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THE TRIBUNE.

MR. SELDEN'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday evening of the present week, a meeting of the Whigs of the City of New-York was held at National Hall, to respond to the nomination of Dudley Selden as the Whig candidate for Mayor. The meeting being organized, and an Address and Resolutions read and approved, Mr. Selden was called to the stand and greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. When silence had at last been restored,

Mr. Selden said—Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind and hearty greeting. I am glad to be called on to speak to this meeting—a meeting over which you, Mr. Chairman, have been selected to preside. (Cheers.) To you, who have guarded with so much care and advanced with so much success the interests of your constituents, as one of the representatives of this metropolis in the great councils of the nation—to whose efforts as a legislator the commercial welfare of this city is so greatly indebted—I am glad to have this opportunity of returning my thanks, and I know that I can use the thanks of all assembled here. (Loud applause.) Fellow citizens, I fear that I may trespass too long upon your patience on this occasion. In undertaking to address you, it is not my purpose to discuss those questions which divide the two great political parties of the country. Upon these questions I stand ready, if called upon, to speak in all the wards of the city from this night to the day of election.—(Cheers.) But I desire to speak to you to-night on the new movement which has been exhibited in politics within the last two years. I desire to discuss it. I desire that my whig friends in this city and elsewhere may have my views on this question. If I am right—good. If I am wrong, you have the power, so far as respects me, of correcting the mischief. ("Good.") I allude to the "native American" movement. I intend to speak to that question upon this occasion.—(A voice—"you speak too quick?"—Shouts of "put him out.")—Mr. S. Silence! We are in the hall of the people and the people have a right to be heard. (Cheers.) I say that I intend to speak to that question. I have a deep respect for the opinions of others, and so far as people differ from me, I entertain for their opinions and for themselves the same kindness and the same regard which I hope I may claim from them in discussing the question. Gentlemen, this is a charter election, out in this city our electioneering has assumed a twofold aspect—it has respect not only to the municipal government, but has no less reference also to the action of the national legislature. Should it be determined in the local elections throughout the country that the public mind does not sustain a policy hostile to the whig policy, notwithstanding last a House of Representatives has been chosen with a majority of its members opposed to that whig policy, it would be compelled to submit to the public will and follow the public opinion as thus expressed in local elections. (Cheers.) I feel therefore that in this point of view, a charter election in the city of New York is of no small consequence in operating on the politics of the nation. It is certainly of no small consequence that the vote of the city of New York should correspond with that of the interior of the great "Empire State," in indicating a feeling hostile to the movements exhibited at Washington during the past winter. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it has been read to you in the address and resolutions just adopted, that the Native American movement first exhibited itself about eighteen months ago in this city, and here it consisted of a portion of the opposite party, and a much larger portion of the whig party. In the city of Philadelphia, on the contrary, it has exhibited itself as embracing a much larger portion of the opposite party, and to what it did of the whigs, and it is a matter of congratulation to the city of New York, not only with regard to the whigs, who united in that movement, but with regard to our foreign population, that here, although the movement controlled the vote of the city of New York, everything passed off in quiet and peace, whereas, in Philadelphia, it terminated in riot, bloodshed, and the firing of churches. In discussing this question, there are many points to be noticed. First, what is the object of this native American movement? As I understand it, it is to create an essential change in our naturalization laws, by withholding the right of citizenship for an increased number of years to the emigrants who may arrive on these shores. The second purpose is, if possible, to prevent those who have acquired the right from participating in offices of honor or of profit. I believe I state accurately the objects of this movement—if not, I am open to conviction. Some may require 21 years residence—some less—but it is, at all events, a substantial increased restriction that is sought. The evil complained of is, that the foreign vote has become so great as to give it a controlling influence in the politics of the country. Now, the first