war against the system which has produced discontent and suffering in our country, and we have to endeavor to break down that system, and with God's help we are determined to break it down. We have also to see that the victims of the system are not suffered to perish in the meanwhile. We are to take care that the heart and strength of our people are not broken as in '47 and '48, and that now when the opportunity has really come for the settlement of one of the leading questions in Ireland, that opportunity may not be lost. The physical sufferings and misery and starvation of large portions of our population in Ireland have not been exaggerated. We have been calling upon the Government for eight months to relieve that distress, but it has only been within the last few days that the English Government has agreed to admit that there is any distress.

Just before we started from Ireland an appeal appeared from the Duchess of Marlborough, the wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which she admitted that there was going to be great suffering and famine in Ireland during the coming Winter. That is what we have been arguing all along, and this is what our people at home and abroad understand, and it is only now, when it is too late to interpose an effectual remedy, that these rulers of ours in England appear to understand at all their responsibility.

We who have been working at this great land question have not thought it right to prematurely take the responsibility off the shoulders of the Government. We have not, up to the present time, made any appeal for the relief of the desolitution in Ireland, but we feel that we can no longer shut our eyes to the terrible peril that is approaching, and we feel it our duty to put our case before our countrymen in America and before Americans who have been born in this great country. We believe that the heart of America will be generous in its response, as it has always been, and that, despite the attempts made by the English press to prejudice the American Nation, our cause will be appreciated in this country. We know, we feel, that our countrymen in America will do their duty as they have always done their duty in every clime toward their suffering brethren at home. In this belief, I confidently anticipate the result of our mission. I believe the result will be of such a nature as to give pleasure to us and help to our people at home; and I can only conclude, gentlemen, by again asking you to believe that I thank you for your great kindness in meeting us at the threshold of America.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dillon, who is tall, and about thirty-five years of age, has an oval face and very dark hair and eyes, and a quiet, grave, scholarly expression. When Mr. Parnell had finished he spoke as follows:

MR. DEVELIN AND GENTLEMEN: I have also to thank you for the kind way in which you have mentioned my name along with that of the gentleman whom I may call my leader. I cannot avoid saying a word, also, in thankfulness of the kindly allusion you have made to the memory of my father. We shall always remember the reception which the men of 1848 received in America, when they were driven from England, and, with my father, crossed the Atlantic. He came here to the United States branded as a felon, with a price set upon his head. He was received in this, the capital of America, not as a felon, but as a gentleman—received with honor and respect by the American people, and with all the deference that was due the patriot and the gentleman. This is a recollection which cannot fail to make us feel hopeful that the reception we also shall receive in America, and the feelings with which we shall be met, will be in deep accord and sympathy with the Irish people and with the Irish cause. It will not be necessary to say more than a few words after what has been said by Mr. Parnell in answer to your address. "There is one thing, however, that I do wish to dwell on, and that is that the chief cause of our visit to America is not to collect money to relieve our Irish people. The whole explanation as to the reason why I say this is because, although we shall be most happy to receive any money which American citizens in their generosity may place at our disposal to relieve our people now threatened with starvation, yet we must remember that the famine and disaster at present hanging over Ireland are entirely beyond the control of private charity. Although it may be deemed a Christian duty to mitigate that fearful calamity from which she is suffering as far as private charity can, we must not lose sight of the fact that it is a calamity with which the Government is bound to deal and one which no private charity can avert. Living in the West of Ireland I had occasion to come in contact with and had a fair opportunity of forming an estimate of the probable extent of the calamity, and I have made a rough estimate of its extent—which is, of course, merely a guess, and which I believe to be an understatement of the acts. It is that in Ireland we shall have something like 250,000 people without food for from four to five months. Now, in order to prevent starvation and the demoralization consequent upon famine, of which we have had such fearful experiences in Ireland, it would require two or three millions of money. However generously America may respond, and she always does respond in the most generous manner to charitable appeals, it is beyond reason to expect that anything approaching that sum would be realized.

Therefore, I say that the great object which we have in coming to America is to procure sympathy and the assistance of the public opinion of America, and also certain funds to carry on the agitation which is at present progressing in Ireland by which alone we may be brought to bear on the British Government that may prevent further distress, and, moreover, by the pressure to bring to an end a system which has made our country a miserable exception among the civilized nations of the earth, inasmuch as it would break down what now seems to be the accepted order of things, namely, that every fifteen or twenty years we must make appeal to the charity of other nations. No other civilized nation is in such a position, and Irishmen listening to me know that it is not from lack of industry on the part of the Irish, or want of fertility on the part of the Irish soil. We know that it has resulted from the hated and oppressive laws that have been forced upon us, and we know that until they are swept away such will be the unenviable career of our nation. It is the most miserable and humiliating thing to any Irishman to ask charity from a nation as generous even as America is, and to expose before another nation the poverty of his own people. Therefore, I say that for my part I will ask no man for any subscription for Ireland, but I think it right to add that if America in her generosity wishes to contribute to mitigate this great destitution, we have an organization in Ireland, called the National Land League, which can distribute money more effectively and obtain better results from such distribution than any other body in Ireland. We have a network of local organizations springing up among all the distressed parts of the country, and consider that we can obtain better results by means of these local organizations than in any other way.

