

Business Notices.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES. FOR CASH. ALBERT MURKIN, No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.

UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—Our entire stock at retail for cash; all sizes and qualities in Merino, Silk, Lisle, &c.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION. FOR CASH. RICH BROTHERS, GILBERT, AND P. H. HUGHWORTH & CO., Cor. Broadway & Broome-st.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION. FOR CASH. ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS. W. J. FAULKNER & CO., No. 61 and 63 Broadway, bet. Houston and Bleecker-sts.

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION. FOR CASH. FRENCH CHINA, BRASS AND TEA SETS. Both White and Decorated. F. V. HUGHWORTH & CO., Cor. Broadway & Broome-st.

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HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS. In our front show windows may be seen a choice variety of samples of FRENCH CHINA, BRASS AND TEA SETS, all warranted in plain figures.

WE are determined that the New-York public shall be convinced that our prices for CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES and SILVER PLATED WARE are about one-half of the ordinary rates.

NO longer "How high they are" but "How low they are to be sold." No matter about that—leave us to settle that part of the business.

STILL THEY COME. The throngs of idle loafers that crowded our store yesterday will be our customers to-day.

ESPECIALLY, Hat Manufacturer, has produced the most beautiful Hat yet made. For richness of material, and in elegance of appearance, it has no rival.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES. \$50 worth of Boots and Shoes at Retail, at LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

CLOTHING, FUR and JOHN AND NASSAU-ST. N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of WINTER CLOTHING at prices far below cost.

FAMILIES OF BOYS CAN BE ROGGED OUT WITH SLEIGH-BELL CLOTHING and superior quality of HATS, CAPS, &c.

\$125,000 WORTH OF CERTAIN MATERIALS MUST BE SOLD at Wholesale or Retail. FOR CASH. This is the time to get bargains.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS'S, No. 333 Broadway.—Pianos and Melodions at lower prices than ever before offered in this country.

GREAT REDUCTION.—RICH CARPETING. BATES & LOCKHART, No. 426 Broadway, bet. Canal and Grand-sts.

Citizens and strangers are invited to notice the variety and excellence of stock offered at our counters, consisting of HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machine is now for sale at No. 469 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICHOPTERUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

WIGS—HAIR DYE—WIGS.—BATCHLOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only harmless and reliable hair dye known.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY. CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK. All work warranted—no extra charges—fixtures shewn and explained, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.

FRUIT AND PLANTS. The season for planting has arrived. PARSONS & CO., Fish-Kill, N. Y.

DO NOT DIE OF CONSUMPTION.—BUCKART'S UNDESHIRTS AND DRAWERS. A very large assortment on hand and for sale at cost.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowels complaints depress the system, and the patient's strength is gradually exhausted.

New-York Daily Tribune. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

Ballroom is to be left to manage her own affairs on election day, after all. Gov. Ligon, after conferring with a committee of citizens, being convinced that the Mayor's precautions against ruffianism at the polls were ample, promised not to call on the troops.

REPUBLICAN ELECTIONS OF NEW-YORK! Your adversaries count largely on your apathy and headlessness to-morrow. The Albany Atlas estimates that 150,000 who voted last Fall will stay at home now, and that three-fourths of those will be Republicans.

It calculates that the clergymen and others who are not decided partisans, but who were impelled to vote last Fall by sympathy with Kansas, will generally fail to vote now, and that some of them will be lured away by the dishonest clamor about Taxation and State Embarrassment, and by the false assertion that the Kansas question is settled, to vote for the Sham Democracy.

Voters of New-York! are you so feeble or so purposeless as this calculation would make you? Do you or do you not realize that the main question on

which Free Labor and the Slave Power are at issue is one of Principle, and concerns the fundamental Rights of Man? We hold that "the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" inheres not alone in the abler races but in all mankind—that superior strength, or intellect, or training, confers no right to dominance over the feebler races and use them as beasts of burden—but that "God has made all of one blood," and demands of the stronger and wiser that they use their advantages so as to cherish and elevate, not degrade and oppress, their weaker brethren. We hold that all our National Territories are rightfully Free Soil; they hold that they are all Slave Soil so long as they remain Territories, and that there is no power, either in Congress or their inhabitants, to protect them from Slavery. In short, they hold the essential doctrines of George III. and the Tories of our Revolution; while we hold those of Jefferson and the Whigs of that day. Our difference is radical, total, eternal. Are you Republicans or not? Answer by your votes to-morrow!