question presented is, how, if the evil exists, is it to be corrected? Here let me call your attention to the Constitution of the United States, and to tell you, that according to the sound construction of that instrument, it is not within the power of the general government to operate upon that question. (Cheers.) I am not a going to say that it was not intended by the founders of this government absolutely to control the queston by particular provisions of the constitution—but I mean to say that it is very doubtful whether the general government has the power of operating so as to prevent the admission of foreigners to a participation in the right of voting in every State of this Union. If this be the case, the whole foundation of this native American party is taken from them at once—Now let us see what the Constitution of the U. S. says on this point. Let me read to you the 2d section of the 1st article:—"The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." Who then are to elect our members of Congress? They are to be elected from the people by the electors authorized by the State governments to elect the most numerous branch of the legislature. Well, now has Congress reserved to itself the power of determining who shall give in the vote, or has Congress in this instrument not claimed that power? It has been left as it was prior to the formation of this instrument. It has been left to the State government to determine who shall constitute the body of electors who are to cast the ballot. In the State of New York we have acted on this subject, and have confined it to American citizens. The constitution of New York gives to the Legislature the power of excluding men from participating in the benefit of the vote. It has passed the law—it has fixed the qualifications which shall constitute the rights of the voters. [Here there was some bustle at the lower end of the hall, and a voice called out, "Its only 400 of your friends from the 4th ward." (Great cheering.) The Legislature of this State, in pursuance of its constitution, made the terms of the oath to be, that the voter was an American citizen; upon that ground none but an American citizen is authorised to vote. But, gentlemen, whether this be the provisions of the law in other sections of the Union or not, I am not able to say. But I am able to say this, that the States, claim the right of determining who shall be privileged to vote, in selecting the representatives in Congress, hence, we find in some of the Western portions of the Union, foreigners who have not resided more than a year are allowed to vote. They were permitted to vote on such terms in the organization of the government of Michigan, and, I believe they enjoyed similar right in Illinois, and in Iowa. I may be wrong—("no that's right.") Now, let me ask whether this Native American movement is not acting absurdly, when it asks Congress to do that which it has no power to do? (Cheers.) Let me look to another section of the constitution. "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector." The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the U. States." It is thus seen that the power of determining who shall elect the President of the U. States is left to the States respectively, and all that is granted to Congress is the power of fixing the time when the election of electors shall take place, and when they shall cast their ballots.—Now let me ask whether this whole Native American movement is not founded on a basis that must utterly fail? (Cheers.) I speak not now of the expediency of it—that I shall come to presently—but I speak of the legal and constitutional provisions on which the people act, and I say with regard to the exercise of the power of choosing all the agents of the general government, but executive and legislative, that power is not regulated by the action of the general government, but by that of the State government, and that alone. (Cheers.) This attempt, then, to build up a party by obtaining a change of the naturalization laws, is mere moonshine. (Great cheering.)—After the laws are changed, not a title is accomplished. If they should pass a law at Washington declaring 21 years residence to entitle a man to become a voter, it would not be worth one farthing! ("Good—go it old horse!" (Laughter) Mr Selden—"Mayor—if you please!" (Roars of laughter and great cheering.)] Now I have, I think, shown conclusively, that this whole movement is based on a ground that must fail. Now let me take up another portion of the argument, and ask you whether if Congress possessed the power to make the change desired, it would be desirable and wise to do it? And here I think I can—it may delay you for a few minutes, but it will be useful—I think I can correct the public mind on the statistics of this subject, and show that there is very little ground of alarm. I have taken a little trouble to investigate the addition made to the vote by immigration, and I invite your attention to the result of my inquiries. I have tables showing the number of immigrants, who landed at the port of New York from 1835 to 1842, inclusive. The arrivals were as follows:—

