

New York Correspondence.

Companies.—Mr. Houghwout's Establishment—Thanksgiving—Five Points Mission.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1856.
MR. EDITOR:—In the Province of New Brunswick, perhaps, you are not accustomed to see bands of armed citizens passing down your streets, with bands of music, flags flying, and muskets and drizzling bayonets. Such scenes are of daily occurrence in this city; and at this season of the year several companies are seen every day. After parading the principal streets they generally cross one of the rivers and fire at a target, and those who are fortunate enough to hit it, obtain a prize. The finest company that has gone out this season and obtained the best prizes is, "The Houghwout Guard." It consisted of nearly one hundred men, well dressed and disciplined; they marched and went through their exercise in good style; attracting the admiration of the thousands they passed in the streets. Returning to the city they were met by their employer and several influential gentlemen at a splendid supper. After which prizes were given to the best marksmen. These consisted in gold watches and elegant silver plate, and the whole number of prizes consisted of thirty-four, given by their employer and friends.

The men belonging to this company are employed by E. V. Houghwout, who is one of the most active and enterprising merchants in this city. He employs china decorators, cutlers, silver platers, glass cutters, gas fitters, besides a great number of clerks in the wholesale and retail business. He has now in course of erection, a splendid store, built principally of iron, it will be seventy-five feet in front, one hundred feet deep, and five stories high. It is situated on the corner of Broadway and Broome-streets, and is nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. It is calculated that it will be open on the first of January, and will be one of the most beautiful and extensive establishments in the world. Our great city is growing more beautiful every year, and during the past summer there have been many very beautiful buildings erected.

The twentieth of this month was set apart as a day of thanksgiving in this state. The day was very fine, and great numbers of people were seen going to their churches in the morning to offer thanks for the mercies of another year. In the afternoon I visited the five points mission houses and saw a very interesting number of children, very clean and neatly dressed, who went through various exercises and sang very beautiful pieces. These children have been picked up in the streets, many of them having no parents and others having parents, either too poor or too dissipated to take care of them. But here they have a good home and good instruction. There are two mission houses newly erected and contain from three to four hundred children each. On thanksgiving day the children are treated to a most excellent dinner, the tables were set out in great style, and loaded with all kinds of provisions. I noticed turkeys, chickens, roasted pigs, and cake of all descriptions. Hundreds of people visited these two places during the day, and much money and clothing were contributed. The way to the Five Points Mission houses is far from agreeable, dirt and filth meet one at every corner, and drunkenness and crime infest the whole neighborhood, but the Gospel is doing great things there. G. T.

Canada Correspondence.

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 22, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—Last week's communication was devoted to the Grand Trunk Railway Celebration. It is now among the things of the past, and its records of good and ill is made never to be obliterated. Already there has passed into the spirit world at last one who participated in its amusements. I had not despatched the last letter before receiving an invitation to conduct the funeral service of the individual to whom I allude. On Thursday evening she returned from seeing the display of fireworks at a late hour; the following morning she was found dead in her bed! Each reader will understand the record. The lessons which this and similar events teach, we learn slowly and imperfectly. Some learn them not at all.

The accidents connected with the celebration were few and unimportant. The Saturday and Monday trains reached Toronto several hours behind time; in both cases the result of bad management. The former ran off the track upon the switch, throwing off the engine and baggage car; the latter struck the engine attached to a long gravel train, which occupied the main track, happily there was no loss of life or limb in either case.

It is said that of the Five thousand pounds collected to defray the expenses of the Celebration one thousand pounds were spent in providing wine for the banquet. As a consequence the feast was noisy, and even uproarious; and the more peaceable and orderly guests bear testimony to the diminution of intellectual enjoyment, as few were able to hear the speeches delivered on the occasion. It reminds me of a remark made in my hearing on the occasion of a festival in honor of the Sons of Temperance held at Woodstock, in your province, some years ago, by a toper, whose appearance at the time, indicated a recent application to the bottle. "Well," said he, "this is pretty nice—pretty nice. These temperance folks can do some things first rate. Very quiet and steady, and all that; no heads broken; no eyes blackened. But let them introduce a hoghead of brandy, and I guess there would be a change." Our witty, half drunk spectator was right. There would have been a change, and "such a change." But I must change my subject, with the remark that no one expects decorum where the wine-cup passes freely—a significant fact which compels the thoughtful to draw an inference not at all favorable to drinking usages.

