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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

"ARE WE A NATION ?"

Mr. Summer at the Cooper Institute. From the New York papers of lo-day.

Lastevening Hon. Charles Summer lectured before a large and very appreciative audience at the Cooper Institute. He appeared on the occasion under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Union, and chose for his subjects which he treated at great length, and with his neual ability-"Are Wea Nation?" The meeting was presided over by the President of the Association, who introduced the orator of the evening to his numerous audience in a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Sumner, in coming forward, was very warmly greated, and having bowed his acknowledgments several times, proceeded with his address, as follows;-

Mr. President:-At the close of a bloody Re-beilion, instigated by hostility to the sacred principles of the beclaration of independence, and inaugurated in the name of State rights, it becomes us now to do what we can to provide that these sacred principles shall not again be cailed in question, and that the fatal pretension of State rights shall not again disturb the na-tional repose. One terrible war is more than enough; and Since, after struggle, peril, and sacrifice, where every household has been asuf-ferer, we are at last victorious, it is not too much to insist on all possible an ferenards for the ferer, we are at last victorious, it is not too much to insist on all possible safeguards for the future. The whole case must be settled now. The constant duel between the nation and the States must cease. The national unity must be assured—in the only way which is practical and honest—through the principles declared by our fathers, and inwoven into the national life. In one word, the Declaration of Independence must be recognized as a fundamental law, and State rights, in all their denationalizing preten-sions, must be trampled out forever, to the end that we may be in reality as in name-a nation.

ARE WE A NATION?

Are we a nation? Such is the question which I now propose, believing as I do that the whole case is involved in the answer. Are we a nation? Then must we have that essential, in-destructible unity which belongs to a nation, with all those central pervasive powers which minister to national life; then must we have that central necessary authority, inherent in just government, to protect the cliizen in all that central necessary authority, inherent in just government, to protect the difizen in all the rights of differential inalienable prerogative of providing for the performance of all the pro-mikessolemuly made when we first claimed our place as a nation. Words are sometimes things, and I cannot doubt that our country would gain in strength and our people in comprehensive patriotism if we discarded language which in itself implies certain weakness and possible dismion. Pardon me if I confess that I have never reconciled myself to the use of the word "Federal" instead of "national." To my mind our Government is not Federal, but national; our constitution is not state where this misnomer does not occur. The debt of our country is always national—perhaps because this term promises in advance additional secu-rity to the anxious creditor. Liberty and equality are as much as dolars and cents; they should be national also, and enjoy the same security.

LONGING FOR UNION AMONG THE COLONIES. LONGING FOR UNION AMONG THE COLONIES. Efforts for a common government on this side of the ocean soon showed themselves. The Pilgrims landed in Flymouth in 1620. As early as 1842, only twenty-two years later, there was a confederation under "the United Colonies of New Eugland," formed primarily for the com-mon defense; and here is the first stage of na-tionality on this continent. In the preamble to the articles the parties declare;—"We, there-fore, do conceive it our bounden duty, without delay, to enter into a present consociation among ourselves for mutual help and atrength

eure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Om-stitution for the United States of America." Thus by the people of the United States was the Constitution ordained and established; not by the States, nor even by the people of the several States, but by the people of the United States in their aggregate individuality. NATIONAL FLAG.

NATIONAL FLAG. There is the national flag. He must be cold indeed who can look upon its folds ripping in the breeze without pride of country. If he be in a foreign laud, the flag is companion-sbip and country itself, with all its endear-merely? Whose eyes, once fastened upon its radiant trophies, can fall to recognize the image of the whole inflich? It has been called a "floating piece of poetry," and yet I know not if it have an infrinsic beauty beyond other ensigns. Its highest beauty la in what it sym-bolizes. It is because it represents all, that all gaze at it with delight and reverence. It is a piece of bunting lifted in the sir, but it sprikes of alternate red and white proclaim the original union of thirteen States to maintain the Declaration of Independence. Its stars of which neceives a newstar with every new State. The two together slanify union past and pre-sent. The very colors have a language which is of flichally recognized by our fathers. White is not receive the slanify union past and pre-sent. The very colors have a language which sent. The very colors have a language which was officially recognized by our fathers. White is for purily, red for valor, blue for justice. And all together, bunting, stripes, stars, and colors blazing in the sky, make the flag of our country, to be cherished by all our hearts, to be upheld by all our hands.

NATIONAL MOTTO.