1842	74,014
1841	57,337
1840	62,757
1839	45,602
1838	25,801
1837	57,075
1836	60,840
1835	35,202

This exhibits in eight years a total of 422,128, being an average of 52,776 annually. I have not ascertained the number at other ports, except for one year, 1842, when the whole number which arrived in the United States, was 110,984, and it that be added to the arrivals in New York it will make the annual average of passengers from foreign countries landing on these shores 70,367. Now, it is to be recollect that this includes all passengers—those engaged in commerce—Americans who have been abroad and all others. It includes females and children. Let us, therefore, make the necessary deductions in order to ascertain the number of adults annually arriving from abroad capable of becoming naturalized citizens. The entire annual number of passengers from abroad 70,367

Deduct one sixteenth for travellers and persons in commerce	11,728
	58,639
Deduct one-half for females	29,319
	29,320
Deduct one half for infants under 16 years	14,660
	14,660
Deduct one-fourth for the age from 16 to 21 years	3,668
	10,995
Death in five years, average of life 35 years	1,871
	9,424

The above number of 9,424 comprehends all adults of every nation and religion, who arrive in the United States and continue long enough therein to take out their letters of naturalization. By the census of this State for 1835, always more accurate than that of the United States, there were within its limits 50,000 aliens out of 2,400,000, 1 30, showing that large numbers do not become naturalized. Assuming that one-eight of our population is of foreign birth, then more than one-fourth never become naturalized. This would justify a further deduction of at least one-fourth, 2,350—leaving 7,050 as the whole number of foreign adults arriving in this country who annually become citizens in the United States. They vote, all vote; suppose they divide equally, then whether right or wrong no mischief is done—the errors balance each other. But take an estimate, which must satisfy the case of the most prejudiced, viz: that three-fourth vote one way and one-fourth the other, and that the first are always wrong, then the one fourth balances one-fourth of the three-fourths, leaving only one half of 7,050, or 3,525 to exercise an unfavorable influence upon the ballot-box in the United States. (Great cheering.) This, then, is the extent of the danger and mischief, an annual addition of 7,000 votes of adopted citizens to a present total of 2,750,000, which is increasing at the rate of 120,000 per annum, by force of its own increase. (Cheers.) Such is the frightful danger to which the ballot box in the United States is exposed by the foreign emigration. Three thousand votes of naturalized citizens are annually infused into the two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand votes of Americans!—(Roars of Laughter.) It may be said that this vote, being added from year to year in the progress of time, amounts to a very large number, that is true—our native vote is, however, increasing by those arriving at the age of manhood, at the rate of 120,000 per annum. But I do not believe that a majority of the foreign vote is necessarily cast against us whigs. And here it may be said that I am taking ground against a common opinion. I will give you some facts with regard to that point. Let me call your attention to the state of the 5th ward, where we now are, and the 14th ward, the next above us. There are the sections of the city in which the great masses of the Irish emigrants congregate upon their arrival on these shores. What's the condition of the ballot? Almost one-half the time the whigs triumph in the 14th ward, very seldom loosing it by more than a few hundred majority and in the 5th ward not very often successful, but never badly beaten! What would have been the result if the foreign vote had operated combinedly against the whig party? (Cheers.) But now let me ask you to turn to another ward—the 14th. It is almost altogether inhabited by native born citizens. But it goes against us with its majority of a thousand! The truth is that the foreign population in New York is much more nearly divided between the two political parties than is generally supposed; and I say farther, that by proper conduct on the part of the whig party and whig editors—if they would refrain from goading and irritating that class of the population—they would be with the whig party in great numbers. What is the condition of the majority of the foreign voters? They come here seeking employment—seeking for labor. Who are the great employers of this city—who furnish the employment to whom these people would feel grateful for the tasks which enable them to live? Why, whigs to be sure. (Cheers.) I say that if the whig party and its presses acted in a right spirit towards this portion of the population, it would give to the city of New York votes in other portions of the Union, the foreign vote would be cast for them on the ground that the great controlling principle of action in the whig party is the protection of American labor and home industry. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, there is another part of this movement to which I desire to direct your attention. I allude to the religious aspect of this controversy. It is first exhibiting itself as a contest between the Protestant on one side, and the Catholic on the other. This division of society I dread. I sincerely dread it, my countrymen. To have a religious controversy engrafted upon our political party disputes, would introduce a state of things which might which must terminate in bloodshed and civil war. I have read the history of the world. I know what has been the fruit of religious persecution in its progress through Europe.