An extensive fire broke out in Three Rivers, C. E., last Saturday morning, destroying it is reported, half the business portion of the town, and consuming property to the value of Fifty thousand pounds. About one-fourth is covered by insurance.

In Hamilton, C. W., the frequency of conflagrations, as well as the places consumed, has drawn the public attention, and made the impression general that an organized system of mechanism is at work. The facts are significant. Protestants have been the sufferers.

The fires occurred subsequently to the reception of letters threatening the owners, and during the excitement growing out of an election, in which almost superhuman efforts were made to secure a candidate opposed to Free Schools, so called, were destroyed.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada is said to be an able document. Dr. Ryerson takes a decided stand against sectarian schools—their great question in the upper province—and will secure as much praise on the one hand and blame on the other as any one man in Canada. An increase in Teacher's salaries, of £25,000 over the preceding year, is reported the sum total being £170,000.

Our Young Men's Christian Association is in efficient working order. A course of public lectures has been arranged, and the first delivered. The public meeting will be held next Thursday to lay a report of its mission before the public. Its city missionary is indefatigable, and his success in the work has been sufficient to encourage him, and those co-operating with and sustaining him. It would be well if the Associations generally would support at least on city missionary in each locality where they exist. Lectures and private meetings are excellent in their measure; but the direct effort of a self-denying city missionary would give a more practical character to the organizations and more fully develop the piety and philanthropy of our young men. A. B.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 5, 1856.

PLEASE READ THIS ARTICLE!
To our Subscribers and Friends.

Our readers know that for several months we have said nothing in our columns in relation to the circumstances, or prospects of the Religious Intelligencer. Several causes have induced us to abstain from obtruding anything in relation to our paper upon our patrons and friends. But as the year draws to a close, and the term for which many of our subscribers have paid close with us, we feel that we should not be doing justice to the proprietors of the Intelligencer, nor yet to ourselves as editor, without stating some facts in relation to its present circumstances and future prospects. In the first place,—it is well known that the year just expiring has been one of great commercial embarrassment, and scarcity of money. This has been severely felt by those who have charge of the financial affairs of this office. We have been issuing weekly during this year nearly 5,000 copies of this paper. The weekly cost of this issue, including paper, printing, and other expenses, is very large, and our engagements are in all cases—Cash. To meet these engagements we of course have no other resources but our subscriptions, and we are happy to say that a large majority of our subscribers have paid their subscriptions faithfully, and were all to do so, notwithstanding the low price of our paper, we should have sufficient funds to meet every demand as due, and be free from even the shadow of embarrassment. We regret, however, that although our terms are paid in advance, yet our subscription list shows several hundred subscribers in arrears for one year, and a large number for two. This circumstance, taking into consideration the almost utter impossibility of raising money otherwise, in consequence of its scarcity, has rendered the financial management of our office not only difficult, but sometimes unpleasant. We now therefore respectfully request all subscribers to the Intelligencer who are in arrears for one year, or more, to make an effort to forward us the amount due. The sum of one dollar is small to each subscriber, but the aggregate of what is due, would be of great importance to us, and would liquidate every claim against our paper.

In relation to the price of the Intelligencer, we are assured if it is worth anything at all, it is worth ONE DOLLAR! The price at first was put too low in order to insure a wide circulation. Paper, printing, and other expenses have increased since, but our price has remained the same. Our paper has also been enlarged, and we confidently ask where can as much and as useful reading be obtained for the same money? In addition to the selected matter found on the first and last pages, and which we believe compares favorably with the selections found in any other religious paper published in the Province, or any where else, we furnish our readers constantly with valuable English, American, and Canadian correspondence, besides as much and as late News of the day as almost any of the secular press. We refer to these things not boasting, but to remind our readers of the facts as they really exist.