Be sure to vote early. Thousands of Republicans were crowded away from the polls last year, or left them in despair of ever reaching the ballot-boxes. Hundreds were standing in front of the Inspectors, entitled and anxious to vote, when the polls were closed at sundown. The bullock of the Slave party crowded and elbowed back throughout the afternoon all whom they knew or suspected to be Republicans. They will doubtless try the same game to-morrow afternoon. Battle them by voting early in the morning.

Speak to your Republican neighbors and friends. Our adversaries have their thousands of well-paid custom-house, post-office, court and municipal employes, who will get out every voter on their side of the question. Every law-defying grog-shop, every gambling den, every brothel, is a recruiting station for Sham Democracy. Every thief, black-leg, pimp, rowdy and vagabond in the city, with hardly an exception in a hundred, is a staunch adherent of that party. The emigrant-swindlers, bogus ticket-sellers and baggage-smashers of the First Ward are all of that kidney, and will be sure to vote at least once each, and bring up their friends. They will of course be ten to one at the polls of every ward, and be overbearing and ruffianly as they dare be. Have nothing to say to them, but ask the Police to preserve free access to the polls while you keep quietly pushing in the legal votes. Every reader of this paragraph can call out at least one Republican vote beside his own if he tries.

Reader! we entreat you to try! If you live in Brooklyn or elsewhere out of the City, stay in the morning to vote! There will probably be a crowd around the polls toward evening, or something will deter you from reaching them. But vote first, then give what time and effort you can afford to drawing out other votes, and you may repair to your business with a light heart and a clear conscience.

The cry of "Increased Taxation!" "State Bankruptcy!" &c., &c., is not only false but absurdly misapplied. The State Officers who have had charge of our Canals and Treasury for the last two years are not Republicans but Americans. We believe most them to be fair and honest men, and that they have discharged their duties faithfully. Mr. Burrows, the Comptroller, Mr. Benton, the State Auditor, are generally esteemed honest but capable men, who would not allow the State to be plundered with impunity. These officers recommended a State Tax for the prompt completion of our Enlarged Canal, and the Legislature levied it, all parties voting therefor. We defy any man to show \$50,000 of public expenditure voted for by the Republicans last Winter that was not also supported by a majority of both the rival parties. Yet the Democrats now try to escape the condemnation of their abasement before the Slave Power by crying "Taxation! Taxation!" It is like Tory John Hook, in Patrik Henry's immortal speech, crying through the American camp, "Beef! Beef!" No intelligent, sensible man will heed it.

Republicans of New-York! let not your heroic, undaunted compatriots in OHIO, INDIANA, IOWA, MINNESOTA and KANSAS be shamed and chilled by your recreancy to-morrow! Let not those among us who boast that they "change their principles with the fashions, and don't care much about them," have reason to count you among their number. Let not fraud, and violence, and office-holding activity, win a victory over your sluggishness which they could never hope for over your aroused and resolute endeavor! Let not the oppressors and spoilers of Kansas, now so hopefully near the end of their abused domination, exult over a triumph snatched from your servile, irresolute grasp, but with firm hearts and locked arms move forward to the struggle and the victory!

The Herald had yesterday the following dispatch relative to the startling intelligence that Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton were to be removed for their rejection of the impudent fraud of the pretended "Democratic" vote of sixteen hundred and odd at the Oxford precinct, Johnson County, Kansas:

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1857. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton were removed unless they should choose to resign to-morrow. While the President and Cabinet condemn the course of Gov. Walker in severing his proclamation and transcribing his instructions in showing out the vote of the Oxford Precinct—he had no authority to do so under the Territorial laws, it belonging to the Legislature to determine the authenticity of their own members—thereby displacing both parties, it does not follow that he must be removed. The objection will be brought before a special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Secretary Floyd was telegraphed for last evening, his presence being desired at a Cabinet meeting to be held on Monday next, relative to Gov. Walker and his late proclamation, which will be caused by the Administration, as in direct violation of his instructions of September 8. He had no authority whatever to pronounce upon the legality of votes, and was specially instructed to receive the returns and let the Legislature determine their character.

