being a Pro-Slavery measure—"Slavery could never go there"—"the laws of God forbade it," &c. Even Mr. Everett, in making his speech in the Senate ostensibly against the bill, prophesied that Slavery would never be planted in Kansas, even should the bill pass.

Well: the bill *did* pass, and, under its operation Slavery is *now* in Kansas; and the very men who so stoutly insisted that it could never go there, *are sustaining the sham election and bogus Legislature that put it there.* A vote for Buchanan or Fillmore, no matter how intended, is a vote to uphold those gigantic frauds and wrongs.

What is the new dodge? Another prophecy! We see on every side predictions by the upholders of Border-Ruffian rule that *Slavery won't stay long in Kansas.* We trust this is true; but if the National curse and shame were to meet no other opposition than that of these prophets, it would stay in Kansas till doomsday.

Whoever asserts that leading Republicans are engaged in selling out their State Ticket, or any part of it, whether to elect the residue, or for any other purpose, asserts a very wanton falsehood. The Republicans have only to vote their Electoral and State Tickets throughout, to carry both by very large majorities. We welcome aid from any quarter but do not buy it. We would not vote against one name on our State Ticket for the sake of gaining an opponent's vote for all the rest. It would be poor policy. Our State candidates are all capable and worthy. Only fidelity is needed to elect every man of them by rousing majorities.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LETTER FROM HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin having been invited to address a Republican meeting in this city, writes an answer, in which he says:

"You are not mistaken in supposing that I prefer the election of Col. Fremont to that of Mr. Buchanan. This has been my position from the beginning of the contest. I did and do still prefer Mr. Fillmore to either, believing—and, as I think, knowing—his opinions and principles, touching the rights and interest, both of the North and of the South, to be such as are prescribed by the Constitution. I still believe his election would do more than any event now possible to quiet the unnatural and perhaps dangerous agitation of the public mind.

"The late election in Ohio, however, has shown that the Electoral ticket for Mr. Fillmore cannot be voted with any hope of success in this State, and I feel bound by every obligation of duty to choose between the two remaining candidates. Although I cannot assent to all the doctrines of the Republican party of Ohio, yet I feel certain that the great interests of this Republic may be more safely confided to the party who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who have been and are still anxious to put an end to all the unhappy consequences flowing from that ill-judged measure than to such as advocated the adoption of that policy. My vote will be governed by the same principles which I have always adhered to. Where two candidates have been presented, neither of whom were my first choice, I have deemed it my duty to select and vote for the least objectionable. Were I in Kentucky, where the contest is between Fillmore and Buchanan, I should vote for Mr. Fillmore; but in Ohio, where the choice is limited between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, I shall vote for the latter."

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 31.

The official majorities from all but eight or ten counties in Indiana, foot as follows: Willard, Democrat, for Governor, 17,910; Morlon, Republican, for Governor, 12,195.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HON. CHAS. SUMMER.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The Hon. Chas. Sumner is expected to arrive in this city next Monday. He will have a public reception. Professor Huntington is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and Gen. John. S. Tyler will act as chief marshal. Mr. Sumner will be met at Brookline and escorted to the city. At the conclusion of the reception ceremonies he will attend a grand banquet given in honor of him at the Music Hall.

THE LATE DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The propeller M. B. Spaulding, with a full cargo of merchandise for Detroit, was destroyed by fire at her dock this morning. She was an old vessel and was valued at $8,000. She belonged to the American Transportation Company and was uninsured. Her cargo is said to be mostly insured in New-York. The total loss, cargoand vessel, is estimated at $90,000.

A Milwaukee paper received here this morning states that the bodies of thirteen of those who were on board of the ill-fated Toledo had been recovered up to Wednesday. None of them were recognized except that of the second mate. The body of a lady was found with a steerage ticket upon her, representing her to be Mrs. Boughton.

Merchandise to the value of $5,000 has been recovered. Two bodies were washed ashore near Milwaukee, supposed to have been lost from the steamer Niagara. One of the bodies is supposed to be that of Kate T. Haring, as the name appears on a handkerchief found in her pocket. The other body was in a state of nudity, badly mangled and disfigured, and was that of a female apparently about 40 years of age.

FIRST SNOW OF THE SEASON.

HORNELLSVILLE, Friday, Oct. 31—8:30 a. m.

We have snow to the depth of about half an inch both here and at Elmira. Weather cold and cloudy.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856—10 a. m.

It began snowing here at 10 o'clock last night, and still continues snowing hard. It is now four inches deep. Thermometer 38°.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856—11 a. m.

