Best one-year-old—to the same.
Best Cow—to the same. Lady Goddard.
Best two-years-old—to the same. Cora.
Best one-year-old—to the same. Flora.

CLASS I—No. 9.—IMPORTED AYRESHIRES.

Best Cow, Brodie & Co., of Jefferson, Cherry Blossom; second best, ——, Hungerford, of Jefferson, Lady Ayre.

CLASS I—No. 11.—GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow, three years and upwards, ——, Hurst, of Albany; second best, Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson; third best, S. A. Winslow, of Ontario.
Best Heifer, two years old, Gill & Brothers, of Jefferson; second best, to same; third best, E. Sheldon, of Cayuga.
Best Heifer, one year old—S. A. Winslow of Ontario; second do., A. B. Benham of Tompkins; third do., Gill & Brothers of Jefferson.
Best Heifer Calf—Wood & Eastman of Jefferson; second do., C. J. Chaddock of Jefferson.

CLASS I—No. 12.—NATIVE COWS.

Best Cow three years old and upward—John Bryden of Oneida; second do., W. Sabin of Onondaga; third do., O. Howland of Cayuga.
Best Bull Calf—B. F. Scoville of Saratoga.
Milch Cows—H. M. Boardman of Oneida, second premium.

CLASS I—No. 16.—FATTED STALL-FED.

Best Ox, four years—James Farthing of Erie; second do., to same; third do., Elon Sheldon of Cayuga.
Best Cow, four years old—H. Sheldon of Cayuga; second do., O. Howland of Cayuga.
Best Steer, three years old—E. Sheldon of Cayuga; second do., to same.

CLASS I—No. 17.—FAT CATTLE ON HAY AND GRASS.

Best Ox, four years—C. Geer of Onondaga; second class do., C. Walker of Genesee.
Best Steer three years old—C. Walker of Genesee; second do. same.

CLASS I—No. 18.—FROM OTHER STATES OR CANADA.

Best short horn Bull—John Snell of Edmonton, Canada West.
Best short horn Cow—Same.
Best Hereford Bull—J. Humphreys of Elyria, Ohio.
Best Hereford Cow—Same.
The Herefords received especial commendation.

HORSES AND SHEEP.

The show of Horses was exceedingly fine and large, but no decisions have yet been made.

The Sheep are of splendid description and the show exceedingly full. The improvement in half-breeds is very marked, and the superior qualities of the wool prove the value of mixing native blood with imported.

J. D. Patterson of Chautauqua, exhibits a large stock of fine imported Merinos, and sweeps the deck on premiums. The following took first premiums:

Best long-wooled, two years old—A. & H. Bowen of Orleans; best long-wooled under two years, E. G. Crook of Jefferson.
Best cross-breed, two years old—S. Leggett of Monroe; under two years, J. F. Converse of Jefferson.
Best long-wooled Buck, two years old—Hungerford, Brodie & Co., of Jefferson; under two years, E. Gayler of Dutchess.
Best pen of fine Ewes, two years old—Hungerford & Co.
Best pen of three Buck Lambs and Ewes—Same.
Best Saxon Buck, two years old—D. Cossett of Onondaga; under two years old, T. V. Maxen of Jefferson.

The aggregate receipts up to to-night are over $4,000. This is largely in advance of last year to this time.

The agricultural meeting to-night was very largely attended. The parlors at the Voorhees House were crowded with farmers. The speakers were Messrs. Brown of Otsego, Welles of Seneca, Marshall of Orleans, Brewer of Tompkins, and Binninger of Cayuga. Great interest was manifested in the discussion, the subject being the raising of corn.

## Sailing of the U. S. Brig Dolphin.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The United States brig Dolphin is announced to sail this afternoon or to-morrow morning for Norfolk to join the Paraguay squadron, fitting out at that port.