NATIONAL MOTTO. There is next the national motto, as it appears on the national seal, and on the national money are signs of national unity. In each the supreme sovereignty of the nation is manifest. The first is like the national flag, and stands for the nation, especially in treaties with foreign powers. The second is a national convenience, if not necessity, which takes its distinctive character from the nation, so that everywhere it is a representative of the nation, as that everywhere it is a representative of the nation. Each has the same familiar motto, *E pluribus Unum*, a Latin phrase, which signifies from many One. Its history attests its significance. On the 'th of July, 1776, the very day of Independence, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson mute that had already reported the Declarations of Independence itself. Their report on the seal was made 10th August, 1776; and here we first meet the national moto, which is in such entire harmony with the Declaration by which we were made 'one people.'' Questions of detail intervened, and no conclusion was reached until 16th June, 1752; when the present of detail intervened, and no conclusion was reached until 16th June, 1782, when the present seal was adopted, being the American baid esgle, with the olive branch in one taion and a bundle of thirteen arrows in the other, and in his beak a scroll bearing the inscription Epluri-bus Unum.

NATIONAL NAME.

There is next the national name, which of itseli implies national unity. The States are not merely allied, associated, coalesced, con-federated, but they are united, and the Constinot merely allied, associated, coalesced, con-federated, but they are united, and the Consti-tution, formed to secure a more perfect union, is "for the United States of America," which term was used as the common name of the nation. But there was still another national designation, accepted at home and abroad. Our country was called "America," Here was a natural, unsought, and instinctive name-a growth and not even a creation-implying national unity and predominance, if not exclu-sive power, on the continent. It was not used occasionally or casually, but constantly; not merely in newspapers, but in official doco-ments. Not an address of Congress; not a mili-tary order; not a speech which does not contain this term, at once so expansive and so unify-ing. At the opening of the first Continental Congress Patrick Henry, in another mood from that of a later day, announced the national unity under this very name. After declaring the boundaries of the several colonies efficed, and the distinctions between Virginians, Penn-syivanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders as no more, he exclaimed in words of compre-hensive nate of a virginian, bet as no more, he exclaimed in words of comprean American." Congress took up the strain and commissioned Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the armies "for the defense of American liberty;" and Washington himself, in this first second order of Commission in his first general order at Cambridge, on that the armies were "for the defense of the liberties of America;" and in a letter to Congress just before the battle of Trenton he declared that he had labored "to discourage all kinds of local attachments and distincdiscourage thons of country, denominating the whole by the greater name of America." It is not im possible that, in the lapse of time, history will possible that, in the lapse of time, history will vindicate the name adopted by Washington. which may grow as the Republic, until it be-comes the natural designation of one country. Our fathers used this term more wisely than they knew; but they acted under Providential guidance. Is it not said of God that He has given names to the stars, "calling them by the greatness of His might?" Is it not said, also, that God will make him who overcometh a pil-lar in the temple and give him "a new name?" lar in the temple and give him "a new name? So as our stars multiply, and the nation over-cometh its adversaries, persuading all to its de-clared principles, everywhere on the continent, it will become a pillar in the temple, and the name of the continent itself will be needed to declare alike its unity and its power. GEOGRAPHICAL UNITY. To these "unities" derived from history and the heart of the people may be added another where nature is the great teacher. I refer to the geographical position and configuration of our country, if not of the whole continent, mark-ing it for one nation. Unity is written upon it by the Almighty Hand. In this respect, it dif-fers much from Europe, where for generations seas, rivers, and mountains kept people apart who had else. "like kindred drops, commingled into one." There is no reason why they should not commingle here. Nature in every form is propitious. Facility of intercourse, not less than common advantage, leads to unity; but these are ours. Here are navigable rivers, numerous and famous, being so many high ways of travel, and a chain of lakes, each an inland sea. Then there is an unexample extent of country dapted to railways; and do not forget that with the railway is the telegraph, using the lightning as its messenger, so that the interro-gatory of Job is answered, "Canst thou send lightnings that they may go?" The country is one open expanse from the frozen Arotie to the warm waters of the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and there science already supplies the means of overcoming this barrier, which in other days would have marked international boundaries. The Pacifie Hailway will neutralize theses mountains, and complete the geographical unity of the conti-nent. The slender wire of the telegraph, when once extended, is an indissoluble lie; the rail-way is an iron band. But these depend upon GEOGRAPHICAL UNITY. To these "unities" derived from history and once extened, is an indissoluble tie; the rall-way is an iron band. But these depend upon opportunities which nature supples, so that nathre herself is one of the guardians of our na-tionality. Our country was planned by Provi-dence for a united and homogeneous people. Apparent differences harmonize. Even climate, wolch passes through all gradations from the North to the South is so tempered as to present North to the south is so tempered as to present an easy uniformity from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Unmeasured supplies of all hinds, mineral and agricultural, are at hand; the richest ores and the most golden crops, with the largest coal fields of the world below, and the largest corn fields of the world above. Strabo said of ancient Gaul that, by its struc-sure with its yeast plaips and considerable the largest corn fields of the world above, Strabo said of ancient Gaul that, by its struc-ture, with its vast plains and considerable rivers, it was destined to become the theatre of a great civilization. But the structure of our country is more auspicious. Our plains are vasier, and our rivers are more considerable, furnishing a theatre grander than any ima-gined by the Greak geographer. It is this thea-tre, thus appointed by nature, which is now open for the good of mankind. Then all hall to the republic, redeemed and regenerated, one and indivisible. Nullification and secession are already like the extinct monsters of a former geological period—to be seen only in the maseum of history. With their extinction mass disappear that captions, litigions, and disturb-ing spirit engendered by State rights. The whole face of the constry will be transformed. There will be concord for discord; smiles for frowns. There will be a new consolousness of national life with a corresponding glow. The soni will dilate with the assured unity of the republic, and all will feel the glory of life citizenship. Since that of Reme nothing has