—There is scarcely a field on which the bones of the martyrs do not lie entombed for conscience sake, and for God's sake let us not have within the limits of this Union a contest for religious opinions. (Tremendous cheering.) Let the masses rise—let the people in their majesty arise and crush—(tremendous applause, and loud and protracted cheering.) I know that there is in this country an amount of intellect—an amount of physical force that will teach the church—whether Protestant or Catholic—that she shall not tear from the Constitution that principle which guarantees universal toleration to all. (Tremendous cheering.) Gentlemen I have spoken of religious persecutions. Let me tell you that religious persecutions have not always emanated from the Vatican, but that they have been as bitter, and as cruel under the Reformation as they ever were under Rome. (Great cheering, mingled with a few hisses.) Gentlemen, I am only telling truths which are recorded in history. I direct your attention to the bloody fields of Scotland and England—to Smithfield and the Grassmarket—to the persecutions of the Catholics in France—look to them, and answer me whether persecution belongs exclusively to the one or to the other of the sects? (Cheers.) I tell you, my countrymen, it is where the human passions seize upon the church—where man, instead of devoutly maintaining the purity of that splendid institution, which was fresh and adorned by Him, whose touch was beauty, and whose design was infinite perfection,—dare to lay their profaning hands on the ark of God, and endeavor to prostitute religion to their own vile wordly ends of passion and ambition,—it is then that persecution is to be feared, fierce and bloody as any of those persecutions that have disgraced all sects from the beginning of the christian era. (Great cheering.) Are you willing to have this contest within the limits of this Union? ("No, no," and great cheering.) Will you allow men of any religious profession—will you, whether you be Catholics, or Protestants, Presbyterians, or Methodists, Baptists or Episcopalians, whatever your sentiments may be, will you allow any set of men to lay hold of the church and make it a scourge instead of a blessing to the human race? (No—no, and cheers.) I have spoken of the Catholics and I intend to do them justice although myself born and nurtured in a Protestant land. But let me ask your attention to these Catholics. They come from a land were the Catholic faith prevails. They have been born and educated in that faith. They come here and they flock around their own altar. Have they not a right to do so? (Yes! Cheers.) And what do their prelates and their priests?—They are industriously employed in gathering the scattered adherents to their faith—in ministering to their spiritual wants—in instructing them in religion and morals. Do they not do right? Surely yes, and meet our respect and gratitude, for they help to make the people good citizens. Then with regard to the American Protestant church, it presents up to this day a model of excellence.—Its pastors are laborious, faithful, and throughout the country are earnestly engaged in the duties of their sacred calling, travelling about sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, visiting their flocks, everywhere preaching the blessed religion of peace and good will to men. Thus engaged, all these ministers of religion merit the esteem and love of all men. But when any body of men, laymen or ecclesiastics, Protestant or Catholic, dare to interfere with our political rights or contests, or to throw religious faith into the ballot-boxes, I say they are to be broken down by the action of the American people. (Great cheering for several minutes.) Gentlemen, I have dwelt too long on this part of the subject. (No, no.) I must hasten on. I beg you to pause for a moment to call your attention to something else. I observed in a leading journal of this city, a few days ago, an article written apparently with a design of agitating the public mind upon the subject of abolition. It appeared to be intended by it to create anxiety and alarm. Abolition! Abolition in the State of New York! Abolition, after its exhibition of itself in the fall of 1844 in close alliance with slavery of the most Southern aspect! Abolition, when the fearful sympathizer was found walking arm in arm with the slave driver on the banks of the Mississippi! (Laughter and cheers.) The idea is preposterous. None but an enthusiast it seems to me—none but some Don Quixote (Roars of laughter) who behelds the green grass in the shadow of every tree, could have thought of such a thing! (Great laughter.) When he goes to the encounter he will find that he has struck the dew-drops from the cypress, but the cause of his terror lies buried beneath his feet. (Tremendous cheering.) Abolition is dead—so dead that neither the force of opposition nor of the press can galvanize it at this day. (great laughter and cheering.) Why, gentlemen, if I have been rightly informed—I don't vouch for the truth of it—but I have heard that abolition was offered for sale in the election of 1844—yes, the vilest political hack that ever drove across the election course was by one of its leading drivers, offered for a seat in Congress—with all its charity—all its mercy—all its kindness to the poor African. Abolition! It was once a name which imparted dignity—it carried mercy on its front—it enlisted the sympathies of many good men not only here, but throughout the land. But when it came to be converted into a political machine for the purpose of disturbing the great order of the country, it sunk into insignificance, and no one not even an editor—can revive it. (Great laughter and cheers.) Let me not be misunderstood. If from any cause it should manifest itself again in this country, those who apprehended danger from it would find me shoulder to shoulder with them following out their effort for its final extinguishment. (Loud cheers.) If there was any cause of alarm, I am glad that the alarm was given, and I thank the gentleman who sounded the alarm. But I believe he has been unnecessarily afraid. (A voice—"It sint the first time!"