## From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Salt Lake mail, with dates of the 11th ult., arrived at St. Joseph on the 1st inst. Political matters were quiet in Utah. The California Salt Lake mail had been robbed by the Indians in Carson Valley. Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City for Carson Valley.

## The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The deaths from Yellow Fever for the thirty hours ending at noon to-day numbered 89.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The deaths from yellow fever during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day were 69.

## Steam Fire Engine Exhibition.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Seneca Falls,( New-York,( Steam Fire Engine gave a highly satisfactory exhibition of its powers on the Common this afternoon and afterward in State street.

Jeremiah Austin, master of the whaling ship Betsy Williams, was sentenced to-day to pay a fine of $100, and also assessed $800 damages to the negro John Francis, whom he left on an uninhabited island.

Lucrezia Bergia was performed at the Boston Theater to-night by the Stakosch troupe to an overflowing house.

## The Illinois Central Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

In the case of George C. Bates agt. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the possession of the grounds on which the depots of the road are located, the Jury last night returned a verdict in favor of the Company.

## Sailing of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The R. M. steamship Niagara sailed about 11 o'clock this morning, with 60 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax, and $102,000 in specie.

## Fair.

WATERBURY, Conn. Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Annual Fair of the New-Haven County Agricultural Society opened here to-day. The grounds are well stocked, and the exhibition of agricultural implements, manufactured and fancy articles, are thought to be as fine as those of the State Fair. The Fair continues two days. To-morrow a balloon ascension will take place by Mons. Regnard.

## Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 5—The sales of COTTON to-day were 6,000 bales at 12½@12¾c. for Middling, and 12½@12¾c. for Good Middling. SUGAR dull at 8c. for fully fair. MOLASSES, 35c. FLOUR dull at $5 for superfine. CORN, 65c. MESS PORK, $17; New-York buy declined to $15. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, 17-32d.; to Havre, 1¼@¼c.

Oct. 6—6 p. m.—COTTON unchanged; sales to-day of 7,000 bales. FLOUR advanced to $5 25 for superfine. CORN has a declining tendency. New-York HAY, $16. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝c.; to Havre, ¼c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6—6 p. m.—FLOUR—Market very dull and heavy, prices have a downward tendency; transactions are of a retail character; sales of 500 bbls. at $4 75@$5 for good to choice extra, and $5 75 for double extra. WHEAT—Market is heavy and lower; prices tend downward; sales of 8,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 90c.; 2,200 do. No. 1 Red Winter Illinois at $1 07; 3,000 do. choice White Kentucky at $1 40; 24,000 do. Wisconsin White and Club on private terms. CORN is in good demand; market better; sales 95,000 bush. at 59@60c. for Toledo; 61@62½c. for Illinois River, closing firm at the outside figures. BARLEY firm; sales at 90c.@$1 05. RYE is quiet; sales 500 bush. at 70c. OATS at 19@40c. WHISKY at 21c. CANAL FREIGHTS 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS in the last 24 hours: 7,878 bbls. Flour, 36,128 bush. Wheat, 5,825 bush. Corn, 9,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS by Canal: 3,993 bbls. Flour, 34,243 bush. Wheat, 60,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Oct. 6—6 p. m.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT very dull. Sales 3,000 bush. White Indiana on private terms. Milwaukie club reported yesterday was at 90 cents. CORN firm. Sales 7,000 bush. at 63 cents for Indiana and 64 cents for Illinois. CANAL FREIGHTS firm with an advance of ½ cent on grain. Flour 28 cents, Wheat 8½ cents, Corn 8 cents. LAKE IMPORTS 3,000 bush. Rye; 1,000 bush. Barley. CANAL EXPORTS 3,000 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bush. Wheat; 11,000 bush. Corn; 7,100 bush. Barley; 6,800 bush. Oats.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6—6 p. m.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at 66c. CORN firm at 55c. OATS firm. SHIPMENTS to BUFFALO—3,100 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bush. Wheat, 46,000 bush. Corn. SHIPMENTS TO OSWEGO—30,000 bush. Wheat. RECEIPTS—4,100 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bush. Wheat, 55,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6—6 p. m.—FLOUR dull and lower; sales at $4 50 for Superfine. WHEAT dull; Red 90c., White $1 10. CORN 50c. PROVISIONS—Nothing done. WHISKY dull at 18c.

