MORE IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.

The War of the National Democrats upon the Free Soilers.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,

&c., &c., &c.

To the Democracy of the State of New York.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS—Allow us to address you a few words of earnest truth on the eve of this most important political contest.

The events of the past month are all before you. The high and urgent grounds of duty and of fidelity to the democratic cause, which impelled the severance of a false and delusive coalition, have been fully presented by the Democratic State Convention, and you are familiar with them. By all true democrats—all who prefer to stand upon the old platform, and to abide by the ancient and well-defined landmarks—the appeals of the delegated democracy of the State have been heard with emotion, and will be responded to with fervor. A high and right spirit is abroad—an earnest and fearless tone pervades our ranks—the true men of the national democracy have rallied as they ever rally at the call of duty and the appeals of patriotism; and they have only to do and to act to insure a proud and victorious result.

The Democratic Party is a party of glorious nationality. At all times, and under all the agitations and trials of the past, it has maintained that high and distinctive ground. It has asserted it always, and proved and established it. That party encounters now, in this State, the same leaders and the same ruffian coadjutors it has met and foiled in past times. The same apostle and agitator from the whig and free soil camp, is the chief antagonist leader and orator now. Except a few interested leaders, and a few seeking or holding office, in various localities, the same factions and the same men are arrayed against it. It and its unchanged friends receive now the same obloquy and aspersion at the same hands. The theme and the preachers are the same, save the politic omission of the denunciation of the compromise acts, the declaration of war against the fugitive slave law, its asserted unconstitutionality, and the demand for its instant and unconditional repeal, the eulogy over the "Buffalo movement," and the rejoicing over the triumph it gave to the whig national and State candidates, the proclaimed dissolution of the national democratic party, and the shivering of the Baltimore platform into fragments. If these topics—with which the speeches of the same partizans were garnished scarcely more than a twelvemonth since—are avoided now, it is the silence of a calculating political mendacity, which hopes to conceal the past for the designs of the present, and to render the imposture, and the aims of its chief actors and agents, the more effective. But no one can doubt that the spirit and the object, not less than the actors, are the same. Every intelligent judge of the aspirations the designs and the resentments of men, must see that under the specious pretence of "harmony," and the disguise of a sudden conversion to the principles and platform they so recently derided and opposed, it is the identical free soil leadership, with reversed banners and new devices, perhaps, but the same standard-bearers and the same clan, so far as the latter can be rallied to the support of positions which convict them of political dishonesty then, or insincerity now. We desire, fellow democrats, to distinguish between the leaders of the free soil party and the sincere, but, as we think, mistaken rank and file of that faith, who have heretofore followed and confided in them. The latter must perceive that the position of their leaders, after avowing a deathless devotion to a pretended great principle of "human freedom," "free soil," "free speech," and free everything; and the easy virtue with which they suddenly abandon their past position and all their past professions, under pretexts which no one credits, but really because they hope to minister to their personal aggrandizement, and more effectually to secure official favor and political rewards, was crafty and insincere then, or is hypocritical now; and that, whether it be one or the other, ought to deprive them of the confidence, and leave them to the just scorn, of all parties.

Look back through the past years from 1847 to the present moment, and tell us when this fell spirit of hatred and desire of dominion, have not been manifested. Tell us which of your eminent friends, whose lives are a record of consistent devotion to the principles of the national democracy, has escaped the calumny and personality of the free soil leaders and presses. Tell us when "harmony" or "union," however honied their accents, have failed to denounce and proscribe every democrat who hesitated to minister to their ambition or their malice. Tell us when "harmony" has not meant perfidy to the old cause and its friends, and when "union" has not been signalized by a vindictiveness of assault that has rendered affiliation intolerable.

All know, who know anything of our political history, that the causes which led at last to a separation of the national democrats of the State from these mock harmonists, have been operative and active during all the period of pretended union. That they were exhibited at the late State convention, in a manner that rendered further association inadmissable, was only a natural sequence of acts and events. It would have been a sufficient reason for renouncing the coalition, that a minority of the fairly chosen delegates, had resolved to control the organization and action of the convention, through the machinery of spurious delegates, and the official influence, by intimidation or promises, of their allies in the State government. The extraordinary and unprecedented appearance of the Executive at Syracuse, with three of the chief officers of State, and five prominent officers of the federal government, all throwing the weight of their official stations and the power of official rewards into the scale of the free soil effort to obtain the mastery in the convention, through contested seats and the procured defection of delegates from those by whom they had been chosen, would have afforded ample cause for separation. But when to these exhibitions of the temper and spirit with which "harmony" was invoked, and "union" enforced, was added the determination to carry the convention by force, if artifice, intimidation, or the persuasive power of the "spoils" should prove unequal to the task, the act which has signalized the high resolve of the present year, over the years in which associated opposites have been tolerated, and harmonious persecution and obloquy endured, became an imperative duty. How this scheme of forcible control was attempted; with what violence its instigators and agents burst into the convention; how the delegates were surrounded by a body of armed bullies; what were the scenes of uproar and obviously intended intimidation, have been already described. But we present you now with additional facts and statements of these occurrences, in the certificates of residents of the city of New York, of credibility, character, and well known responsibility, which accompany this paper.

