Business Notices.

No Quaker could be blamed for refusing to take off his hat if it came from KNOX of No. 212 Broadway. He would naturally be proud to keep it on, especially in the presence of the Abigail to whom he was paying his addresses. The HATS coming from No. 212, of whatever peculiar form, are the best that can be found in the city. Go to KNOX for anything in the HAT line, and you will find it.

SHALL WE ADVERTISE OR DRESS?
BY JULIA CAREY RHEINHART.

"I am getting quite old," thought a "Bach,"
As his bulk and red nose he admired,
"Still I think I might make a good match,
Where sense and good taste are required."
He asked of a friend what he thought—
Should he advertise promptly and plainly?
"Why, who upon earth would be caught,"
Said his friend, "with your figure ungainly?
"It to marry you wish, as you say,
Some sweet blushing maiden of twenty,
Go down to SMITH BROTHERS, and they
Can make you look young enough plenty!
Advertising, then, you'll be spared—
'Tis a thing only fools do, he weers me—
For if Vulcan to SMITHS' had repaired,
He would ne'er have been diddled by Venus."

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

MILITARY.—WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.'S reputation, it would appear, is not confined to civilians, as their numerous patrons in the Army and Navy readily testify; while the skill evinced in the uniforms of many of the various companies of our city, stan p them as the Military Tailors par excellence. An outfit in either arm of the service can readily be obtained at their old location, No. 251 Broadway.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—GEO. P. FOX, TAILOR, DRAPER, &c., from the undermentioned (temporary tenure) premises, viz: No. 65 Chambers-st., Nos. 277, 296, 321, 311, 333, 561 Broadway (and former house residence, No. 1 East 30th-st., 5th-av.), to his recently purchased Store, House and Lot, No. 47 AMITY-ST., near Broadway, New-York, at which place he will be glad to offer on reasonable terms the best and newest articles appertaining to the TAILORING BUSINESS, to the public, the United States Army, the United States Navy, friends or customers, on and after the 30th of October, 1856.

FALL CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 524 Broadway, near Spring-st., are now prepared to exhibit their large stock of CARPETS (this Fall's Importation) at greatly reduced prices.
VELVET CARPETING, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
TAPESTRY CARPETING, 3s. to 10s. per yard.
RICH BRUSSELS CARPETING, 8s. per yard, and all other goods unusually low, for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

SEASON OF FURS.—GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, solicits the attention of the ladies to his magnificent assortment of superb Furs, made up in the newest and most fashionable styles, consisting of full sets of

Russian Sable,	Mink Marten,
Hudson Bay Sable,	Rock Marten,
Royal Ermine,	Chinchilla,
Stone Marten,	&c.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to Rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $30 to $150; Melodeons $40 to $135.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling SEWING MACHINES for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel; also, improved Machines, making five, four, or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of Sewing Machine now before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss.
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
The Patentee placed $1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenuity.
The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & Co., Green Block,
Nos. 189, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

CAUTION—IMPORTANT TO BANKERS.—As the art of LOCK-PICKING has been reduced to a perfect system of science, it is of the utmost importance that BANKERS (and also all having valuable treasures to secure) should fully know the true relation in which they stand to burglars. It has now become a well-established and startling fact, that all locks so constructed as to leave their stops or tumblers exposed to sight or feeling can be readily picked and opened.
This fact has been fully demonstrated by LINUS YALE, jr., and also by others, who have repeatedly picked, not only the Day & Newell Lock, but almost every other bank lock now in use. The justly celebrated Magic Lock, invented by LINUS YALE, jr., is about the only BANK LOCK THAT HAS SUCCESSFULLY FOILED THE ATTEMPTS OF BURGLARS AND PROFESSIONAL LOCK-PICKERS. This invaluable Lock is perfectly original, and is indeed the most wonderful invention of the age. It is so constructed that its tumblers can neither be seen nor felt.
By simply turning the key, a pod containing the bits becomes a separate portion of it, and is conveyed to another chamber in the Lock, remote from the key-hole, where the tumblers are all truly adjusted to the pod or bits, and by the same revolution of the key this detached pod, with the bits, is restored to the handle of the key, locking at the same time a heavy steel plate over the key-hole, rendering it impossible to insert any instrument into the lock to pick it. Bankers are beginning to feel the importance of securing this lock, and almost all the principal Banks in the City of New-York and vicinity have already availed themselves of it, and the demand for it is daily increasing. Three thousand dollars in gold is publicly offered to any who may succeed in picking this invaluable Lock. It is truly the ne plus ultra of all Locks, and at present stands without a rival. The world, with all its combined art, skill and genius, is challenged to pick it.
Manufactured and sold by LINUS YALE, jr. & Co., No. 152 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 26 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
N. B. No connection with the Yale Lock, sold by W. W. Bacon.

A UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLE OF NATURE.—When we are sick we should remember that nature has provided us with a drain thirty-six feet long, into which all the impurities of the system can be thrown, and so expelled from the body. By BRANDRETH'S PILLS you can put your pains and colds into this outlet, and a few hours can do more to cure you than by any other method in months. Over two millions of the people of the United States have used the BRANDRETH PILLS, and have often been cured by them when every medicine had failed. Sold at No. 43 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway, at 25 cents per box, with full directions; No. 241 Hudson-st, and No. 298 Bowery; by T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, and by all respectable medicine dealers generally.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and Disorders of the Bowels the Pills are a sure remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

GLYCERINE PASTE, FOR THE HANDS AND SKIN.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilization. "The Hand," says Sir Chas. Bell, in the Bridgewater Treatise, "distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." GEORGE E. INGER & Co., Chemists, No. 399 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.—I will present one box of my MAGNETIC SALVE to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula and old Ulcers, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

JET BRACELETS AND ORNAMENTS.—Just received from Europe, of the most beautiful patterns. Also, pearl and ivory Fans, Porte Monnaies, Reticules, Traveling Bags and Baskets, Jewel Cases, Medallions; pearl, bronze, china, glass and porcelain Vases and Statuary, together with every variety of Toys for children, manufactured or known, are sold at ROGERS'S Extensive Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, Importers of French and German Fancy Goods.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY,
On the EUROPEAN or AMERICAN PLAN, at option,
Invites the attention of TRAVELLERS,
Also, of FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN looking for Winter quarters. STEAM-HEAT THROUGHOUT. SIDNEY KOFMAN.

At ARTHUR DONNELLY'S—
No. 93 Bowery—
Are now offered,
CARPETINGS and OIL CLOTHS,
Of great variety, rarity and beauty, received from England by the last arrivals.

HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery,
Has received a beautiful assortment of
MEDALLION DRUGGETS, five yards square,
RUGS, MATS, &c.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of Trees and Plants for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden and the greenhouse.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London,)
Is at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be consulted.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
From The London Times.
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of
DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.
Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb.
They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their Deafness had been cured by the application of
DR. TURNBULL'S REMEDIES.
And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.
Several patients, who represented that they had been completely blind, said that they could now
SEE PERFECTLY WELL.
We agree with the Messrs. Chambers that Dr. TURNBULL has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a grasp of certain new implements and methods, calculated to
CURE CASES OF DEAFNESS,
such as were never cured before.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES,
AT WHOLESALE.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR, warranted pure, for sale by THOMPSON & McDOWELL, Family Grocers, No. 289 8th-av., cor. 25th-st.

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES and CLOCKS, superior articles only; Carcel and Moderator Lamps; Statues for niches and newel posts, Paris Bronzes, Candelabras, Brackets, Candlesticks, with flexible tubing for Gas; Rapeseed Oil, for sale by H. DARDONVILLE, No. 445 Broadway.

WRITING FLUID.
The public are invited to try our
IMPROVED LIMPID FLUID.
It is in all respects equal to the best English, and in some important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the Stationers. THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.