ALBANY, Oct. 6—6 p. m.—FLOUR—Fair business; rates more moderate than last week. Sales of 1,000 bbls. little doing in WHEAT, but considered a shade stiffer; the only sales were three car loads of handsome White Canadian at $1 40. OATS dull and lower; sales of 3,000 bush. State at 45c. measure and 2,000 bush. Canadian at 36c. weight. CORN is selling in car loads at 71c. BARLEY lower; 40,000@50,000 bush. State and to arrive offered on 'Change; prices declined 5c.; sales of 3,000 bush. ordinary State four-rowed at $1 05; 800 bush. good do. at $1 11; 6,400 bush. do. on private terms; 25,000 bush. Canada on private terms, to arrive, deliverable within the present month. Sales of 13,000 bush. city-made MALT, Winter and Spring, at $1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—FLOUR unchanged. Good WHEAT in fair demand; White $1 35@$1 45, Red $1 20@$1 30.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—FLOUR quiet but steady. WHEAT a shade lower; Red, $1 12@$1 20; White, $1 20@$1 35. CORN steady; White, 53@56c.; Yellow, 55@56c. PROVISIONS dull.

The following are the Canal Tolls received the 3d week in September, 1858.....$32,457 37
Tolls received during the third week in Sept. 1857.....26,952 78

Increase in 1858.....$5,504 59
Tolls received during the fourth week in Sept. 1858.....10,287 02
Tolls received during the fourth week in Sept. 1857.....19,569 65

Increase in 1858.....$9,338 37
Tolls received during the month of Sept., 1858.....292,721 07
Tolls received during the month of Sept., 1857.....319,723 11

Decrease in Sept., 1858.....$27,002 04

NAVAL.—The United States surveying steamer Corwin arrived at the Navy-Yard at 5 o'clock p. m., yesterday. Her officers are:

Lieut. Commanding, Wm. G. Temple, U. S. N.; Lieut. James Rochelle, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. M. Carlisle, U. S. N.; Mr. Louis Satcher, U. S. Coast Survey; Mr. Hugh Clark, Chief Engineer; Mr. John H. Golding, Assistant Engineer.

The revenue cutter Harriet Lane sails to-day at noon for St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

*POLITICAL.*

## SPEECH OF GERRIT SMITH.

About 1,200 citizens assembled last evening at the Cooper Institute to listen to the remarks of Gerrit Smith. They were of all political parties, and entered into the spirit of the meeting with a good deal of enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by the nomination of WM. GOODELL as President of the meeting.

The President, without any preliminary remarks, introduced the Hon. GERRIT SMITH, who addressed the audience. He was here to answer questions. His nomination could hardly fail to have one good effect—that of placing all candidates before the people to be questioned. He would have the President also placed under this rule. It was the policy of party leaders to conceal their views. He alluded to the canvass of 1840, when Gen. Harrison was a nominee; a Committee was appointed to answer questions for him. MANY of his Abolition brethren were caught by this, and they joined in the song of

"Tippecanoe, and Tyler, too,
And with them we'll beat little Van."

But scarcely had Gen. Harrison been elected, when his Abolition brethren found that Gen. Harrison was the enemy of the slave, and this was their reward for voting for a masked candidate. Mr. Buchanan, too, succeeded by wearing two faces. Buchanan, Kansas and Freedom, was the motto in Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois; and in the South, Mr. Buchanan was made to respond to the sentiment of Slavery. He hoped this Autumn, that men would for the last time refuse to stand before the audience to be questioned. He was present to have his views inquired into, and he hoped they would not spare him. He held that he was entitled to the vote of no man who had asked him a question, and he did not believe his reply entitled him to the vote of any man. He was ready to be questioned upon all matters of public policy.