It is a notorious fact that some thirty persons, well known in the bully and short-boy circles in the cities of New York and Albany, were picked from the several wards, chiefly in the former city, and employed to go to Syracuse; that they were telegraphed to come, and that they went; that in passing from New York to Syracuse in a body, on one of the railroad trains, their conduct was indicative of their character and object. That while in Syracuse they not only enjoyed the association of the free soil contestants from the city of New York, the Surveyor and Postmaster, and their friends, but were accompanied by some of the prominent free soil leaders when they rushed into the convention, and were evidently acting under their direction during the excited scenes in that body. The fact, also, that the principals in this incursion, of those who are known to act only from a single impulse—the impulse of violence and force, at the instigation of their employers—were engaged in the memorable outrage in the Albany County Convention, and in the murderous assault upon the chairman and members of the regular Democratic General Committee in Tammany Hall, and that several of them were fresh from their conviction for the latter outrage—left no doubt of the purpose for which they were brought to Syracuse, or the service they were expected to perform.

Of the chiefs in the "short boy" force were Isaac H. Austin, Thomas Wallace, Patrick Matthews, James Irwin, and James Kerrigan. Wallace, Austin, and Mathews were convicted for the riot and assault in Tammany Hall in December last. Matthews subsequently made an affidavit, which was transmitted to Gov. Seymour, in aid of the application for the pardon of John S. Austin, another of the convicts for that offence, in which he stated that he gave the blow which endangered the life of the chairman of the General Committee. By a natural transition from the performance of one service to another, under the same general direction, Wallace received an appointment from Mr. Cochrane, surveyor of the port, and Kerrigan has, since the Syracuse Convention, been appointed by Mr. Fowler, the postmaster, a letter carrier.

We are aware that in the peaceful communities throughout our State, it is difficult to conceive the existence of such a condition of things—to believe that an organized body of desperate men can be procured and employed by scarcely less desperate politicians, to perform such services, in defiance of order, and in derogation of the personal and political rights of every free citizen. Relying upon this natural incredulity, the free soil speakers and presses affect to deny facts as notorious as the noonday, and hope to gain credence for their denial by the fortunate absence of such characters and such scenes in other localities. But these men are notorious in the city of New York—their acts of disorder, the outrages in which they habitually share, and of which several of them stand convicted, are as well known as their persons are familiar to the police—and there no one doubts the objects for which they made their appearance at Syracuse. Several of us have personal knowledge of these men, their course of life, and the occurrences at Syracuse, and we have stated no fact which, if so fortunate as to be called on to prove, we could not substantiate in a court of justice. We conceive that such facts as these need no comment. And if they do, that no one can make or apply a just and indignant commentary more forcibly than the order-loving and intelligent communities, which are the pride of our State, and the safeguard of its free institutions. It ought to be expected that politicians, who resort to such auxiliaries and instruments to overawe and obtain forcible control of general committees, or of town, county and State conventions, would scruple at no means to counteract the general feeling of reprobation which their conduct has produced, or would hesitate to employ any artifice or effort to obtain votes for the ticket they have nominated. But the peaceful citizens of the interior will not fail to see that by encouraging an organization whose element is force, and whose associates are rowdies, they invite similar interferences everywhere and on all occasions; and that, if successful now, they may be expected to encounter violence instead of the orderly ballot, in their own quiet meetings and neighborhoods.

No one will have the hardihood to deny that the cabinet at Washington, so far as it can be held accountable for its official employees, was largely represented in the affairs of the Syracuse convention; nor will it be denied, we think, that such employees merit the distinction, however unenviable the means, of having caused the separation there. If it shall seem surprising to the national democracy of this State, who have ever stood with consistent firmness and unquestionable fidelity to the support of the sound national principles on which rest the foundations of the democratic party and the cause of free government, and have been foremost among those who have ever vindicated both against the ruthless assaults of sinister agitators and infatuated fanatics, that the prominent friends of those principles have been singled out by high dignitaries of the government as objects of censure and threatened dismissal, while other officials, actors in the scenes we have described, are not only allowed to pass unrebuked, but claim official immunity and approval—let it be remembered that truth and justice travel slow, and that it is no new thing for power, remote from localities and surrounded by misinformation and perversion—by the artful falsehoods of the designing speech-maker, or the interested tales of hungry expectants of office—to fall into mistakes which, although they may work prejudice and evil for the moment, time will assuredly correct.