As it regards the denominational character of our paper, we believe few persons would be able to discover this through its columns, except it would be by the reports of revivals in our churches, or some similar reference; and we have endeavored as far as possible to avoid every denominational feature that we thought would not be acceptable to readers in general. This course we shall continue to persevere.

We have occupied several columns with advertising patronage; this we have been obliged to do in order to continue our paper at its present low price; and it was principally that we might have more space for this purpose that we enlarged our sheet at the commencement of the present year. We are not, however, acquainted with any paper of the same size, that gives more matter weekly than the Intelligencer.

There is one subject which we must not be silent on in this article. We allude to the course pursued by us on the occasion of the late dissolution of our Province's Legislature. We are not aware that any fault has been found with the character of our paper, only in this particular. Our opponents charged us with abandoning the religious objects of our paper, and engaging in politics. They might have considered it so—no, however, did not. In the first paragraph of the first article which we wrote for the Intelligencer, and which may be seen in the first number of the present series, is this sentence:—"To live for one's self only, without reference to the well-being and happiness of others, is folly and madness."

The aim of every man should be to leave the world better than he found it." In the Prospectus of the second series of twelve numbers, the following sentence occurs:—"We think to spread out the every day occurrences of life, and point out and condemn the evil, and commend the good, is by no means useless. This labour seems to be before us." In the first number of the Weekly Intelligencer in stating to our readers what would be its future character, we remarked as follows:—"In addition to its religious character, it will stand pledged in Temperance, while under our control—in PROHIBITORY LAW. We think legislative enactment is loudly called for against the rum-traffic. Drunkenness is an evil—against it directly, it would perhaps be proper to legislate. It would, at least, be inconsistent to enact laws that men should not drink, and at the same time give license to put the cup to their lips. Drunkenness in all cases arises from drinking habits. These habits are chiefly formed in bar-rooms and rum-cells; and hence it is against these, whether they sell by the glass or the punch-bowl, that we would call for legislative aid. We most solemnly ask 'the powers that be' to remove the incentives to intemperance and disorder; and the evil will cease. We may not be prepared to adopt all the means that some day to bring about this desirable object, but we say—give us a PROHIBITORY LAW;—give us one unfettered, and that can be executed."

Such were the sentiments we announced in the first number of the Weekly Intelligencer. In the first number (issued on the 24th of January last) of the present volume, we made the following announcement:—"We have never interfered in the political contests of our Province; neither do we intend to, only when we see the cause of freedom and religion in danger. We shall probably speak in future, when we see 'wickedness in high places.' If what has been said by the wisest of kings is true, that 'when the wicked bear rule, the people mourn,' then it is the duty of every Christian to exercise the inalienable right of his citizenship and speak when his liberties are invaded." This last paragraph was written when the late government was in power, and had no reference to men but to measures.

It was in harmony with these views and sentiments announced from time to time in our columns, that we took the strong ground we did on the late dissolution.

It was because the policy pursued by His Excellency and his present advisers involved a great moral question, upon which we had previously, again and again, declared our sentiments; and the course of which policy was intended, (as openly declared,) to repeal the Prohibitory Law, and legalize the body and soul destroying traffic in Rum! Against this traffic we were and are pledged, by our love to humanity, and our allegiance to God, and when we saw those in power adopting a policy, and others riding into office upon it,—which would re-establish and legalize this traffic, and open again the flood-gates of drunkenness upon our Province, without any restraint, we felt that we should be condemned if we held our peace, and also go back from the position we had so frequently assumed. It was measures we opposed, and we only opposed men, inasmuch as they identified themselves with those measures. Had the opponents of Prohibition been our most intimate friends, we should have dealt with them in the same manner, though it should have swept from our books every subscriber, and annihilated the Intelligencer for ever. We oppose men—no matter who they are—when we believe they oppose morality and religion. If this be a crime, for it is not we refuse to die! It is probable we shall lose some subscribers at the end of the year for the course we pursued—we cannot help this—we cannot purchase patronage at the price of truth, and a good conscience. And we are sure we should not only deserve, but receive contempt, if our principles were based on mere patronage. We have deemed this reference to this matter at this time of some importance. We trust our readers will not regard it as an obstruction.

