THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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INTERESTING POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT WHIG MOVEMENT.

THE SILVER GRAY STATE CONVENTION.

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE OPERATIONS.

Appeal of the Grand Council of the Know Nothings.

ADDRESS OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

Meetings in the City and Suburbs, &c., &c., &c.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE "SILVER GRAYS."

THE DELIBERATION AND THE CONCLUSION.

[From the Albany Express, Oct. 30.]

The gentleman who hands us the following, assures us that it is an authentic report of a private meeting of prominent silver grays, held in this city early last week. It is an important item of political news, which we publish as such:—

MR. EDWARDS—The NEW YORK HERALD, and a number of other papers in this State, have been speculating of late with reference to the actual position and probable action of the national whigs, or silver grays, as they are called in the present canvass. They are all in the dark, and very wide of the mark. I can inform you briefly and authentically precisely where this class of whigs stand now, and where they will be found on the 7th of November next.

In view of the new issues of the present canvass, and the perplexities they present, a number of the prominent conservative politicians of this State assembled early last week to talk over matters, and decide upon the course that should be pursued.

It was agreed upon all hands, that the national whigs should occupy precisely the position assumed by them at Utica, when they bolted the Syracuse nominations, and with Frank Granger at their head, laid down their memorable platform. This being agreed upon unanimously, the next question that presented itself was—"When shall we act?" An eminent New York city "silver gray" counselled the immediate publication of an address, in order that the position assumed might exert all the weight it was capable of upon the issues of the present struggle. This proposition was voted down, and it was finally and unanimously resolved that an address should be prepared forthwith, setting forth in full the views and position of the national whigs of New York, and that it should be circulated simultaneously with the result of the coming election, and not in order to interfere in any manner with the voting.

I do not doubt, from all this, but that this class of whigs will repudiate the Syracuse nominations, and throw their votes in favor of Daniel Ullman.

The meeting was held at Congress Hall, and embraced the principle leading men among the national whigs.

I forgot to say in the proper place, that *it was also resolved upon to call a convention to assemble in Albany early in January, to reinstate the whig party on its old platform.*

The address that will be issued will plainly declare the principles of the whig party; express a decided opposition to the Nebraska bill as a violation of the Missouri compromise; stand by the whig principles established by the National Convention at Baltimore in 1852, and pledge the party to opposition to all propositions for the "fusion" of the whig party with any other for sectional party purposes, based upon the agitations of the day.

It is thought by the friends of this important political movement, that the time for decision has arrived, and that the approaching winter will determine whether a national party shall cease to exist. Yours, truly, P. T.

ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1854.

THE ATTEMPT TO RE-ELECT WILLIAM H. SEWARD TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

There can no longer be any doubt of the fact that the Seward whigs are concentrating all their energies upon the sole issue of the return of their leader and chief to the United States Senate. His defeat this winter would be the most disastrous blow which could possibly befall him, and would do more to darken his prospects for the Presidency than any other event. No one knows the truth of this assertion or appreciates its force better than Mr. Seward himself, and hence the concentration of all his force in the endeavor to secure a majority of the members of the ensuing Legislature favorable to his interests, and pledged to vote for his return to the United States Senate. To accomplish this end his coadjutors in this city have, by trading off the other offices, secured as the Assembly nominees men who are publicly known to be identified with his views. In the selection of their candidates they have, in a majority of cases, brought forward their most popular men. In the Second district, comprising the Third and Sixth wards, their candidate is Robert B. Coleman, one of the proprietors of the Astor House, a personal and political admirer of Mr. Seward, and whose house has long been known to be the headquarters of the Seward organization of this city. Now, few men (and certainly none within that district) possess a larger share of personal popularity than Captain Coleman; and but for his known fraternization with Wm. H. Seward, and his acknowledged identification with his views, beyond all doubt his personal popularity would have gone far toward his election. But, sir, the time has now fully come to vindicate the honor of the State, and in the ensuing conflict all personal preferences must be eschewed.