The storm still continues here with increased violence, clouds of snow darkening the air. At Ogdensburgh the weather is clear and pleasant. It is cloudy at Watertown and Syracuse, but there is no snow.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 31—6 P. M.

The storm has been very severe here all day, and fears are entertained for the safety of vessels. The schooner John P. Hale, with a cargo of wheat from Chicago for this port, is ashore three miles above the Pier, with flag at half mast and men in the rigging.

Nearly a foot of snow has fallen.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

We have had a slight sprinkling of snow here to-day.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 31.

Snow fell here for a few minutes about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The first snow of the season commenced falling here in considerable quantity at 11½ a. m. The weather is quite cold.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31—1:10 p. m.

It has just commenced snowing here.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The contested-election suit instituted by Mr. Mann, the Union candidate for District-Attorney of this city, has brought to light numerous fraudulent votes given at the recent election under forged naturalization papers. Four men have been examined, who voted. They confessed they had never declared their intentions. The forged papers were found in the coat pocket of one of the parties, and another asserted that his papers were thrown into his house. None knew where they had come from. John Cooney has been arrested for supplying fraudulent papers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

Secretary Dobbin has resumed his duties at the Navy Department. His health has been much improved by his trip to North Carolina.

All the Cabinet Officers are now at Washington.

The unusually large number of resignations of army officers is in consequence, as is alleged, of the inadequacy of their salaries for their support. The War Department is constantly receiving them.

It has been ascertained from several of the gentlemen below-named that the contracts for supply of Indian goods were awarded to-day, as follows: To Messrs. Cronin, Hurxthral & Sears of New York, for Mackinac blankets, cloth, and dry goods. To Messrs. Brauif, Brother & Seaver of New York, for hardware and agricultural implements. To Henry E. Leman of Lancaster, Pa., for North-west guns. The whole contract is one of the largest ever made by the Indian Department. The number of land warrants issued under the act of March, 1855, during October were 5,642, covering 742,000 acres. The total number of applications add up 260,200, and the warrants issued to satisfy which 21,501,250 acres are necessary.

The net amount subject to draft in the Treasury, is upward of $24,000,000; of which there is at New-York, $11,750,000; at Philadelphia, over $3,000,000; at San Francisco, $2,750,000; at Boston, $3,000,000, and at Charlotte, N. C., $1,750,000.

LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

Gov. Wise has written a long letter in reply to the inquiry of *The Raleigh Register* as to the purpose of his recent visit to Raleigh. He considers the inquiry to be "rude and impertinent;" declares he went to Raleigh on his "own motion," and throws himself upon his "constitutional right" to go there when he pleases. The residue of his letter is devoted to the discussion of the Slavery question.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

An excursion train passed over the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad to Brantford yesterday. Passenger trains will commence running to-morrow.

CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

In the celebrated case of Rulaff, charged with the murder of his wife and child near Ithaca about twelve years since, the prisoner was yesterday found guilty at the Circuit Court, before Judge Masson. The Hon. D. S. Dickinson was the advocate of the people, and the Hon. J. A. Spencer the advocate of the prisoner.

The amount of Wheat now afloat from Lake Michigan for this port is 450,000 bushels.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER LADY FRANKLIN.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The steamer Lady Franklin, on the Upper Mississippi, snagged and sunk on the 23d inst., at Warren's Landing, two hundred miles below St. Pauls. Three hundred passengers were aboard at the time. It is supposed that six were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

DISASTER TO THE SHIP MACAULEY.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

The ship Macauley, which went ashore in the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay, during the late storm, has been got off uninjured. She has gone into the Potomac, where she will reload her cargo, and then sail for Liverpool.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I find in the papers this morning a sketch of some remarks made by me at Newark yesterday, which do injustice to myself by doing injustice to you; and lest you should possibly be misled by the report, I hasten to correct it.

I am reported as follows:

"The Rev. J. P. Thompson of the Broadway Tabernacle moved the Report of the Select Committee be a second time sent back in order that the allusions to The Westminster and North British Review might be struck out. He thought it undignified for the American Board to reply or to notice infidel publications. The only effect will be to cause them to be more widely read.

"The Westminster Review is known as the organ of philosophical infidelity, but there is a journal in this country far more extensively read here, advocating many coincident sentiments—yet who would think it dignified or proper for the Board to reply formally to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE? By this notice you challenge a contest in which you are altogether at a disadvantage."