THE FUTURE.

We trust our subscribers list, for the next year, will not be any less than at present. Two years may stop their subscriptions, yet we are persuaded that no great effort is necessary to increase our list to 6,000. Those subscribers who belong to other denominations from ourselves, we respectfully solicit to continue their subscriptions. Our aim in future, will be as heretofore, to avoid controversy, and polemics; and to make our paper not only devoid of offence to all the household of faith, but to render it interesting and instructive as a family journal. As a Newspaper we shall make it as valuable as we can—never failing if possible—to give the latest and most important selections of British, Foreign, and Domestic Intelligence. During the last year we have almost invariably been the first weekly in this city to publish the "news" by the Halifax steamers.

TO FREE BAPTIST MINISTERS AND MEMBERS.

BAPTISM.—The "Religious Intelligencer" is your property. It was originated in secrecy, though we believe under the immediate eye and approbation of God. In the days of its infancy he gave it favor in the sight of the people. It was subsequently transferred to your care and control, and it will almost exclusively depend on you, whether it shall continue to flourish, and go forth weekly bearing its burden of doctrinal, practical, and experimental truths, to cheer and comfort the Christian and others, or whether it shall droop and diminish under cold and heartless neglect. Every Free Baptist family should receive the Intelligencer. If any are so poor that they cannot pay for it, the church to which they belong should pay the subscription for them. This would relieve our office from a burden which it now bears. It is not sufficient, brethren, that you subscribe and pay in advance. Your interest and influence is required, and there are hundreds of you, that with a little exertion and labour could procure one or more subscribers outside of our denomination. Some of you could procure many. Our brethren in the ministry could obtain scores of subscribers. In proof of this, we beg to observe that we scarcely ever visit the country for even a day or two, that we do not obtain one or more

new subscribers. If you brethren—we speak to both ministers and members—believe that the Intelligencer is of God, that it is of any service to our denomination, or accomplishing any good in the world, and you wish it sustained, it must have a sufficient hold on your affections to induce a little exertion on your part for its support, besides the mere payment of your own subscriptions.

We now suggest that our churches take up this matter more energetically than formerly. In many of our churches, and in other communities we have efficient agents, who have done good service, and for which they have our sincere thanks. We respectfully solicit their continued efforts. In those churches where no efficient agent exists, let the preacher, or deacon, or some other person, bring the matter formally before them and a person be appointed who shall visit the whole community and endeavor to place our paper in every family. Not that we would force it on any, but there can be no offence in soliciting a friend to subscribe in a respectful manner. Remember dear brethren, if you wish ever to read the Intelligencer, now is the time. We trust we shall not appeal to you in vain.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Our agents and Subscribers in Nova Scotia have our sincere thanks. To Elders C. Knowles, and D. Oram, as well as to several lay brethren, we are deeply indebted. We respectfully solicit the hearty co-operation of the Free Baptist denomination of that Province in sustaining the Intelligencer. We hope they will make an effort to put it in every family, as well as to extend its circulation outside of the denomination as much as possible. Its value as a newspaper is of course not so great to them, as in this Province; its moral worth, however, is the same, and for one dollar they probably cannot obtain more interesting or useful reading for the family.

CONCLUSION.