been so commanding. Local jealousies and geographical distinctions will be lost in the at-inactions of a common couniry. Theu, indeed, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West; but there will be one nation. No single point of the compass, but the while horizon, will receive our regard. Not the Scuth-orn Cross, flaming with beauty; not even the North star, so long the guide of the mariner and the refuge to the fying bondmen, but ;the whole star-spreid firmament will be our worship and desizet. As the pation stands confessed in undivided sovereignty, the States will not cease to psr-form their appropriate functions. Interfaced, interlocked, and harmonized, they will be on-genial parts of the mighty whole, while liberty and equality will be the recognized birthright of all, and no local pretension can interfere against the universal law. There will be a sphere alike for the States and nation. Local self-government, which is the pride of our in-stitutions, will be reconciled with the supre-macy in the maintenance of human rights, and the two together will be the proteedion of all. The reconcillation-God bleas the word-thus purisdiction required for the proteedion of all. The reconcillation-God bleas the word-thus begun, will embrace the people, who. forgetting past differences, will feel more than ever that begun, will embrace the people, who, forgetting past differences, will feel more than ever that they are one, and it will invigorate the still growing republic, whose original root was little more than an acorn, so that it will find new strength to resist the shock of tempest or time, while it enriches the continent with its gene-rous shade. Such at least is the aspiration in which all may unite.

Firm like the oak, may our blest nation rise, No itss distinguished for its streng h than size; The unequal branches emulous unite 'to shield and grace the trunk's majestic height; Through long succeeding years, and centuries live. No vigor losing from the aid they give.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CHARLES DICKENS.

His Readings to Commence in Boston on

the 2d and in New York on

the 9th of December.

Bosrow, Nov. 19 .- The great event in Boston to day has been the arrival of Charles Dickens

from Europe per the steamer Cuba. Through the sgency of the telegraph, ancouncements were made which gave currency to the belief that the Cuba and the dis-tinguished novelist would arrive in the middle of the afternoon, and although there was no public ovation or demonstration contemplated, a crowd of several thousand persons assembled around the wharf where the steamer was ex-pected, and, in spite of the inclement weather, remained until the failure of their desire was assured. If she had made her time the Cuba and Mr. Dickens would have been in Boston at 3 o'clock, and inasmuch as there was the unusual interruption of half a dozen hours from Halifax, the fears of a disaster were not without some shadow of foundation.

At about half-past 7 o'clock, however, it was announced from the Old State House news-room that the Cuba was approaching Hull, on her course to Boston, and that she had been boarded by the United States tugboat Hannibal Hamlin, and Mr. Dickens taken on board. The tugboat proceeded immediately to Boston, and arrived at Long Wharf in about an hour, and full half an hour in advance of the Cuba.

an nour in advance of the Cuba. Among those who were on board the tugboat were Mr. Dolby, the agent of Mr. Dickens; Col-lector Russell, of the port of Boston; Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Sherwin, Hon. Josiah Quincy, James Fields, one of the publishing firm of Ticknor & Fields, and several other Interare colorities. literary celebrities. After the customary greetings and congratulations, a repast was served on board the Hamiin, and when it was finished she had arrived at her dock in Boston. The party then took carriages, and proceeded immediately to the Parker House, where Mr.

SECOND EDITION Australia, West Indies, Central and South America.

Wreck of an American Ship Near Cape Horn-Prince Alfred at Sydney-Affairs in the Pacifie and in

New Zealand, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORE, Nov. 20.-The steamer Arizona has arrived with California dates to the 19th ult, and Panama to the 12th inst.

An extra of the Panama Slar and Herald has advices direct from the West Indies, confirming the reports of the disasters by the hurricane at St. Thomas and claewhere. There were 79 yessels wrecked, and 600 lives lost.

Dates from Sydney and Wellington, Australia, to the 8th ult., had been received at Panama. Great preparations were making at Sydney for the reception of Prince Alfred.

The canibals of Fiji had murdered and eaten the Rev. S. Baker, Wesleyan missionary, and six Christian natives. A British war vessel had gone to punish the murderers.