This looks as if I meant to cast a slur upon THE TRIBUNE, and to associate this paper with infidelity, whereas I did no such thing. My point was this: The Westminster Review; styled in the Report of the Committee "The organ of philosophical infidelity," sneers at missions. The North British, in a different spirit, still takes exception to our theory of missions. Let these be met and answered in newspapers and reviews. It does not become this Board, as an organic body, to enter into controversy with reviewers. It would do this at great disadvantage. Besides, the Westminster has a very limited circulation in this country. A journal in New-York, which in some respects takes a similar view of the comparative importance of *civilization* and *missions* (i. e., as to which should go first, &c.) has a hundred times the influence of these Reviews. Yet this Board, in its organic character, does not feel called upon to enter into a review of THE TRIBUNE.

Excuse the liberty I take in calling your attention to a matter so slight in itself. I only wish to guard against the imputation of having cast any slur upon THE TRIBUNE by my comparison.

Yours, truly, JOS. P. THOMPSON.

New-York, Oct. 31, 1856.

—We thank Mr. Thompson for this correction of a report which we knew to be inaccurate, and which we believe was, at least in one instance, designedly, maliciously so. But he must allow us to add, that he is entirely mistaken in the statement he *did* make, namely, that THE TRIBUNE has taken any "view" whatever of "the comparative importance of *civilization* and *missions*." It is a matter we have never discussed nor considered. Mr. Thompson's impression is doubtless based on something we *have* said as to the *method* or *order* in which important truths should be presented to heathen minds, in order to insure their comprehension and reception. Thus: if the task of converting the aborigines of one of the Polynesian isles were devolved on us, we should probably begin by commending to their acceptance and use the industrial arts, appliances and implements of civilization, (including, of course, letters); not by any means implying thereby that these are of greater "importance" than correct ideas of God and His providence, but simply that we should hope more easily to make rude savages *comprehend* the merits and value of the former, and thus prepare their minds for the ready acceptance of higher truths, as we should in due time unfold them. Is this hard to be understood? Is it not very different from what Mr. Thompson has attributed to us? [*Ed.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

FRANCIS B. STRYKER has not declined, and will not decline, the Republican nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn.

—J. C. Underwood and other eminent speakers will close the campaign at Greenpoint this evening.

—The tent of the Rocky Mountain Club, Brooklyn, was pitched on Thursday evening at Gowanus, a portion of the city which has been somewhat neglected, and was well attended by the laboring portion of the community of that vicinity. The meeting was addressed by Henry Pierson, Esq., Dr. Dillingham and others, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The tent was pitched at Strattonport, L. I., on Wednesday evening, and a good meeting was the result. Among the speakers were Dr. Winter, Mr. Simonton of *The Daily Times*, and Dr. Schram. The latter made an excellent speech in the German language, and created much enthusiasm among that class of the assemblage, of which the meeting was mostly composed.

If workingmen ever *did* honor merit in their own class—which they seldom do—we should hope for a very large vote for LEWIS W. RUCKMAN, the Republican candidate for Congress in the IVth District. He is and ever has been a worker for his daily bread, with very little property and no ability to spend money in electioneering: but he is a most intelligent and earnest advocate of every measure calculated to improve the workingman's condition, and especially devoted to the principle of Free Land for the Landless, which he knows how to vindicate effectively. Will not the Working Men of his District send him to Congress?

THE MAYORALTY.

The importance of preventing the reelection of Fernando Wood to the office of Mayor of this city, has for some days received the earnest consideration of a large number of gentlemen of all political parties, who have held several meetings at the Astor House, to consult and take action upon the best mode of insuring his defeat. The meeting unanimously called Mr. Peter Cooper to the Chair, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeney, Public Administrator, was appointed Secretary. Among the gentlemen present at the meetings were Mr. J. B. Murray, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Vermilyea ex-Alderman Mott, Hon. John McKeon, United States District-Attorney, Judge Cowles, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, Mr. Zophar Mills, Mr. Philip W. Engs, Mr. Robert T. Haws, Mr. Briggs of the firm of Briggs, Bliss & Douglass, Mr. F. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank, Mr. Thomas McElrath, Mr. Robert J. Dillon, Mr. Edward Cooper, Justice Pearcey, Ald. Brown, Councilman Swan, Mr. Waldo Hutchings, Gen. William Hall, Mr. C. C. North, Mr. Daniel Lord, jr., Mr. Wm. D. Andrews, Mr. Geo. B. Cornell, and many others.

The importance of electing an honest man for Mayor was discussed at great length, and after some remarks upon the merits of the several candidates a committee was appointed to consult with the candidates in relation to the probability of any of them withdrawing in order to concentrate the opposition vote.

At the meeting held on Thursday evening, this committee reported that there was no probability of any of the parties consenting to withdraw its candidate. A further discussion of the aspects of the Mayoralty canvass took place.

Mr. Daniel Lord, jr., warmly supported the claims of James R. Whiting as the man best calculated to restore to the city an honest government.