We have pleasure in saying to our readers in conclusion, that our Printer, Mr. G. W. Day, who on all occasions has made himself obliging to us, and endeavored to make the Intelligencer appear respectable in its mechanical execution, has recently visited Boston and New York, and procured a quantity of new type, and with the beginning of the year it will be much improved in its typographical appearance. This, with other efforts which will be put forth to render it deserving of the extensive patronage which it has hitherto enjoyed, will we trust not be in vain. And now, we ask our friends to begin at once to do what they can. Solicit subscriptions, procure the payments in advance in all cases when it is possible. We of course expect all subscriptions to be paid inside of the first six months. Forward your list as soon as possible with what money you receive, and still continue your efforts to get more. Any person enclosing to R. J. Underhill, St. John, twelve dollars, shall have thirteen copies during one year sent as they direct.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

An occasional notice of this Asylum has appeared in some of our city papers, but it may not be very generally known to even our citizens that this Institution has been for some time in actual existence, that a number of children have been provided for in it, and that it now has in charge about eight of this unfortunate class of helpless ones. The expenses per month since it has been in operation, has been about fifteen pounds, which has been met by voluntary subscriptions from a few of our benevolent citizens who have been solicited to contribute. About enough funds are now subscribed for to carry the Institution through to the close of the present year. Books have been put into the hands of a number of the Directors, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for next year. We trust now, who may be called upon will decline from giving something to so benevolent an object. During the present year monthly meetings of the Directors have been held, for the transaction of business, at which time a visiting committee of two were appointed to visit every week or oftener, if necessary, the institution and see to the wants of the children, and that they are properly provided and cared for by those having them in charge. A day school is taught in the same premises with the Asylum, and all the children in the Institution of sufficient ages are taught instruction therein. The next annual meeting will be held on the second Monday in January next, when a Report of the Institution for the present year will be presented, and officers for the next year chosen.

DENOMINATIONAL.—We received a letter from Elder S. Hart a few days since, informing us that he had attended two District meetings in the upper part of the country, and was visiting the churches as fast as he could, to see to their welfare, and promote their interest. He had succeeded in making arrangements whereby several churches would be supplied with regular labour. It is probable he will visit the middle section of our churches before long. * * *

We learn that Elder G. A. Hartly baptized two persons at Upper Sackville, last Sabbath; and that Elder C. Doucet baptized two in the neighbourhood of the Roach Meeting House.

THE PICTORIAL SUNDAY BOOK.—Part nine of this work is received. It contains a coloured map of Ancient Egypt, with numerous illustrations and historical descriptions of scriptural places and things. We have before given you our commendation. For sale by Mr. R. Hunter, Market Square.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.—Part eleven of this thrilling work is before us. It contains engravings of the battles of Eupatoria and Inkermann, and the history is brought down in this number to the scenes and incidents which occurred at this last place of bloodshed and death. For sale by R. Hunter, Market Square.

THE RELATION OF DRUGS TO TREATMENT.—We have received through the kindness of our Boston Correspondent, a pamphlet on this subject; being "An Introductory Lecture before the Medical Class 4-1855-57 of Harvard University, by Edward H. Clarke, M. D. It contains a number of valuable remarks which any reader may profit by, and is altogether an able lecture.

Sabbath School.

Anniversary Sermon for Germain Street Wesleyan Sabbath School.

On Sabbath evening, Nov. 30, Rev. Mr. Albrighton delivered in the Germain-street Wesleyan church in this city the annual Sermon expressly for the benefit of the Sabbath School in connection therewith, from Eccles. 12 chap. 1.—Remember thy Creator now in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them." The preacher spoke of the wisdom of Solomon, and how he asked of God in prayer, wisdom, and God bestowed upon him wisdom above any that had preceded him, so that his name and fame extended far beyond the land of Judaea. The youth that were present were urged to consider the precept of the text, by remembering their Creator, first by seeking the knowledge of God as their Creator and Benefactor, to study his attributes of justice, holiness, and love, to remember God their preserver, from him they receive every blessing connected with their being, "breath and life and all things," as their Redeemer, who left the realms of light and glory, to suffer here on Earth, to die on Calvary, and who ascended up to Heaven, to be their advocate, mediator, and intercessor at God's right hand, from whom proceeded to the Holy Spirit to enlighten the world, to convince mankind of sin, righteousness and judgment,—whose office it was to draw all men unto himself. The youth were invited early in life to give their hearts to God, and to engage in his service.