The friends of Gov. Walker here say that he committed an error—the wonder is that he has committed only one—and that, after acknowledging his repentance, he will let his name go to the Senate. If the free-voters choose to reject him, then he will be in a position to defend himself and the Administration. The Southern members of the Cabinet approved that this mistake of Gov. Walker will reopen the

Kansas fight in the South, and bring the whole subject again before Congress.

Gov. Walker will not be removed, but reprimanded for the error committed.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1857. The Government has no official information from Gov. Walker relative to his purging the poll of Oxford Precinct, and until this can be received, there can be no definite action by the Administration. It was certainly a violation of his instructions which will not be permitted to be unnoticed; and the Executive disapproves the course pursued, there is reason to believe, in a manner which may at least lead to the resignation of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton.

It is now ascertained on a specific inquiry, that the report of last night, which was prevalent in usually reliable and well-informed circles, of the intention on the part of the Administration to remove Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton is, without the least foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of October.

—We do not pretend to reconcile these conflicting reports; but on the main point—that of the decided condemnation on Gov. Walker's course in rejecting the Oxford return—there is entire agreement. That point being settled, all beyond is matter of course. The Administration will not dare to remove Walker for his one honest and manly act, in direct fulfillment of the express pledges of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural and of his party throughout the Free State in the canvass preceding his election—but his head is in the basket all the same. He has offended the dark Power which rules our rulers, and of which Mr. Buchanan is the facile puppet, and he must fall. He may be left to the tender mercies of the Border Ruffians, as Gov. Geary was, till he will be glad to escape with his life; or he may be removed on a false pretext, as Gov. Reeder was; or he may be insulted and bullied from Washington until he shall be glad to resign; at all events, his time is short. We shall not be surprised to hear that he has been removed for encouraging the soldiers to vote at Kickapoo, contrary to the provisions of the Kansas Nebraska Act!

When a thing is to be done, excuses for doing it are always found—or invented. A "Democratic" Governor of Kansas Territory must be for Slavery all the time, and must never back at any of its frauds or outrages, however monstrous. If Walker did not learn this from the fate of his predecessors, he is now to learn it from his own.

The pretext of the Administration for repudiating and censuring Walker is absolutely shameful. See the 4th section of the Kansas-Nebraska Act: "The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of the said County Districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said House."

What means the word "legal" above? Why are the returns referred to the Governor at all? Is it not clearly that he may correct any gross wrong committed in the pulling or returning of the votes? And if the pretended polling of over sixteen hundred votes at Oxford, when only eighty-eight votes actually were cast there—and those mainly by invaders from Missouri—does not require the exercise of the Governor's power, what would justify it? Who does not remember how Douglas & Co. argued in the Senate, and their disciples in the journals and on the stump, that the returns of the first Legislative Election in Kansas (March '50, 1855) must have been correct in the main, because "your Gov. Reeder throw out these bogus votes, 'if such they were' was their constant inquiry. It was in vain we replied that the People of Kansas were not responsible for the mistakes of Gov. Reeder, if such there were—that Gov. Reeder could only act on evidence laid before him, and that he did reject the returns in several instances where such evidence of fraud was seasonably furnished—that he was then acting as a strap of Pierce and Jeff. Davis, and could not be expected to go out of his way to hunt up evidence of corruption on the part of their supporters. Still, the cry was kept up—"Why didn't Gov. Reeder reject the fraudulent returns?" and it was urged that Congress was "stopped" from going behind returns which he had sanctioned. Now, see what is said by authority in deprecation of a single act of Justice by a Federal Governor to the long-abused People of Kansas. When will another Governor venture to oppose the consummation of any fraud, however monstrous, whereof they are the victims?