Mr. Philip W. Engs demonstrated that the only chance for the Opposition to succeed in defeating Mr. Wood, was by the diversion which Mr. Libby would cause in their favor. His vote might safely be estimated at 16,000; and in no case would he retire.

Mr. Francis A. Palmer begged to correct the last speaker. Mr. Libby had spoken with him on that day, and had hinted that he might not conclude to allow himself to be made the rail on which some other man might slide into office.

Gen. Hall thought the united vote of the Republicans and Reformers must count up to near 25,000, and the question laid between them.

Mr. Zophar Mills assured the meeting that the vote of Mr. Barker might safely be set down at 22,000. He was backed by a party well organized, and able unassisted to push Mr. Wood very hard; but he believed that men of other parties viewing him as the most likely to succeed against the common foe, would sacrifice their preferences and aid to elect him.

The Hon. John McKeon said that it was all idle to go on and talk so. If they seriously desired to defeat Fernando Wood, a sacrifice must be made. He was ready and willing to support any man of any party most likely to defeat him. Wood was moving heaven and earth and the infernal forces, to accomplish his reelection; it would require a mighty effort to defeat him. This Reform movement in support of Whiting was just what he desired. He telegraphed to his friends to fill the Academy of Music on the night when Whiting held forth, in order to deceive the opposition. The speaker ridiculed the possibility of Whiting's election, said he could not organize a single ward between now and election, while Wood's trained bands under Dan Linn and Jim Irvin, of Baker and Poole notoriety, were hard at work in his behalf. He advised that the representative of the largest vote and best organization receive the support of the meeting, independent of all political preference.

Mr. Luman Sherwood, on behalf of the Republican Central Committee, presented a preamble and resolutions setting forth that Mr. Bleecker had received first a majority and then the unanimous vote of the Convention before which Mr. Whiting was an unsuccessful candidate; therefore they should hold Mr. Whiting bound to withdraw. On no condition could the friends of Mr. Bleecker consent to his withdrawal.

Mr. McCurdy said that it was evident that no candidate could be withdrawn by his party; but he believed that this meeting might accomplish the end in view by giving such a direction to the public mind as would lead to a concentration of the popular vote on the opposition candidate. He therefore moved that the following questions be submitted to a Committee appointed by the meeting, to report upon on the following evening:

1. Is it, in the opinion of this meeting, expedient that any of the candidates should retire?
2. If so decided, which of them?
3. On whom among the candidates remaining, shall we fix for support?

The motion was seconded by Mr. Strong.

Mr. C. C. North thought that all of the candidates ought to withdraw in favor of Mr. Whiting, whom he regarded as most eminently qualified for the office.

Mr. Engs replied that so far as Mr. Libby was concerned he was prepared to withdraw his name if all the other candidates were withdrawn.

The meeting decided that it would be highly impolitic to consent to Mr. Libby's withdrawal, as that would be equivalent to the election of Fernando Wood.

Mr. McKeon said that it was evident that no decisive action would be arrived at unless gentlemen were willing to take broad ground with him and sacrifice their personal predilections. His sole object was to defeat Wood, and rescue the city from his infamous rule.

Mr. Robert J. Dillon reviewed the whole field and said that the question was simply narrowed down to this: Who is most likely to defeat Mr. Wood? Who can command the most votes without our assistance? Whoever could do this would be the man for him? All preferences as a partisan he was willing to forego, to accomplish this desirable object. He ridiculed the idea of electing Mr. Whiting, even if that were possible. The opinion which he had expressed at the Academy of Music in favor of returning to the charter of Gov. Dongan, which gave the Aldermen the election of the Mayor, and made that officer a nonentity, was ridiculous in the extreme. As Aldermen were now elected the Mayor of their election would be a singular being indeed. Mr. Whiting's manner at the Academy—his insufferable egotism and unparalleled assurance as he strutted to and fro before men as good or better than himself, disgusted him most thoroughly; and although he entered the building in the belief that Mr. Whiting was the very best man for Mayor, he left it assured that he was the very worst. The speaker reviewed the promises and performances of Wood while Mayor, and said that, with the most flattering prospect before him had he done right, the innate evil of the man caused him to ally himself with every species of fraud and corruption. Had he performed a tithe of his promises, the people would have forgiven his dealings with Marvine, his partner, and have reelected him by acclamation. But he had chosen his course, and, intrenching himself behind an almost impregnable fortress of knavery, set public opinion at defiance. If he was not ousted now, two years hence he could not be defeated. Meanwhile the taxes were daily becoming more onerous, and the state of misrule more unbearable. He would urge that action be taken then and there. If they thought Mr. Barker the man most likely to beat him, say so; if Mr. Libby, say so; and let the people know how to effectually oppose this monster of municipal corruption.