The facts which we state—the extraordinary condition of things under which the national democracy offer to the electors a sound national ticket—the firm and sincere friends of our canal system—the ticket of able and irreproachable citizens, with a Clinton at its head, will convince every sincere democrat of the high necessity of the most active and energetic effort in the approaching canvass. We appeal to you, then, by every consideration of duty—by every impulse of justice to yourselves and your cause—by an indignant repugnance to the tyranny of demagogueism and a determination to resist the unscrupulous despotism of the instigators and employers of convict violence, to give to this contest your undivided personal attention. It is of the first importance that you complete your organizations in the towns and counties—visit, address, and inform the people—freely circulate the facts—inspirit and animate your friends—see that the truth finds its way into every man's hand, and spare no labor, nor any proper means, to place the vindication of your course, through the votes of the electors, proudly before the country.

One of two alternatives remains to the national democracy of this State. They must either yield all position, all political right, all they have struggled to maintain in the past, and all just results for the future, and consent to become the vassals and instruments of factious leaders, between whom and them affinity and association are impossible—or they must arise in their might, and rescue their cause and their party from the degradation and vassalage with which they are threatened. Choose ye this day between your enemies and your friends. Choose between the iron rule of the convict domination of the free soil leaders—between despotic hatred, under the mask of "harmony"—between annihilation as a national and time-honored party—and a prompt, energetic, manly and victorious assertion of your rights. We doubt not you will rightly choose and vigorously act. We doubt neither your resolution nor your devotion. Thus armed, and thus doing battle, you will carry terror into the ranks of a motley array of factions; you will overthrow the calculating combination of interested and office-seeking leaders; you will thwart the designs of men who dared the attempt, for the first time in the history of the Republic, to control a democratic State Convention by hired bullies and convicts; you will retrieve the retrograde course of a four years unnatural and demoralizing coalition; you will win back to a cordial and sincere cooperation all who desire to stand and act, in consistent fraternity, upon the liberal constitutional principles of the national democratic party; your union will be real, and your harmony complete; you will be invincible.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, R. T. MULLIGAN, JOHN B HASKIN. C. F. BELKNAP,	First District.
A. EDW'D SUFFERN, W. B. HOWARD.	Second District.
J. S. NAFEW, J. R FONDA, L. TREMAIN.	Third District.
C. M. DAVISON, A. D. WAIT, T. B. MITCHELL.	Fourth District.
SQUIRE UTLEY, T. P. SAUNDERS, JOHN RUGER.	Fifth District.
GEORGE CLARK, C. L. GRANT, B. B. ANDREWS.	Sixth District.
W. B. CUYLER, R. L. BRUNDAGE, E. DARWINE SMITH.	Seventh District.
ALEXIS WARD, W. G. BRYAN, H. S. CUTTING.	Eighth District.

Democratic State Committee.

New York, October 18, 1853.

To the Democratic Republican State Committee.

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, were delegates to the late Democratic Convention held at Syracuse, and perceiving that Mr. John Van Buren, with an audacity which has no parallel save in his own past history, and the freesoil papers of the State, with one honorable exception, have denied that bullies and fighting men were introduced into the convention; but that on the contrary, the convention was one of the most quiet and peaceful assemblages ever held; we feel it incumbent upon us as a public duty to expose the mendacity of these statements, and to report to you, who had called the convention together, the facts of which we were eye-witnesses.

We were at Brintnall Hall immediately after it was opened, and after most of the elected delegates had assembled a numerous band of bullies and fighting men, most of whom were from the city of New York, rushed into the hall, mounted the platform aranged for the officers of the convention, surrounded the Chairman of the State Committee, Hon. Minor C. Story, while attempting to organize the convention, and by their violent threats and boisterous noises prevented, for a time, anything like organization. General Aaron Ward, a delegate from Westchester county, then addressed Messrs. Cochrane and Van Buren, and requested them to withdraw these men to the other part of the room, which they declined to do, and from that time until the convention left the hall the bullies and fighting men kept their places among the delegates, at times abusing and insulting them, and no one there present could doubt that they came there for the purpose of controlling the convention by violence. We further certify to you that those men were about thirty in number, one-half of whom were on the platform—that among them, we recognized several who are notorious characters in the city of New York, to wit:—Jim Irwin, Ike Austen, Tom Wallace, Pat Matthews, Aaron Benay, and James Kerrigan, all of whom appeared to act by direction and under the leadership of John Cochrane, Surveyor of the port, Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster, and John Van Buren. We further certify that Ike Austen, Tom Wallace and Pat Matthews, were three of the rioters who were convicted for the riot and assault on the chairman of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall, in December last, and that Tom Wallace has since that time been appointed to an office by said Cochrane in his department, and that Kerrigan has been likewise appointed by Fowler in his department.

These facts can be proved by hundreds of respectable citizens, and we stand ready to substantiate the same whenever legally called upon to do so.