WIGS — HAIR-DYE — WIGS.— BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
ENGLISH ROYAL VELVET TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS and THREE-PLY CARPETS.
50,000 yards of handsome INGRAINS from 3/ to 5/ per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

RICH CARPETING.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their FALL IMPORTATIONS of ENGLISH and FRENCH CARPETING, comprising every description and grade, from the most COSTLY to the CHEAPEST FABRIC.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

KANSAS.
MEETING OF LADIES AT HOPE CHAPEL.
At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, Oct. 30,
Mrs. C. L. H. NICHOLS (not Mrs. Grave) of Kansas will address the Ladies of New-York on the importance of immediate organized effort to save that fair Territory to Freedom.
The President of the National Kansas Committee will open the meeting with a brief statement of facts connected with the present movement.
Gov. Robinson is expected to be present.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Always mention the name of the *Post-Office* and *State*.

TO ADVERTISERS.—THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will go to press to-morrow morning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 175,000 copies. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. Price, One Dollar a line.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER and the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, having been requested by a number of prominent citizens to address the public on the moral and religious aspects of the extension of Slavery, have acceded to the request and will be heard at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The correspondence on the subject will be found in another column.

The friends of Judge Whiting meet at the Academy of Music this evening to hear him expound his views upon the Mayoralty question.

The proposed fusion between the Republicans and Americans, in New-Jersey, is a failure. Conventions of both parties were held yesterday at Trenton, but no satisfactory arrangement could be effected.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions met for its annual session yesterday, at Newark, N. J. The attendance was very large. The only business transacted was the reading of the Treasurer's Report and the partial reading of the Annual Report of the Board. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Bethune delivered the annual discourse, upon the subject of Foreign Missions.

The arrival of the Atlantic informs us of the final overthrow of Marshal O'Donnell in Spain, and the restoration to power of Narvaez. This is, of course, the reëstablishment of military and ecclesiastical despotism in that unhappy country. Queen Christina will now return, and the people will be more plundered and oppressed than ever. O'Donnell has been used by the corrupt and vicious Queen and is now thrown away to make room for a firmer and more thorough foe of popular rights. He has his reward, and nobody will pity him.

In France the financial crisis continues.

The British Government are fitting out a powerful warlike expedition against Persia.

We have a fortnight's later news from California by the arrival of the Illinois, which brings the mails of Oct. 6, and over $1,680,000 in gold. No remarkable occurrence has taken place since our last advices. The political intelligence is interesting and of cheering import. The Republicans of California are active in their exertions and sanguine of success. It is believed that Fremont will carry the State by a handsome majority. His letter in reply to inquiries in regard to his views concerning the Pacific Railroad has given great satisfaction, and produced a deeper impression on account of the silence of the other candidates for the Presidency, to whom similar inquiries had been addressed. The Fremont meetings which have been held in San Francisco and other parts of the State were attended by great numbers of persons, and called forth much enthusiasm. Our accounts from the mines are highly favorable, and the business transactions in San Francisco have been more extensive during the fortnight before the sailing of the steamer than for several weeks past.

Our political advices from CALIFORNIA are most cheering. The letter of Col. Fremont on the subject of the Pacific Railroad, which we print in another column, was exerting a most extensive and salutary influence. The People's National Convention which placed him in nomination having declared explicitly in favor of this great National enterprise, Col. F. felt that there was no impediment to a declaration of his own views thereon, since they are substantially identical with those embodied in the Republican Platform. The letter to which he replies was addressed also severally to Messrs. Buchanan and Fillmore; but, though the resolves of the Conventions which nominated them respectively seem to favor the great work, no answer had been received from either of them at the date of our last advices. We feel that the Californians must realize that Fremont's election offers much the fairest prospect for the great International Highway, which, while important to the whole country, is to them a matter of life and death, and will act upon this knowledge.

When, in 1846, President Polk sent a Message to Congress, asking that money be placed at his disposal to facilitate the negotiation of a peace with Mexico, everybody understood this proposition as looking to a purchase of Mexican territory, and a strong solicitude was spontaneously expressed that the territory so acquired should not be cursed with Human Slavery. A consultation among the Democratic Members from the Free States was hastily had, in consequence of which Mr. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania proposed to amend the first section of the bill as reported by adding:

"*Provided*, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, *neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory*, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."