He asked who were at the present time the most active in the cause of Christ, but those who were converted in early life—who had become ministers of the Gospel, and missionaries of the cause of Christ.

Those that were in the meridian of life, and the aged were earnestly enjoined immediately to remember their Creator—for the evil days would come, suffering and death awaited all, and all should be prepared by Heavenly grace for these solemnities.

The singing on the occasion was conducted by Mr. John R. Marshall, the leader of the choir. Mr. Stevens performed on the organ, some of the scholars and members of the Female Bible classes with the choir, sang the 275 Hymn in the American Sunday School Collection, at the opening of the service, the 139 Hymn was sung at the close. The singing was truly delightful, and many could say with the poet "Our ears with sounds seraphic ring."

The Germain street Wesleyan Sabbath School was established a long time since, for many years E. T. Ray, and George A. Lockhart, Esq., have been the Superintendents—it has been the means of great usefulness—from it many of the most active members of the Wesleyan Society have come, and several ministers now employed preaching the Gospel, have sprung from its ranks.

The Bible classes are large and interesting, and the occasional Examinations show the Scholars to be well versed in Biblical subjects. Collection at the close of the sermon amounted to £12 15s., which sum relieves the School from debt. Communicated.

NEWS ITEMS.

PAYMENT.—Our Colporteur and Agent, brother Thomas O'Donnell, has with him the accounts of all our subscribers. We should be much gratified if those who are indebted to our office in the neighbourhoods which he visits, would hand to him the respective sums due.

The Government.

The Executive Council met at Fredericton on Wednesday last. It is said that a new Land and Immigration scheme was to receive their attention. M. H. Perley, Esq., who, it appears, is to go to England in January, is to be charged with business from our Government in connection with this scheme.

Lectures.

Mr. Manning delivered a lecture in the Mechanics Institute on Monday evening last on "The Rhine." Next Monday evening, the Rev. E. N. Harris will lecture on "Female Education."

We learn that the Rev. Mr. Alves delivered the first lecture of the course for this season in St. Stephen's Hall on Wednesday evening last.

The Hon. W. B. Kinnear gave a lecture last evening before the St. John Young Men's Christian Association on "The Love of Reading in connection with moral improvement."

FIRE.—A house in Harding-street, owned by Mr. Wymond, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Several firemen have enquired of us why the city fire-bell did not give the usual alarm. The wife of John North was burnt to death.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. McDonald, clothier, was unfortunately drowned by falling in the slip at Peters' wharf last evening, about half-past seven o'clock. Mr. McD. leaves a wife and family to mourn their sudden bereavement.

On Wednesday night last a man walked off the open part of the new wharf at Reed's Point. His body was not found till Thursday afternoon, when it appeared from bruises on his person that he struck against the logs, and probably was stunned. The body was not recognized.

We are informed that on Saturday evening last, a man named Thomas Callinan, aged forty, living in Smith's Alley, fell down stairs, and was so much injured that he died shortly after.

On Friday evening last a woman named Sacks, fell from the yard arm of the ship "Glackford," lying at Carleton, and was killed instantly.

The man Cardigan, who was discouraged in the act of setting fire to the shed on Dixon's Wharf, York Point, has been sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. He is an old man, or his sentence would have been fourteen years instead of seven.

SANGUINE.—The Editor of the Halifax Presbyterian Witness, in an article published in a recent number of that paper, relative to the course he intends to adopt in the future management of his paper, says:—

"It shall be our especial business to have the enactment, in Nova Scotia, of that great Law, to which Maine has recently given allegiance,—which in the British Isles is fast winning the affections of the people,—which the sneaking opposition of our politicians managed last winter to postpone,—but which is as surely destined to triumph from the earth the whole rabble of rum-sellers as day is destined to succeed night."

The schooner Bell, from P. E. I., was run into on Friday, the 21st ult., by the Royal Mail steamer Canada. Happily no lives were lost.