THOS J. BARR,
Second Assembly district.
STEPHEN D. LAYMAN,
Seventh Assembly district.
E. W. GLOVER,
Ninth Assembly district.
THOS. REILLY,
Fifteenth Assembly district.
ABRAHAM MOORE,
First Assembly district.
JOSEPH T. SWEET,
Third Assembly district.

New York, Oct. 18, 1853.

FROM PORTO RICO.—Intelligence from Porto Rico to the 24th ult., announces that there had been some little business done in sugar upon what little stock remained on hand, but it was expected that another period of calm had been entered on, as those estates which yet had cane had suspended operations in consequence of heavy rains which had been falling for a week. Indeed the end of the crop season was considered to be indicated at a close at hand, in other produce nothing was doing.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Late and Interesting from Cuba.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, October 6, 1853.

A Colored American Citizen held in Slavery in Cuba—A Curious and Interesting Case—Military Review, &c.

Not a day passes that some new view is not impressed upon my mind of the slave trade, of the past or the present. New developements of crime come to us with every day's experience, and a case of most extraordinary character, of the many that undoubtedly exist, is now being exposed to the light, after a concealment of forty years. A few days since a negro man found his way to the office of the American Consulate, and there claimed protection as a free-born citizen of the United States. His deportment and the singularity of his story, which surpassed the power of invention, attracted the most respectful attention, and his tongue was evidently touched with the fire of truth, for all that heard believed. He solicited in terms that could not be resisted, that his case might be investigated, and that he might be restored to the freedom for which he had been waiting in chains for forty years. He represents that he was born in Charleston, S. C., gives the names of father, mother, one brother, and two uncles, and states that they were all free, that they emigrated from Charleston in 1808, or near that time, went to Florida, and subsequently went to Nassau, New Providence; that he was quite small, but that he remembers every occurrence with the greater distictness for having had nothing else to reflect upon from his youth to old age; and that he had early made up his mind to struggle for the freedom of which he had been deprived by robbers. He remembers, and thinks he was about twelve years of age, when his mother, seeking something for him to do, hired him to the captain of a small trading sloop, as a cabin boy, by whom he was carefully treated, and he thinks he (the captain) was in no way accessory to his being kidnapped. That in the course of his voyages among the islands, the business of "Captain Jim" took him to Havana with a small cargo of shells and goods bought at Nassau. That being ashore at the village of Regla, at the head of the bay, and waiting by the boat for the return of the captain, or some of the men, to go on board the sloop, he was suddenly seized by a white man, of the class of boatmen of the harbor, and carried off with violence. That when he endeavored to make an outcry, he found such violent pressure that it seemed like death, and he was afraid to attempt it more, under the impression that if he persisted in it, he would certainly be killed, as he had heard many stories of the pirates of Havana and of their cruelties. That he was carried apparently to the back part of the town, into a house of low and disagreeable appearance, where he was placed in the stocks for safe keeping, in the back part of the premises. In this position he remained some hours, when he was taken out, he thinks near midnight following his capture, and placed upon a horse, with another man, which was put to his speed for the country; that in this way, at a slow pace when the roads were bad, and fast when good, they travelled until the dawn of day, when they reached some farm houses, where he was taken off the horse and placed in a cabin, chained; that he was put at work the following day, under the immediate eye of his master, and that when there was not an armed white force over him sufficient to keep him from getting away, he has always worn chains—and they were scarcely an inconvenience to him, so accustomed had he become to them; that as soon as he had acquired language, he explained to his pretended master how he had been taken, that he was free, and demanded that he might go to Havana to make application for his release. Finding this only increased their vigilance, he made no more efforts, but determined to wait quietly until an opportunity should occur, which he believed would come sooner or later, and that he would have justice. He says he has kept himself from losing the knowledge of the English language he had at twelve years, by constantly repeating the story of his life, to himself in English, enumerating every incident and all the names of his family and friends. That his master, residing near Canasi, about eighteen or twenty miles from Havana, died in 1846, and that his estate was only distributed among the heirs some few weeks since, when he was brought to Havana by parties having no knowledge of his former history, having been purchased or apportioned to them, he knows not which. Being here, the past seems to have aroused the sleeping energy of the man, and his first business was to find out "the America," which being finally understood and explained meant the American consulate. His remarkable case will be brought to the immediate attention of General Canedo, and under the auspices of the acting commercial agent, will undoubtedly have favorable issue for the poor negro. The small planter who bought "Ben," was known as Don Antonia Catejeno, and the person who carried him from Regla to Canasi, was his nephew, who is now living in this vicinity and has been recognized by "Ben," who took him to the office of the American consul, where his admissions were quite sufficient to establish the truth of "Ben's" story, without implicating himself in the crime of kidnapping.