This Democratic proposition appeared so reasonable and just that every Whig from the Free States voted for it, and every Democrat also but *three*. The representative of the Berks District, Pennsylvania, was among its firmest supporters. The South solidly opposed it; but it was carried by the strong vote of 83 to 64. The bill thus amended passed the House, but failed for want of time in the Senate, and Gen. Cass went home complaining that John Davis of Massachusetts, by talking against time, had prevented the adoption of this salutary Proviso, for which he said he was anxious to vote.

The next year (1847), most of the Legislatures of the Free States passed resolves approving of the principle affirmed. Here is a fair sample in the resolves of the Legislature of New-Hampshire—then strongly Democratic:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened*, That we regard the institution of Slavery as a moral, social and political evil, and, as such, we deeply regret its existence, and are willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend to its removal.

"*Resolved*, That in all territory which may hereafter be added or acquired by the United States, where Slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquirement, neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, ought ever to exist, but the same should ever remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of Slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve of the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

"*Resolved*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

"MOSES NORRIS, JR.,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"HARRY HIBBARD, President of the Senate.
"JARED W. WILLIAMS, Governor."

In each of the two following years, successive New-Hampshire Legislatures, still strongly Democratic, passed similar resolves, as did those of all the other Democratic Free States, Iowa only excepted.

In 1847 (Oct. 6), a Whig State Convention was held at Syracuse in our State, whereof *James Brooks*, Editor of *The N. Y. Express*, was a member; and to him was confided the duty of drafting the Address to the People of our State. In that Address Mr. Brooks, with the hearty assent of the entire Convention, speaks of Slavery-Extension as follows:

"We protest, in the name of the Rights of Man and of Liberty, against the further extension of Slavery in North America. The curse which our mother country inflicted upon us, in spite of our fathers' remonstrances, we demand shall never blight the virgin soil of the North Pacific. We feel that it would be a horrible mockery for the columns of Anglo-Saxon immigration to be approaching and looking down upon the dark, benighted region of Asiatic despotism with Africans enslaved under the banners that lead their march, as 'westward the Star of Empire takes its way.' We have no desire to infringe upon any one of the compromises of the Constitution. The Constitution as it is, and the country as it is, are good enough for us. We Whigs of the North are conservatives of the Constitution, in its essence and in its every word and letter. The fell and mischievous results of Abolitionism are nowhere better understood or more contemned than in New-York. But we will not pour out the blood of our countrymen, if we can help it, to turn a Free into a Slave soil. We will not spend from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars per year to make a slave-market for any portion of our countrymen. We will never, for such a purpose, consent to run up an untold National Debt, and saddle our posterity with fund-mongers, tax-brokers, tax gatherers, laying an excise or an impost on everything they taste, touch or live by. The Union as it is, the *whole* Union, and *nothing but* the Union, we will stand by to the last; but *No More Territory* is our watchword—*unless it be Free*."

Now, this same James Brooks is one of the noisiest advocates of acquiescence in Slavery-Extension, and nightly sits up with the Union for fear that the "Black Republicans" will destroy it by keeping Slavery out of Kansas and Nebraska! He has turned against the great body of his old political associates on this very question, and now assails them as Abolitionists, Disunionists, &c., for maintaining the identical doctrine proclaimed by him in the Whig State Address of 1847.

Josiah Randall of Philadelphia is another ex-Whig who is now busily denouncing the Republican party as sectional and dangerous to the Union, and therefore (he says) he supports Buchanan. Yet nearly forty years ago (in 1819), this same Mr. Randall, then a member of the Pennsylvania House, himself called the Yeas and Nays upon and voted for a preamble which forcibly denounced the contemplated admission of Missouri as a Slave State, stigmatizing it as a measure

"which has a palpable tendency to impair the political relations of the several States; which is calculated to mar the social happiness of the present and future generations; which, if adopted, would impede the march of humanity and Freedom through the world; and would transfer from a misguided ancestry an odious stain and fix it indelibly upon the present race—a measure, in brief, which proposes to spread the crimes and cruelties of Slavery from the banks of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific."