After some further remarks and the appointment of a Committee of ten, consisting of Messrs. Engs, McKeon, Morgan, Cowles, Mills, McCurdy, Wm. D. Andrews, Geo. J. Cornell, the Chairman and Col. J. B. Murray, the meeting adjourned.

Last evening it reconvened at the same place, when the Committee made the following report through their Chairman:

The Committee appointed to consider and report to this meeting some course of proceeding to attain their end, have held a consultation this afternoon, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of their appointment, (six members being present) and after a long interchange of opinions, have found it impracticable to come to any definite conclusion as to the recommendation of one candidate to be supported in opposition to Fernando Wood as Mayor. They therefore report that in their view, it will be necessary for the meeting, this evening, to take up the third item presented at the last meeting and act upon it; and your Committee would advise, that when a proper discussion has been indulged, an informal ballot of the persons present be taken, so as to arrive at the opinion of the meeting, without being conclusive, while it will afford some guide for further action. Respectfully submitted, P. W. ENGS, Chairman.

After some considerable discussion, an informal ballot was taken to test the opinion of the gentlemen present as to the relative strength of the candidates arrayed against Wood. It resulted as follows:

	Votes.		Votes.
Anthony Bleecker	3	James R. Whiting	6
James B. Libby	12	Isaac O. Barker	11

A resolution was then moved by Mr. Engs, which will be found below. It was carried unanimously.

Mr. Peter Cooper said that he felt his position as the friend of Mr. Whiting a very delicate one, and asked to be excused from voting, and also that he might be permitted to retire from the Chair. The meeting acceeded to his wishes.

Mr. Thos. McElrath was then called to preside, and the following notice was prepared, and the officers were requested to append their signatures to the same:

At an adjourned meeting of the electors of the City of New-York of the several political parties opposed to the election of Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty, and representing the mercantile and laboring interests of the city, convened at the Astor House on the 31st day of October, 1856, after a full discussion of the merits of the several candidates in nomination for the office of Mayor, and of the strength of their respective organizations, an informal ballot was taken to ascertain the sense of the Convention as to which of the candidates in nomination, opposed to Fernando Wood, now controls, with existing organizations, the largest number of votes. James S. Libby received the highest number of votes on such ballot.

The following resolution was thereupon adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient in order to insure the defeat of Fernando Wood, that James R. Whiting and Anthony J. Bleecker retire from the position of candidates for the Mayoralty.

The proceedings were directed to be published in the daily newspapers of this city.

THOMAS McELRATH, Chairman.

PETER B. SWEENY, Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

WORKINGMEN'S MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In response to the call of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, inviting their fellow-citizens, and especially the mechanics and workingmen of the city, to rally at the Academy of Music, an immense audience assembled within the walls of that edifice, at an early hour last evening. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that has yet been convened in the Academy of Music, and a large number of ladies graced the meeting by their presence. Colonel Fremont was present during the early part of the evening, occupying one of the private boxes.

After the audience were regaled with music and the singing of the "Rallying Song" by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club, the President of the Fremont and Dayton Club, Mr. B. F. MANIERRE, came forward and said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of affording the mechanics and workingmen of the city an opportunity of hearing from mechanics who by their ability had risen to a high position among their fellow-men, as had their chieftain, by labor physical and intellectual [Applause]. This was the last grand rally which they would make before the election. It was his wish, and doubtless it was the wish of many in the audience, that the mechanics and working-men for whom this meeting was especially called, should have a representative in the chair; but unexpectedly, and, he confessed, somewhat to his disappointment, he was called upon by his official position as President of the "Central Club," to occupy the chair for this evening. They would be addressed by eminent mechanics, and the first speaker would be one whose name was known throughout every workshop in the land—known as an inventor, who had risen to a very high position. He took great pleasure in introducing to them the distinguished inventor, Hiram Berdan. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF HIRAM BERDAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I should be doing my feelings great injustice were I not to thank you for the present opportunity which has been kindly offered, to me to address this meeting of Mechanics and Workingmen on the great question of Free and Servile Labor, as involved in the present political canvass. I therefore beg of you to accept my most heartfelt thanks for this honor; and rest assured that this magnificent picture of intelligent faces which I now behold will never be effaced from my memory.

Fellow Citizens, the true principle of party association is sympathy in sentiment; we therefore see the sincere and conscientious friends of Free Labor of the two great political parties dropping their old issues, which have long since been settled by the people, and adopting, or rather retaking the old name of Republican party—the name that both parties claimed in times that tried men's souls—and put forward substantially but one great issue that paramount to all others—No Extension of Slavery in our Territories.