A review of the troops took place the other day in honor of the husband of the Queen. It was a most magnificent display in quality—and a beggarly account of empty ranks in quantity. Some eighteen or nineteen hundred men were dragged upon parade, many of them looking as if they had escaped from the grave yard. The Captain General and his suite never appeared to more advantage; but although the Paseo was the parade ground, close to the city walls, the crowd of curious spectators was unusually small—and very few people from the city took the trouble to go out and witness it. The troops are always well dressed. We are preparing to have good times about the 10th—most royal times—to be seasoned with bull fights and "chicken fixens," theatres and dancing, fireworks and processions. Our Justice is still the handmaiden of the three Yankee sailors.

HAVANA, Oct. 3—9½ A. M.

The George Law Steamer—An Execution—State of Society in the Island.

The George Law came in this morning from New Orleans; a most magnificent steamer she is, and her new machinery has attracted great attention from the novelty, beauty and compactness of its form. Both the French and English engineers are never tired of examining it, and the general appearance and beauty of the steamer has made a great sensation here. But the news.

A poor fellow, eighteen years old, was garoted for murder here on the 30th of September, at 7 o'clock A. M. The ceremony reminded me of some of the *auto de fé* executions of the Inquisition we read of in the last century. The mock mourners, some six or eight negroes, dressed in black, and one carrying the cross, marched behind the prisoner, who was dressed in white, with a white cap on his head. The priest walked by his side, and gave him all the religious consolation the Catholic Church affords. As he mounted the steps, some six or eight to the platform on which the garote was set up, (a staging some six feet square, surrounded by a low iron railing,) the doomed man repeated the creed, and the moment he said "I believe in God, the birth of his only son by the Holy Virgin Mary, and in the Holy Ghost," the dreadful screw was turned, his head fell forward, his limbs trembled like one under the effects of an electric shock, and life was extinct. The crowd dispersed, and he was left until three o'clock in the afternoon as a terror to evil doers. Some four or five thousand persons were present, and two hundred soldiers to guard a poor defenceless man, bound hand and foot.

Many murders have been committed in different parts of the island, but the newspapers never say a word about them, and then comment upon the notices of murders and robberies in the United States, published in the papers, and ask their readers to see the effects of a republican form of government—its disorders, murders, &c., &c., in contrast to the good order and morals of their own. The fact is, one dare not go out two leagues from any city or village on the island without arms; for he is liable to get robbed, and in many parts of the island letters are sent to certain persons, politely asking them to leave sums of money at places indicated if they wish to save their lives. These are facts, and no one a resident on the island can deny them. In answer to their abuse of us, I can say no one need carry arms in the United States, except he is a mind to; and that most of the famous robbers have been foreigners, and most of the murders have been committed by them, and not a few by the Spanish themselves, moral, upright, and religious as they say they are.

The London *Times* is prohibited by a royal order to be kept out of the island. The HERALD we get now and then, and learn somewhat that is going on at home.

CARDENAS.

AWFUL FATALITY AT HAVANA, MATANZAS AND ELSEWHERE—VIOLENT STORM, ETC.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Oct. 11.]

The steamship United States, with advices from New York, via Havana arrived yesterday with advices from the latter city to the evening of the 7th inst. She left New York on the 30th ult., and during the first two days experienced very heavy weather.

A correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, writing from Matanzas on the 2d inst., states that from the beginning of the previous month the cholera had been making sad ravages in that place and its vicinity increasing in virulence and fatality from day to day, till within the last few days, when a favorable change had been observed, and it was hoped the epidemic would cease. No account of the mortality caused is given. The north wind had commenced to blow on the evening of the 1st, and some rain had also fallen. It was hoped these meteorological changes would improve the sanitary state of the atmosphere.

The returns of the charity hospitals in Havana, at the latest accounts, still continue at the very small rates of mortality of less than two per cent. But we perceive from the returns for last month, that the mortality exceeded twelve per cent. Returns from St. Jago de Cuba show that during the months of June July and August, there were 308 baptisms, and only 256 deaths.

The *Diario de la Marina* quotes from the *Hoja*, of Sagua la Grande, a statement that the health of that place remained remarkably good, followed by a prayer that as it had been preserved from the terrible scourge that had ravaged nearly all the adjacent districts, it might be protected from the fatal plague that was venting its fury in various points about the island.

On the 22d ult., a hurricane of brief duration was experienced in Remedios, by which houses and trees were damaged; and at about half past 5 P. M., on the same day, the Spanish brigantine Nervion was struck by lightning and very much shattered. One man was killed, and several were knocked down and stunned.

At Nuevitas, on the 22d, a storm of wind carried away the roofs of some houses and upset a boat in the harbor; but fortunately no lives were lost.

At St. Jago de Cuba, on the same day, while, as it is believed, in a state of mental aberration, D. Joaquin del Risco cut his wife's throat and afterwards slew himself in a similar manner. No cause could be ascertained for the acts.

A soldier named Francisco Sender was executed at St. Jago de Cuba, for having assaulted and wounded a sergeant on the 25th of July last.

A bridge over the Yabu, near Sagua la Grande, had just been completed, much to the satisfaction of travellers who had occasion to cross that dangerous river. The inhabitants are now promising themselves a railway.