There is no foundation whatever for the pretense set up in several quarters, that the Kansas question is settled. The progress of Kansas toward peace, quietness and freedom has all along been very much like that of the arithmetical frogs out of the well—who for every three leaps forward took at least two backward. The Free-State men have recently made a decided advance, by demonstrating beyond all cavil their great superiority in numbers. But whether that demonstrated superiority will be allowed to avail them so far as legislation is concerned, is a question that still remains to be settled. Governor Walker has at last, in spite of all his struggles and efforts to the contrary, been forced to place himself in the same position which proved so fatal to his predecessors, Reeder and Geary. Like them, he was sent into Kansas to curse the Free-State men and blast all their efforts for Freedom; like them, he has been obliged to substitute instead, his testimony to the wrongs attempted against the Free-State men, and to the frauds and usurpations of their opponents. With the fate of his two predecessors before his eyes, Walker—must give him that credit—has made every possible effort to escape the rock upon which they split. Nevertheless, the force of undeniable facts has proved too strong for him; and, in spite of all he could do to avoid it, he finds himself, just as Reeder and Geary found themselves, though by a shorter process, in line with the Free-State men, and in bitter hostility to their opponents.

Already we hear from Kansas that his personal safety is threatened by the infuriated Border Ruffians, just as happened under similar circumstances to Reeder and Geary. Having lost for the moment the support of the Executive, the Border Ruffians have fallen back on the Territorial Judiciary, just as they did on former occasions. Already we hear from Washington, just as happened to Reeder and Geary, rumors that Walker's conduct is not approved, and that he will be speedily removed from office or compelled to resign.

Men of New-York, friends of Kansas and Freedom, is this a moment to let the Kansas question drop? There still remains but one chance for the Free-State men of Kansas. Everything still depends upon the degree of support they may receive from their friends in the Free States. Suppose the Administration should triumph in the New-York election, we fear that in that case the chance of keeping Walker in office would be exceedingly small. The Journal of Commerce, and other prints that profess so much admiration for Walker and confidence in him, ought to wish for a Republican triumph in New-York as a means of keeping him in office. With New-York swept by the Slavery Extension party, and with "bleeding

Kansas" thus tramped in the dust how would yielding and temporizing Mr. Buchanan be able to resist the loud cries of the South for Walker's head? He might not indeed be actually removed. That would not be necessary. It would be quite enough to leave him in the hands of Judge Cato, a prisoner for contempt.

There is nothing in the present aspect of the Kansas question that furnishes the least ground for supposing that Walker, having at last come to an open rupture with the Pro-Slavery party, will receive any more sympathy or support from the Administration than did, under like circumstances, his predecessors in the office. Everything still depends on the interest which the Free States shall continue to take in the question. Nothing but the most decisive evidence that the North will not stand quietly by and see Freedom oversteered, will prevent some new movement on the part of the Administration to throw back the Territorial Legislative authority into the hands of the Pro-Slavery party, or to use the bogus Convention now in session as an instrument for bringing Kansas into the Union as a Pro-Slavery State.

Freemen of New-York! let it not be said that by a shameful dereliction on your part, an ignorance or carelessness of the importance of the occasion, a pitiful neglect to vote, the cause of Freedom was betrayed, and your brethren in Kansas shamefully sacrificed!

The N. Y. Times saw fit to charge the Free-State party of Kansas, and their compatriots out of Kansas, with having treated Gov. Walker in a manner neither generous nor just. Believing this charge unjustified by facts, THE TRIBUNE responded, asking THE TIMES certain questions bearing on the matter in dispute, which that paper declines to answer or even to lay before its readers, though they cover but a small space. We are compelled, therefore, to continue the discussion without the advantage of having our grounds of objection to Gov. Walker's course understood by the readers of THE TIMES. Let us restate them:

Mr. Walker was sent to Kansas to replace Gov. Geary, who had been virtually driven out of the Territory because he had indicated a desire to govern impartially and (so far as circumstances would permit) treat the Free-State men justly. Mr. Walker signified his advent by a Message or manifesto which showed him, if not the champion of Slavery in Kansas, at least the bitter adversary of those who had struggled so nobly and earnestly to exclude it. In this Message, and the speeches wherewith he saw fit to favor the inhabitants of nearly every populous settlement, he denounced the Free-State movement as revolutionary, demanded implicit obedience to the bogus "laws" imposed on Kansas by Border-Ruffian invasion and fraud, and insisted that, if Kansas would be a Free State, she must be so on "bothermal" grounds solely, and in no such manner as to indicate a conviction that Slavery is a moral evil or to imply sympathy with "Black Republicanism." In other words, Gov. Walker insisted that Kansas, if it were to be a Free State, must pass under the yoke of her persistent oppressors and spoilers, proclaim herself ungrateful and hostile to those who had befriended and nourished her in her dark hours of peril and suffering, and consent to be dragged in triumph behind the car of Sham Democracy. On these terms, and these only, Gov. Walker intimated that she might be permitted to come into the Union as a Free State, all the time upholding the authority and ministering to the designs of those who had by violence and fraud made her a Slave Territory. Can it be a wonder that the Free-State men in earnest—those who had struggled and suffered to secure Kansas to Free Labor—regarded him as an insidious and dangerous enemy?

The neglect of Gov. Walker to apportion the Territory for the then pending Legislative Election—a neglect which threw that important power into the hands of the most unscrupulous Border Ruffians, and enabled them to secure a majority in the Territorial Legislature whenever they should have one-third of the popular vote—the foolish and unjustifiable draconian raid on Lawrence, because her people had unconsciously resolved to constitute a voluntary Municipal Government—the threats that the bogus taxes should be collected at all hazards—the open and active interference against the Free-State men in the late contest—the enormous and grossly fraudulent vote polled at Kickapoo under Walker's own eye and by his own engineering—all looked one way. Gov. Walker knew that vote to be fraudulent—knew that Kickapoo could not honestly poll half so many votes as Leavenworth City, and that the votes polled right under his nose were two-thirds cast by actual residents, not of Kansas, but of Missouri. In all his course since he entered Kansas, down to and including his conduct in the Election, the Free-State men had found in Gov. Walker a consistent, able, subtle, indefatigable adversary. So finding him, they have so regarded, treated and spoken of him. They have necessarily inferred his motives for the acts they could not fathom from his behavior under circumstances where the motive was unmistakable.

But at length he is called to sanction and give effect to a fraud so gross—we allude of course to that perpetrated in connection with the poll at the Oxford precinct in Johnson County—that he could not indorse it without consigning his name to eternal infamy. Illegal voting—voting by hundreds and thousands of men who came in crowds from Missouri on purpose—the casting of hundreds of votes by dozens of illegal voters—these are among the "peculiar institutions" of defrauded and enslaved Kansas; but the election of three Senators and eight Representatives, forming a controlling majority of both Houses, without even fraudulent votes, by the mere process of writing sixteen hundred names down on a supplementary poll-list after the polls had been closed, and not even regarded as so far as to make these imaginary electors vote for Delegate to Congress or anything else but Members of the Legislature—the judges who return these bogus votes taking good care not to be sworn, and the names and votes being all entered in the same handwriting—this forms a case too strong for the by no means delicate stomach of Robert J. Walker, and he rejects it. We cannot praise this act very highly—for to have done otherwise would have been to subject himself to the guilt of perjury and the immortal companionship of Lecompte, Cato, Sheriff Jones & Co.—but we do most heartily approve it, as do all Free-State men; and we could gladly have begun approving Walker's acts months ago, if he had only given us an opportunity.

That Gov. Walker, in rejecting the bogus votes at Oxford, was governed solely by a fear of civil war, is more than any Free State man has said within our knowledge; that this was one of the considerations weighing on his mind, we have his own authority for stating. And THE TIMES is alike mistaken in supposing that Gov. Walker's course at Kickapoo during the late election is paralleled

by that of any President or Governor, and in assuming that a newly-appointed Governor, imposed by a distant Executive on a Territory to which he is a stranger, may properly mingle in the political contests of that Territory as freely as a citizen of a State, who happens to have been chosen its Governor, may do in the elections of that State. It is wrong also in assuming that the voting of United States soldiers at Kickapoo, which Walker instigated and justified, was in contravention of the bogus Territorial laws alone. It is expressly forbidden by the Organic Act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and by obvious propriety. The President has, and must have, authority to concentrate the whole Army in any Territory as he may see fit; and if he, by stationing certain regiments for six months in a Territory, makes the troops legal voters there, the election becomes a Napoleonic farce, and the President may make any Territory Free or Slave, of this politics or of that, at his pleasure. A moment's reflection must convince any one that this voting of soldiers in a Territory is utterly subversive of the rights of its people.