The State of New York is at present represented in the Senate of the United States by William H. Seward and Hamilton Fish, both of whom are free soilers and abolitionists, and as a necessary consequence, the Empire State is classed among the free-soil States. This result has not been produced by the action of the people. The members of the Legislature, who six years ago violated their sacred trust, and made William H. Seward Senator, have, by the sentence of the people, long since been consigned to the shades of political obscurity. Now, when it is known that a large majority of the people of this State are hostile to Mr. Seward, that they regard his views as treasonable, and if carried out, dangerous to the best interests and welfare of the country, yet in the very face of all this, the same trick is about being played, and a stain inflicted upon the escutcheon of our State, which will require six long years to wipe away. The union whigs of this city and State owe a duty to themselves, and by every principle of patriotism should endeavor to avoid the impending calamity. For myself, though gray with years, I have never voted other than the whig ticket, but my duty to my country is now paramount to mere party allegiance. I can have no fellowship with any party of which Mr. Seward is the champion. As yet there is no national whig candidate nominated in this district, nor do I know that there will be any. My choice, therefore, must be between Robert B. Coleman, who represents the Seward interest, and Nicholas Quackenbos, the candidate of the national democracy. With the former, I am on terms of friendly intercourse; with the latter I have never spoken. Now, as Mr Coleman is the champion of a cause, to my way of thinking, dangerous to the reputation of my native State, and as I believe, subversive to the honor and welfare of the country at large, my vote (unless a Union whig candidate is in the field) will be given for Mr. Quackenbos, the democratic nominee, who, if report be true, is a gentleman of education, high personal character, and sound and national in his views. To my brother national whigs I say, with all sincerity, "Go thou, and do likewise."

A SILVER GRAY WHIG, Third ward.

October 30, 1854.

THE KNOW NOTHING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We stated yesterday, that five of the nominees of this organization were members of the committee that nominated them, thus virtually nominating themselves.

We were in error in regard to the candidate for Recorder, John H. White. Mr. White, we have since learned, is not now, nor never has been, a member of that committee, and therefore cannot be considered as a self-nominated candidate.

He is the regular nominee of the whig party, and was adopted by the Know Nothing party without any agency of his own.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of New York, held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the city of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1854, it was unanimously—

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of five, charged with the duty of preparing an address to the Subordinate Councils of this State, setting forth the reasons that caused this Grand Council to present an independent nomination for State officers, and urging upon the brethren throughout their jurisdiction, the necessity of giving to the ticket so nominated, their united and vigorous support, and also of electing to the Legislature such men as will faithfully carry out the principles of this Order.

In accordance with the above resolutions, the following committee was appointed:—

S. SAMMONS, Fonda, Montgomery county.
L. S. PARSONS, Albany.
C. SHAFFER, New York.
T. SCHNEBLEY, Brooklyn.
C. GARDNER, Buffalo.
J. W. BARKER, G. P.
H. FARRINGTON, G. S.
J. E. ERLING G. V. P.

TO THE SUBORDINATE COUNCILS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

It has become the pleasure as well as the duty, of the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Grand Council, to inform you, and through you all the members of our most trusty and well beloved Order, that an American ticket—the American ticket—has been put in nomination for State officers, to be supported at the coming general election.

That ticket for which is claimed, and which by no possible contingency can fail to receive, your most cheerful, energetic and successful support, is

For Governor:
DANIEL ULLMAN, of the city and county of New York.
For Lieutenant Governor:
GUSTAVUS A. SCHOONS, of Buffalo, Erie county.
For Canal Commissioner:
JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, Tompkins county.
For State Prison Inspector:
JAMES P. SAUNDERS, of Peekskill, Westchester county.

These nominees are each and all of them intelligent, trustworthy and patriotic citizens; faithful and true to those great and vital principles the immediate and permanent establishment of which are so essentially necessary to the perpetuity of a republican form of government, and the future safety and well being of society.

A body of representatives, composed of over one thousand native born citizens, selected by yourselves, and in whom your respective associations had and have the fullest confidence, after mature and earnest deliberation, selected equally from the two old political parties these candidates as future fraternal co-workers.

With entire unity they concurred in the sentiment that honest, intelligent and patriotic officers in every department of the government, selected from among those who, from birth, education, habits of life and warm national sympathies, though differing perhaps in some minor details as to the mode of carrying on the mere machinery of the government, were safer depositories of political power than the mere partisans, whose nominations are the result of accident on the one hand, or of corrupt political caucus combinations on the other.

In immediate and inseparable connection with this was that other equally important fact, which seemed to be perfectly understood and fully appreciated, that while the old political parties of every shade and complexion were struggling with each other bitterly and unscrupulously for the mastery, a common enemy, by dividing, distracting, controlling, corrupting, first the one and then the other, was rapidly and certainly preparing the way for a final victory over all—sweeping them, their principles, the old political landmarks, the old national sentiments, the very institutions themselves into common irretrievable ruin.

That power which is doing all this is a unit. It has one mighty head outside of our government. Its followers, as unfortunately for themselves, as for us, are commanded (and which command they implicitly obey,) to think, vote, and combat only as that sole and mighty head directs.

Such is not the province of freemen, who though they may differ, yet in all things exercise the privilege of thinking and acting independently.