I merely say in conclusion that the distress that exists in Ireland differs from that which has been experienced in other countries. We have not a famine of food. Food is plentiful. But we have a famine to money. Our people have not money to procure food, although it is plentiful throughout the country. Therefore, the most economical way to diffuse your charity is to do it in money. If the Americans attempt to send over food to Ireland, £300 worth of food would not do so much as to mitigate the pressing wants of the people as £100 in the shape of money. I will conclude with saying that our chief task is to state the case of Ireland, clearly, and concisely, before the American people. What has been working harm to some extent to our cause in America is the pernicious misrepresentations of the English press, and which, I am bound to say, on this occasion have excelled all their performances in the past; and in view of this it is our duty to see that Ireland's cause does not suffer in America in the public estimation.

THE ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

Mr. Dillon's address brought the first part in the ceremony of reception to a close. The entire performance was conducted with deep solemnity. Not a ripple of applause broke the quiet stream of words at any point; the addresses and the speeches both were received in silence.

The Scythia reached her dock about 9 o'clock, and was greeted with cheers by the crowd assembled to witness her arrival. As soon as the gang-plank was placed in position, three of Mr. Parnell's sisters, the Misses Fannie, Annie and Theodosia, Parnell, came on board and joined their brother in the saloon. Several of the Reception Committeemen who had missed the revenue cutter, also came on board and were introduced to the Irish politicians, who were soon afterward escorted to a carriage at the dock yard gates, at which a crowd had collected which cheered at their appearance. The Reception Committee in a long line of carriages accompanied the guests to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where an informal reception took place and a number of persons were introduced. Among them was a delegation consisting of former residents of Meath, the county Mr. Parnell represents in Parliament. They were to have presented an address also, but for some unexplained reason it was withheld.

It was not until about 3:30 p. m. that Mr. Parnell appeared in the committee's room at the hotel and was introduced to the members of the delegations that were awaiting him. The committee from Chicago consisted of Melvin E. Stone, John J. Fitzgibbons and John F. Finerty. After a consultation, Mr. Parnell consented to speak in Chicago on January 20. Thomas Webb and Patrick McGlynn represented Fall River. No date could be set for Fall River until arrangements had been perfected for the Boston meeting. The Newark committee was composed of John J. Berry, John Hart, D. B. Kirby, Martin M. Dillon and Bernard Nulty. Tuesday next was fixed upon for the mass-meeting in that city.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon talked freely with their visitors, but appeared to be somewhat tired of their voyage. They anticipate a large and enthusiastic meeting in Madison Square Garden to-morrow evening. Mr. Parnell dined with his mother and his three unmarried sisters at the New-York Hotel last evening.

His mother is an American woman living in New-Jersey, and his father was an Englishman. Mr. Parnell was educated at Cambridge, England, and entered Parliament in April, 1875.

A TALK WITH MR. PARNELL.

On the trip up the Bay a TRIBUNE reporter, after Mr. Parnell had got through with the business of hand-shaking and speech-making, for a time, had a brief conversation with him in reference to his visit to this country and the land agitation in Ireland.

"Do you come here in an official capacity?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," Mr. Parnell replied; "I have been sent by the National Land League of Ireland. I am the chairman of that body. Mr. Dillon is also a member and a delegate from the League."

"It has been rumored, Mr. Parnell, that the English Government has sent short-hand writers to take down your speeches in this country."

"I don't think they will do that. I don't think they will take any notice what I do or say in this country. They could not secure conviction for anything spoken here, for I believe the law does not admit of it; and I won't say they could for anything done. But they have given up all notions of that sort."

"Have you not visited this country before?"

"Yes, twice; in 1872 and 1876."

"How long do you expect to stay?"

"It is very uncertain; if certain things happen I may have to go back very soon; for instance, if the question of the repeal of the Habeas Corpus Act comes up in the House of Commons, because if it were passed they could imprison us without trial; or if the Peace Preservation Act comes up again; or upon the conviction of Mr. Davitt. I do not think he will be convicted, but I hold myself in readiness to return if he should be. And of course I should go back immediately if there was a parliamentary dissolution."

CHARACTER OF THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

"Have you any idea what the new Parliament will be?"

"I think it will possibly be Liberal, by a small majority, with the help of the Irish vote. Mr. Waddy's election at Sheffield, where he was returned by the Irish vote, is very indicative of the way things are likely to go at the next election."