Mr. Randall and his associates proceed to say that

"it cannot be pretended that the rights of any of the States are at all to be affected by refusing to extend the mischiefs of human bondage over the boundless regions of the West"—

and conclude by adopting, as the unanimous sentiment of Pennsylvania, the following:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby instructed, and that the Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of any Territory as a State into the Union, unless said Territory shall stipulate and agree that 'the further introduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited; and that all children born within the said Territory, after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years.'"

Daniel S. Dickinson, on one occasion when the Wilmot Proviso was before the Senate, protested against its interpolation into a Supply bill in time of war, saying he was in favor of the principle, but not of its assertion in that connection. (We cannot at this moment put our finger on his speech to this effect, but our recollection of it is very decided.)

Greene C. Bronson in 1848 wrote a letter to a meeting of Barnburners avowing himself opposed to the Extension of Slavery.

—In short, before the Slave Power began to bluster and threaten, the concurrence of sentiment in the Free States in favor of excluding Slavery from all Territories not already cursed by it was all but universal.

But the South backed the North off from the Wilmot Proviso, and then went in for the repudiation of one side of the Missouri Compact, and carried it. The usurpations and crimes of which Kansas has been the arena and the victim followed as a matter of course. Kansas, in defiance of the Missouri bargain, in defiance of the moral sense of all who profess to have any conscience in the Free States, in defiance, even, of the Nebraska bill's promise of equal chances to Slavery and Freedom therein, has been invaded, subjugated, enslaved; and none but the Republicans even propose to redress her wrongs. Mr. Fillmore declares against the the restoration of the Missouri Restriction, declares that the South will not submit to a Republican ascendancy, but never names Kansas. Mr. Buchanan indorses the Nebraska bill, vindicates Squatter Sovereignty, declares that the South has now, for the first time, obtained a recognition of the true ground—namely, that any slaveholder may take his human chattels into a Territory in defiance of the People and Legislature thereof, and compel them to protect him in the ownership and enjoyment of his slaves until they come to be admitted as a State into the Union. Up to that point, there is no power in Congress, none in the Territories, to exclude or overrule Slavery. And the repugnance of the People of Kansas to being ground under the heels of the invading and ballot-box stuffing Missourians, is denounced as "treason and armed resistance to law in "the Territories."

The Republican party, and that alone, stands clearly on the ground first marked out by Thomas Jefferson in 1784, and unanimously affirmed by the last Continental Congress in '87 and the first Federal Congress in '89—the ground maintained by the Free States in 1818–20, and again in 1846–8. If we are beaten in this Election, the North is completely backed down from all the distinctive ground she has hitherto taken, and Slavery is established as the natural condition of the Territories, while Freedom is made the local and casual exception. If we are beaten now, it is settled that the Slave Power has but to demand and threaten, to secure whatever further concession it may see fit to require. The right of the slaveholder to bring his human chattels into Free States, and the reopening of the African Slave Trade, are all that remain to be exacted, to render the enthronement of Slavery complete. And these can both be carried with a lighter shock to the sensibilities of the North than was given in the repudiation of the Missouri Compact.

It has been often remarked that the most extraordinary events fail to impress those before whose eyes they occur, with anything like the same force with which they sink into the minds of those to whom they are known only as matters of history. Of this we have a striking illustration in the events of which Kansas lately has been, and for that matter still is, the scene—events wholly without a parallel in American history, however it might be easy to match them in the history of nations in which right and justice are openly disregarded, and brute force is confessedly appealed to as the sole arbiter. It has been attempted to discredit many of the accounts which have been published of Kansas outrages as partizan narratives, got up by newspaper correspondents for the mere purpose of political effect, but the reality of the extraordinary means resorted to to expel free settlers from that Territory, and to nullify and defeat the Squatter Sovereignty provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill—by which provisions alone that bill has been rendered palatable to the Northern Democracy—the reality of these atrocities is established by evidence of a character so unquestionable that it is no longer possible to gainsay it.