The *Gaceta* of the Havana, of the 29th ult officially denies the report that any conspiracy or signs of disaffection of any kind had been discovered among the troops at Cardenas.

A celebrated actress, named Matilda Dirz, had lately arrived and was filling the Havanese with delight. They are looking out for Jullien.

A decree is published offering a prize of $50 for the best treatise on the decay of the colored race and the best means of arresting it.

The *Diario de la Marina* simply notices the publication of Mr. Everetts' letter and the statement of the *Union* that the letter of Lord John Russell which called it forth was not likely to be officially replied to from Washington.

Another experiment, with a method for improving the mode of manufacturing sugar, proposed by Dr. Stolle, had been tried. It resulted in failure.

Tenders for the erection of two iron lighthouses on Cayon Cruz and Cayo Padre y Paderon, or Grande, on the north end of the island, were called for.

The Spanish brig Mozart sailed for this port on the 5th instant, and the schooners Alice and Midas on the 2d.

Interesting from Buenos Ayres.

We have received files of Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th of August. The political news is not of much importance, but we extract a few items of much general interest.

The *British Packet* of August 13 says:—In a series of meetings of the Chamber of Representatives which have taken place during the past week, we have had an extra amount of animated discussion, with rather meagre results, in our humble opinion. The project of the Executive with regard to the pending State trials has been trimmed into a sort of negative authorization to employ the ordinary means at their disposal; in doing which they may reckon on the sympathy and moral countenance of the Chamber.

The point now under discussion is the total or partial renovation of the Chamber itself—its existence having been prolonged beyond the prescribed term, by the circumstances in which the province has latterly been placed. It is proposed that the new Legislature shall be installed on the 11th of September; in which case the time appears nothing too long for the preliminary arrangements. The Minister of Finance has presented the account of the expenses of the late rebellion, amounting to $254,921 4, metallic, and $74,620,680 3¾ rials currency—a much less sum than we, in common with many others, expected. Such are the direct expenses; but the immediate and prospective losses to the community who can calculate?

The State trials had commenced, and parties aggrieved are called upon by the respective Judges to present their reclamations and evidence.

A passenger who had arrived at Buenos Ayres from Mendoza confirmed the report that the constitution promulgated by the Congress of Santa Fe had in general been accepted and sworn to by the interior provinces.

Another passenger arrived from the Rosario, reported that Lagos, Carpinteros, and various others of the refugees, were residing there in a strictly private capacity. Also that the Mentozino Contingents had been embarked at the Rosario, and were believed to have passed to the territory of Entre Rios. The general wish apparently predominant in Santa Fe, was in favor of peace and alliance with Buenos Ayres.

In the judiciary of Buenos Ayres, Doctors Alsina, Gamboa, and Velez Sarsfield, had declined their appointments as President and members of the Supreme Court of Justice.

In the House of Representatives, Deputy Montesdeoca also presented a draft of law declaring the sessions of the present Legislature of Buenos Ayres terminated; providing for the entire renovation of the chamber and fixing the opening of the new Legislature for the 11th of September, which was duly seconded and referred to the Committee of Constitutional Affairs.

A decree, published in the *Progreso*, fixes the monthly pay of soldiers in active service at $200, and another, of the same date, assigns the troops of the garrison $20 per month additional, on account of the present dearth of provisions. In a note addressed to the authorities, Senor Valentin Cardoso resigns his office as Commandant of the Parque de Artilleria, which was admitted, with thanks for the estimable manner in which he had discharged his duty.

Speaking of the aspect of social and political affairs, the *British Packet*, of August 6, says:—"After a surfeit of politics, war and diplomacy, the time has arrived when our thoughts and incubrations must be directed to the more ordinary concerns of life. The organizing visit of the Provisional Director has left the Province of Buenos Ayres pretty much in the situation of a banquet room after a night of deep carousals; everything displaced, some valuables broken or missing, and all in need of cleaning and arrangement. We need not stop to depict the scene; there it is, a stern reality to be grappled with; and the practical question is, where are we to begin?"

Speaking of the state of the weather, the *British Packet*, of August 6, remarks:—"Yesterday, day of 'Our Lady of the Snow," [*Nuestra Senora de las Nieves.*] we had actually a fall of snow; a sight rarely seen, and that has, perhaps, not been seen for the last twenty years in the city of Buenos Ayres!

THE DIPLOMACY OF URQUIZA.

[From the British Packet, Aug. 6.]