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas for several years past, of the efforts so long made to put in operation here a revolutionary government and of the fact that this effort was suspended under the belief that the final difficulties of this Territory would be lengthily adjusted at the polls; if that adjustment should now be defeated, and the people deprived of their lawful power over the destinies of their Territory, it would become imperative, in our solemn conviction that the pacification of Kansas, through the exercise of the elective franchise, would become impracticable, that we, as Senators, should immediately be recommended in this Territory extending, we fear, to adjacent States, and subjecting the Government of the Union to imminent peril.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (Corrected according to latest advices.)

Table with 3 columns: County, Ramsay, Sibley. Rows include Anoka, Benton, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Crow Wing and Morrison, Duluth, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Isanti, Le Sueur, Lincoln, McLeod, Meeker, Mower, Nicollet, Olmsted, Pine, Rice, St. Louis and Carlton, Scott, Steele, Stevens, Todd, Waseca, Washington, Winona, Wright.

MINNESOTA.—We have all the St. Paul papers of the 24th. They seem virtually to agree that ALEX. RAMSEY (Republican) is probably the Governor-elect of Minnesota. Here are the figures of THE MINNESOTA:

Table with 3 columns: County, Ramsay, Sibley. Rows include Anoka, Benton, Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Crow Wing and Morrison, Duluth, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Hennepin, Houston, Isanti, Le Sueur, Lincoln, McLeod, Meeker, Mower, Nicollet, Olmsted, Pine, Rice, St. Louis and Carlton, Scott, Steele, Stevens, Todd, Waseca, Washington, Winona, Wright.

There are at least Half a Million people doing business in or frequently trading with this City who reach it over the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, and to whom the saving or loss of half an hour daily is a serious matter. A strenuous attempt is making to stop all the trains coming to the City on these roads at Forty-second street, and have them drawn by horses through the long tunnel, and so down to Twenty-sixth street. As one of the designated sufferers, and in behalf of the whole of them, we protest against this oppression. We never before heard of a requirement that the trains on a railroad should grope through a long tunnel by horse-power—for what? To please forty or fifty persons who own property on the Avenue, over or just north of the tunnel. In the name of justice, comfort, convenience, economy, and the majority, we protest against this sacrifice of the many to the few. There can be no pretense that the use of steam in the tunnel endangers life or limb, for nobody not employed on the Railroad has any right to enter the tunnel, except as a passenger inside of the cars. If the City should insist on driving steam out of town, business will have to follow it.

Our readers have been put in possession of the latest intelligence from Utah by the letter of our special correspondent, which presents the Saints for the first time in a boldly belligerent light. The Administration at Washington do not appear to consider the Mormon demonstration serious. But it is simply prudent to look at the worst side of the matter. The Mormons are fanatics; they have three times the force of our army, which numbers but 2,000, and all the advantages of position. The approaches to the city of the Saints can be defended by a small body of men against a much larger body. The diverse aspects of the question

are acted by our Washington correspondents. Whatever we do, let us not be taken by surprise. The pecuniary crisis was totally unannounced by the late at Washington; one supreme blunder in a year's enough.

In looking over the county returns of the recent Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, we can hardly find a county in which the contest was spirited and the vote remarkably free, in which the Republicans have not done nobly. In a few instances, where the poll was a veiled by heavy militarization or corrupted by glaring fraud, this is not the case; but these exceptions are rare. So in Minnesota, where the Republicans were distracted and beaten last year, they have clearly carried the new State this year by a large majority of the legal vote, though the Lat. Officers, Indian Agents, and other Federal functionaries with which the new State is filled and scourged, have probably cheated them out of all but their Governor by polling the votes of Indians, non-resident steamboat hands, &c., and using their Irish voters three or four times over. Minnesota is surely and strongly Republican to-day, and the legal votes deposited in the ballot boxes at the late Election prove it. Whisky being rather cheap, the Indian voters will not last long, while those attracted to Minnesota by speculation or projected railroads will float down the river and leave the Republicans henceforth invincible.