On the other hand, we see the once glorious Democratic party, now composed of slaveholders, and the enemies of Free Labor at the North, doing all in their power to not only degrade Free Labor, but to put down the price of Free Labor, by extending Slavery into our Territories.

The Republican party propose to meet this Pro-Slavery party, and contest the great question of Free Labor, Free Territories, and Free Speech.

This contest is not to be like one of the late bloody European battles fought for the balance of power and acquisition of foreign territory, but a silent, bloodless battle at the potent ballot-box, for the purpose of giving to Kansas and all our Territories that character of labor and enterprise which we in the Free States so fully enjoy.

We do not propose to make war on Slavery in the States, for the Constitution clearly gives the right to each State to make its own laws and regulations relating to this Institution; but we have the right under the Constitution, and it is the duty of every mechanic and laboring man, as well as all who are constantly receiving large gains through the mental and physical efforts of Free laborers, to do all in their power to fence off this deadly enemy to Free Labor, and confine it in its present infected district, there to be cured or endured as best suits the tastes of the patients.

The Institution of Slavery as it exists in the different States is a subject over which we have no controll but, thank God, the Constitution gives the right to Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories belonging to the United States.

This provision fellow-citizens, was inserted the in Constitution by the friends of Free Labor and Free Speech, and for no purpose save to guard against the enemies of Free Labor by giving us all a vote in deciding whether the labor of our Territories should be servile, degraded, or *honorable and free*; and history will soon record the terrible anathemas of the people upon these political auctioneers who have not only sold out the principles of the once glorious Democratic party, but have robbed Congress of its guardianship over the Territories guaranteed by the Constitution, and have boldly leaped the barrier of solemn compromise, by conveying Slavery and Civil War into that Territory once consecrated to Freedom.

The contest between the advocates of Slave Labor and the advocates of Free Labor, which nearly all have been persuaded would sooner or later come, is at hand; and oh! that I had the power to impress upon every freemen and especially the mechanics of the whole Union, the obligation which I feel we all owe to posterity to preserve from disgrace the Free Labor of our country—the source of all our wealth, happiness, honor and position, both at home and abroad.

To whom are we indebted for that reputation and position which we as a nation occupy in the eyes of all other nations for ingenuity, enterprise, universal prosperity and happiness? Is it to the slaveholders in the Slave States, or to the Free laboring classes in the Free States?

Look at the Patent Reports, and you will find that almost as many patents were granted to the citizens of New-York alone during the past year as there have been to the citizens of *all* the Slave States put together since the formation of this Government.

Not a single invention has ever been made in Arkansas; and you have only to allow Slavery to be thrust upon Kansas and our Territories to produce the same death-blow to all enterprise by degrading every effort of the free mechanic, both mental and physical.

Who ever heard of a slaveholder making an invention, unless it was a political one for the purpose of molding Northern doughfaces into such forms as would enable them with great facility to break up solemn compacts and compromises.

But it is not our purpose to vex the slaveholders; on the contrary, we would do the South *full justice*. Not willingly would we pluck a single feather from her cap; we must, therefore, accord to her, in consequence of the right of discovery, the exclusive privilege of dissolving the Union. The South have always claimed and exercised this exclusive right, and I am most happy to say that the free laboring classes have never exhibited the slightest disposition to infringe upon this, their exclusive privilege.

This cry of dissolution of the Union, purely for political capital, has nearly or quite lost its claim; it is all bravado, for the South know full well that if the Union should be dissolved, Slavery would be dissolved with it.

Hence let us pay no further attention to the idle threats of the "Union dissolving slaveholders," but march on until the thirty-one States shall have said to their Territories, what we as parents would say to our sons who are not of age, were they to ask our consent to engage in a business which would prove ruinous to themselves, and disgraceful to their parents, "No, you shall not do so; but when you become of age, "if you choose to take the responsibility, we cannot "prevent you."

Free labor and slave labor cannot exist together. Freedom honors labor—Slavery degrades labor, and I verily believe that the most degraded, miserable and unhappy people on the face of the earth, are to be found among the white laboring classes of the Slave States.

What would our wealth and position as a nation have been at this time if we could not boast of our Fulton, our Morse, our Whitney, our Steers, and a host of other distinguished inventors and enterprising mechanics, every one of whom resided in the Free States.

George Steers—alas! he has left us midway his journey, at the moment when he seemed about to receive his earthly crown. When his comprehensive genius was about to receive its reward, just as the magnificent Adriatic was about to be launched into her native element, her architect was suddenly launched into eternity, to give an account to the Great Architect of the universe for all the talent committed to his care.