By a treaty signed and sealed with Sir Charles Hotham and M. St Georges, it appears that General Urquiza has ceded to England and France the possession of the Island of Martin Garcia, as "a guarantee for the free navigation of the interior rivers of the confederation." Shame, shame to the dastard traitor; and shame to the sneaking sycophants who dared to moot or entertain such a proposition, in the name and on behalf of two great and civilized nations. Will they ratify the foul transaction? We cannot and will not believe it; it is hard even to believe that two bipeds could have been found mean enough, or depraved enough, to negotiate it. Will Brazil and the United States submit to this? Will not every republic in South America raise its voice in a chorus of indignant condemnation? Had Urquiza any shadow of right to the territory thus ceded? The same that we should have to cede or sell the Island of Jamaica to the United States, or the Isle of Man to the Czar of Russia. Of this the Envoys Extraordinary were perfectly aware; and no buyers or re-sellers of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, ever incurred so overwhelming a load of guilt and infamy—a guilt and infamy in which, we feel assured, their respective countries and governments will never consent to become participants, and which the honest and independent of all countries are bound to decry and denounce.

The Lost Ship Southerner.

The following letter from Capt. Russell, of the lost ship Southerner, to his owners, details the manner in which he and his shipwrecked crew were treated by the American Consul after they were rescued by the Marshfield and carried to London:—

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1853.

MESSRS. STANTON & THOMSON:—

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed is a duplicate of my last [particulars of the loss of the ship,] since when the Marshfield arrived at this port on the 30th ult. I immediately called upon the United States Consul at this port and noted my protest. We were in a most destitute condition, and he could scarce credit I was what I represented myself to be. Fortunately for me, whilst lying in the Downs, Capt. Daggett, of Glasgow, learnt our situation, and on my arrival here I found a letter from him with an offer of assistance, with power to draw on him for my immediate necessities. After showing this to the Consul he reluctantly accepted my draft for just sufficient to partly clothe myself, and would not make any advances to pay off my crew, urging as a reason that he was about winding up his business to make way for his successor, who is expected to-day. My crew he sent to lodgings, and only yesterday did he, at my most urgent demands, give them any clothing, although I had repeatedly shown him their condition. Without money or clothes, they have been a great source of annoyance to me, though I can hardly blame them, for they were miserable indeed. I expect to receive some funds from Capt. Daggett to-day to pay them off; he writes to me that it has been the custom in New York to pay them until the ship was lost, although they cannot legally claim after the last port of delivery—of this latter I am aware, and therefore shall pay them only to the last day of loading at Glasgow, not wishing to go beyond the statute, yet to pacify them, and leaving the balance of time to your own judgment. I shall give them a certificate that they did their duty until the foundering of the ship, which I hope will prove satisfactory. I have an offer of a passage home from Glasgow, and shall avail myself of it, and hope to get through here to-day. Yesterday, after strong persuasion, I got the Consul to extend my protest, which is accomplished, and I shall bring with me a certified copy. Here I have met with no one who I could advise with, therefore had to proceed according to my own judgment, and sincerely do I hope that I have done right; should such not be the case, I trust it will be attributed to an error of the head and not of the heart. I individually can get no relief from the Consul, not even my small stipend for board; for according to his theory, I am not in a destitute condition, when I have a letter empowering me to draw funds in my possession; in fact, gentlemen, the neglect of my shipwrecked crew by the one to whom they look for relief has been shameful, and as an American I can hardly look upon the conduct of the official but with scorn and contempt. My men were true to their duty until the last, and thus it was that none of their effects were saved. It was pitiful indeed to see them for three days begging for clothes, and looked upon with scorn; put off from day to day with promises. By the next mail I hope to have all settled, and will write again. Little, when I left Glasgow, did I think that I should be placed in this awkward predicament, and I shall always attribute our loss solely to the hurricane; for I am candidly of opinion that, with ordinary weather, we could have got her safe in somewhere.

4 P. M.—I have settled with the crew, and shall leave for Glasgow to-night.

Respectfully, in haste, your obedient servant,
BENJ. RUSSELL.

Treaties with the Argentine States.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Oct. 18.]

We mentioned not long ago that our energetic and able representatives at Brazil and Buenos Ayres, Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton, had conjointly negotiated and concluded two treaties with the Argentine States, which will open to our navigation and commerce the rich countries of the Rio de la Plata and its extensive tributaries.

Mr. Coxe, our late Secretary of Legation at Brazil, has arrived in Washington, bringing with him, as we learn, the treaties alluded to.

One of them was signed on the 10th of July, at San José de Flores, in Buenos Ayres, with the Argentine Confederation, opening to the flags of all nations the free navigation of the Rio de la Plata and its tributaries, the Uruguay, Parana, &c. A similar treaty was signed on the same day with the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and France.

The second treaty was one of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the confederation, and was signed on the 27th of July, at San Jose, in the State of Entre Rios.

Sir Charles Hotham for England, the Chevalier St. Georges for France, and Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton for the United States, all acted unitedly and harmoniously in the negotiation of these treaties.

We had the advantage of being represented by very able as well as firm men in the persons of our Minister at Brazil and our Charge at Buenos Ayres; and to their energy we have no doubt that much is due in accomplishing these important treaties.