—roars of laughter.) Gentlemen, there seems also to have been in the same quarter an effort to throw discredit on some portion of the whig organization. Let me speak of that for a moment. In the fall of 1843, on the return of Mr Webster from Washington to Boston, he addressed the people of the latter city in such a manner as created some apprehension that he was anxious to disturb the organization of the whig party. The people there felt it, and they felt it here, and so expressed themselves in the ward meetings. When the general meeting was assembled here the conductor of a leading press—managed with much talent—(laughter)—having written articles in favor of Mr. Webster as a nominee for Vice President, and having threatened counter resolutions under the apprehension that resolutions similar to those passed in the wards, came to that meeting in October, 1843, and did introduce resolutions, to which no objections could have been made. They were properly penned and they ought to have been read—but so great was the irritation that there was some difficulty in finding a consideration of them. But I myself, anticipating difficulty on that occasion, and anxious to preserve the unity of the great whig party, and acting under the advice of a man since dead—General Peter B. Porter—had prepared a resolution, which was introduced in connection with those offered by Colonel Webb, and on the suggestion that all might be put together, they were unanimously adopted. (Great cheering.) I speak what I know and to say that any editor or any man can thrust down resolutions on a whig assembly, is to say what can never be told of any such men as assemble in this Hall. (Great and protracted cheering.) But I have alluded to this matter not for what I have said, but for what I am going to say. I said there was apprehension entertained with regard to the course of Mr. Webster. But shortly after that the whig party began to move throughout the country, and continued to move till its action terminated in the nomination in the Convention at the city of Baltimore by the great whig party of America, of Henry Clay. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr Webster was at Baltimore on that occasion, and from the moment that nomination was made down to the time when our inglorious defeat was closed by a glorious victory in the State of Massachusetts, he did as much for the whig cause as any man from New Orleans to Maine, (great cheering.) And now to pass to a less worthy subject. It has been said, gentlemen, that the candidate who has been named for the Mayoralty of this city, and whose nomination has been ratified by this meeting "is not a popular man"—(laughter)—in the stately words of another, that "he is not a man of the people," (laughter.) A man of the people! If to present a life free from reproach—to exhibit a ballot upon which is recorded no vice and folly, is necessary for the purpose of making a "man of the people," I cannot claim that title. If to present a face covered all over with smiles—if to pour the honeyed language of flattery upon wealth and power and station, be necessary to render a man "a man of the people," I want not the name—I dislike the appearance, and despise the employment. (loud cheers.) If to become "a man of the people" it is necessary to play the sycophant to the daily press and hang in fawning attitude around the editorial chair, I cannot earn the appellation. (Cheers.) And let me tell the individual who occupies that chair that not to him is the homage paid, but to the types and cylinders that carry his praise or censure to the world. (Loud cheers.) If to be "a man of the people" it is necessary to profess dogmas that I do not understand—to avow opinions that I cannot defend—I cannot play the hypocrite, and therefore never became a man of the people. (Cheers.) If it be necessary to become "a man of the people" he I should act the demagogue and undertake to delude the poor into the belief that they can live without labor and get bread without earning it. I never can—I will not become "a man of the people." (Great cheering.) But if to become "a man of the people" it is necessary to undertake to cheer the honest effort of honorable toil and labor—to facilitate its task—to increase its compensation—to continue its employment—to gather round it all the pleasures and enjoyments of its condition—if a faithful adherence to efforts such as these entitles a man to the title of "a man of the people," then I claim it, for such have been my efforts ever since I become connected with the business of life. (Tremendous cheering and cries of "that's the man we want!") And here let me tell you gentlemen, I do not ask your votes for Dudley Selden—I ask your votes for the great whig party of which, through the action of its organ, Dudley Selden has become the agent and the representative. (Great cheering.) And if you have any desire to preserve the organization of that whig party and to perpetuate it in this land, I call upon you so to give your votes in this election!—(Cheers.) Whether I shall be able, if fortune carry me into the chair of the chief magistrate of this city, to discharge the duties of the office I know not; but I know the effort to discharge them with fidelity will not be wanting. (Cheers.) It is no desirable employment. Had it been proposed such an employment a few years ago, on the occasion of the whig strength and of the whig feeling, I should have thought it a honor to have been presented as a candidate for that office, because, situated as I am in my own affairs, if elected, the first act that I ought to do would be to send my family to the alms house, so poorly is that public agent of the 400 000 people of this metropolis paid for his services! Gentlemen, as I have come upon city affairs, let me speak for a few moments of a document which I found laid upon my table this morning. It is entitled the "Annual Report of the Comptroller of the City of New York, of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Corporation of the City of New York, including the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year 1844." When I looked, lawyer like, to the last page for the conclusion (laughter) I really felt as if I ought to come here to night to congratulate the democratic party on the manner in which the corporation in power; I there saw it stated that the present Common Council had effected a saving to the city of $98 000 per month (Laughter.) It is so, I assure you—here is the statement—