"If none of the contingencies you have mentioned should arise, what shall you do?"

"I shall probably stay here until I have been over a good part of America and visited most of its large cities. I mean to take as much time as may be required to do this, and shall not necessarily return for a mere meeting of Parliament. I have been in Parliament five years, having been returned for Meath in 1872. Before then I was a candidate for the representation of Dublin, and was defeated by Colonel Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

"I think the Irish land question will be the chief point that I shall speak about in this country; but I may direct some attention to the principles upon which we acted in regard to what is known as the Obstructionist policy. I know this is not properly understood here, and, in fact, has been very much misrepresented."

"What was the motive of the English Government in making those arrest in Ireland?"

"I suppose that the Government, if not directed by blind or ignorant impulse, probably believed that the arrests would intimidate the tenants and make them endeavor to pay the rents. Another object, I think, was to intimidate the priests and drive them from the people. And they have been signally disappointed in both these ideas. I certainly know of no other they can have."

"How many are under arrest now?"

"Four: Davitt, Daley, Killen and Brennan. Davitt and Brennan are both secretaries of the National League."

"Do you think the cases will be pressed to a trial?"

"Yes; and they will use all their machinery to influence the jury."

"Is it true that a warrant was issued against you in the course of this agitation?"

"I do not know that. The closest approach to it, to my knowledge, was the night when Davitt was arrested. A policeman walked before my window all that night through. I was to come here on November 20, but these arrests stopped me. I waited for a whole month to give them an opportunity to arrest me. When in Liverpool I repeated Mr. Davitt's words, but I was not interfered with in any way. The idea that I have run away is ridiculous."

RECEIVING CALLERS TO-DAY.

Mr. Parnell passed a quiet evening with his mother and sisters. To-day he will receive delegations and other callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, beginning at 11 a. m.

Late in the evening the delegation of former residents of Meath presented to Mr. Parnell the address which it had been expected would be given upon his arrival at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE RELIEF AND LAND MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has opened at the Mansion House an Irish Relief Fund, and $7,500 has already been subscribed. The Bank of England has voted $2,500 toward the fund instituted by the Lord Mayor of London for the relief of the distress in Ireland, which fund now amounts to $15,000.

There were land meetings yesterday at Rathdrum, Tully near Citden, Seryne and Sligo. Several thousand persons attended the meetings.

AID FROM ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—A sympathy for Ireland meeting was held yesterday afternoon. Ex-Governor Palmer presided, and J. C. Robinson, G. H. Harlow and others made speeches. Resolutions were adopted sympathising with the Irish people in their struggle. A subscription to aid the Irish land league realized a considerable amount.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

IMPORTANCE OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN 1880 TO THE CREDIT AND PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From The Vienna News Freie Presse of December 14.

As after a heavy thunderstorm the black clouds disappear, so in the United States the light begins to shine on both industry and politics—two things that are found closely together in our times, and nowhere more closely than in the American Union. It is true that under the long rule of the Republican party and the double Presidential term of General Grant some serious mistakes were committed, especially in financial matters. Specie payments might have been resumed many years sooner if half the money used for the purchase of bonds had been devoted to that purpose. The business community might thus have been saved from being so long the prey of the consciencless New-York gold clique. It was also during this period that a prohibitive system was adopted, which, for severity and tenacity, has never had its equal in America. The Republican party showed, however, a willingness to correct errors when convinced of them. To that party belongs the great merit of having restored the specie standard at the beginning of the present year, and if it has not also changed its tariff policy it is nevertheless entitled to the credit of placing the welfare of the Union above all party and private interests. Fortunate was it indeed that during the present Presidential term, when the Democratic party obtained an ascendancy in many States and also in the National Congress, a Republican President stood at the head of the Government to interpose his veto in decisive moments, and thus protect the country from being turned into fatal mistakes. * * * Partisan schemes and intrigues were much more dangerous in Congress than in the country. Besides the inflationists a silver party, or rather a silver clique, played an important rôle in that body. Their influence and efforts were stimulated by private interest. The soul of this clique was the Silver Kings of Nevada—that is to say, the owners of the mines which during the past ten years have yielded enormous amounts of precious metal, and he would make millions if the price of silver could be raised. These silver speculators succeeded in getting such an influence in Congress that they came within a hair's breadth of securing the adoption of the double standard, and would have succeeded if they had not been so greedy as to place the new silver dollar far below the market price. The scheme for the re-introduction of the new silver dollar, which had been shut out of circulation at home and abroad, was thus wrecked upon the opposition of the people of the United States themselves. The influence of the Silver Clique was, however, so great that they persuaded the President to invite European governments to a Congress in Paris, which, however, failed of reaching the result they desired.