We published, the other day, the narrative of Mr. Gladstone, an English traveler of education and intelligence, whose graphic description of Border Ruffianism, as he saw it at Leavenworth, and on the Mississippi, carries with it the impress of reality, while it gives a more vivid idea of the sort of agents employed to crush out Freedom in Kansas than anything which we have elsewhere seen. We publish to-day another document of the same unquestionable character—the statement of the Rev. Frederick Starr, who was for more than five years pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the City of Weston, in Missouri, the residence of B. F. Stringfellow, only four miles distant from Leavenworth, and six miles from Platte City, the home of Atchison, late Vice-President of the United States, and fellow conspirator with Stringfellow for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slavery into Kansas. It is impossible to read this document without being convinced that the same parties who, with their backers in New-York, accuse the New-England emigrant aid societies of interfering with the natural course of emigration, had, long before any such societies were thought of in New-England, entered into a settled and deliberate conspiracy for appropriating Kansas to the purposes of Slavery, and to employ for that end the same violent and ferocious means of which the unfortunate Free-State settlers of Kansas have since been made the unhappy victims.

An attempt has been made—and with the countenance, aid and comfort given to it by the Government of the United States, so far, in a great measure, a successful attempt—to establish Slavery in Kansas by open violence, force and murder, made still more detestable by the efforts of the Lecomptes, the Gearys, the Douglases and the Cushings to varnish them over with a thin coating of legality. The great question to be decided by the people of the United States at the ensuing Presidential election is—Will they give their countenance and support to this procedure? Will they by their votes uphold the Border Ruffians of Missouri not only in their intrusion into Kansas, for the purpose of electing a bogus Legislature, but for the additional purpose of enforcing the pretended enactments of that bogus Legislature, and that not merely according to the forms of law, but by organized robbery, arson, murder and rape; not one instance of which has Gov. Geary, who pretends to have restored peace in Kansas, made the least effort to punish, though he holds in custody more than a hundred Free-State men to be tried for murder, merely because they were found embodied in arms to defend their lives and properties.

If the citizens of the Free States shall sanction by their votes these outrages and atrocities, surely they will have no right to complain of any extent of outrage to which the Slavery extenders may go—not even if, in imitation of Bully Brooks, that almost sainted champion of slaveholding domination, they should assassinate in his seat, by blows from behind, every Northern member who should presume to utter a word in favor of Freedom.

In the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, held at Philadelphia, there occurred some incidents which as chroniclers of the signs of the times and commentators upon them, it becomes our duty to notice. The first of these incidents was the cavalier reception given to a resolution introduced early in the session by the Rev. Paul Trapier of South Carolina—a gentleman, we may observe, belonging to a class and school to which that State is indebted for a respectable reputation for civilized deportment, fast disappearing before the system of gutta-percha barbarism and cowardice introduced by Bully Brooks, and so warmly approved and loudly applauded by his numerous South Carolina admirers. Mr. Trapier's resolution looked to a change in the canons requiring meetings of the House of Bishops to be held with open doors except in cases of nominations or elections.

It would appear from Mr. Trapier's statement that the existing usage of the House of Bishops to transact its business with closed doors originated rather in accident than design. Originally the House of Bishops had but two members—a body hardly numerous enough to go through the formality of public deliberations. Now, however, the case is very different, and Mr. Trapier urged a number of reasons—especially the false reports as to the doings of the body which got into circulation—why the Bishops should sit with open doors except when transacting business of an Executive nature.

