Hon. Henry Waldron made brief speeches; and then

The Hon. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts was called up. He said in obedience to our request he came to meet with us in Convention, to bring a few words from his section, to gather something of the spirit of the dwellers in the soil consecrated by the Ordinance of '87. However much we may be divided in sentiment in Massachusetts and New-England, they will stand by this great principle of Liberty. She stands firm to-day, and you may set her down as true and unfaltering, whatever any may say. He looked to us with interest, living on consecrated soil. God grant that we may well appreciate the blessings of that ordinance. Are you for Freedom or Slavery? You are here to-day to answer that question. Are you friends of Freedom, ready to forget the past, look each other in the face, bury all dead issue, and march shoulder to shoulder to victory? If we would win in the great contest of '56, we have not a moment to lose; our principles are eternal, they will last whether we remain true or not. They cannot die. But the question of our cause must not be relied on alone; like those who are trying to carry the holy religions of the Bible, we must fearfully carry our principles with labor and patience, and self sacrifice. On the 4th of March, 1853, Franklin Pierce, standing on the step of the Capitol, congratulated the American people on peace from all disturbing elements, and promised to preserve that peace to the best of his ability. He triumphed over an old and faithful public servant; his party were his friends, his enemies wished him no evil. He has opportunity to lay down a perfect and every it put and in such faith as would have recommended him to the hearts of his country men. But he was not large enough, he was not tall enough to see all bearers of our country. His heart was not large enough to embrace all parts of the land, in the language of his inaugural. Instead, he was not up to the occasion, and under his administration the fire has run first principle, while high treason on its track. They are ready to plant their feet on the bruised and palpitating heart of the bondman, if they may but bound into power. They have no hope in that party. The hopes of liberty, progress and humanity in America demand that party should be scattered into ten thousand fragments, and I know that there are ens of thousands in its ranks ready to turn their backs upon the man whose lips is only the cant of democracy. We have no hopes in the National Whig party. We were betrayed in 1854 by the Southern Whigs, who accepted favors at the hands of Stephen Arnold Douglas and Franklin Pierce. I know there are some among us who think it may arise again, but I ask them are they willing to stand with the men who smote them down in May, 1854? They will not nor could not if they would. Neither can we hope for anything from the Free Soil organization. It is too small. There is still another from which we can expect nothing. I must say, in all frankness, in June, 1855, that party bowed to the behest of the Slave Power and cut themselves off from the sympathies of and of the North. Her Representatives could not, with honesty, agree to this, and they turned their backs upon it forever. The Southern part of the organization returned to their homes, and out of Kentucky they have been everywhere defeated. The true-hearted men of the North have everywhere met a responsive welcome from the people. The Republican party is the only one in which we can expect from a political organization; that the nomination of men on the same ticket, that, if elected, were to be intrusted with the management of State interests, whose antecedents were in direct conflict—one a Pro-slavery and another a Free-Soil Democrat, a third a Pro-Slavery and a fourth a Free-Soil Whig—and the demand that members of the Order should by their votes recognize and indorse such inconsistencies, was insulting to the intelligence of every honorable and thinking American. That the construction of the obligation which required members to vote according to the dictates of a few leaders was degrading to any man, and unworthy of any organization professing American sentiments.

These reasons impelled our action, then; we feel that they are as strong to day as they were on the day we first gave them utterance. There is still the same disposition to confine the American party within the narrow limits covered by the sentiment of exclusion from the rights of suffrage and of holding office by those of foreign birth. *They* would cramp it down to these dimensions; *we* seek to elevate it to the highest standard—to give to it the character, and force, and vigor to which it is entitled: the vigor which should be the characteristic of all that is truly American—the force which should animate an association of freemen—the character which should be the pride and strength of every American.

We demand your attention to the principles which are embodied in the foregoing resolutions, confident that they embrace and enforce the views of the great mass of those who are enrolled in the American Register. We feel assured that they respond to the sentiments by which you are actuated, and that they will meet your cordial and determined approval.

We ask, now, your aid in securing the election to office men who by their antecedents may be known as the faithful opponents of Slavery—the friends of a wise, economical and honest administration of public affairs. If we are true to ourselves such men will be placed in nomination—if we are faithful to the State and to the principles we profess to advocate, such men will be triumphantly elected.

Is not such a result worthy of such an effort? does not the end justify us in devoting to its attainment a portion of our means and our labors?

We have full reliance that we shall not make this appeal in vain; it is an appeal to your patriotism, your intelligence, your conscience, which you may not resist without danger to your country and dishonor to yourselves.