Another and a much more dangerous movement was that of the Democratic party to take the protection of the suffrage at Congressional elections out of the hands of the National authorities. Had this movement succeeded very mischievous consequences would have followed. Already the Government has great difficulty in protecting the freedom of elections in the Southern States. Without protection the voters would be more and more terrorized by Southern fanatics, and the majority in Congress would be more and more on the side of the Democratic State Rights party, which seeks to weaken the National authority. The President wisely vetoed the bill, and fortunately there was not the two-thirds majority necessary for overthrowing the veto. Although the most dangerous schemes of the Democratic party were destroyed by their own absurdity, or by the firmness of the President, the United States were, nevertheless, in a more perilous situation during the past two years than at any time since the close of the civil war. This peril arose from the prospect that the Democratic party, which had obtained control of Congress and of a majority of the State Governments, would succeed in carrying the Congressional elections and Presidential election in 1880. In such an event the United States would have been menaced with countless entanglements.

Under these circumstances every real friend of America must feel relieved of a heavy load of anxiety by the fact that at the late October and November State elections the majority changed to the side of the Republicans, and in such a decisive manner that the conclusion is inevitable that a complete revolution has taken place in public opinion. It is plain that a majority of the American people have had enough of the machinations of parties and cliques which, through their control over legislation, seek their advantage in the resulting confusion. In all probability the Republican nominee will carry off the victory at the next Presidential election. Among the candidates named is General Grant, whom a large portion of the people want to make President for the third time, but who sensibly holds back, not wishing to endanger the consideration in which he is now held. After him come the Federal Finance Minister Sherman and Senator Blaine. The first has great influence as an able financier, and the second as a fine orator. The course of American politics will not be changed if either of these three candidates is chosen. We may feel confident that during the next session of Congress the rights of the creditors of the United States will not be endangered, and that the important business revival which has just taken place will inaugurate an era of industrial development which will not be without beneficial effects upon Europe.

THE IRON TRADE FOR 1879.

LARGE INCREASE OF PRODUCTION AND IMPORTATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—*The Bulletin* of this city, in its forthcoming number, will contain a review of the iron trade in 1879. It says:

The year which has just closed was a most remarkable year in the history of the iron trade of this country. When complete statistics are received it will be found that we made more pig iron, more bar iron, more rails, and more steel than in any previous year. The advance in prices during the year was also without precedent—to speak more specifically, the percentage of increase in prices in all lines, except perhaps in crucible steel, was greater in 1879 than in any preceding year, if allowance be made for the premium on gold during the war, the advance in 1879 being on a gold basis of values. The importations of pig iron, old rails, and new iron and steel rails during the year were unexpectedly large, recalling our experience before the panic of 1873, while our importations of iron ore were not only exceptional in their magnitude but phenomenal, amounting to about five times as many tons as were ever before imported in one year. But the most remarkable fact in connection with the history of the American iron trade for 1879 remains to be stated. Notwithstanding all the activity that has been mentioned, the demand for pig iron, iron and steel rails, and iron ore was not met, and many orders have been carried over to the new year which consumers sought in vain to have filled in 1879. Such a sudden and powerful stimulus to the demand for iron, and steel, and ore, following a period of great depression, was not expected by any of our manufacturers, and to the excitement caused by the suddenness of this demand the rapid advance in prices is mainly due. The year 1879 was also remarkable for the new impulse which it gave to the building of railroads. About 4,000 miles were built during the year, against 2,747 miles in 1878, 2,177 miles in 1877, 2,637 miles in 1876, and 1,758 miles in 1875. The mileage of 1879 was equal to that of 1873, which was 4,069 miles. The greatest mileage in any one year was in 1871, when 7,808 miles were built. The increased demand for rails for new roads in 1879 was one of the leading causes of the revival in the American iron trade, but a more potent cause was the sudden demand last Spring by existing roads for rails, cars, and locomotives, to meet the requirements of increased transportation of agricultural products, and to compensate for the wear and tear of the hard times. * * * The business of building iron ships did not improve in 1879, owing partly to the lack of encouragement by the General Government and partly to the high prices for iron and other materials. The New-York elevated railways, which gave to the iron trade of the country a much-needed lift in 1878, were still further extended in 1879. The manufacture of steel-wire fencing was greatly extended during the year, about 20,000 tons of steel being consumed in this new industry. There was a large demand during the year for iron pipes and tanks for the Bradford and other oil regions.

The large importations during 1879 of pig iron, old iron, iron and steel rails, and iron ores will attract attention and are worthy of the most serious consideration. One incident of these importations should not be overlooked—they occurred mainly in the last six months of the year, and are therefore all the more suggestive. They should teach our manufacturers that the English policy of piling up iron in bad times to be prepared for good times is a sane policy to follow. * * * More furnaces and mills will be running in 1880 than in 1879, and, as a consequence, our iron and steel production in the new year will be greater than in the old year. After the 1st of April it will be fully equal to the demand in all lines.

PROGRESSIVE TENNESSEE.