Parliament was still in session, but were quarrelling and doing very little good for, the country.

Three of the Blue Caps banditti had been captured. Heavy gales had provailed, and a number of

vessels had been wrecked. A fire, threatening a large business section, had occurred, but it was fortunately quenched by heavy rain.

The American residents of Melbourne gave a complimentary dinner on the 6th ult. to Mr. Latham, the lately arrived Consul of the United States, Mr. Lord occupying the chair. Much injury to the crops was anticipated in

Victoria by the snow storms. The new wool crop of Queensland, though

long and fine, was affected by the scab. The gold fields are doing well, but the new copper mines are better. Specimens of the latter yield as high as 94 per cent.

New gold mines have been discovered in New Zealand.

Dates from South America as late as October 13 have been received at Panama, Disgraceful revolts had occurred in Peru. In Magillo the civic guard had mutinied against their chiefs and killed the Colonel, the Prefect, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Department. In Pund they killed three of their chiefs, and disowned the authority of the Government. Troops were sent to put down the rebels.

There is nothing new from Prado's expidition against Arequipa. The revolution in the North had met but little encouragement. The acting President had made a very pacificatory speech, in which he said the Government would offer

The United States Consul at Tentsing, A. D. Hankow, had requested Mr. Borlingame, United States Minister, to have the Chinese officials re-moved for violating the treaty. Pinancial-Exchange on London at sight, 5s. 114d. per tael; bills at six months' sight, 6s. 114d. Bills on New York, 124 for gold. Mexi-can dollars, 725. Commercial-Grey shiritings per piece, 233'50; white, 235@287; American drills, 40 yard pieces, 420@435.

420@436.

Among the vessels on berth for New York, are the American barques Fair Ladies and Burn-side, and the British barque Sileno. Six ships are on berth for London.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Distinguished Party at the Fort-They Examine the Dismal Swamp Canal-Naval News-Military Changes,

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18.—The revenue cutter Northerner, Captain McGowan, whica arrived here yesterday alternoon, trom Wash-ington, D. C., had quite a distinguished party on board. Among them I noticed General B. F. Butler, Hon. W. E. Chandler, Assistant Secre-tary of the Treasury; W. S. Huntingdon, Esq., of the First National Bank of Washington; Col. John S. Loomis, Special Agent of the Treasury John S. Loomis, Special Aront of the Treasury Department; A. B. Muliet, Esq., ehiet architect, Treasury Department; John S. Knox, Esq., Assistant United States Comptroller; Hon. John D. Defices, Public Printer; General Gilman Marsten, of New Hampshire; Colonel Gordon Adams, United States Attorney for Mississiphi; William Prescott Smith, Esq., Collector of the Port of Baltimore; and Frank Tuck, Esq., of Washington, On landing the party passed into the fort, and called upon Gen. Hays, ine present commandant. After which they strolled around commandant. After which they strolled around for an hour or more, visiting the various points for an hour or more, visiting the various points of interest in and around the place. After grati-fying their curiosity, they proceeded on the Northerner to Norfolk, where they remained all night. At an early hour this morning the party will embark on the barge Beauty in tow of a tug, to visit the Dismal Swamp Canal and Lake Drummond. The Government has sveral hun-dred shares in the canal, which are to be sold at auction at the Treasury Department on the 5th proximo, and the object this party have in view is to examine the work thoroughly, and form some idea of its real value, in order to govern the parties having the stock for sale. Assistant-Secretary Chan dler was in charge of the party, who are pro-vided with all the necessary maps, plans, and vided with all the necessary maps, plans, and reports of the work they have come to examine. They will probably complete their inspection of the work to-day, and will then return on the Northerner direct to Washington. It is to be hoped that the stock in the canal to be offered for sale by the Government will be bought up by liberal and enterprising men, who will put this great inland canal in good condi-

tion, thus connecting by a shore route of but twenty-eight miles the extensive navigable waters of North Carolina with the Chesapeake

Bay. The canal has been greatly damaged dur-ing the war, and is not in very good condition, but the Company are busily engaged repairing it. When the repairs are completed it will be extensively used by small steamers which could not weather Cape Hatteras.