Expenses for four and a half months to May 15, 1844, by the late Common Council	$1,122,269 47
the average expenditure per month is	256,059 88
Expenses for seven and a half months to December 31st, 1844, by the present Common Council	$1,184,215 03
the average expenditure per month is	157,895 34
Decrease	$98,164 53

But alas! for this admirable conclusion, in turning to another portion of this same "Report" we find that the former Common Council had paid in this four and a half months the sum of $102,893 "interest on the city debt," whilst the present Common Council, in the seven and a half months had paid just $159,096 1 (roars of laughter.) Now am I not justified in characterizing this document as a fraudulent instrument, calculated and intended to deceive? (Loud cheers.) I have confined myself to a single item, and in it have covered up two-thirds of the enormous saving effected by this corporation. (A voice "cover up the other third?") Mr. Selden—What other? (Avoice, "that oil," roars of laughter.) Mr. Selden then eloquently alluded to the present condition of the whig party, and argued that its very existence depended on the maintenance of its organization aloof from any disturbing element such as "Nativism." Locofocism presented a united front in defeat or in victory. Let me tell you, fellow-citizens, (said Mr. Selden,) that the act of selecting the political party to which he will become attached, is one of vast moment to every young man when he enters upon the business of life—his future prospects depends much upon it—all his other social relations are materially controlled thereby. This country is and always must be divided by great political parties. The young man looks upon one or the other as the means whereby he may acquire fame, distinction and honor, the object is the same almost to all—there are few of any profession or employment but what see in the future a period when they shall acquire a name and position with their fellow men, which may enable them to participate in some way in public employments. They soon learn how difficult it is, after making a choice, to change it. They are viewed with suspicion by the other parties in case of change, and charged with desertion by the other. This may be very wrong, but so it is—and as more than thrice the majority given at the last Presidential election is usually added, how necessary is it to secure this increasing vote for the whig party, if their is anything in their policy or principles worth preserving. To do this we must remain united at all times and under all circumstances. Fellow-citizens, I have too long trespassed, but I desire to say a few words upon the subject of the annexation of Texas. If that act is to be fully consummated—if everything had been done which it is required to be done to render Texas a part of the American Union—if the legislative and executive departments of the government had terminated the work, although done with one constitution violated, our fundamental compact disregarded—I would submit. I might mourn for the consequences, but I would submit—but the arrangement is not complete, there is still hope. Texas may not assent—our own government may again be asked as long as there is a possibility, I will resist. I do not like this alliance, it is the unconstitutional mode in which it is sought to be effected. I do not like it, because I think we have a country already large enough, sufficient in extent to support the whole population of China. No one who has witnessed the deliberations of Congress, especially no one who has acted in those deliberations, and I appeal to our worthy chairman, but must have learned that one of the greatest difficulties under which our institutions labor, arises from the want of knowledge on the part of the representatives of one section of the Union of the necessities and peculiarities of another. Ignorance produces controversy, ill-temper and ill-blood. The various interests are already too discordant—I do not wish to see the difficulty increased, more especially I do not wish to see the free labor of the North brought in further subjection to Southern institutions. It is said that Texas is a beautiful country—that her forests are covered with evergreen—her fields with perpetual verdure, spangled with flowers, this may all be so, but it is quite too near the tropic to render it desirable for us. I believe that freedom is a plant of higher latitude, requiring the bracing winds of the North to give it strength and durability. It may once have vegetated on the shores of Greece and on the sunny plains of Italy. It expired at the place of its origin. It may have revived at the base of the Alps, there too it died. We may now see it spreading its branches around the palaces of princes on the banks of the Seine and the Thames where kings no longer reign by Divine right, but in conformity to public opinion and in obedience to the people's will. Before concluding, allow me to refer once more to the subject of emigration. A legislator and lawgiver, to whom was confided the high duty of laying the foundations of a new empire, on casting his eyes over the face of the globe might, and properly would, select this portion of the American Continent as the land to be occupied—our broad and deep rivers, our mighty water falls, our rolling country, our rich and fruitful soil would control his choice. But in selecting the people to occupy it, he could not hesitate—he would draw from the races which now annually transfer to our shores a portion of their numbers—from Germany and France, from Great Britain and Ireland. He would consider the physical structure rather than the mental improvement—the first is permanent, it continues, the latter is temporary and may soon be corrected by culture. He would take the iron framed German—the muscular, strong bound Irishman, with his full chest and close knit limb; these, with a slight infusion of the English and Scotch, and of the French too, to give a little native grace, he would combine and commingle. The union of the European stocks, added to the restless, active, ardent American mind, which (pardon the attack upon your vanity) has in some degree worn upon the socket, would bring out a race of men which would do credit to the days of Pericles. I go for the breed, I go for the breed, gentlemen; I want not Mexico or any part of Mexico. I do not desire to see the union eagle perched upon the top of the Cordilleras, to unite with us a race wherein you can scarcely determine where the proud Castilian begins or the humble African ends. Again, the physical structure of the first settlers of a new country must always suffer, especially in a climate and upon a soil like ours. The stagnant air kept motionless by the overhanging forest—the poisons of decayed vegetation, bottled up for centuries in our deep wolds, when disturbed by the axe of the pioneer, or released by his ploughshare, scatter disease and death—the frame is shaken by pestilential fevers almost to a change in its organic form—the consequences extends to the progeny for generations—we require a fresh infusion of European blood—of blood from lands rendered healthy by long continued tillage. If the immigrants are ignorant, we will teach them—the Alamanic and the Celts are quick to learn. If they are poor, we need not wealth; there is more buried up in our mountains and spread out upon our plains, when brought into use, than would purchase up all Europe, from the Bosphorus to the mouth of the Shannon.