Free speech, free conscience, free religious Protestant worship, were the great cardinal doctrines around which the founders of our republic stood, as an impenetrable wall of fire. This belief in them inspired those founders with that gigantic faith which could not in their day and generation be overcome. That faith led them and theirs to a certain victory—a victory where no all absorbing church should be the head of a persecuting State. Look ye now to that mighty foreign head, which is in the full tide of successful experiment, dividing the old parties into multitudinous fragments, that it may the more easily conquer, while with iron grasp it controls the every sentiment and action of its thoughtless devotees, who do not stop to think that unless this dreadful purpose be stayed we and they are engulphed in a common destruction. Our mere politicans are rapidly by their policy consummating this inglorious end.

That foreign policy seeks to destroy our very form of government—we seek to save it for the common good of the whole human family.

It cries "peace, peace, but there is no peace,"—we should prefer to live in bonds of charity with all mankind, and die with hope of peace beyond the grave.

If indeed these things be so, how can we have confidence in whoever may be elected by any party which seeks to elect its candidates by such anti-republican assistance? Are they not more or less chargeable with this grave offence? If so, their candidates, when elected, cannot and will not be entirely independent.

We go, in all kindness and sincerity, but with uncompromising firmness, for placing none but Americans on guard. Such guardsmen, too, whose past lives are a guarantee for future conduct.

Come, brothers, arouse—be firm, be ready, be steady.

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves.
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Who would be a traitor knave,
Let him turn and flee.

The great American heart outside of the Order will come to the rescue, for it beats in unison with your own. Then advance,

Still as the breeze,
But dreadful as the storm.

Look to the glorious past while hoping for the fearful future.

Go to the graveyards of your venerated sires, and there think of what is to become of your children, and your children's children. Commune with the dead. Go see

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
With all their glorious honors blest.

Then strike one powerful, united, peaceful blow for liberty.

You can yet strike that blow through the ballot box.

Brothers, we know we can conquer peaceably now. Let you this opportunity pass, and hereafter your children may sit by the dishonored graves, if even the graves themselves would be left of unworthy fathers.

"The glory of the children are their fathers." Shall it be.

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land?

Brothers, the issue is with you!

S. SAMMONS, C. SCHAFFER,
L. S. PARSONS, T. SCHNEBLEY,
C. GARDNER.

FREE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In addressing you at this time on behalf of the free democracy of the Empire State, we cannot but allude to the marvellous change which a few brief months have witnessed in the political aspect of our republic.

At the beginning of the current year, the two great national parties are yet moving in consolidated masses, still professed to recognise the pledges they had given at Baltimore, in 1852, to discountenance all further agitation of the slavery question, "whenever, wherever, or however made," as "unnecessary, useless and dangerous."

It was distinctly declared on their behalf that the last concession had been demanded at our hands by Southern slaveholders, and men hoped that slavery thenceforth would encroach no further upon freedom.

President Pierce in his inaugural congratulated the country on "the existing sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy," and volunteered his personal assurance to those who had placed him in his high office, that "it should suffer no shock during his official term if he had the power to avert it."

Thus much for the past—now for the present.

That confidence, security and repose, those conventional pledges and inaugural oaths, have vanished into air before a breach of national faith, perpetrated by a Southern coalition of whigs and democrats, abetted by Northern traitors, and led by the President himself, armed with the executive patronage—a patronage, it may be incidentally remarked, immeasurably greater than ever belonged to Washington, and the control of which in these days, by a single man, is at variance with the principles of our constitution, and hazardous to the liberties of the people. Already is verified the prediction of Jefferson of "the future tyranny of the executive power," to which he might have added, its demoralizing and degrading influence.

The credit of the Nebraska perfidy belongs exclusively to neither whigs nor democrats. From its inception political antagonists strove with each other for a share of the infamy that clings to those who trample on compacts. The violation of the Missouri Compromise originally suggested in covert form by Stephen Arnold Douglas, holding a commission from a free State, but in fact an accomplice and tool of the slaveholders, with whom he is identified in interest, was presently proposed in bolder shape by a whig Senator from Kentucky. The Southern whigs met in caucus, and sundering forever the national party to which they belonged, reckless of their recorded promises—of the honor of the State, and of their own integrity, joined the President and his abettors, and pledged their support to the bill that was to swindle the free laborers of the North, East and West out of a territory ten times larger than New York; a territory which the slave power were honestly estopped from attempting to occupy either in whole or in part, since for a consideration long since granted by us and accepted by them, they had given for every acre an immutable and eternal quit claim.