His resolution, however, did not meet a very courteous reception. The mover of it was almost if not actually insulted, and his resolution speedily tabled, under the pretense that for the Convention to take the initiative in this matter would be an infringement, if not on the rights of the House of Bishops, at least on the courtesy due to it. But the real ground of the opposition evidently was the idea of the exceeding virtue of secret deliberations, and of keeping the community from any knowledge of State secrets, which certain antiquated gentlemen still look upon as a sort of philosopher's stone in matters of legislation and government—a sentiment of which we have recently had a development on a large scale, with no very profitable results that we are aware of, in the organizations of those dark-lantern politicians who have brought forward Mr. Fillmore as a Presidential candidate. A similar and equally bitter opposition was made, fifty years and more ago, to the opening of the doors of the Senate of the United States—a body after which the House of Bishops is evidently modeled. Yet we are not aware of any injurious results from the open-door system in the case of that body—unless, indeed, the pretty full disclosure thus obtained of the meanness, littleness, and selfishness of a large number of its members is to be so regarded. It can not, we trust, be any fear of similar developments as to the reverend the House of Bishops that inspires the advocates of the secret sessions of that body.

Another subject of more general interest which occupied a large portion of the time of the Convention, related to ecclesiastical trials. At present the trials of officers of the Church below the rank of bishops is conducted exclusively by the diocese to which they belong. This method of trial, it is alleged, is attended with many inconveniences. In the first place, there is no uniformity in the law under this system, each diocese being a law for itself. In the next place, as is alleged, many offenders escape trial; and in the third place, when trials do take place they are often, according to the strong expression of one of the delegates, "no better than a mockery of justice." Still, the proposal to give to the General Convention authority to institute a uniform system of ecclesiastical trials was very vehemently opposed; and in the debates the political conflict between the theory of State Rights and the idea of consolidation and centralization came out in full vigor.

The proposition in its original shape was defeated after a warm debate by a very close vote—a majority of the clergy for it, a majority of the laity against it—but toward the end of the session the matter was again brought forward in a new shape, in a proposition to give the General Convention authority to establish a Court of Appeals for revising the decision of the Diocesan Courts—this revision to be confined to matters of law, the determination of the Diocesan Courts, as to matter of fact, being taken as final and conclusive. This new proposition received the preliminary approbation required by the rules of the church, and will accordingly come up to be finally acted upon in the next Triennial Convention. The debates, however, indicate a stumbling-block in the way which, most likely, will prove too serious to be overcome. Among other questions of law is the question what testimony is to be received; and the establishment of the proposed Court of Appeals will bring directly before that Court, (or the Convention which shall define its powers,) a question which has already proved so embarrassing to many of our American church organizations—the question, to wit, whether a Christian brother, communicant, perhaps Deacon or Presbyter, who happens to be black—or if not decidedly black, to have a portion, more or less, of African blood in his veins—the question whether such a Christian brother and communicant is fit to be believed upon oath.

The prevailing opinion, we believe, of Christians, or of those who call themselves such, at the South, or at least of Southern doctors of divinity, is that such Christian brethren and communicants are not to be believed upon oath—rather a pregnant commentary, by the way, on the advantages they have derived from the religious labors of their teachers and pastors, and tending directly to the rather embarrassing question, how a man not fit to be believed on his oath can be received as a Christian communicant?—a point we should imagine still more knotty than the question raised in the Boards of Commissioners for Foreign Missions about communicants having two or more wives.

How serious this difficulty upon the question of testimony is likely to prove will become apparent to those who read the Memorial on the subject in another column, which, though specially calculated for the meridian of South Carolina, will answer for any of the other slaveholding States.

A close reading of the manifesto of yesterday from the Police Commission would give the impression that policemen were restrained from interfering in the advancement of candidates "on the day of election" only. This is not the intention. The Commission would not institute so doubtful a reform. They will apply the ax without fear or favor to any member of the Department, from Captain down, who offends at any time against the regulation referred to.

