

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1855.

The first Republican Mass Meeting in this City was held last night at the Broadway Tabernacle, and was a highly gratifying demonstration, far exceeding in numbers the most sanguine expectations. There were about three thousand solid citizens present, who manifested their interest in the cause by frequent bursts of hearty applause, as the address, resolutions and speeches were given. We give a report (somewhat abridged to make room for the Baltic's news) in other columns. The list of delegates, full with one exception, is composed of sixteen Democrats and the same number of Whigs. The Republican party in this City is now fully and harmoniously at work.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening the resolution of the Aldermen, depriving the Common Council of free carriages, was rejected by a vote of 25 to 22. The 25 affirmative drew from the City during the past year \$341,990 for carriage hire, while the 22 negatives stand charged with obtaining only \$661 during the same time, and of this latter sum one member alone drew \$160.

The Cattle Market underwent yesterday one of its regular weekly fluctuations. The number in the pens (1,575) was equal to the previous week, but the worst went out that the number was much less, and though given out for a bait to catch the butchers, they swallowed it hook and all, and submitted to a half cent advance, and in many cases a whole cent, without a wink. The total number received during the week, it is true, was 500 less than the week before, but that was no reason for the advance; and if anybody is green enough to buy beefs in the country at an advance because they sold yesterday at prices over ten cents a pound for the meat, he will probably burn his fingers. There is no good reason why beef cattle should sell at any time this fall at prices above rates equal to ten cents for the first quality of beef. We shall lend no aid to the speculation. We call attention to the market reports to-day.

By the Baltic, which arrived at this port at mid night, we have news from Europe to Sept. 8. From the seat of war there is no news of importance. No further fighting has taken place at Sevastopol. The allied parallels below the south side were completed on the 15th ult., but no bombardment has yet taken place. The Russians are said to be concentrating forces for another attack on the line of the Chernaya; they have also greatly extended their intrenchments on the north side of the harbor. It is also stated that General Todleben, who it seems is still alive, has just completed a work called the Fort of the Holy Cross, armed with guns of the heaviest caliber, which completely commands the Malakof. From the seat of war in Asia there is no news. There are rumors that a resumption of negotiations is about to take place. From Germany, France, and Spain there is nothing of any moment. In England Feargus O'Connor is dead. The death of Abbott Lawrence has also called forth some marks of respect. The Cotton market has declined slightly. The crops of food in England prove to be large, but yet it is supposed that heavy imports will be required. Consols, 90.

TWO MONTHS IN PRISON. It is two months to-day since PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was brought before Judge Kane at Philadelphia by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, requiring him to deliver the bodies of Jane Johnson and her two children, the recently liberated slaves of John H. Wheeler. To that writ he made return that the persons were not and never had been in his custody; and for so stating he was declared by Judge Kane to be guilty of contempt of Court, and was flung into prison, there to remain until that individual should see fit to restore him to his liberty.

The circumstances attending this remarkable case have already been fully revealed and discussed; and there are not two opinions among unprejudiced and impartial men with regard to the wicked and cruel course of Judge Kane in thus committing to prison a perfectly innocent and inefficacious citizen. A new account of the facts has, however, just been made public; and coming as it does from the venerable father of Mr. Williamson, we have thought it our duty to lay it before our readers, who will find it in another part of this paper. This statement confirms in every respect the fidelity of Mr. Williamson's return to the writ, and shows anew that he could not have made any other without violating the truth. And yet for thus setting forth the exact verity in a perfectly respectful and proper manner he is cast into prison at the command of a single man; and now at the expiration of two months' incarceration, the day when his unjust detention shall be brought to an end seems more remote than ever. The authorities of the State which owes him protection have refused to interfere to rescue her citizen from the grip of a lawless and tyrannical Judge. In a less settled and submissive community he might be set free by a revolution, but that is a remedy which he and his friends would be the last to desire; and his only hope of a release is in the weight of public indignation and loathing, compelling his oppressor to undo his bonds and let him go. At any rate, who would not rather be Passmore Williamson, with his two months' or two years' imprisonment, than the arbitrary and abhorred magistrate who violated truth and right by casting him into a dungeon!