MORAL AND MATERIAL GROWTH.

INCREASING OPPOSITION TO THE REPUDIATION SCHEME—IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—THE MINERAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF CHATTANOOGA—POLITICAL GOSSIP.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 19.—I have a few hours time between trains to spend in Chattanooga to-day—long enough to see that it is the same straggling, dirty, busy place it was when I first saw it seven years ago on the occasion of the triangular debate between Andrew Johnson, Horace Maynard and General Cheatham, who were then pressing each other closely for the office of Governor; long enough, too, to notice that the gaps in the broad business street have been filled up with substantial buildings, and that the ragged outskirts of the town have crept over the hills a mile or so, and to learn from acquaintances that the industries of this ambitious Southern Pittsburg are in a flourishing condition. The population has increased twenty-five hundred since President Hayes's visit in 1877, and is steadily growing. If the South is ever to have a great manufacturing city, Chattanooga seems destined to be the place. It is surrounded by rich deposits of coal and iron, and is the centre of a railway system reaching out to all points of the compass. Great hopes are based upon the Cincinnati Southern Railway, which is to be opened early in January, and which not only affords a short line to the North, but brings within reach of Chattanooga vast undeveloped stores of mineral wealth.

Speaking of this new highway leads me to note the fact that there is great activity in the South just now in the way of making railway combinations and opening new routes, the purpose being to secure trunk lines from the Northwest to the South Atlantic seaboard. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, constructed by E. M. Cole, has just leased the Western and Atlantic, generally known as the State Road, which belongs to the State of Georgia and runs from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Mr. Cole is building a new line from Nashville to Evansville, Indiana, and has just bought a road from Evansville to St. Louis. South of Atlanta, he works with the Georgia Railroad, running to Augusta and Port Royal. With his new road and his connections he will control a line from St. Louis to the seaboard. His principal rival, Dr. Standiford, of the Louisville and Nashville Company, is not idle. He is building a line from Decatur, Ala., to Atlanta. From thence to Savannah he will probably work with the Central Railroad. He has already a St. Louis branch, and, when his new road is completed will have a complete trunk line from Louisville and St. Louis to the ocean at Savannah. He has also got possession of the Mobile and Montgomery Road, which gives him an unbroken route to the Gulf. All this looked bad for the Cincinnati Southern, which seemed likely to be shut out, by hostile combinations, of the trade south of Chattanooga, it was built expressly to serve. The directors of that company have, however, made an alliance with the Alabama and Chattanooga Road, now called the Alabama and Great Southern, which is in the hands of its English bondholders, and thus secure a co-operating line from Chattanooga to Meridian, Miss., from whence they can reach New-Orleans, Vicksburg and Mobile. They are negotiating for the construction of a branch line from Chattanooga to Carrollton, Ga., which will give them an independent route to Atlanta, where they can tap the railway system of Central Georgia, and perhaps get equal terms with one of their rival's for a connection to Savannah or Port Royal. This remarkable activity in Southern railway affairs is a result of the general improvement in business, the advance in the price of cotton, and the tendency, felt all over the country, towards the formation of trunk lines by the consolidation of short roads and the construction of links.

From information gathered here and East Tennessee, I learn that there is a difference of opinion among Republicans as to the best course to pursue in the Gubernatorial contest next year. Some favor making a straight party issue and nominating Horace Maynard or Mr. Rule, the Editor of *The Knoxville Chronicle*. Others think the fight should be made solely on the question of paying the State debt and that a coalition should be effected with the Democrats who are hostile to repudiation. In the event of this policy being pursued Postmaster-General Key will probably be the nominee. There is so much opposition among the better class of Democrats to the repudiation performances of the present Legislature that Judge Key would have a good chance of being elected if he should run on the one simple issue of redeeming the honor of the State.

Public sentiment on the debt question reached the lowest point of demoralization last Winter. Since then there has been a steady gain in the direction of honesty. Some of the Republican representatives from poor mountain counties then voted for repudiation, but now the Republican party in the Legislature is solid on the side of paying the debt. The Repudiators themselves are ashamed of the title which belongs to them and call themselves the "Low Tax Party." They can take whatever name they please, but the rascality of their conduct will be none the less conspicuous. From the healthful change which has already taken place in public opinion I think the holders of Tennessee bonds may feel confident that the compromise they offered a year ago will be accepted before long. The Legislature is now in session, but it is limited by the terms of the call for a special meeting to the one matter of enabling Memphis to levy a tax for sanitary purposes. If, in a canvass of the members, it should be found that there is now a majority of debt-payers, it is not improbable that another extra session will be called on the heels of this to consider the debt question.