Sir Charles Hotham and Mr. St Georges were the mediators who effected the adjustment which led to the raising of the siege of Montevideo.

Lieut. Th. J. Page, commanding the exploring steamer Water Witch, and Surgeon Carter, accompanied the Commissioners up the river Entre Rios.

Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ELEVENTH DAY.

A very small audience of the delegates were present this morning at the opening of the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Proal, of Western New York, read the morning prayer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Chase, of Illinois, who read the lessons.

The Rev. Dr. Creighton was in the chair; but, on account of the small number of delegates present, it was near 12 o'clock before the house proceeded to business.

The minutes of Saturday were read, and a discussion arose in regard to striking out the memorial relating to Grace church, Chicago, Illinois. At about half-past 12 o'clock the vote was taken upon this question, and the memorial was stricken out.

The minutes were then adopted.

The Chair said the reports of committees were next in order.

The Committee on Expenses then reported that the expenses of the delegates should be defrayed by the several dioceses represented in the Convention.

A message was then read from the House of Bishops, as follows:—

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies be informed that, if they concur, the House of Bishops have appointed Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Coleman, and Rev. Dr. Dulachet, a committee, with power to add to their number if necessary, to make a translation of the common Prayer Book into the Spanish language.

The Rev. Dr. STEVENS then made a few remarks, deprecating the waste of the time of the Convention by long and useless debates.

The Committee on the Prayer Book then reported, but, with the permission of the House, withdrew it for a special purpose.

The Committee on Canons then reported that they deemed the proposed amendment of canon eighth, of 1844, unnecessary. This committee was discharged.

Mr. NEWTON, of Massachusetts, then offered the following:—

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Bishops, requesting them to transmit to this House the report of the Board of Missions, if convenient to them.

This resolution was carried.

The Rev. Dr. POTTER then offered a preamble and resolutions, recommending that some means be devised in our schools and colleges, insuring an increase of earnest and zealous youth for the duties of the ministry. The reverend gentleman addressed the Convention upon this subject.

Dr. HIGBEE followed. I am glad to hear the suggestions which have just fallen from Dr. Potter. I would move an addition to the resolutions he has offered. It is that some means be devised for the better remuneration of the clergy. In proposing this, I know I place myself within the precincts of the lowest spirit which ever fell from heaven, the spirit of mammon. I speak plainly, and in so doing, I tell the laity that the clergy of this country are starved. They are literally in want. This is why the aspirants for the ministry are so few. Let the clergy be fed, and their numbers will increase.

Rev. Dr. PULLER, of Massachusetts—I call the attention of the Convention to a single fact. Although our Lord hath said, send forth the laborer into the harvest, yet we do not obey this injunction. I shall vote for the resolution of Dr. Potter, but nevertheless I do not think it fully meets the case, and before we adjourn, I hope some course will be devised to touch the hearts of the praying community. I would like to have it entered into the Litany, "we pray ye Lord of the harvest, send forth laborers into the harvest," and I would have the people respond, "We beseech thee to her us, good Lord."

Dr. POTTER said he should prefer his resolution should stand alone.

Rev. D. VINTON said he hoped the gentleman would accept the amendment of Dr Higbee, inasmuch as the Lord said, the laborer was worthy of his hire.

Pending the discussion, the report was taken up of the Committee on the Standard Edition of the Bible, which is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STANDARD BIBLE.

The committee appointed at the last General Convention to procure and supervise the publication of a standard edition respectfully report, that, to the important subject assigned them, they have given a careful consideration.

At the last General Convention a proposal was submitted by the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society to become the publishers of the Standard Bible in contemplation; and the Standing Committee on the Prayer Book, to whom was referred the proposal, reported favorably, with certain conditions, to the prayer of the petitioners. To your committee was assigned the duty of contracting with the New York Bible and Prayer Book Society, under those conditions, and of reporting to the present Convention the result of our labors.

Of these labors, the first, and not least important, appeared to your Committee to be that of ascertaining on what edition of the Holy Scriptures in the English tongue now existing most reliance could be placed for correctness of text and accuracy of typography.

The princeps edition in folio, A. D. 1611, is that which appeared from the hands of the translators appointed by King James I. of England, and is the text of the Holy Scriptures used in our churches, and as widely as the English tongue is diffused. Of this edition, a fac simile was published at Oxford, not more than twenty years ago, in the Roman instead of the black letter type. It has given assurance to the world that any variation from the original text of the translators others than that affecting typographical errors, and that which the modern changes of spelling have created, has not taken place in subsequent editions from that text. But the errors of the press in the multitudinous editions of the Bible were becoming so numerous as to call for the notice of the Lower House of Convocation in England, and for the royal interference. Nor was the evil to any great extent arrested till, in 1717, a complete revision was made by Dr. Blaney, under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor and other delegates of the Clarendon press. This important general revision or collation of the English Bible has, in the knowledge of your committee, taken place; and on this revision