PROTECTION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER. It has long been a matter of discussion among medical men whether yellow fever is a contagious disease, and whether putting vessels from infected ports into quarantine is a useful preventive against its importation. Though the theoretical controversy is not yet settled, the opinion of the public is decided in favor of quarantine regulations, and they are generally submitted to, not indeed with cheerfulness, but as a necessary measure, sometimes bearing inconspicuously upon individuals, but on the whole highly advantageous to the community at large. In compliance with this universal opinion, the Board of Health of this City, about a week since, passed a protective ordinance intended to guard against the introduction of this fatal disease from Norfolk and Portsmouth, and also from any port or place in the Chesapeake Bay. This step was taken on account of the proximity of the ports in the Chesapeake, and the heavy communication which exists between them, and especially in view of the fact that several vessels had arrived at the wharves of this city from those ports,

having on board sickness of a suspicious character, and in several instances undoubted cases of yellow fever. For instance, the schooner Sherwood, from Back River, arrived at Washington Market two days ago, and on the following morning the first officer was taken with yellow fever and sent to the Marine Hospital, and the schooner was ordered to move to the Quarantine anchorage. Back River is one of the ports of the Chesapeake, and about forty miles from the infected ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Captain of the Sherwood stated that neither he nor his crew had been near Norfolk and Portsmouth, which clearly shows that the Mate contracted the fever at the port of departure. The occurrence of this and other similar cases, induced the Board of Health to pass a protective ordinance, which requires every vessel coming from the Chesapeake to be visited by the Health Officer; and providing that no vessel should be delayed at Quarantine unless suspicious or contagious disease existed on board. This ordinance did not contemplate any delay or hindrance to commercial intercourse, except a vessel should be infected with pestilential or contagious disease.

This ordinance has been warmly condemned, but there is little doubt that the public will sustain the Board of Health in its enforcement. We imagine that people will generally prefer excessive or even mistaken vigilance in such a case to neglect or indifference. It is the proper business of the Board of Health, by all practicable means, to guard the City against pestilence from every quarter; and in doing this it is not a point of the first importance whether the steps so taken are pleasing or otherwise to the inhabitants of Baltimore or any other port of the Chesapeake. The City cannot be made too safe from the dreadful scourge of Yellow Fever, and the Board of Health would be justly liable to censure should it appear among us through any fault of theirs.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. TOWN DESTROYED BY A GALE. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1855. The town of Proctorsville, on Lake George, in this State, was nearly destroyed in a violent gale on Saturday night last.

Sixty cases of yellow fever have occurred at Canton, Miss., and there were ten deaths from the disease during the week ending on the 15th inst.

The storm of Saturday night also caused great damage at Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Bay St. Louis. All the wharves were destroyed, and several lives lost.

WRECK OF STEAMER SEBASTOPOLE, &c. CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. We have received full particulars of the loss of the steamer Sebastopol, previously reported. The mate and pilot lowered a boat and attempted to reach the shore with a line, but were both drowned. Subsequently a life boat was sculled ashore by one man, and by that means a hawser was fastened ashore and all the passengers landed in safety.

The Sebastopol parted in three pieces about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and is a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 800 tons of merchandise and fifty horses—all a total loss. She was bound from Buffalo to Chicago. The supposed cause of the wreck is that the government light was out, and that Capt. Watts mistook a light on a beached schooner for it. She grounded at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The brig Tuscarora, of this port, entirely disappeared this morning. Her owners were Messrs. Davis & Sutton of Buffalo. The hull was insured in the Atna Co., and the cargo in the Chicago Mutual.

The schr. Drake is ashore four miles north of this. Her cargo is supposed to consist of lumber, owned by Messrs. Winslow of Cleveland.

The bark Hungarian from Milwaukee to Oswego, with a cargo of wheat, returned to port looking badly. The schr. Superior is ashore nine miles this side of Milwaukee, with the waves dashing over her, and men in the rigging.

Three unknown schooners are also ashore near the wreck of the Sebastopol, but we have no particulars yet.

WRECK OF THE SHIP COHOTA. BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1855. The ship Cohota, previously reported, remains ashore in Nantuxet Roads. Her masts were cut away during the night. She has five feet of water in her hold.