On the question of the presidency Republican sentiment in Tennessee appears to favor Grant first and Sherman next. Among the Democrats I can discover no decided preference as to a candidate, but there is a positive dislike of Tilden, which finds ready expression in conversation. A number of intelligent Democrats have told me that if the race is between Grant and Tilden they shall vote for Grant. I have been sceptical as to the existence of a "Grant boom" in the South, but I get fresh evidence every day that the honors showered upon him on his trip around the world have created a feeling of admiration for him in the Southern mind, always prone to reverence military heroes, and a half-formed desire among many people, who are not politicians, to see him reelected President by a movement outside the old parties. These people forget the strong partisanship of General Grant's two terms, and imagine that he is now superior to party prejudice and is the one National representative man who can do justice to all sections. They are not afraid of the "strong government" spectre. On the contrary, they say they believe in a powerful central authority. Of course these are not the State Rights politicians of the South. They are, as a rule, business men, who care little for politics, or planters who have been left out in the cold by the rings controlling the Democratic party in their States. E. V. S.

THE INTERMINABLE HAYDEN CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 2.—In the Hayden case to-day Oramel Huntington testified: On the morning after the homicide he went to the scene of the tragedy with Walter L. Green; both saw Hayden in the woods, where the body was found, between 11 and 12 o'clock; later met him at the forks of the road, where a conversation ensued between Hayden and Green; Green asked Hayden, "What do you think about the murder?" Hayden replied: "I don't know, but she has been off and got into trouble, and rather than bear the exposure a second time, has committed suicide. She has been down-hearted and low-spirited for some time"; later Hayden said: "If the jury could have found the knife they were looking for they would have brought in a verdict of suicide." Mr. Green stated that at the time of the conversation referred to above he was on very friendly and intimate terms with Hayden. Mrs. Loren Stevens and William Davis also testified.

A feature of the Hayden trial this afternoon was the testimony of Benjamin Stevens, of Rockland, who, since September last, has been confined to his house by sickness. He was brought from Rockland to New-Haven in a hack this morning, in charge of Drs. White and Sanford, representing the State and the defence. He was carried from the Tontine Hotel to the court-room in a rocking chair by his two sons. The news that Stevens was to testify to-day had spread over the city, and a larger crowd was present than on any previous day of the trial. Mr. Stevens accounted for his time on the day of the murder and contradicted Mr. Hayden's statement that he had a conversation with him about lumber on the same day.

THE FALL OF SLAVERY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ABOLITIONIST.

BY OLIVER JOHNSON.

XX.

THE GREAT BOSTON MOB.

Shortly after the occurrences related in my last number, there were movements for holding great public meetings in the chief cities of the North. And what does the reader suppose was their object? Was it to protest against the outrages at Charleston and elsewhere, and to vindicate the liberty of the press and the sanctity of the mails? On the contrary, it was to apologize, openly or covertly, for those outrages, and to intensify the public hostility against the Abolitionists on account of their lawful and peaceful efforts to abolish slavery. In other words, it was to "put the Abolitionists down," and thus protect the South from all danger of interference with her system of slavery. New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and some of the smaller cities, gave utterance to the prevailing madness. The Abolitionists asked for Faneuil Hall, wherein to explain their objects and defend themselves against the assaults of their enemies. Their request was rudely denied; but on the 15th of August the doors of the "Old Cradle" were opened to their enemies and made to echo with their misrepresentations and calumnies. The Mayor took the chair, and the blood of Boston, already at fever heat, was still more inflamed by intemperate harangues from the lips of Harrison Gray Otis, Richard Fletcher and Peleg Sprague. Daniel Webster, for some unexplained reason, was reserved for later immolation upon the bloody altar of slavery. The resolutions adopted were full of the most preposterous assumptions in the interests of slavery, and of the grossest libels upon the Abolitionists. It was not long after this that Mr. Garrison was hung in effigy at his own door, and there seemed only too much reason to fear that his life might fall a prey to the madness of the time. In the midst of all these proceedings, which menaced the overthrow of the freedom of speech and of the press, the destruction of the sanctity of the mails, and the perpetual rule of the Slave Power, the Pulpit of New-England was either apologetic or dumb; or, if here and there some minister, braver than his brethren, ventured to remonstrate, his single voice seemed only to emphasize the surrounding silence.

The Faneuil Hall meeting, by intensifying the public hostility to the Abolitionists, led naturally to the Boston mob of "gentlemen of property and standing," on the 21st of October, 1835. As I have stated in a previous chapter, the avowed design of the mob was to do violence to Mr. George Thompson, the eloquent anti-slavery lecturer from England. The annual meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society was advertised to be held on that day in the Anti-Slavery Hall, No. 46 Washington-st. A larger hall had been engaged for the purpose of holding the meeting at an earlier date, but the owners, fearing a mob, declined to open its doors; and after a week's postponement, the meeting was notified to be held as above. A false report that Mr. Thompson would deliver an address on the occasion added to the public excitement. The morning papers referred to the meeting in terms well calculated to excite a mob. One of them—*The Commercial Gazette*, I think it was—said it was "in vain to hold meetings in Faneuil Hall; in vain that speeches are made and resolutions adopted, assuring our brethren of the South that we cherish rational and correct notions on the subject of slavery, if Thompson and Garrison, and their vile associates in this city, are permitted to hold their meetings in the broad face of day, and to continue their denunciations of the planters of the South. They must be put down if we would preserve our consistency. The evil is one of the greatest magnitude; and the opinion prevails very generally that if there is no law that will reach it, it must be reached in some other way."