While the whole community is mourning over his sudden exit, and the country's irreparable loss, can it be out of place on this occasion, after stating the fact that he was born in the South, to contemplate for a moment how different a man George Steers won'd have been if he had remained until the day of his death in a Slave State, from that noble specimen of a man which was developed by the free institutions of the North! At the South the talent of the lamented Steers would have received no encouragement.

Mechanical genius in a Slave State is a plant of so slow a growth that to bring it to maturity and to make it bear fruit, it must be transplanted into a more genial soil.

The fine genius of Steers would have been crushed and blighted by the taunts and sneers with which all free labor is regarded at the South, and his high and noble spirit would, if he had remained where he was born, have sunk down and withered under the wicked and wanton sarcasm of the slaveholders; listen to the language, I will read you a specimen:

"Free society! we sicken of the name. What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers and moon-struck theorists? All the Northern and especially the New-England States, are devoid of society fitted for a well-bred gentleman. The prevailing class one meets is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery, and yet are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentleman's body servant. This is your free society which the Northern hordes are endeavoring to extend into Kansas."

Now, fellow-citizens, look away from this disgusting description of the estimation in which free labor is held at the South, to that long procession of the most honorable and worthy citizens of our commercial emporium as they followed to the grave, with downcast looks and tearful eyes, the lifeless clay of honored Steers, a poor mechanic once, but, through the encouragement which all honest labor receives in a Free State, at the time of his sudden exit the greatest naval architect in the world.

While the free mechanics and farmers at the North, who have been striving to benefit the human race, and to make the best use of the elements with which the Almighty in His kind providence has so bountifully supplied us, the enemies of free labor have been equally devoted to grinding down and wearing out the bone and sinew of the poor African race.

Mr. President, you may not understand why I take so great an interest in the free labor of our country. Sir, I am proud to say that I have spent almost all my life in the midst of labor, and I know how depressing and galling it is to endure the sneers of those enemies of free labor; and I know, too, how cheering and inspiring it is to the laboring man (either mental or physical) to hear his efforts and his calling honored by his fellow-citizens, and to feel and to know that he is one with them, equal in all respects before the law and the Constitution of his country.

Fellow-citizens, we are told that the Republican party is a sectional party, and so it is, if slave labor is to be the rule in our Territories, and free labor the exception—a doctrine so monstrous that even most slaveholders until recently would have been ashamed to confess it. Then, on the other hand, if free labor is to be the rule in this country, and slave labor the exception, then we are the national party, and they are the sectional party.

In our Government a majority of voices must necessarily control in all matters of political difference. How, then, stand the statistics between the North and the South? At the last Presidential election the Free States of New-York and Pennsylvania cast a larger number of votes than the whole fifteen Slave States put together; and of the votes in the fifteen Slave States, but one third of that vote was cast by slaveholders; hence we have the whole fifteen Slave States controlled and represented by three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders against millions of voters in the Free States.

This statement alone renders ridiculous the oft-repeated and silly charge of sectionalism upon the Republican party, the principles and platform of which are as national and patriotic as the Declaration of Independence itself.

Fellow-citizens, if any of you are of the opinion that the politics of our country have become so complicated as to require those not educated under the influence of our institutions to remain a longer time with us before they should be allowed to vote, let this be secondary at least until this all-important question is settled, and you will agree with me in saying that all who sympathize upon this great question of Free Labor, will assuredly agree upon all subjects of legislation which has for its object and its end the welfare and happiness of the whole people; but do not let us be found consulting our prejudices rather than our Bible. What saith the Scriptures? "If a stranger sojourn with thee in your "land, ye shall not vex him, but the stranger that "dweileth with you in your land, shall be unto you as "one born among you. And thou shalt love him as "thyself, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt."

This spirit, properly inculcated, will not only make us a happy and thriving nation, but will bring to our assistance, should our country ever be in danger, thousands of Lafayettes.

Then let the invitation go forth to the oppressed of all Europe, in the language of the poet, "Come one, "come all."

Let our motto be: Free Labor, Free Territories, Free Speech, and Fremont. This, fellow-citizens, is not an unmeaning alliteration. To Free Labor we owe everything. Free Territories we owe to our children. Free Speech is the mark of civilization, and in Fremont we have the "Mountain Shepherd Boy, the "chosen one of Jessie."

He is not to be "anointed King of Israel," but to be inaugurated President of the United States.

He is not the "son of Jessie" it is true, but he bears a very close relation to the children of Jessie.