The steamer R. B. Forbes tried to pull her off at high water, but was unable on account of her chains having been shipped. The Forbes will go to her again this afternoon, and will probably get her off.

The ship has a valuable cargo of flour, hardware, provisions, &c., valued at \$115,000.

The Board of Health to-day issued a notice imposing quarantine regulations on all vessels coming from ports where yellow fever is now prevailing—the order to continue in force until Oct. 2.

A Woman's Rights Convention met in one of the rooms of the Tremont Temple to-day and organized by choosing Pauline W. Davis of Providence, President. The attendance was only large. The Convention was addressed by the President, Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Heywood of New York, and by the Rev. T. W. Higginson, and others. In the evening Wendell Phillips was the principal speaker. The meeting was orderly and respectable.

The Assessors' Report gives the total valuation of Boston at \$24,349,300, showing an increase over the valuation last year of \$1,313,000. The rate of taxation here has been fixed at 77 cents on \$100, a reduction of 10 cents last year.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week: Capital Stock, \$2,710,000; Assets, \$2,710,000; Loans and Discounts, \$2,710,000; Deposits, \$2,710,000; Total, \$2,710,000.

U. S. GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. The Grand Lodge of the United States of Odd-Fellows to-day rejected the amendments to the Constitution offered last year, to give the larger jurisdictions increased representation in that body. The amendment to change from annual to biennial sessions was also rejected. The Grand Lodge also refused to receive the suffering brethren in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Grand Representatives are enjoying a complimentary festival to-night, given by the brethren of Maryland.

Four floors in one of Haxall's mills at Richmond fell on Tuesday morning, carrying down 30,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 to \$20,000.

THE RETIRED NAVAL LIST. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. The Union of this morning intimates that none of the lists of the Retired Naval Officers yet published, are correct.

The Star of this evening also asserts that all the navy retiring lists, as yet published, are exceedingly incorrect.

CONVENTION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS. GREENSBORO, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. The second Annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations was held to-day. About one hundred delegates were present to-day. A number of resolutions were passed, and the Convention adjourned to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS FUGITIVE CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. The fugitive convention of the Massachusetts Fugitive Convention was held to-day. The Convention adjourned to-day.

Carder's friends are anxious that he will get it, if he does not get it they will help him. He does not will probably be a boon to the other side.

UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855. The Universalist Convention assembled in this city this morning, and organized by choosing Lieut.-Gov. Wm. Field of this State as Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Abbott of Maine, and P. C. Perkins of the State of New York, as Clerks. The Annual Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. L. ... The discourse was an impressive production, and gave satisfaction to a large audience. The Rev. O. A. Skinner preached an excellent sermon this P. M. The delegation in attendance is the largest ever assembled. All the hotels and private houses are overflowing.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT. MASS MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE. ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS. SPEECH OF HON. E. D. CULVER.

LIST OF DELEGATES. In response to the Call previously published, the Republicans of this City assembled last evening in Mass Meeting at the Tabernacle. The seats in the body of the house and of the gallery were all filled. The assemblage was one of the most respectable which has ever met on such an occasion. A number of ladies manifested their interest in the occasion by their presence.

At 8 o'clock EDGAR KETCHUM, Esq., called the meeting to order, and moved that Dr. JOHN H. GILSON be called upon to preside over the deliberations of the meeting. The motion was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected respectively Vice-Presidents and Secretaries: VICE-PRESIDENTS, THE HON. LUTHER BRADSHAW, JEREMIAH TARBELL, ANDREW LESTER, and JACOB S. MILLER. SECRETARIES, CHARLES W. LIVINGSTON, ALBERT BOGERT, JR., MR. KETCHUM then moved that the Report of the Committee of Sixteen Delegates be heard by the meeting, which motion was carried.

Dr. JOHN KENNEDY of the Fifth Ward, Chairman of the Committee, then proceeded to read the following REPORT: The Committee of Sixteen to whom it was referred at a County Meeting held in this City in the Republican Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 29th of September inst., respectfully report:

That in performing the duty committed to them their first object was to select names heretofore known in both the great parties that divided the County, and an equal number of names from each, so that it might all weigh in favor of the best candidate for Liberty.