THE SPIRIT OF SLAVERY.

From The Kansas Tribune, Aug. 29.

Below will be found the proceedings of a meeting at Independence, Mo., remonstrating against the holding of the annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place. They exhibit the vindictive and intolerant spirit of the Slave Power. If the people of Independence had the spirit which should actuate freemen, instead of passing resolutions protesting against the meeting of that body in their place, they would have invited them, and pledged themselves to the maintenance of the principles of religious liberty at all hazards. That must be a miserable state of society which drives the ambassadors of the Cross from its midst because they are supposed to entertain sentiments in opposition to the "divine institution." If the ministers have the proper spirit they will disregard their threats, and let the guilty authors of outrages—if such are committed—take the responsibility of their actions.

We are happy, however, to know that in Kansas a different spirit prevails—that Freedom is not totally "crushed out," and that here men can vet, despite of mock Legislatures and their minions, enjoy the inestimable blessings of religious freedom. A few days ago the M. E. Church—so much persecuted in Missouri—held a camp meeting in a grove on the banks of the Wakarusa without molestation. Threats were made, and some of the "Border Ruffians" were said to have come within a mile or two of the camp for the purpose of disturbance, but did not dare to put their threats into execution. Kansas, thank God, is yet a ground upon which men can worship the Almighty according to the dictates of their consciences. If blood must down, thought we as we listened to the earnest and eloquent appeals to the audience on that interesting occasion, we would consider it a little consolation that that sod we tread that hundreds of men who never made any professions of religious experience would have been found ready to vindicate religious liberty even at the point of the bayonet.

From The Independence (Mo.) Dispatch.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jackson County, held in the Court House on Monday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of entering a remonstrance against the Northern Methodist Church holding their Annual Conference in this city, on motion of Judge Brooking, Col. James Chiles was called to the chair, and R. N. McMurry appointed secretary. By request of the Chair R. G. Smart, Esq., explained the object of the meeting; and on motion of William Cogwell a committee of five were appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: R. G. Smart, W. B. Howard, Robert Stone and James Smart, to prepare resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is known that the people of Western Missouri have been and are still greatly excited on the Slavery question, owing to their proximity to the territory of Kansas and various other causes well known to the public; *and whereas*, It is known that the Methodist Episcopal Church North design holding their Annual Conference in this place in September or October next; *and whereas*, we believe that the sitting of said Conference in this place, in view of the state of public opinion here, and the supposed Anti-Slavery sentiments and opinions of the ministers and others who will constitute said Conference, may lead to results and acts to be regretted by the citizens of this community, we deem it but an act of justice to notify the ministers and others constituting said Conference of the state of things here, and earnestly requesting them to hold said Conference at some other point where less excitement prevails; therefore,

Resolved, That for the reasons above stated and set forth, we respectfully remonstrate with the ministers, Bishops and others, who will constitute said Conference, against the holding of the same at this place in September or October next, and earnestly request them to hold said Conference at some point, where less excitement prevails upon the vexed subject of Slavery.

Resolved, That we deem it but an act of justice to ourselves to ask for peace and repose upon the Slavery question; and for this reason as well as for those already stated, we trust the ministers and others constituting said Conference will hold the same at some other place.

Resolved, That if the ministers and others constituting said Conference should, after this respectful remonstrance, persist in holding the same here, we shall hold ourselves fully acquitted from any consequences that may result therefrom.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to *The Western Christian Advocate* published at Cincinnati, and *The Central Christian Advocate*, to be published in each of said papers.

Resolved, That the papers in this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

After considerable discussion, on motion of N. R. McMurry, the resolutions were adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES CHILES, Chairman.

N. R. McMURRY, Secretary.

THE GROWTH OF CANADA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BERLIN, Waterloo Co., Canada West, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

This country is progressing at railway speed in wealth, population, education and industry. As sweet-toned and as elegant rosewood pianos as any in New-York or Boston are manufactured here and in the German village of Preston near by, on the Grand River. The railway from Buffalo to Goderich will pass within sixteen miles of us, south. The Great Western has a branch to the thriving town of Galt, ten miles below this city, on the Grand River, where I visited Dale's edge-tool manufactory this morning and saw a large variety of Canada-made carpenters', coopers' and other mechanics' tools of the most elegant workmanship, similar to those he has sent to Paris and which have attracted so much attention at the Exhibition. A third railway, the Grand Trunk, runs through Berlin toward Lake Huron. The rails are laid, but it is not yet