This and other similar articles had their natural results in the gathering of an immense mob—of "*gentlemen* of property and standing," one of the papers called it—that filled all the streets in the vicinity of the meeting. The anti-slavery women, as they passed into the hall through this crowd of chivalrous friends of the South, were assailed in a rude and indecent fashion. They entered quickly, and went calmly about their business. The president, Miss Mary S. Parker, read a portion of Scripture, and then lifted up a firm but gentle voice in fervent prayer to God for His blessing upon the slave's cause, for the forgiveness of its deluded enemies and prosecutors, and for succor and protection to its friends in the hour of peril. She offered thanks that "though there were many to molest, there were none that could make afraid." "It was," says Mr. Garrison, who was present by invitation to address the meeting, "an awful, sublime and soul-thrilling scene—enough, one would suppose, to melt adamantine hearts, and make even fiends of darkness stagger and retreat. Indeed, the clear, untremulous voice of that Christian heroine in prayer occasionally awed the ruffians into silence, and was heard distinctly even in the midst of their hisses, yells and curses; for they could not long silently endure the agony of conviction, and their conduct become furious." The Anti-Slavery office was separated from the hall by a board partition, and to this Mr. Garrison retired, by advice of the president, in company with Mr. C. C. Burleigh, who locked the door to preserve the contents of the Depository from being destroyed. The Mayor, who had shown his sympathy with the object which the gentlemanly ruffians had in view by presiding with alacrity at the Faneuil Hall meeting, instead of taking the necessary means to disperse the mob and protect the society, entered the meeting to *command* the ladies to retire. Seeing that no efforts of theirs could induce him to do his sworn duty, they adjourned to the house of one of their number, encountering again, as they passed into the street, the jeers and curses of the ruffian crowd.

The mob, having bravely demolished the anti-slavery sign, which the Mayor had ordered to be given up to them, and appropriated the Testaments and prayer-books that had been thrown out of the windows, next turned their attention to Mr. Garrison, whose place of retreat was easily discovered. "We must have Garrison! Out with him! Lynch him!" they cried. By advice of the Mayor he attempted to escape at the rear of the building. He got safely from a back window upon a shed, making, however, a narrow escape from falling headlong to the ground. He reached a carpenter's shop, where a friend tried to conceal him, but in vain. The rioters, uttering a yell, furiously dragged him to a window, with the intention of throwing him from that height to the ground. But one of them relented and said, "Don't kill him outright." So they drew him back, and coiled a rope around his body, probably intending to drag him through the streets therewith. He descended to the street by a ladder raised for the purpose. He fortunately extricated himself from the rope, but was seized by two or three of the leading rioters, powerful and athletic men, by whom he was dragged along bare-headed, a friendly voice in the crowd shouting, "He shan't be hurt! he is an American!" This seemed to excite sympathy in some breasts, and they reiterated the same cry. Blows, however, were aimed at his head by such as were of a cruel spirit, and at last they succeeded in tearing nearly all the clothes from his body. Thus he was dragged from Wilson's Lane into State-st., in the rear of the City Hall, over ground that was stained with the blood of the first martyrs in the cause of Liberty and Independence, in the memorable massacre of 1770; and upon which only a few years before, had been unfurled, with joyous acclamations, the beautiful banner presented by the young men of Boston to the gallant Poles. At the south door of the City Hall the Mayor attempted to protect him; but as he was unassisted by any show of authority or force, he was quickly thrust aside. There was a tremendous rush to prevent him from being taken into the hall. For a time the conflict was desperate; but at length a rescue was effected by a posse that came to the help of the Mayor, and he was taken up to the Mayor's room. Here he was furnished with needful clothing, the Mayor and his advisers declaring that the only way to preserve his life was to commit him to the jail as a disturber of the peace! Accordingly a hack was got ready at the door, and supported by Sheriff Parkman and Ebenezer Bailey esq. (the Mayor leading the way), he was put into the vehicle without much difficulty; the crowd not recognizing him at first in his new garb. Says Mr. Garrison:

