

could not be made an instrument of illegal aggression against the rights of any section. Mr. Clinegan said Mr. McKee was founder of office than he (Clinegan) was.

Mr. Clinegan said he had attempted and carried out the project of abolishing Slavery in Maryland and Virginia, under the plea that it was necessary to the public peace.

Suppose a President should be elected brought into power with the intention and for the purpose of making war, would it be necessary for us to wait until he got the control of the army and the services of Mr. McClellan?

Mr. Douglas would find out his mistake. He had no faith in Mr. McClellan, and he would not follow the example of Mr. Clinegan at Baltimore, who was a strong Douglas man.

As for the Bell effect, that had no sort of showing, John Bell is not half as strong as the North as Millard Fillmore was.

He knew John Bell well. Personally, a worthy, clever man, he was the worst person to face a storm that he had ever met.

Mr. Clinegan said he had assisted to break down the Missouri Compromise. Since this Compromise was not to be extended to the Territory, it was better to stop at 36° 30'.

For his own part, he (Mr. Clinegan) would never despair of the Republic. He felt that Providence was on the side of the country, and one of the instrumentalities through which Providence worked for the good of the country was the preservation of the Democratic party.

"A Casual Observer" wrote to The N. Y. Express a letter, which was published on the 5th inst., in which it was said that the Lincoln and Hamlin men of Spotswood, Middlesex County, N. J., had burned up their flag, and were then trying to raise money enough to purchase a Bell and Everett banner.

The writer was right in saying he saw his own Lincoln and Hamlin banners on the street, and, indeed, it was almost the first in the State. But it was not burned by Lincolnites, for the person who set it on fire is not a voter.

A great Republican meeting of jubilee took place at Bangor, Me., on the night of the late election day. Jesse Washburn, Jr., the Governor elect, and Hannibal Hamlin, were present, and, of course, their presence wrought the enthusiasm up to fever heat.

A correspondent of The Chicago Journal writes as follows, under date of Ottawa, Sept. 8: "I think I can safely say that the crowd of people that gathered here at the Republican Mass Meeting yesterday numbered fully 30,000."

The Baltimore Patriot is informed that Mr. Buchanan is thoroughly satisfied as to the issue of the Presidential election. He looks on the question as settled, beyond the possibility of alteration.

A writer in The Eastern (Penn.) Times, of the 8th inst., gives an interesting sketch of the life of Carl Schurz. He was born 32 years ago, in Bonn, on the Rhine, in the Prussian dominions.

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torch lamps were painted all over with white and blue. The dress of the officers was of a bright blue. The dress of the privates, in having a gaiter of the opposite shade, a series of brilliant firework ascended from them and was answered with interest by the Illinois Republicans, who had come to the landing as an escort.

Some weeks since the Republicans of this city held a meeting, and organized a Club, consisting of 30 members. They elected K. Coates, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, President, and were addressed by Col. Wm. C. Clegg, a Republican Editor for this (Vth) District of the State, a brother of the late Mayor of Philadelphia, and himself a commander of one of our United States exploring expeditions over the Rocky Mountains.

There are about 1,000 voters in this city, of which Lincoln will get from 200 to 300, and would get more were the ballot system adopted instead of the present one.

The Chicago Platform was endorsed, as well as the Republican candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin. Resolutions declaratory of our sentiments in regard to the best course of action in this State were adopted, &c.

The question whether Mr. Bell or Mr. Breckinridge is the greater slaveholder is still discussed at the South. The Vicksburg Sun sets up Breckinridge as follows:

As much as the Bell-ingers have vaunted over the fact that John Bell was the only candidate for the Presidency who owns a plow—as if that made him any better or any more worthy of Southern confidence—it turns out that he does not own the hook of one.

The terms of the following New-Jersey State Senators will expire this year, and successors are to be elected in the Fall:

Camden, John K. Roberts, Am.; Essex, C. L. C. Clifford, Rep.; Gloucester, John A. Allen, Dem.; Monmouth, Wm. H. Harrison, Dem.; Salem, John K. Ely, Dem.; Warren, James Campbell, Dem.; Union, J. B. Ayres, Dem.; Warren, Philip New, Dem.