The steamer Crotan, with a party of wreckers, left Noriolk this morning for Deep Water Shoals. James river, to raise the barge which was re-cently sunk there, with all the material on her

The United States sloop-of-war. Portsmouth, which for the past few days has been at anchor in the Roads, passed up to Norfolk this after-

The United States Revenue cutter Kemaha, Captain Sands, which has been at Nortolk for the past week repairing boilers, put to sea this Considerable speculation is indulged in by

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OTFICE OF THE EVENING TELEBRATE.} Wednesday, Nov. 20. 1887. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were firmly held. 1014 was bid ior 10.408; 1134 for 6s of 1881; 1064 for 7:305; 108 for '22.6-208; 1054 for '64.6-208; 1064 for 7:305; 108 for '22.6-208; 1055 for '64.6-208; 1064 for '65 5 208; and 1074 for July, '65, 5-208. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 1014, a sight decline.

s ight decline. June sold at 4, nochange; at no change; and '67 at no change; unchanged, the new issue Railroad sold at 493, a slight decline; Minebill at 565, a decline of 4; and Reading at 48, a slight advance. 125 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 20 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Nerris-town: 32 for North Pennsylvanis; 505 for Lehigh Valley; 205 for Catawissa preferred; and 415 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were no-

and 413 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Thirteenth and Fitteenth sold at 18; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Wainat; 61 for West Philadelphia: 104 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Costes; and 264 for Girard College. Eanth shares were firmly held at full prices. Farn ers' and Mechanics' sold at 135, no change; 50 was bid for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 304 for Manufacturers'; 71 for City, and 60 for Union.

Canal Shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 314, a decline of 1:10 was bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation common: 204 for preferred do.: 35 for Morris Canal; 11 for Susquehanns Canal;

and 46 for Denware Division. Ouotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1393; 11 A. M., 140: 12 M., 1393: 1 P. M., 1394. An advance of \$ on the closing price last eve-

ning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Debayen & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 6a, New 101%	Mash Dand R. hin 48
1000 do. New101%	5 do
\$1000 Leh Val ba 913	12 do lrf. 48%
\$4000 Ps op 58 94	7 sh Penna Hamman 19%
\$3000 Pa H 1 m 60 9914	20 do
\$500 U & Am 68, '83 85	147 d.O
2 sh Far & M Bk 185	100 ah Phil & E b00., 15%
70 sh Lehish N stk 3156	100 do
12 do	100 00mmm b60, 25%
27 sh Minchill 56%	28 ah 13th & 15th b5. 18
100 sh Fulton C 4%!	A CONTRACT OF A

-Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exi change to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 113 @1134; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., 1865, new, 1074 1054; do., 1865, 106@1064; do., 1865, new, 1074 1074; do., 1867, new, 1074@1073; do. 5s, 10-408, 102@1024; do., 7308, June, 1054@1055; do., July, 1054@1055; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1854, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40 do. August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, 119:40@20; do. December, 1865, 1194@1194; do., May, 1865, 1174@1174; do., August, 1865, 1164@ 1164; do., September, 1865, 1151@1164; do., October, 1866, 1163@1166, Gold, 1394@1394; Silver, 133@1344. -Mesars, De Baven & Brother, No. 40 South

Silver, 133@1343. -Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following, rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :- Gold, 1393@140; C. S. 6s, 1881, 113@1134; U. S. 6-20s, 1862.108@1084; do., 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 106@1064; do. July, 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1867, 1074@1074; 5s, 10-40s, 1014@102; U. B. 7-30s, 2d series, 105@1054; 3d series, 105@ 1654; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 110; May, 1365, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; Sep-tember, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; -Mesars, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern

-Messra. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. E. ds of 1881, 1134@1131; old 5-208, 108@1084; new 5-208, 1864, 105@1054; do., 1865, 106@1084; do., Jaly 1074@1074; do., 1867, 1074@1074; 10-408, 1014@ 1024; 7-308, June, 105@1054; do., July, 105@ 1054; Gold, 1394@1394.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

among ourselves for mutual help and strength in all our future concernments, that, as in nation and religion, so, secondly, in the com-mon rights of citizenship co-extensive with the colonics, and the consequent rights of every colony in every other colony." The colonies grew in population and power. No longer merely scattered settlements, they began to act a part in history. Anxious especially against French domination, which already existed in Canada, and was extending along the lakes Canada, and was extending along the lakes to the Mississippi, they came logetoer in Congress at Albany in 1751 to take measures for the common defense. Delegates from seven colonies were present, being from all north of the Potomac. Here the genius of Benjamin Franklin prevailed. A plan was presented by this master mind, providing for what was called "a general Government," administered by a "President General," where each colony should have representatives in proportion to should have representatives in proportion to its contributions. Massachusetts and Virginia having seven each, while New York had only four; and the first meeting of the "general Gov-ernment" was to be at Philadelphia. Scarcely ten years passed before this same yearning for a common life appeared again in the Colonial a common life appeared again in the Colonial Congress at New York, convened in 1755, on the recommendation of Massachusetts, to arrest the tyranny of the Stamp Act, and assaults upon the common libertles. Nine colonies were represented, and after deliberation they united in a declaration of rights common to all. Here was the inspiration of James Otts, the youthful orator of freedom. Whose tangua of flame had orator of freedom, whose tongue of flame had already flashed the cry, "Taxation without re presentation is tyranny," and that other cry worthy of perpetual memory, "Equality and the power of the whole without distinction of color." Such were the voices that heraided our