But now a scene occurred that baffles description. As the ocean, lashed into fury by the spirit of the storm, seeks to whelm the adventurous bark beneath the mountain waves, so did the mob, enraged by a series of disappointments, rush like a whirlwind upon the frail vehicle in which I sat, and endeavor to drag me out of it. Escape seemed a physical impossibility. They clung to the wheels, dashed open the door, seized hold of the horses, and tried to upset the carriage. They were, however, vigorously repulsed by the police—a constable sprung in by my side—the doors were closed—and the driver, lustily using his whip upon the bodies of the horses and the heads of the rioters, happily made an opening through the crowd, and drove at a tremendous speed for Leverett-st. But many of the rioters followed even with superior swiftness, and repeatedly attempted to arrest the progress of the horses. To reach the jail by a direct course was found impracticable; and after going by a circuitous direction, and encountering many hair-breadth escapes, we drove up to tais new and last refuge of liberty and life, when another desperate attempt was made by the mob to seize me, but in vain. In a few moments I was locked up in a cell, safe from my persecutors, accompanied by two delightful associates—a good conscience and a cheerful mind. In the course of the evening several of my friends came to my grated window, to sympathize and confer with me, with whom I held a strengthening conversation until the hour of retiring, when I threw myself upon my prison-bed, and slept tranquilly.

In the morning the prisoner inscribed upon the walls of his cell, with a pencil, the following lines:

William Lloyd Garrison was put into this cell on Wednesday afternoon, October 21, 1835, to save him from the violence of a "respectable and influential mob," who sought to destroy him for preaching the abominable and dangerous doctrine that "all men are created equal," and that all oppression is odious in the sight of God. "Hail Columbia!" Cheers for the Autocrat of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey!

Reader, let this inscription remain till the last slave in this despotic land be loosed from his fetters.

When peace within the bosom reigns,
And the conscience gives the approving voice,
Though bound the human form in chains,
Yet can the soul aloud rejoice.

'Tis true my footsteps are confined—
I cannot range beyond this cell;
But what can circumscribe my mind?
To chain the winds attempt as well!

Confine me as a prisoner—but bind me not as a slave.
Punish me as a criminal—but hold me not as a chattel.
Torture me as a man—but drive me not like a beast.
Doubt my sanity—but acknowledge my immortality.

"In the course of the forenoon," says Mr. Garrison, "after passing through the mockery of an examination, for form's sake, before Judge Whitman, I was released from prison; but at the earnest solicitation of the city authorities, in order to tranquilize the public mind, I deemed it proper to leave the city for a few days, accompanied by my wife, whose situation was such as to awaken the strongest solicitude for her life."

Those who imagine, as too many ill-informed persons do, that the anti-slavery movement began with the organization of the Liberty, the Freesoil, or the Republican party, are the victims of a great mistake. They little know by what toils and sacrifices a highway for those parties was cast up by men and women who trod the field with bleeding feet, and stood firmly for the right, in the presence of such fiery trials as beset only the paths that martyrs are called to tread. If the Abolitionists at this earlier period had given way before the minions of the slave power, the Liberty party could not have been born for a century, if indeed the republic could in that case have been saved from destruction. Dr. Channing, though critical of some of their modes of action, gave them unqualified praise for their brave defence of the freedom of speech. He said:

To them has been committed the most important but work of liberty, and they have acquitted themselves of the trust like men and Christians. Of such men I do not hesitate to say that they have rendered to freedom a more essential service than any body of men among us. The defenders of freedom are not those who claim and exercise rights which no one assails, or who win shouts of applause by well-turned compliments to liberty in the days of her triumph. They are those who stand up for rights which mobs, conspiracies, or single tyrants put in jeopardy; who contend for liberty in that particular form which is threatened at the moment by the many or the few. To the Abolitionists this honor belongs. From my heart I thank them. I am myself free, I do not feel as I am not sure that I could this moment (November 4, 1836,) write in safety, and they shrunk from the conflict, had they shut their lips, imposed silence on the presses, and bid themselves before their ferocious assailants, I thank the Abolitionists that in this evil day they were true to the rights which the multitude were ready to betray. Their purpose to suffer, to die, rather than surrender their dearest liberties, taught the lawless that they had a foe to contend with whom it was not safe to press.*

This tribute, be it remembered, was written almost twenty years before the organization of the Republican party, and before the Liberty party was conceived. I would not detract in the least from the praise due to the noble men who fought the slave power by means of a political party, on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, without flinching, hampered as they were by the compromises of a blood-stained Constitution; but I would have them remember that the cause met its Thermopylæ before any anti-slavery political party was born, and that whatever was done through the ballot-box was accomplished by the aid of moral forces previously accumulated, and that made such a political party possible.

*Channing's Works in six volumes—Vol. II., pp. 159, 160.

THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

A BANKER'S PLAN FOR SECURING A PAPER CURRENCY AND KEEPING SILVER UP TO THE GOLD STANDARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The people will not consent to have silver demonetized. The people will have paper money for a circulating medium. These assertions I believe to be unquestionable. It then becomes important to utilize silver judiciously, and to secure the very best quality of paper money.