They have also had regard to local nominations as far as was consistent with the main object, and have taken care to consult with some of those who supported them, and after such consultation have unanimously agreed with them upon the list which they now present.

The following is the list: WM. CURTIS NOYES, DANIEL T. MARSHALL, LEWIS R. WARD, WILLIAM G. WEST, ROSE LOCKWOOD, JAMES KENNEDY, MONROE B. BRIGHT, CHARLES A. PEABODY, CHARLES C. LEIGHT, JAMES W. BROWN, EDWARD H. HENRY, CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, JOHN W. LEWIS, OLIVER H. LEE, SAMUEL P. JOHNSON, WILLIAM M. ELLERTON, JOHN W. WATKINS, J. W. WATKINS, DAVID B. CHICHESTER, FRANKLIN J. OTTAWSON, EDWARD R. FELLOWS, JOHN D. DEWEY, M. A. SHELDON, ROBERT T. HALLOCK, SAMUEL LEEDS, THOMAS S. HERRY, OWEN F. WESTLAKE, WILLIAM P. FERRIS, M. H. ... As the President was about to put the question DOY, C. HENDERSON, a reporter belonging to the N. Y. Herald, arose and announced that he had a resolution to offer, which was followed by loud cries of Question.

Mr. HENDERSON (reading)—Resolved, That the names of the delegates elected— Mr. H.'s voice here became inaudible amid the loud cries of "Question," "Take your seat," &c., amid which the question was put by the President, and carried by an overwhelming majority, a few persons only voting in the negative. The announcement of the vote was followed by loud cheers.

Mr. HENDERSON again essayed to read his resolution, but was greeted by cries of "Sit down," "You're out of order," &c.

THE PRESIDENT (to HENDERSON)—You are out of order, Sir, until the regular business of the meeting is transacted.

A VOICE—He's got a perfect right to be heard; I don't think he is out of order.

HENDERSON'S appeal from the decision of the Chair. Loud cries of "Sit down," "Get off from the platform," &c., which he so far complied with as to take a vacant chair on the platform.

A motion was then made to hear the Address and Resolutions of the Committee read, which was carried. LUTHER SHERWOOD, Esq., of the Sixteenth Ward, then read the following ADDRESS:

A Congress of American patriots, on the 4th of July, 1776, declared "These truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

To establish these truths and in consideration of the wrongs and privations which the people of America had long been subjected by the British Government, they declared certain of the then Colonies of Great Britain "Free and Independent States, absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown," and as such States consolidated for mutual protection, and labored through a protracted struggle, freely exhausting their treasures and pouring out their blood, to secure to themselves and to their posterity the blessings of Liberty, Justice, and the pursuit of happiness.

In pursuance of the principles thus declared, maintained, and acknowledged, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity, established the Constitution of the United States.

Scarcely had the Government been organized under this Constitution ere the people formed political parties. Political parties have existed from that time to the present, assuming to have different interests, and dividing upon different issues. Most of the time, however, there have been some prominent questions in governmental policy, upon which the people have honestly and fairly differed and awaited the result of free public discussion that has terminated in a settlement by Legislative, Judicial or Diplomatic adjustment.

But when the different departments of Government have, after a free and fair discussion among the people, been able to settle and adjust most of the great questions that from its organization have agitated the public mind, and while the people generally have proceeded and prospered in all the arts and sciences, and in the industry and commerce of the land, and in the land of hospitality, the great question of natural equity and the noblest rights of humanity, that has at the very foundation of the Declaration of American Independence, is yet unsettled, and not only unsettled, but that it is now becoming more and more a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

ated and destined to a brief existence, but as it has come to be regarded by those who seek to uphold it as a permanent "Institution" of our country, and to spread its dark and demoralizing influence not only over the people of our country, but over the people of all States, it is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

Jefferson and his contemporaries early seeing the evils of Slavery and anticipating that they would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country, and that the people of our country would be generally put to rest by the people of our country.

low citizens. There are other questions of moment that arrest the attention of the people, but there are none so important as the question of Slavery. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it.

It is a question of national honor, and that the people of the United States are called upon to settle it. It is a question of national honor,