We printed in our last a telegraphic summary of Col. Cooke, Gov. Geary & Co.'s account of their combined achievement in the arrest and capture of the emigrant train which recently found its way into Kansas by the long and tedious route through Iowa and Nebraska. All the gloss put upon the transaction by these worthies does not suffice to conceal the fact that this arrest was utterly wanton, having no object but the annoyance of the immigrants, the deterring of future immigration, and the delight of the Border Ruffians. The time is at hand for a reckoning with the authors of these wrongs. Neither Gov. Geary nor any of his satellites had any fear that these immigrants would use the arms which, with ample reason, they carried, unless for necessary self-defense; and yet a large portion of these arms are now held by these authorities. Hear the statement of the arrested and plundered:

KANSAS TERRITORY, Topeka, Oct. 14, 1856.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, conductors of an immigrant train, who entered the Territory on the 10th instant, beg leave to make the following statement of facts, which, if required, we will attest upon our oaths:

First: Our party numbered from 250 to 300 persons, in two separate companies, the rear company (which has not yet arrived) being principally composed of families with children, who left Mount Pleasant, Iowa, three days after this train which has arrived to day.

Second: We are all actual *bona fide* settlers, intending, so far as we know, to become permanent inhabitants.

Third: The blockading of the Missouri River to Free-State emigrants, and the reports which reached us in the early part of September to the effect that armed men were infesting and marauding the northern portion of Kansas, were the sole reasons why we came in a company and were armed.

Fourth: We were stopped near the northern line of the Territory by the United States troops, acting, as we understood, under the orders of one Preston, deputy United States Marshal; and, after stating to the officers who we were, and what we had, they commenced searching our wagons, (in some instances breaking open trunks and throwing bedding and wearing apparel upon the ground in the rain,) taking arms from the wagons, wresting some private arms from the hands of men, carrying away a lot of sabers belonging to a gentleman in the Territory, as also one and a half kegs of powder, percussion caps, and some cartridges; in consequence of which, we were detained about two-thirds of a day, taken prisoners, and are now presented to you.

All that we have to say is, that our mission to this Territory is entirely peaceful. We have no organization, save a police organization for our own regulation and defense on the way. And coming in that spirit to this Territory, we claim the rights of American citizens to bear arms, and to be exempt from unlawful search or seizure.

Trusting to your integrity and impartiality, we have confidence to believe that our property will be restored to us, and that all that has been wrong will be righted.

We hereby subscribe ourselves, cordially and truly, your friends and fellow-citizens,

S. W. ELDRIDGE, Conductor,
SAMUEL G. POMEROY,
JOHN A. PERRY,
ROBERT MORROW,
EDWARD DANIELS,
RICHARD REALF.

His Excellency J. W. GEARY,
Governor Kansas Territory.

THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.
NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1856.

The Forty-Seventh meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, now in session in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, was called to order at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the President of the Board, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Magie of Elizabeth. The Rev. Dr. Worcester then read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Board, held at Utica, N. Y., and also of the Special Meeting held March 4 and 5 in Albany.

The Rev. Mr. Pettingill was then appointed Assistant Recording Secretary of the Board, who proceeded to collect the names of its members present.

The following Committee of Arrangements for meetings, speakers, &c., was appointed: The Rev. Dr. Stearns, Dr. Roland, Dr. Scott, the Rev. D. W. Poor, and the Rev. Mr. Wood.

The Treasurer's report was then read by James M. Gordon, esq., of Boston, the Treasurer of the Board. The receipts of the year from all sources have been $307,318 62—$3,109 less than those of the previous year. The expenditures have been $323,000 69; leaving a deficiency of $15,681 80, which, added to the already existing debt of $20,507 90, makes the present indebtedness of the Board $36,189 70.

The Treasurer's report, with that of the addition read by Dr. Worcester, was referred to a select committee.

Dr. Pomeroy, one of the Secretaries of the Board, made a report on the Home Department, stating that since the last annual meeting of the Board, six corporate members have deceased. Four missionaries and three female assistant missionaries have also gone to their final reward. Forty-six missionary laborers—twenty-one males and twenty-five females—have been sent to their respective fields. The number of *ordained* missionaries has never been exceeded in any one year since the Board existed, though the number of *assistant* missionaries has in two or three instances been greater.

Dr. Anderson then stated that the Committee of thirteen, appointed to report on the Missions of India, would report on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a. m. This report, and the discussions on it, are expected to constitute one of the leading topics of interest during the session of the Board.

It was voted to take a recess till 7½ o'clock to hear