

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1855.

The Know-Nothings made a bold attempt yesterday to get Gov. Gardner nominated in the Massachusetts Republican Convention...

The official proceedings of the late Kansas Free State Convention will be found in our columns this morning; also, the remarks of Governor Reeder upon being nominated for Delegate in Congress by that body.

We ask every reader to give careful heed to these proceedings, and file them away for future reference. One of the first and most pregnant questions which will demand the attention of the new House soon to assemble at Washington...

Our Special Correspondent at Paris communicates, in a letter published this morning, some intelligence which will be read with great interest.

The Free-traders tell us that Protection is needless—that we can produce Cloths under Free-trade if our capitalists will be satisfied with ordinary profits.

THE RIGHTS OF RUM. Our readers this morning have the advantage of hearing again from Judge Brown on the question of rum and property.

THE CORN CROP.—We met with quite a large number of people yesterday from various parts of the country, to whom we repeated the question: "How is the corn crop; is it out of the way of frost?"

Some three hundred persons have advertised through THE TRIBUNE during the last week for chances to earn an honest livelihood by downright useful labor, while not fifty in all have advertised during this term that they wish to hire in any capacity.

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discharged from their present places, building almost at a stand, and nearly every branch of City Industry paralyzed or greatly restricted.

It is very common to attribute this dearth of employment to the influx of Foreign Immigrants; but the immigration of this year has been far below that of either of the two or three preceding years, and we do not find the chances of Labor thereby materially improved.

There are many causes for the enormous, almost constant, dearth of employment among us, especially in Winter; but foremost among them we deem the fatal policy which does us to buy so large a portion of our Wares and Fabrics of Europe.

Did any one ever hear of a Nation of Twenty-five Millions which imported the greater part of its Clothing, and yet prospered? How can we expect to have work for our laborers all the year round while we devote ourselves to the Summer business of growing Food and buying abroad the Wares and Fabrics that may as well be made in Winter?

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another punishing as felony the utterance of Anti Slavery sentiments; and a third providing such Election Laws that the Missourians may legally vote to any extent hereafter by paying a head-tax of one dollar each.

Here we see the far-reaching influence of a Telegraphic blunder. The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin passed strong resolves against the "Know-Nothing" spirit and organization.

The Albany Atlas gives persistent currency to an assertion that THE TRIBUNE "reargued" the election of that great rascal of the Astor "House."

STILL MORE AUTHENTIC CONTRADICTION OF A STANDARD.—THE TRIBUNE of Monday reproduced from an Ontario paper a statement that Gov. Hunt "is not only a Know-Nothing, but that he actually voted for Ulman last Fall, &c."

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MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855. The Republican or Fusion State Convention was largely attended to-day, over 1,000 delegates being present from all parts of the State.

In the afternoon an informal ballot was taken for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes 944; necessary to a choice 473. Henry Gardner, K. N., had 449; Julius Rockwell, Whig, 205; J. W. Foster, Grand Sachem of the Know-Nothing State Council, 122; Judge E. R. Hoar, F. S., 45; T. D. Elliot, Whig and F. S., 9; scattering, 11.

A formal ballot for candidate for Governor was then taken. The Hon. Julius Rockwell had six votes over all others, and about 30 over Gardner. A motion to make the nomination unanimous had a few scattering Nays.

The address of the Convention goes over the whole ground of the Slavery question, and declares that all other issues are for the time dropped. It says: "We offer no geographical or sectional issue. We adopt no principles which have not the sanction of the founders of the Republic in all the States, North or South, Free or Slave."

SIX PERSONS DROWNED. CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855. By the Milwaukee papers, received this morning, we learn that six persons were drowned at the wreck of the steamer Subtopol, as follows: The pilot, Francis Forbes, in endeavoring to reach the shore in a boat; the second mate, Morris Berry; the second engineer, name unknown, but belonging to Avon, Ohio; two passengers and a colored waiter, name unknown.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FORT SMITH, ARK. CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1855. A fire occurred at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 6th inst. destroying about \$50,000 worth of property. It broke out in an alley near Gibson-st., and spread to Garrison-st., destroying a whole block, including the post-office and many of the best buildings in the place.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855. The Convention of Delegates from the Young Men's Christian Association, to-day appointed Montreal as the next place of meeting between July and September, in 1856.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855. Last evening, two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Altoona, came in collision. A fireman named Wilhelm jumped off the engine and was killed. No one else was hurt.

MAINE. BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855. The ship Cohasset, previously reported as having been jumped out and towed off by the steamer K. B. Forbes this afternoon and brought up to the city.

THE BOSTON ATLAS HAS RETURNED FROM 411 towns and plantations in this State, in which the aggregate vote for Governor is as follows, compared with the preceding year: 1853. 1854. Morrill... 43,996; Morrill... 41,856; Wells... 16,049; Harris and Carey... 30,412; Reed... 10,446; Reed... 13,737.

The last mail from England brings us the account of the death of Feargus O'Connor, the once celebrated Chartist leader, who, some food, raw clothes, easily taken, says anything, was found dead in a miserable lodging in Islington, where he was nursed and cared for in his last dissolution by one self-sacrificing woman, his sister. He is another melancholy instance of what, as The London Times recently held up as a warning to young enthusiasts, is usually the fate of those who adopt agitation as a profession, and not of politics make men.