Fernando Wood is running for the office of District Canvasser in every election district. It is true, the names of Smiths, Browns, and others, are used on the tickets, but they mean Wood! In the Twelfth Ward, an accommodating member of his family is performing the same service for the Assembly. The model Mayor has contrived his nomination of Henry Richardson, esq., who is his brother-in-law by his second marriage. It is perhaps as well that the honest Democrats of the Twelfth Ward should know this fact; and perhaps, if we did not mention it, the friends of Thomas Kerr, deceased, at Yorkville, will remember its weight when recalling the curious mortuary interest which Fernando and his brother-in-law acquired in the estate.

The report of Gov. Walker's removal threatened at first to "create a soul beneath the ribs of death." THE TIMES muttered incipient thunders, and THE EXPRESS spoke as follows:

"If the Administration of Mr. Buchanan has really ventured on such a course, it has much less to boast of than most people have given it credit for. The Northern Democracy is traditionally docile, and in the habit of putting up with a good deal, without saying much; but if they stand all this without a protest, they will stand anything. That is all!"

Oh, they will stand it—never fear that! John Van Buren will make a speech justifying and applauding it, if necessary. But there won't be quite so many of them to "stand it" as formerly—that's all!

IOWA.—The Dubuque Express and Herald (Dem.) of the 28th inst., concedes the new Legislature of Iowa to the Republicans, but says it is much closer in either branch than the Republican journals have made it. The Express had already conceded the election of Ralph F. Lusk, Republican Governor, by 2,000 majority. Avon Fairlie, Republican Lieutenant-Governor, runs fully up to Gov. Lowe.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND GOV. WALKER. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.—I. M. The Government has no official information from Governor Walker relative to his purging the poll of Oxford Precinct, and until this can be received there can be no definite action by the Administration. It was certainly a violation of his instructions which will not be permitted to go unnoticed; and the Executive disapprobation will be expressed, and there remains to believe, in a manner which may at least lead to the resignation of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton.

10 P. M.—It is now ascertained, on a specific inquiry, that the report of last night, which was prevalent in usually reliable and well-informed circles, of the intention on the part of the Administration to remove Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of October.

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.—The Union is yet silent upon the subject of Governor Walker's recent proceedings in Kansas.

KANSAS NEWS. LAWRENCE (via Boonville), Oct. 21, 1857. Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton have been compelled to leave Leocompton on account of the threats made against them by the ultra. They are now on Secretary Stanton's claim at Bonaido, two miles from Leocompton. Sheriff Walker, the newly-elected Free-State Sheriff of Douglas County, and a small posse, stayed with the Governor last night. A special messenger has been sent to the fort for Col. Sumner's command. A document has been circulated in Lawrence inviting Gov. Walker to come there, and pleading the citizens to protect him. [We publish the above on the authority of a private dispatch.]

The Associated Press correspondent at St. Louis, in reference to the above dispatch, telegraphed as last evening as follows: "We have not much intelligence here, and nothing like it has passed through the telegraph office in this city to-day. The dispatch has internal evidence of being a hoax. Governor Walker has troops at Leocompton for the protection of the Constitutional Convention, and if he had not, he would severely demand it of an officer who has not been in command in Kansas for several months, and who for some time past has been under arrest. I saw a letter from Secretary Stanton to-night, dated Leocompton, to-night, October 28, and it makes no mention of any difficulty."

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN. QUEBEC, Nov. 1, 1857. The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer Indian, with Liverpool and London advices of the 29th ult.—four days later—is now fully due at this port, but had not been heard of at Revere de Loups, at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will not, therefore, arrive here before to-morrow (Monday) morning.

FROM HAVANA. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1857. The steamship Philadelphia, has arrived here with Havana dates to the 25th inst. The steamship Star of the West had not arrived at Havana from Annapolis when the Philadelphia left. The Philadelphia brings to this port \$450,000 in specie.

FROST IN GEORGIA. AUGUSTA, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857. The Montgomery mail announces killing frost in that neighborhood.

FIRES IN CANADA. TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857. A destructive fire occurred at Whitby, O. W. to-day, but as the telegraph office was destroyed, we have been unable to learn the particulars. Read's receiving establishment at Belleville was burned this morning. Loss \$4,000.