nation. THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE MADE A

Independence was declared. Here was an act which, from beginning to end, in every par-ticular, and in all its inspirations, was naticonar, and in all the inspirations, while people unity ional, stamping upon the whole people unity in the support of human rights. It was done "in the name and by autority of the good people of these colonies," called at the begin-ning "one people;" and it was entitled "Decla-ration by the Representatives of the United "income and in the colonies assembled." people of these colonies," called at the begin-ning "one people;" and it was entitled "Decla-ration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled," without a word of separate sovereighty. As a national act it has two distinct features—first, as a severance of the relations between the "mited colonies" and the mother country; and, secondly, as a declaration of self-evident truits on which this severance was justified, and the new nation was founded. It is the "united colonies" that are declared to be free and independent States; and this act is justified by the sublime declaration that all men are ore-ated equal, with certain inalienable rights, and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just pow-ers frem the consent of the governed. Here was that "American Commonwealth," the image of national unity, dedicated to human rights, which has enchanted the vision of the early patriot, as he sought new safegurids for liberty. Here was a nation, with new promises and covenants, such as had never been made hefore. The constituent anthority from which it proceeded was "the people." The rights which it promised and covenants were the equal rights of all; not the rights of English-men, but the rights of man. It was on this ac-oonnt that our nation became at once a source of light to the world. Weil might the sun have connt that our nation became at once a source of light to the world. Well might the sun have stord still on that day to witness a kindred luminary as it ascended into the sky.

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

It is needless to dwell on its features, all so well known; but there are certain points which must not be disregarded now. There is espe-cially the beginning. Next after the opening words of the Declaration of Independence, the opening words of the Constitution are the grandest in history. They sound like a majes-tic overture, fit prelude to the transcendent harmonies of national life on a theatre of un-exampled proportions. Though familiar, they cannot be too often repeated; for they are in themselves an assirance of popular rights and an epitome of national duties. "We, the peo-ple of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and mo-It is needless to dwell on its features, all

Dickens will remain until his departure for New York.

The first series of his readings will begin in Tremont Temple on the evening of December 2, and his first in New York will be given on the evening of the 9th.

Mr. Dickens' voyage from Liverpool to Boston was one of uninterrupted pleasure, and, while decilining for the present all public ovations, he nevertheless feels profoundly [grateful for the many manifestations of welcome which American people have already shown towards him. Mr. Dolby, his advance agent, has already disposed of some eight thousand tickets to hi first series of Boston readings, and there is no apparent diminution in the number of appli-cants. A considerable number of them have probably been brought up by speculators.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Riddle Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Peirce and Ludlow. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Peirce and Ludlow. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Atorney. Combined the Weilliam Hornketh. At the conclusion of John Riddle's examination, reported yesterday, the Commonwealth closed, and the Court look a recess. At so'clock in the afternoon William Mr, Bull, Eac, opened the case for the delense, stating to the jury that he proposed to prove that every and any blow that was inflicted by the delendant at overse tavern, on the night of May 7th last, was in his own defense: and that, having proven this, he would confidently expect a verdict of acquittat. The begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the begun, Mr. Bull having taken up but a short in the the opening. The weith his opening sworn, lestified that on the men at the Weatern Englise House, be being em-ployd there as sengineer, and that a boy ran up to them and cried 'fight? 'he, wilh the others, ran lume-diately to Ovens' tavern, and found the Tweatieth with he come tavern, and found the Tweatieth at the Weatern Englise House, be being em-loyd there as engineer, and that a boy ran up to them in the floor, his left arm on a chair, his right hand on the foor was been closed; when he got another view of the main went into the street, with blood running dowa is face and could have and hes brider the went away. The Hiddle was here recalled, and was asked by Mr. Buil whether on the scoond day after the fight ha in the process co of Charles Cooper that on the fight his brother had struck the first olow 7 or when or when dot that it was proposed to contradict him in the street. Whether he assented by any fight 'No'.'' to tals Mr. Biddle answered emphat caffy 'No'.'' to tals Mr. Biddle answered emphat caffy 'No'.'' the

He was total that it was proposed to contradict him in the dependence of the solution the solution of the solution of the solution of Charles Cooper recalled, stated that on the second

-Johnny Clew was in Pittsburg on the 6th. He is the boy who killed the Rebel Colonel at Chickamanga. General Thomas has placed him at school, and intends to prosure him an appointment at West Point when he reaches the prescribed age.

the greatest facilities to establish peace between the allied Republics and Spain.

Advices from Chili announce the wreck of the American ship Asia, near Cape Horn, on the 21st of August. She was bound for California, loaded with coal. The captain and eighteen of the crew had reached Valparaiso. They were cast on a small island, with only one barrel of biscuits where they remained thirty days, suffering terrible hardships before they were rescued.