Emboldened by the numerical strength thus acquired, the coalition resolved to consummate the fraud before the Northern people should learn their design; and the day was insolently announced when they would arrest discussion in the Senate and push it to vote. That intention, you will remember, was defeated by the vigilance of the free democratic Senators. Chase, Sumner and Wade—who were subsequently well sustained by our own Senators, Seward and Fish—instantly sounded an alarm, well fitted to arouse the country. The citizens of the free States, accustomed from childhood to the observance of good faith, were slow to believe it possible that any Congress was base or bold enough to repudiate a compromise which for thirty years had been regarded as a firm, inviolable, irrepealable compact, consecrating forever and without recall the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes to perpetual, universal freedom—a compromise originally proposed by the South, and approved not only by Henry Clay, with whose name it was so intimately associated, but by President Monroe and his Cabinet, including those great exponents of Southern principles, Calhoun, Crawford and Wirt.

As each morning's telegraph, with confirmation strong, dispelled their doubts, and revealed the design of the Southern coalition, the people of the North awoke to their danger, and the closing winter and opening spring looked upon a popular convulsion unparalleled in our history.

The agitation was not confined to the abolitionists, some of whom viewed the Kansas-Nebraska bill with satisfaction, as exhibiting on the part of the slave power, so long distinguished for a wise subtlety, that madness which precedes destruction.

But the most conservative and cautious among our citizens, the honest "Union men" and "friends of the South;" the "compromisers of 1850," who had pledged themselves for the honor of the slaveholders, in regarding that compromise as a finality; the merchants and mechanics of New York, who, in blunt phrase, held that "a bargain was a bargain," as one man revolted at such a breach of faith; and declared again and again from the Tabernacle, that with the repeal of the Missouri compromise all compromises and all confidence were at an end. The reverend clergy, headed by their bishops and dignitaries, regardless of vulgar obloquy, protested in the name of religion and humanity against the two-fold crime. The people everywhere in mass meetings, without regard to party, and under the lead of men venerable and trusted, gave vent to their feelings in tones whose reverberating thunder might have shaken the capitol. But the Nebraska conspirators resolutely braved the storm. The popular sovereignty was defied. The people's protest was unheeded, their resolves unread; their senators, on presenting them, were insulted, and their solemn warnings were laughed to scorn.

The slavery extensionists knew well the stake for which they played—they knew well that it was the culminating point of a series of triumphs over the free States, accomplished during fifty years, and that its supremacy in the Territories, from which it had been excluded by compact, once restored, the way was open for making America a great slave empire, and verifying the threat uttered by Wise of Virginia, that "slavery would pour itself out without restraint, and find no limit but the Pacific Ocean."

The Nebraska bill passed the Senate at midnight, amid oaths and drunken insolence, desecrating that once august chamber; and later it was passed in the House by a violation of its rules, so audacious that in an ordinary case it would of itself have alarmed the country. But connected with the Nebraska swindle it attracted comparatively little attention. A contempt for the laws of the body was a natural adjunct to a great outrage on the laws of the land; and it caused no surprise that men bent upon the perpetration of a national fraud, upon the betrayal of their country's faith and their own honor, should strip themselves of the outward characteristics of gentlemen, and extend the perjury of the act to the very manner of its consummation.

With the passage of the bill that removed the landmark of freedom, and opened wide our Western territories to the curse of slavery, it was supposed by some that the popular storm would be lulled, and that the North would, as on former occasions of lesser moment, grumblingly but surely acquiesce.

They judged of the freemen of the North by its servile representatives at Washington, and naturally enough supposed that the individuals whom by turns, on the floor of the Capitol, they bullied and bribed, insulted and cajoled, were sent thither by a constituency equally destitute of conscience and of backbone.

They repeated with scorn the declaration once reproachfully made by the New England statesman, "there is no North."

"They threaten us," said the Charleston *Mercury*, "with a great Northern party. * * If they were not mere hucksters in politics, with only this peculiarity, that every man offers himself instead of some other commodity for sale, we should surmise they might do what they threaten. * * But they will do no such thing. They will bluster and utter a world of self-glorification, and end by knocking themselves under to the highest bidder."

It was a mistaken reading of the times. The North is not the craven that the South believed. The spirit of our fathers is not extinct—their resistance to tyranny is not forgotten—their contempt for meanness and treachery still survives.

A great indignity may develope to their fullest extent senses that long have slumbered. It is recorded of Ogles, a Samian wrestler, who was born dumb, that seeing unlawful measures pursued in a contest that would deprive him of his prize he had justly earned, his indignation gave him on a sudden the power of utterance, which had been denied him from his birth, and he ever afterwards spoke with ease. The parallel will hold good for the future as for the present, and the North henceforth, with quiet confidence, will declare its principles and pronounce its will. Its resentment was slow to kindle, and it will be slower to abate.

The fall elections are now recording its sober second thought. From Maine to Iowa, despite the struggling resistance of a desperate administration, the Nebraska perfidy is repudiated by an indignant people.