He was descended, as he loved to boast, from a long line of Irish Kings, a small portion of whose vast possessions still lingered in the family when he was born, but have since passed into the hands of a less ancient, but more industrious race. Ancestry was all that the O'Connors had to boast of. Like their own national potatoes, all that was good of them was under ground. O'Connor's father was charged with stopping the mail and taking undue liberties with its contents, and O'Connell, who faltered at no easiness of personality where an opponent was to be struck down, often remarked in his public speeches, in his period of anger, that "it was in holding the 'principle.' We believe, however, the O'Connors were honorably acquitted, but even the suspicion threw over them a cloud. Feargus, like most of the sons of small Irish squires, was early called to the Irish bar; but the steady and intense application required for success was unsuited to his buoyant and reckless nature, and after having taken his degree in some remarkable local electioneering exploits in his native county, he left behind the small possessions of a village and entered, in 1831, on the large and exciting field of national agitation under the leadership of O'Connell, then in the zenith of his popular power.

In the turmoil of that tempest which O'Connell then raised, O'Connor's huge energy and vigorous animal life made him at home. At a time when physical force had a large share in securing elections, no pugilist could fight his way with more desperate daring through a mob, or carry off a village, or burn a score or two of voters, if necessary, with greater coolness. In this way, and by an influence of verbiage often mistaken for eloquence in Ireland, he became a rival of O'Connell, through whose influence and his own personal popularity he was returned for the County of Cork in 1833. But O'Connor would not wear the bitter bit which O'Connell forced into the mouth of his followers. He broke violently loose, forced on the celebrated debate on the repeal of the Union, and refused to sanction the Lib. Union-House compact, in which O'Connell, as he again strove to do in 1847, hardened principle for place. It was necessary to get rid of Feargus. O'Connell, with that generosity which he invariably practiced when he had no further use of a friend, made him a present to the Chartists. At first, with the characteristic caution of Englishmen, they refused to accept the burly gift. But Feargus being unwearying for want of qualification, and thus made a martyr to one of their leading principles, was received at first with a coldness, which grew into warmth and confidence when they witnessed the giant energy with which he traversed the manufacturing districts, preaching the gospel of the Charter, and leaving everywhere as he passed his mark in a "political union"—a multitude of which soon covered the land like a network. From that hour he held the command of the Chartist party.

His last object was to start an organ. Previous to his reign the party had no paper. Hetherington's London Dispatch, which was edited by a man named Besant, but his placid, feeble tone and more fervent views, never took with a rush the heart of the people, and on the launching at Leeds of O'Connor's paper, The Northern Star, which caught and reflected a spirit of the time, it gradually died out. The Northern Star was started by a number of friends taking to the amount of eight hundred pounds, Feargus's self being at the time dependent on that rather precarious property, his wife. It was placed under the direction of the Rev. William Hill, a dissenting minister of much address, but to the popularity of O'Connor, whose boldness made him the idol of the working classes, it owed its chief success. The Star rose rapidly and was carried on with a gorgeous breadth and monster magnificence of hang-bug, which would have given delight even to Bannin. Every working man who opened his mouth to second a resolution was gaily garmented in large type, and represented as a rural Demosthenes. And although sometimes so glaringly was the brush laid on that they must have seen the excess of color, yet with the self-love which belongs to poor human nature, this style of painting was not ungratifying to their taste. The circulation of The Star reached fifty thousand weekly. Other smaller stars rose around the great Northern light, making a perfect constellation. In Newcastle-on-Tyne The Northern Liberator, in Edinburgh The True Scotsman, in Birmingham The Journal, edited by Joseph Douglas, a man of much ability, and in London The Operative, edited by J. Bronterre O'Brien, a man who has since figured conspicuously before the public, and who dated perhaps a larger share than any other in molding the mind of the British democracy.

As may be imagined, there were so many fires imparting heat to the popular hour, and gathering from its reflection again fresh incitement. Immense gatherings took place at Glasgow and Tyndale, at which resolutions of the strongest character, declaring a determination, even if necessary, to wrest their rights by physical force were entered into. The Midland and Northern Counties followed, until at last the Bane reached London, and a meeting was held on the 17th of September, 1835, at which were present Mr. Leader, member for Westminster; Colonel Thompson, author of the Corn-Law Catechism; and member for Hull; Mr. Attwood, member for Birmingham; Mr. Meutz, now member for that borough, and many delegates, among the most remarkable of whom were Dr. Taylor, George Julian Hanney and Henry Vincent. Taylor, who had lived for many years in France, was a Republican of the highest and purest order, and of a presence, so remarkably handsome and open and intellectual, with large brilliant eyes and flowing black hair, that he attracted instant regard and drew sympathy. His oratory rose to times to the highest eloquence, and his tones were of the richest music. Hanney had suffered when young some imprisonment, had a pale, vacillating, fobbing look, which, more than any other reason, created the suspicion of his being a spy. Henry Vincent, shrewd, and most eloquent of the advocates of the charter, is set at the head of the movement. But it has sadly fallen from its glory of those days. At that time he reckoned among its supporters, or at all events sympathizers, Sir William Milesworth, now a Cabinet Minister; Mr. Roebuck, Dr. Bowring, Home, Sharnock Crawford, Wakley, T. Duncombe, and many other distinguished members of the House of Commons.

But O'Connor, in his absurd, though from its intense absurdity, amusing bombast of boasting, and advocacy of physical force, orations all, and in deep waste, was naturally the most popular remedy for proposing the redemptive and most congenial remedy. This cause, while it strengthened and secured his own power, divided the Chartist movement and alienated from it the most valuable and influential of its supporters. In reading over Feargus O'Connor's speeches, one is tempted to wonder how he could induce to see reasoning men to listen to such a piece of fatuous, except on the principle of O'Connell's reply to a brother lawyer who once expostulated with him for having advised a jury "not to be cretaceous by the dark