The Spanish Government had called home its Admiral. The Indians have extensively plundered trains

in the Argentine provinces.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

The Steamer Great Republic at San Francisco-Extensive Mercantile Failures-Dedication of a New Masould Temple - Cest \$600,000 - The First Torchlight Procession in China on the Reception of an American Fire Engine -Fearful Cyclone-Damage of Ten Million Dollars, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- The following advices have been received by the steamer Great Republic:-

SHANGHAI, Oct. 17 .- News from Teutzin state that the junkmen at the mouth of the Peiho have recently shown great hostility to all for-eigners. The English Admiral Kuppel was lately fired at while on board the Dove, H. M. gunboat. The steamer Wachusa was also attacked, and trouble is anticipated.

Chector, Mente, as usual, escaped the Impe-rial troops. It is believed that this winter he will make a conjunction with the Mahommedan Rebels, and threaten both Pekin and Shanghae The autumn has been sickly, and there have been many sudden deaths. Among them was the wife of the British Consul,

The mercantile failures continue, and many of the leading houses are closing up. The French establishments at the outposts are every one of them contracting their business. The same panic prevails smong the Chinese, and out of 116 pative banks 41 had failed within twelve months.

The imports for 1866 increased 9,000,000 taols. and the exports decreased 4,000,000 taels. The Foreign Commissioners in the employ o

the Chinese Government have held a caucus here. There are many surmises as to its object and it is thought the Imperial Government at Pekin will try to get rid of this anomalous service in the collection of revenue by a treaty. There has been an impressive dedication

the new Masonic Temple, which cost 600,000 Mexican dollars. A toroblight procession occurred on the re ception of the American fire engino, the first

ever seen in China. Another fearful cyclone has occurred, during which the United States storeship Supply was saved, in a remarkable manner, by Captain Conway. Having parted both anchors, Captain lashed four heavy guns together Conway pitched them over, and the Supply rode out the gale in safety. The damage on shore is esti-mated at \$10,000,000.

A large bed of the best quality of bituminous coal has been discovered between Chaktang and Nankin, three miles from Yank Tskang. The English Consul, Mr. Workham, will try to per-English anade the officials to allow foreigners to work

The American, English, and French Consuls have forced the Chinese officials to rebuild the country honees torn down by a mob, nine mile om Port English. A French gunboat was sent for, the lives of foreigners having been threat-ened. There was no American gunboat that could be despatched, as the Ashuelot, the only one available, had been ordered to go to Tien-taing by Admiral Bell.

the officers now stationed here as to the pro bable distribution of the troops now forming the garrison. There is at present two companies of the 5th United States Artillery and three com panies of infantry. It is generally believed that when General Barry assumes command one of the artillery and all of the infantry companies will be ordered elsewhere, and their places supplied by companies of artillery from the other four artillery regiments now in the service.

The Fort, so far as I can learn from military men, is a very desirable post, and they do not relish the idea of being, ordered to a more Southern and slokiy field of duty at the present time.

The proposed establishment of a Military School here is halled with joy by all classes and will infuse a little life into the now dul and sombre Fortress. We are also in hopes of again having a post band, a thing which is very much needed, and which would serve to while away many a pleasant hour.

From Boston.

Boston, Nov. 20.-The steamer Iowa sailed to-day for Europe, taking twenty-one passen-gers for Hallfax and fifty-one for Liverpool. She takes out no specie. The Cubs, which got aground last night, got off safely to-day.

Death of Fitzgreene Halleck.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 20 .- Fitzgreene Halleck died at Guilford, in this State, last night, aged eighty years.

The Wisconsin Election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The Republican majority in Wisconsin is reported as 4500.

Arrival of Specie.

New York, Nov. 20.-The Arizona, from Panama, brings \$187,840 in specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.-Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 055; Reading, 95, Canton Co., 45; Effe Rairoad. 715; Cleveland and Toledo, 05; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 825; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 975; Michigan Centrel, 111; Michigan Southern, 795; New York Central, 113; Comberland preferred, 122 Missouri 68, 96; Hudson River, 1255; U. S. Five-twenties, 1865; 1005; do, 1864, 1055; do, 1865, 1005; Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thrities, 1855; Starling Exchange 1095; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Imperialists at Havana Bound to Europe -Maximilian's Remains Awaited at Havana-Death of an ex-Confederate

Officer in Mexico. HAVANE, Nov. 19.—The French steamer Conama sails to-morrow via Martinique for Saint Nazaire. Baron A. von Magnus and Prince Salm-Salm sail by the *Ponoma* for Eu-rope, as also the Princess Salm-Salm.