A Lincoln liberty pole was raised at Gratzwood, Dauphin County, Pa., last Saturday, with the greatest enthusiasm. Able and effective speeches were made by Col. H. B. Hoffman and others, and a company of Wide-Awakes will soon be fully equipped and ready for parade.

The Republicans of the Lancaster District of Pennsylvania have renominated THADDEUS STEVENS for Congress—by acclamation, of course.

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in Boston, England, in 1812. His early years were spent in his native town, and there he was apprenticed to the printing business. After completing the term of his indenture he removed to Nottingham, where he carried on business as printer, bookbinder, and was agent. In alluding, at an annual dinner, in London, to the New-Yorkers Benevolent and Provident Institution, to this circumstance, Mr. Ingram said: "I knew very well what hard work a newspaper had in carrying on his business at all hours and in all sorts of weather. He had been a sewerage himself, and he believed that when he was at Nottingham, there was not a man in the whole kingdom, more industrious than himself. As an instance, he might mention, that there was among his customers a great man who wanted his paper very early; and he (Ingram) was so anxious that this gentleman should not be disappointed, that he had walked five miles (and of course five miles back) to supply a single paper. On one occasion he got up at two in the morning, and traveled to London to get some copies of a paper, because there was no time to bring them, being determined that his customers should have the paper."

He has left a widow and seven children. The Rev. Dr. Goodman was on Monday inaugurated as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The Right Rev. Alvaro Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Albert Barnes, officiated on the occasion, and the exercises being held in Musical Fane Hall, Philadelphia.

Two of the Arabian horses which were presented to Senator Seward during his tour in Syria, reached Boston on Wednesday. One, the mare, died within six days out. The others are in fine condition.

Dr. Ward, the well-known musical amateur and composer, is about building a house upon the fifth avenue, near Fortieth street, which is to have a front of 100 feet, and which will contain a private theater for operatic representations.

The Boston Post prints the following sonnet because it had been said that Tom Thumb was about to marry a Potland girl: "O Thomas Thumb!—The papers all declare that you, dear General, are about to wed; to take (in short) your own board and bed."

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by another colored man, whom he at once recognized as the confidential servant of Senator Tombs, of Georgia. "My gracious!" says John, "I was much surprised at seeing him, that without thinking of it I asked him was his master along in the car?" "Yes," said Tombs, "this colored gentleman had a long enjoyed party."

Do as the white folks do—in this cold country? "Work at most anything—farming and the like." "Now, I want to ask you a question, and I want you to give me an honest answer. From your experience here, and your knowledge of the condition of slaves at the South, would you advise them to change their condition?"

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Do as the white folks do—in this cold country? "Work at most anything—farming and the like." "Now, I want to ask you a question, and I want you to give me an honest answer. From your experience here, and your knowledge of the condition of slaves at the South, would you advise them to change their condition?"