UNITED STATES.

One of the editors of the "Morning Star" in alluding to the late defeat of the Anti-Slavery party in the Presidential election gives the following history of the rapid progress which that party has made during the last four years. Surely a cause progressing so rapidly must be destined to have its ascendancy soon. Any great reaction in cause like this is impossible:—

In 1840, the first time that in a presidential canvass the friends of freedom united politically and distinctly to oppose the aspirations of the slave power in this country, it cast in the whole country but 7000 votes. Far from being disheartened amid the adversity and persecution, they labored on with undiminished vigor, and in 1844 cast 80,000 votes. We know not as at that time it had the majority in a single town. Yet a few will remember the hearty rejoicing that the friends of liberty had carried the town of Plainfield, Oregon, Co., N. Y., in 1848, by fusing with the radical Democrats of New York, who because they had not been largely of the spirit of freedom, had been excluded from the national canvass; their vote was swelled to 300,000, though they were very far from obtaining a single electoral vote. The fusion ended with election, and though the work still went on in 1852, the free soil vote rose a little over 150,000. Then, as in all the previous contests, both the old parties were pledged to their platforms and candidates to the most demands of the slave power, and so received about half of its support from the North and half from the South. Both parties, indeed, as they usually had done, claimed to be the friends of freedom at the North, and the friends of slavery at the South.

The present is the first instance when the issues of a Presidential election have been mainly upon the question of the extension or non-extension of slavery. And in this test the opponents of slavery extension have been defeated, and that is all. The struggle long poised with an even balance, and finally descended on this side of slavery with a slight preponderance; though last with the weight of one of the most corrupt and best organized political parties ever existing, and almost uniformly in the ascendancy for fifty years, and possessing vast patronage, and great local advantages, together with the slavery elements of two of the once powerful parties combined with it; that, too, after the most desperate and unscrupulous efforts.

With all these odds to contend against, a great measure a new movement, very deficient organization, with slight opportunity for union in counsel; though gain and stung by the unparalleled audacity of outrages of the slave power, this great rising of the people in behalf of freedom secured about 114 members of the electoral college, and a MILLION and a QUARTER of the popular vote. In view of this and of the cause who can doubt that the movement is bound to succeed?

CALIFORNIA.

The Steamer Illinois from California arrived at New York on the 29th ult. a majority of votes in that State was for Fremont. A late San Francisco paper says:—

P. T. Herbert leaves to-day for Washington. On Monday he challenged Thacker King, Editor of the Evening Bulletin, to a duel concerning the murder of King, which challenge Mr. K. returned, with a contemptuous message. On Tuesday Herbert stood on Montgomery street all day, with a blue gun, waving avowedly to attack King. The latter, however, brushed past Herbert 5 o'clock, on his way to dinner, in company with two friends, without any hostile demonstration on the part of our Congress. Had Herbert assaulted Mr. King, he would have adorned a lamp-post ten minutes after.

STOCKTON, (Cal.) Oct. 27th.—A fight occurred near Hound Spring, on the Sacramento, about five miles from this City, Saturday, at noon, between two parties Chinese. There was no general fighting, but several skirmishes took place which four men were killed and several wounded. There were about 2500 Chinese engaged on both sides, all arms equipped. Many had fire-arms. A party was sent to the hostilities by a Sheriff assisted by citizens. Some 250 arrests were made.

FROM THE ISTHMIAN.—Dates from the coast of Costa Rica, to Oct. 30th, state that Gen. Walker, and had also purchased an American brig Dover, to convert into a vessel.

The Chilean Government had offered assistance to Costa Rica, and Commodore had left the latter country on a special mission to Peru and Chili.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 18th.—The news of the interior respecting the issue between British Minister and the New-Granada Government, upon the McLaughlin debt, caused considerable excitement. There now in our harbor two of H. B. M. ships, awaiting orders from home, and the Affairs of the West in the West Indies, understood to have received instructions to enforce the demands of Minister Gaitan, respecting the slave-trade matter.