This result vindicates not only the manly spirit, but the intelligence of our fellow citizens, who refuse to be deluded for a moment by the empty sophistries in regard to the principle of the bill, with which their understandings were insulted at the moment their liberties were betrayed.

They have learned from the fathers of the republic their constitutional rights over territories purchased by their treasures and subject to their control. They have been taught by the framers of the ordinance of '87, the responsibility resting upon them in the protection and guardianship of their infant and dependent territories until they are organized into independent and sovereign States. They will not consent to such a violation of this sacred trust and bounden duty, as the relinquishment of that guardianship over the rights, destinies, and happiness of untold millions, until it is resigned to the people of the territory constitutionally organized as a State. The citizens of the free states have in times past, acted in many things weakly and credulously—they have foolishly given credence to the threat of disunion repeated by North Carolina "as often as babies cry." They have trusted—and for this none should blame them—to the good faith of the South. But their weakness and credulity are at an end, and least of all at this time will they forget the lessons of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, to gather instruction in regard to popular instruction in regard to popular sovereignty from Douglas or from Pierce.

We need not dwell longer upon the character of the Nebraska bill. Its unexampled bad faith—the falsehood it contains, that the Missouri compromise was defeated by the compromise act of 1850, while the Texan bill expressly reaffirmed and reapplied the principle of the prohibition of slavery north of 36 30—the shallow pretence that it recognized the sovereignty of the people of the Territories, while it vested the appointment of their Governor, their Judges and other important offices in the President and Senate, and refused to recognise the validity of any law passed by their Legislature unless first approved by Congress, and various other quibbles equally contemptible, have been so thoroughly exploded that their repetition, as of late, by ex-respectable statesmen, excites a feeling chiefly of pitiful commiseration. The obnoxious clause of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, so far from being entitled to respect as law, was in violation of all law, human and divine. Its intent was a crime—it is saturated with fraud, and bears the impress of untruth.

The true issue is before you—economically the policy of the slave power is to depreciate the value of labor, by multiplying laborers to whom no wages are to be paid; while your policy is to heighten the value of labor by allowing, in your Territories, no laborers except those who may demand "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Politically, the slave power aims to rule the country by a slaveholding oligarchy—to extend their property representation through our western expanse—to sway with despotic rule the general government, and devote its energies and resources to the conversion of the western continent into a slave empire. Already are efforts being made by Virginia to reverse the decision of our superior court in the Lemmon case, so that slaves may be brought into the free States—and New York be made a port of departure for the slave markets of the South—and more southern States are seeking to re-open the African slave trade to supply wretched laborers for the cultivation, not only of Texas, New Mexico and South California, but also as they hope of Kansas, in place of the free hands and stout hearts, whom God helping us, will never permit that soil consecrated to freedom, to be desecrated by the lash of a master, or the abject submission of a slave.

Morally, the aim of the slave power tends to the enervation, the extinguishment of true liberty, to the degradation of man and the dethronement of God; and if it were possible their end should succeed, our western star of freedom on which the hopes of the world are resting, would set in a midnight of despair.

Touching the manner in which, at the approaching State election you can declare your sovereign will upon the present state of things, it is clear that both branches of the old democratic party have deserted their ancient faith, and joined themselves to the sectional coalition, which aims at the triumph of slavery over the constitution and the country. Openly deriding the doctrines and the practice of their great leader, Jefferson, the one swears by Pierce, and the other by Douglas.

Of the whig party, as such, nothing is to be expected. Although their present State candidates have to some extent acquired public confidence by their recognition of right principles, as a national party it is dissolved, nor again to be reinstated; for mutual confidence between its sections is gone forever. In fact, for years their union has been growing weaker, and the separation wider, despite compromise platforms, and all the cheatery of resolutions intended to mean anything or nothing. It is clear that the free democracy of the North—the men who intend to repel the aggressions of the slave power, and restore the national government to its original position on the side of freedom, have nothing to hope from the whig party, nor from any party that seeks to conciliate and fraternize with the slavery extensionists and repudiators of the South. Henceforth, there will be, in fact, but two great national parties—the party of faith and freedom, and the party of repudiation and slavery. The latter is fully organized, and the Southern whigs, with one or two noble exceptions, have cordially joined it.

The former is now rapidly organizing at the North.

Of the Saratoga and Auburn conventions, which it was fondly hoped would unite the people of this State under the broad banner of faith and freedom, we can only speak with regret. We trusted that a generous enthusiasm in this common cause would supersede all desire for the personal or political advancement of any set of men. And while there was very much to commend in the spirit and resolves of those conventions, we are constrained to declare that our highest hopes were signally disappointed in the omission to nominate a State ticket which should represent not only the principles, but the preferences of the free democracy. It is an ungenerous task to impeach the motives of those who, at Auburn, doubtless saw or fancied they saw a favorable opportunity of reinstating in power that section of the whig party with which they sympathise, without diminishing the triumph of republican principles.