19 last, at Pocon, Kentucky, with a number of German and English mechanics of a London proposed to establish a German colony. —Lachmann, the German naturalist, and Nur-Jahmann, the German naturalist, in company with Johannes Müller in his travels in Italy, died July 7, 1860, at Poppeletto. —Baron Barnim, the assumed name of a son of Prince Adalbert of Prussia, is traveling in Nubia in company with Dr. Hartmann, and visited in May and June last, the Blue Nile, proposing to visit Khartoum. —At a meeting of the Suffolk bar to take action concerning the resignation of Judge Shaw, it was decided to procure a marble bust of the Chief-Justice. The following sketch of his life was also read: Lemuel Shaw was born at Barnstable on the 9th of January 1791. He was the son of the Rev. Oakes Shaw and Susanna, whose maiden name was Hayward. He entered Harvard University in 1796. Not so well fitted in the dead languages as most of his class, he was a superior scholar in the other branches. He became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and was afterward President. A year after graduating he became assistant teacher in one of the Boston public schools, and acted as editor, and corrector of the press, of The Boston Gazette. He studied law with David Everett, Esq., partly in Boston and partly in Amherst, N. H. He was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire in September, 1814, and two months afterward he was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts, when he commenced practice in Boston. He delivered an oration before the Boston Hymn Society in 1811, and the Fourth of July oration in 1815. In 1816, he was chosen a Representative in the Legislature, and served one year, and was four years a member of the State Convention, and was four years a member for revising the State Constitution. In the town of Boston he was a Fire Warden, a Selectman, and a member of the School Committee. As one of the Committee on the subject of a City Government, he drew up a report of the form of such a Government, which was accepted by the town, and he drafted the which was accepted, which was passed by the Legislature in 1822. He declined to be a Representative in Congress, as he was invited to be by his friends, and in September, 1830, was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, which he held 30 years, and in which he was most distinguished. His report of his case, and in the Corporation about 30. In the Legislature he drew up an elaborate report concerning the lands of the United States, advocating the distribution of them in part to the old States for gratuity, as well as to the new States in which they lie. He was blessed with an extraordinarily large, powerful, and vigorous frame, which alone could have sustained the pressure of the unremitted and vast exertions of his powerful intellect for 50 years. He married his 38th year, his mental condition, and his health, were, however, so improved on not only professional subjects, but on nearly all branches of information—politics, literature, and especially mechanics, to which the patent laws probably attracted his attention. —A runaway nun was one of the visitors at Stratton Springs during the late season. The Visitor says that, "sick and tired of confined life, she ran away from the cloister, and is now here with her friends, and she attracts no little attention by her modest, unassuming behavior."

—On the 25th ult., Col. the Hon. Charles Barling, of Crimian celebrity, was married to the lovely and accomplished Miss Stetson Graham, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart., M. P., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton square, Pall Mall, in the presence of a most numerous circle of the nobility, notwithstanding the pouring down of the rain. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the happy pair repaired to the Duchess of Somerset's residence, Whitehall, where her ladyship gave a grand dinner, or breakfast, on the occasion. After receiving the congratulations of their noble friends, they left town for Devonshire. The bridal presents were very numerous, and of a costly description. —Prince Ernest of Wurtemberg has just been married to a celebrated German singer named Natalie Fassin, the daughter of the director of the music at the Cassel Theater. —M. Simon of Breslau, one of the leading men in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and who took refuge in Switzerland after the dissolution of the Frankfurt Parliament, was recently drowned while bathing in the Lake of Wallenstadt. —At a recent banquet at Dijon, the municipality presented the following wines to the Emperor: One bottle of Corton, 1784; two bottles of Corton, 1822; two bottles of Corton, 1825; three bottles of Beaune, 1832; two Clos-Vougeot, 1834; two Volnay, 1831; three Yonne, 1834; two Romaneé Conti, 1831; three Montrachet, 1834; four Clos-Vougeot, 1842; three Richebourg, 1842; two Madiugny, 1842; two Chambertin, 1846; four Maugny, 1846; four St. George's, 1816; two Bonnes-Mares, 1816; two Clos du Ray, 1816; two Tuche, 1816; two sparkling Romaneé, 1849; one sparkling Nuits, 1848; and two sparkling Burgogne, gold. The association also offered to the Emperor a basket of other bottles containing samples of the productions of Burgundy, which were placed on the table at the banquet. —It is well-known, at least to all Americans who have visited Paris, that the treasury of Notre Dame is one of the shows of that city. It is also deposited the gorgeous vestments of the clergy, presented by various sovereigns on State occasions, a great variety of ecclesiastical ornaments—crosiers, taper-holders, crosses in massive gold adorned with precious stones of great value. These treasures are kept in a building situated between the Cathedral and the river Seine. On the 25th of August the workmen attached to the church were surprised to see scattered about the grounds a number of vases, and other valuable articles. They notified the officers of the church, and the latter instantly discovered that the treasury had been entered by burglars, and that all the golden sacred furniture it contained, estimated at \$100,000 in value, had been carried off. The police were instantly sent for; their investigations led them to the parapet wall of the quay, and upon leaving over the wall and looking toward the water, they discovered a rope secured in an iron ring above the level of the river. Thinking it probable that