It is expected that the Austrian steam frigate Novara, with the remains of Maximilian, will

put in here on her way to Trieste. Colonel Quevedo, Bolivian Envoy to Mexico, sails to day by the Liberty, Captain Bain, for Baltimore Baltimore

General Stevens, an ex-Confederate officer and latterly the Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Vera Cruz and Mexican Railway, s reported to have died on the 12th instant. One vessel is reported loading at Sisal-the Lizzle Kemball-neither rig nor destination mentioned.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE FINANCES .- Gen. Sherman, in his address before the Society of Sherman, in his address before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, fixes his position on the financial question. Speaking of the burdens entailed upon the North and South by the war, he said, incidentally, that "We of the North have to mourn the loss of fathers, brothers, sons, and friends, and are burdened with a vast national debt, hinding on us in fact, in law, and in honor, never, I hope, to be questioned by any honorable man in America ill every cost is paid."

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1867 .- The volume of business in Flour is small, but prices are well maintained. The demand both for shipment and home consumption is limited, and about 500 barrels were disposed of to the trade at \$7:50 @8.50 for superfine; \$8.50@9.50 for extras; \$10@11 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands-according to quality. Bye Fiour is dull at \$550@875 % barrel. Nothing doing in

Corn Meal. The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime is in good demand at full prices. Sales of 300f bushels Red at \$240@255 for fair and choice, Rye is steady at \$165@170 % bushel for Penns sylvania. Corn is less active, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$142@145, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at \$142@145, and rochanged. Sales of 2000 bush-els Southerp and Pennsylvania at at 75@276. \$140. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bush-els Southern and Pennsylvania at at 75@77c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. Bark-The sale of a small iot was reported at \$55 \$\$ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at \$7@8 \$64 lbs: Prices of Timothy are nomi-nal. Flaxseed sells at \$2:45@2:55.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Co. Schr W Walton, Reeves, Cambridgeport, do. Schr Lottle Beard, Perry, New Bedford, Rommel &

Bunter, Bunter, Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Washington, Huntzinger & Co. Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Allyn's Point, Day, Huddelf

& Co. Schr Jas. S. Hewitt, Foster, Boston, Bords, Keller & Nutting. Schr C. Jayne, Brown, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff.

de Co. Schr Gienwood, Mills, New Haven, S. E. Griscom, Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford, Captain, Schr C. Rienzle, Woodruff, New Bedford, Captain, Schr Chattancoga, Biack, Portland, Captain,

Schr Chattanooga, Biack, Portland, Capiain, ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, « days from Balem, in bal-mat io capiain. Echr A. Haiey, Haiey, 4 days from Gloucester, in ballast to capital. Penr W. H. McColley, Herbert, from Lanesville. Schr Specie, Smith, from Suffolk. Schr G. Jayne, Brown, from Fall Rivar. Schr L. Beard. Perry, from Newport, Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Boston, Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Boston, Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Boston, Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, from Boston, Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, from Boston, Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, from Boston, Schr M. K. Smith, Smith, from Boston, Schr M. K. Smith, Smith, from Boston, Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from New York, Schr Reading RR, No. 7, Carroll, from Bridgeport, Schr K. Kleosle, Woodruff, from Providence. Bitamer Dismond State, Talbot, is nones from Bale, timore, with mdse, to J. D. Huoff.

MEMORANDA. Barque John H. Pearson, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 18th inst. Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Banger 16th

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Banger Bih instant. Schr J. Amesbury, from Providence for Philadel-phis, at New York yesterday. Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, for Philadelphis, asiled from Portiano Bitu inst. Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, for Philadelphis, sailed from Portiano Bitu inst. Schr E. M. Perry, Hamilton, for Philadelphis, sailed from Portiano Bitu inst. Schr J. H. Allen, for Philadelphis, sailed from New London 17th Inst. Schr J. H. Allen, for Philadelphis, sailed from New London 17th Inst. Schr J. H. Allen, for Philadelphis, sailed from New London 17th Inst. Schr Schwer Lake and J. T. Wraver, for Philadel-phis, sailed from Newburyport 17th Inst. Schr G. Deering, Willard, for Philadelphis, cleared at Portiano Bish Inst. Schr G. Deering, Willard, for Philadelphis, cleared at Portiano Bish Inst. Schr G. Deering, Willard, for Philadelphis, a New York yesterday. Belty T. F. Philadelphis, for Philadelphis, Cleared at Portiano Bish Inst.

yesterday. Schr D. G. Floyd, Kelty, from Providence for Phila-delphia, at Newport 16th Inst.

Inv TRINGRAPH.]' NEW YORE, Nov. 20. — Arrived, sizemahip Nebrasha) from Liverpool Sizemahip St. Laurent, from Havre. Fonstass Monnor, Nov. 50.— The barques Unding and Chanticher sailed for New York this morning.

NEW YORK NOV. 19 Additionanthis Quakes City, Duncan, Nov. 19 Additionanthis Quakes Eargue Gen, Caulante, Mardin, from Occanada,

the mines.