But they should have remembered the original object of the convention, and while rebuking bad faith in others, they should carefully have avoided committing a breach of faith similar in kind, in repealing the rule of voting by districts, adopted at Saratoga, or in throwing off the character of an independent convention by rejecting the claim of the free democracy to a representation, and nominating an entire whig ticket. The natural consequence was the nomination by the free democracy of a ticket of their own.

However much this state of things may be regretted, it is now unavoidable. The one object to be attained is the signal rebuke by the Empire State of the perfidy of the slave power, and the return to Congress of true men; and if by the unfortunate errors at Auburn any find themselves embarrassed in voting for State officers, no such obstacle exists in relation to members of Congress and of our State Legislature. There you can manifest your appreciation of the difference between true men and traitors, and, dropping all personal preferences, support those only who remained faithful among the faithless.

Touching the traitors, one of your statesmen of the revolution when in a foreign land, refused to recognise a countryman and former friend when he found him to be intimate with the traitor Arnold, and frankly wrote to him in terms that should be remembered in regard to the Arnolds of our day:—"The man who gives his hand to that man, in my opinion, pollutes it."

May God in his good providence guide and direct our counsels, that uniting on the broad principles of freedom and justice to which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honors, we may restore our country to the moral eminence on which they placed her, but from which by treachery she has been hurled. That carefully avoiding all encroachment on the constitutional rights of other States, we may successfully resist the increasing encroachments of the national government wielded by slavery upon our own; and utterly defeat the sectional coalition which has trampled on the national faith, impaired the bonds of union, and brought infamy on the American name.

Slavery is the one element that ever disturbs our peace and threatens our stability. Originally sectional and local, it openly aims to become national and universal; and now is the turning point of our destiny. The power of deciding it is in your hands. Act, as the South declare you will, as "hucksters in politics"—"knock under," as they predict and hope, to the sectional coalition, which having betrayed and defrauded you, now sneers at your want of spirit, and all is lost, and most of all, your honor.

But act in the spirit of your fathers, drive back to its southern bounds the mean tyranny that, overstepping our ancient landmark, seeks to lord it over the free citizens of free States; that is corrupting and degrading our politics and extinguishing all that is noble and manly in our land, and then freedom, honor, faith, will become, as of old, the moving principles of our republic.

Let each citizen who has felt the insult and the wrong of the Nebraska perfidy, remember his personal responsibility, and swell by his vote that record of condemnation which, gathering from State to State, is about to fill Congress with honest representatives, who will convince the slave power that "there is a North."

JOHN P. HALE,
HIRAM BARNEY,
NEW YORK, October, 1854. JOHN JAY.

CITY POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of this committee was held last night, at Tammany Hall—Lorenzo B. Shepard in the chair, and Charles H. Haswell acting as Secretary. The only action of the meeting was to prepare for the mass meeting of the Seymour party at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening next. It was half-past 11 o'clock before the committee adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURG POLITICS.

TEMPERANCE NOMINATIONS.

An adjourned meeting of citizens in favor of a prohibitory law was held last evening in Williamsburg, at which the following nominations were made:—

Mayor—George Hall.
City Judge—C. D. Culver.
Comptroller—Wm. B. Lewis.
Treasurer (endorsed)—J. S. McKay and Crawford C. Smith.
Auditors—Daniel L. Northrup.
Collector—Horace Thayer.
Chief of Police—John S. Folk.
Ward Officers Thirteenth Ward.—Alderman—John B. Wells.
Excise Commissioner—Joseph H. Vandewater.
Assessor—John W. F. Smith.
Fourteenth Ward.—Aldermen—Wm. H. Hiccocks, —Fink.
Assessor—James Salter.
Captain Police—James Gallaudett.
Commissioner of Excise—Wm. A. Campbell.
Constable—George Young.

The liquor dealers held a meeting last evening at the Odeon, at which addresses were delivered by J. H. Bowie, Chairman; Mr. French, of New York, and Col. Gardner. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of supporting Gov. Seymour for the gubernatorial chair.

WHIG NOMINATIONS—FOURTEENTH WARD.

Supervisor—Chas. H. Henry.
Aldermen—Wm. A. Guischard, D. H. Brown.
Assessor—Zacariah Colman.
Police Captain—Peter Bennett.
Constable—Geo. Young.
Excise—John E. Watson.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS—FIFTEENTH WARD.