He is not raised up for the purpose of "slaying the "Philistines" and "Goliath," the great Giant of the East, but for the purpose of slaying the enemies of Free Labor and the "little Giant of the West."

The candidate for the Presidency of the Republican party is no ordinary man. John C. Fremont is a great man; he has all the elements of greatness; his integrity and energy of character have been applauded by almost every great and good man of the nation; Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, have all passed high eulogiums on his character.

James Buchanan and Wm. L. Marcy have both testified upon solemn oath their high appreciation of his valuable services to his country, but the high bearing and moral power of Fremont's character, in my judgment, eclipse all his other wonderful works; to be born, bred and educated in a Slave State, and not be harmed by its contact—to live in the midst of Slavery, and at the same time to live above it—requires more than common wisdom.

Providence seems to have prepared him, by a series of personal hardships almost unparalleled, to teach us how much a single freeman can do.

Strange peculiarities are connected with the present state of parties. James Buchanan, a citizen of Pennsylvania, the State of all others which has been most conspicuous and uniform in its opposition to the extension of Slavery, the home of the peace-loving Friends, who have always been the protectors of the absconding slave, is the candidate of the South for the Presidency.

On what principle is it the South supports James Buchanan, who has been born and educated at the North, among freemen? I am ashamed to say that it is because he has been, and now is, and I fear always will be, a pliant and faithful instrument in the hands of the Slave Power, to extend Slavery as far as the South shall desire.

John C. Fremont, a citizen of the South, who knows all about Slavery—its ills and its benefits—its weals and its woes—who might be supposed to have no prejudice against the peculiar institution—is selected as a candidate by the Free North. And why? Because his noble soul rose above the contaminating influences of the accursed system of making chattels of men.

Thus it happens that the candidate and representative of Slavery-Extension is selected from the North for his Pro-Slavery sympathies, and the candidate and representative of Free Labor and Free Territories is selected from the South, from his opposition to Slave Labor and Slavery-Extension.

I regard this state of parties as singularly felicitous. If the Slave Labor party succeeds we may hope for as gentle an administration as Slavery will allow; if the cause of Free Labor is successful, the Slave-Labor party may expect that Slavery will be kept within its legitimate and constitutional limits with as little inconvenience to them as a faithful discharge of duty will permit.

Many comparisons might be drawn between the Free and the Slave States, either one of which should be sufficient to satisfy any man that Slavery is not only ruinous to Free Labor and enterprise, but injurious to morals and blighting to the soil where it exists.

The comparison between the States of Michigan and Arkansas, which were admitted into the Union at the same time, will fairly illustrate the difference and value of Free and Slave Labor, as well as the difference of moral and intellectual progress in a Free and in a Slave State.

In 1836 these young Stars were admitted into the constellation of the Union. Michigan with one-half the extent of territory of Arkansas, challenged her sister State for a twenty years' race, and named as her rider, "Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State." Arkansas accepted the challenge, and named as her rider, "The General Assembly shall "have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of "slaves without the consent of the owners."

Thus mounted, these two States, the one Free and the other Slave, started together twenty years ago, and now, having arrived at the end of the proposed race, let us review and mark the progress of each. Michigan comes out in 1856 with three times the population of Slave Arkansas, with five times the assessed value of farms, farming implements and machinery, and with eight times the number of public schools.

Yes, indeed, Michigan has distanced, more than distanced her rival, Arkansas.

Now, fellow citizens, what is the cause of this immense difference in progress between these two States? The difference arises wholly from the difference of the riders. Michigan carries Freedom—Arkansas carries Slavery.

Now, with this example before our eyes, can we hesitate as to our duty toward Kansas? She is soon to take her place, and add another to the stars of the Union. Shall she come in borne down with the galling weight of Slavery, like Arkansas, and plod along over causeway roads with snail pace, or no pace at all? Or, like Michigan, with high-spirited Freedom to direct her course, moving on and keeping step and pace with the steam whistle and the telegraph, pressing forward, emulating her sister States in everything that tends to ennoble and raise humanity? It is for you to say, aye! to say soon, through your suffrages, what shall be the character and extent of Free Labor and enterprise in Kansas and her free territory for all time to come. Shall it ever be said to your or my posterity that we lived at a time when it was in our power, through the ballot-box, to preserve the character of our Free Labor, and we failed to do our duty? Shall that fine heritage, long ago consecrated to Freedom, and now baptised by the blood of Freedom's sons, ever be given up to be ruined by Slavery?

No, by the Blood our brothers shed,
Oh! Freedom, in thy sacred cause,
While streaming from the murdered dead
It sealed and sanctified thy laws,
We swore to keep thee, Kansas free,
A land of holy liberty.

Resolutions ratifying the