Mr. Selden here sat down amid thunders of applause, having spoken for one hour and forty-five minutes in an uninterrupted strain of forcible and attractive eloquence such as has been indeed rarely heard in our electioneering struggles.

☞ **Fifteenth Ward**—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Whig Electors of the 15th Ward, held at Constitution Hall, on Thursday evening, March 13th, 1845, GEORGE W. BRUEN was called to the Chair, O. E. HOSMER and A. C. KINGSLAND, were appointed Vice-Presidents; *Albert McNulty* and *Albert A. Rogers*, Secretary.

L. W. Stevens, Esq. reported the following names as candidates for Charter Officers:

For Alderman,
WILLIAM V. BRADY.
For Assistant,
JAMES D. OLIVER.
For Assessors—GEORGE RILEY, JOSEPH BRITTON.
For Constables—JAMES HOSTIN, WILLIAM EARLE.
For Inspectors of Election,

1st Dist. Andrew Van Blercom,	Augustus L. Brown.
2d do. L. W. Stevens,	Jedediah B. Lester.
3d do. Henry E. Davis,	William V. Sterling.
4th do. Clarkson Crolius,	Giles M. Hillyer.

Which were unanimously adopted.

GEORGE W. BRUEN, Chairman.
O. E. HOSMER, A. C. KINGSLAND, } Vice Presidents.
ALBERT MCNULTY, ALBERT A. ROGERS, } Secretaries. m13 1wos

GRAHAM HOUSE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public that he has enlarged his *BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT*, known as the Graham House, 63 Barclay-street, by adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, are invited to patronize this house. The Vegetable System, with the choicest selection of fruits, &c. which the market affords, will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer the ordinary mode, or mixed diet.

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☞ LEECHES AND CUPS applied by Mr. MAGNUSSON, corner of Broadway and Broome street, entrance in Broome st. New-York.

References.—Dr. Cheesman, Dr. Mott, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Francis, Dr. Stearns, Dr. Berger, Dr. Weed, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. D. Smith, Dr. Quackenbos.

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Broughton Meadows, Feb. 1845. mh1 1aw 5m

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Further particulars, including Catalogue of Students, opinions of patrons, &c. will be found in the pamphlet circular to the Institute, to be had on application at the Book Stores of Bartlett & Welford, Astor House, and Raynor's, 79 Broadway.

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