Supervisor—Wm. Woodruff.
Aldermen—Jos. W. Burden, J. Nesbitt.
Assessor—Mills P. Baker.
Captain of Police—Henry Boyce.
Constable—Wm. Sheldrake.
Excise—Gurdon H. Barter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR—It is with great reluctance that I feel myself compelled to trespass upon your politeness for an opportunity to refute the calumny of Mr. Fillmore's organ, the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*. In that paper of the 23d instant, in an extract republished in your paper of the 26th, occurs the following paragraph:—

In Brooklyn, C. J. Jack, a slippery sort of whig, offers himself as an independent candidate for Congress, and is fully endorsed by the New York *Times*. This Jack was the tool at the central clique in their operations at the Auburn Convention. He offered the resolution to break up the district representation, and carried it by the voices of the bullies and State prison underlings, with which the Convention Hall were packed.

Had the *Advertiser* consulted Mr. Havens, whom it especially endorses, they would never have hazarded the putting forth the falsehood contained in this paragraph. I deny that I was "the tool of the central clique in their operations at the Auburn Convention," and brand it as an infamous falsehood, having no other foundation than the malice which invented it. I deny that I carried the resolution referred to by the voices of bullies and State Prison underlings, and pronounce this assertion as false as the other; and I deny that there were any "bullies" in that convention, and assert, without the fear of contradiction, that the gentlemen composing that convention will compare, in regard to talents, integrity and political and social influence, with any body of men who have ever assembled in convention in this State in the last thirty years: And, in conclusion, I assert that in all I did, proposed and carried, I was no man's, party's, or clique's tool or agent; any assertion to the contrary is utterly false. If it be any satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Fillmore to have been instrumental in defeating my nomination, and consequent election in this district, I wish them joy of it. C. J. JACK.

Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1854.

Marine Affairs.

SANDY HOOK PILOTS.—An advertisement will be found in another column, containing a summary of the annual report of the Pilot Commissioners to August, 1854. Some sections therein mentioned will be found particularly interesting to shipowners and masters.

Naval Intelligence.

INVALIDS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.—The ship Commonwealth, arrived at this port yesterday from Leghorn and Spezzia, brought home nineteen invalids in charge of an officer from the United States squadron in the Mediterranean. The following are their names:—

George Harrison Hare, officer in charge; John Sadler, Mathew Basset, Wm. J. Morris, H. Brummel, Jas. Watson, John Munroe, Horace Robinson, Jno. Wayland, Wm. B. White—the above from the Cumberland; Peter Polman, Jas. Blake, Wm. Groves, Samuel Howard, from the St. Louis; John Smith, Francis R. Swain, Jas. Knight, Jno. Stewart, Isaac Page, John Hazell, from the Saranac.

Slandering New Orleans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1854.

Some days since, the *Tribune* charged the New Orleans *Delta* with having made statements which never appeared in that paper. I corrected Greeley in this matter by sending him the following note:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1854.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq., EDITOR NEW YORK TRIBUNE:—

In your paper of this date, you make the following statement in reference to New Orleans:—"According to the *Delta*, there is no place where murders are more frequent." I deny, positively, that the *Delta* ever published such a foul slander; therefore I beg you will not make further use of the name of that journal to propagate such a falsehood. God knows, if you will refer to the calendar of crime which appears daily in your own journal, modesty, if you have such a virtue, will dictate the propriety of saying as little about New Orleans as possible. JNO. P. HEISS, of the N. O. Delta.

In the *Tribune* of this morning, Greeley acknowledges having received the above communication, but will not publish the same, on account of "its impertinence." He also shifts the responsibility of the charge alluded to, on another paper published in New Orleans, and accuses it "with having declared some time since, that on the average, one murder is committed in New Orleans every eight hours." I am satisfied that in this instance Greeley has been as unfortunate in shifting the responsibility of propagating such a lie upon another journal, as he was in the first instance upon the *Delta*. A murder every eight hours, forsooth! I defy Greeley to produce any paper, except his own, which ever contained such a foul and malignant slander on New Orleans. I will not charge his own brain with being the inventor of the calumny; but the principle—"a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth"—in this case, will not answer.

Respectfully, JOHN P. HEISS.

NEWS FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The fast sailing bark Springbok, Capt. Hurd, from Cape Town Sept 11, arrived here yesterday. We are indebted to Capt. Hurd for a file of Cape Town papers, but they are exceedingly deficient in local affairs. The Legislature was in session, and there was some discussion with regard to the "voluntary principle" in religious matters, there being much opposition towards any government establishment. The vexatious subject of the "masters and servants bill" had also been before the body, and a reference made to the home government as to the power of the colonial government to repeal one of its propositions. The decision of the home government not to keep up steam communication with the colony was alluded to in the journals with regret. Two jackalls and a laughing hyena constitute a portion of the Springbok's cargo.—*Boston Courier, Oct. 30*

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ABOLITION RIOT AT WORCESTER, MASS.

Unprovoked Assault on an Officer.

HIS MALTREATMENT AND FINAL ESCAPE.

THE CASE OF BEALE, THE DENTIST.

The Steam Frigate Contracts Awarded, &c., &c., &c.

Outrage at Worcester, Mass.—Great Excitement.

WORCESTER, Oct. 30, 1854.

ASA O. BUTMAN, the person who arrested Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns, was discovered booked at the American House in this city yesterday, and was immediately posted throughout the city. In the evening a vigilance committee of citizens surrounded the hotel and watched Butman's movements. He presented a pistol at them, and threatened to use it; whereupon a warrant was issued and he was immediately arrested, and this forenoon brought before the police court, charged with carrying concealed weapons. The case was postponed two weeks, and he was required to give bonds for his appearance.

A large and excited crowd gathered around the court room, and it becoming evident that Butman's life was in danger, Mr. George F. Hoar, free soiler, and son of the venerable Samuel Hoar, appealed to the crowd to let Mr. Butman go in safety out of the city. The crowd gave way, and Butman, accompanied by a strong guard, went to the depot, followed by the populace, where the colored men fell upon him, and would undoubtedly have taken his life but for the interference of Martin Stowell, James A. Howland, Mr. Hoar, Rev. T. T. V. Higginson, and Stephen S. Foster, all abolitionists.

Butman was placed in a carriage, accompanied by Mr. Higginson, and thus escaped with his life. Mr. Higginson was considerably cut by the missiles thrown at the carriage, and Butman was pelted with rotten eggs and stones, and was kicked and beaten almost to death.

Business Matters.

COMMERCIAL EMBARRASSMENT.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1854.

Messrs. Hambleton & Son, an extensive dry goods house in this city, announce this morning that owing to the failure of other houses, and the stringency of the money market, they have to ask an extension from holders of their paper, but hope eventually to meet all their obligations. During the day arrangements were made to meet all their liabilities, and they will continue business as heretofore.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR BANK.

BUFFALO, October 30, 1854.

The suspension of E. G. Merrick & Co., does not affect the Sackett's Harbor Bank of this city, Merrick having resigned the presidency before his suspension.

THE CREDITORS OF P. B. MANCHESTER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29, 1854.

The creditors of P. B. Manchester met to-day, and a pro rata dividend of five cents on the dollar was declared by them.

From the South.

THE YELLOW FEVER—NEWS FROM FLORIDA, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1854.

The total number of deaths in that city during the week was 247, including 108 from yellow fever.

There were no deaths in Charleston, from any cause, on Friday last.

Intelligence from Tampa Bay to the 20th inst. mentions that the Indians were perfectly quiet. Billy Bowlegs had visited Fort Washington.

The frigate Columbia was at Pensacola on the 22d instant.

From Philadelphia.

THE CASE OF S. T. BEALE—THE BODY OF A MAN FOUND IN A BOX.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1854.

David Paul Brown, Esq., counsel for Beale, the dentist, filed to-day fifteen reasons for a new trial; amongst others, that the verdict was against the law and the evidence; that the jury was prejudiced by irrelevant statements, and did not find their verdict on the evidence adduced before the Court; that they indulged in liquor during the trial, and that some of the jury declared that their minds were made up before hearing the evidence. The argument of the counsel will commence on Friday next, before the Court, in banc.

This afternoon, the dead body of a colored man was detected in a box that had been shipped by Adams' express. The box was directed to a druggist in New Haven, and it is supposed it is intended for the Medical University, as a subject for dissection.

The Weather at the East.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1854.

The weather to-day has been exceeding unpleasant. The city is now (7 P. M.) enveloped in a dense fog. Considerable rain has fallen at intervals during the day.

The Machinery of the Steam Frigates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1854.

The contract for the construction of the machinery of the remaining steam frigates has been awarded to Aderson, Delany & Co., of Richmond, Va.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29, 1854.

Some hogs are arriving here, but the weather is too warm for packing. The views of the packers range below $4. There is no relief in the money market. Eastern exchange is quoted at 1½ per cent premium, and scarce.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1854.

At the cattle market to-day 2,100 head of beef cattle were offered—1,100 were driven eastward, and 750 sold at prices ranging from $2 50 to $4. The supply of hogs was large, and sales were made of fat ones at $5 75 a $6, and of stock at $4 75 a $5 25.

Supreme Court—General Term.

Decision by Judge Campbell.

OCT. 30.—The deed from Nicholas W. Stuyvesant and wife to Reade and Hall conveyed the legal title. The rusts were good before the Revised Statutes. If a valid conveyance was not afterwards made by Reade to Hooker, and by Hooker to Hall, and then by Hall