Mr. Smith then took his seat.

A GENTLEMAN ON THE PLATFORM—Give us your views as to selling the State Canals.

Mr. SMITH said he would have the State borrow money as soon as possible to complete the canals. This should not be paid by taxes on the people at large, because it would be inequitable. He would have them repaid out of the income of the canals, and he believed that, when completed, they would be the cheapest means of transportation, and able to compete with railroads. When finished, he would have the State sell the canals as soon as possible, at a reasonable price, because the ownership of canals always resulted in corruption of men in office by making patronage for parties.

A VOICE—Would you change the present Naturalization laws?

Mr. Smith said that it would be well for him to refer to his antecedents. When in Congress, he made a speech against the Nebraska bill, in which he said he opposed the bill because it excluded any but native-born citizens. Mr. Smith then read an extract from the speech. He said also that when the emigrant had been here long enough to give evidence of his intention to remain here, he was no longer a foreigner, but an American by choice. Mr. Smith also read an extract from his speech delivered at Albany, in which he took grounds in favor of free suffrage, giving the foreigner the right to vote after a residence of from two to five years. He read also an extract from his Wisconsin speech, in which he drew a parallel between negro slavery and the basing of the right to vote upon a given residence or a certain amount of learning. He took exception to the name of elective franchise to what was an inborn right of a man to vote. Government, he said, could no more make a voter than it could make a man.

A VOICE—Does the right to vote inhere as well in women as in men?

The speaker, amid mingled hisses and applause, replied Yes, according to his view of civil government, a man had no right to vote except for the protection of person and property, and women had both person and property, and it followed as a logical consequence that the right to vote inhered in woman as well as in man.

A VOICE—At what age should a person vote?

Mr. Smith said he was not particular, but would concur with the common judgment.

A VOICE—What are your views in regard to a prohibitory law?

Mr. Smith said he supposed what was wanted was to know what Government should do in that subject. He considered that the object of civil government was to protect person and property, that it was narrow in its limits. It was a brute force—it was like a watch-dog—but was never to invade the house. But he would not have this brute force used in a brutal way. He could not go back to any better authority than our blessed Bible—and a great work of his life had been to translate the ideas of the Bible into actuality. He believed the true idea of civil government was embodied in the 72d Psalm: "It shall judge the poor of the people—it shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor." He had no higher conception—none more welcome to his heart—of the true civil ruler, than was expressed by Paul, when he said that the true ruler was the minister of God. He had not one formula for the civil ruler and another for the technical minister; and his position was not inconsistent when he said he would have the Government shut up dram-shops. This would bring a great deal of incidental aid to the temperance cause. This Government was not entitled to the name of civil government so long as it allowed the dram-shop to remain open. All the other sources of violence put together did not equal that of the dram-shop. He felt the more the obligation of Government this year upon this point from what had occurred in his county. In their jail were seven men charged with murder, each of whom had committed the act under the influence of rum. The rumsellers were appalled for a time, but they were made complacent when the authorities regranted them licences. But not only did the State not shut up the dram-shops, but they countenanced rumselling by granting licences. He had been asked a broader question in THE TRIBUNE, like this: What would you do, as Governor, for prohibitory legislation so long as the Court of Appeals declares a prohibitory law to be unconstitutional? The speaker was surprised at the ignorance of the people upon the powers in this matter. He said if Governor, he should embody in his message a recommendation for a prohibitory law. The present Governor had ignored the matter of Prohibition, but had recommended a return to the license system. But he did not understand that the Court of Appeals were opposed to any prohibitory law, and it might be that a new law containing a principle of prohibition ever so stringent might be accepted by the Court of Appeals, were there nothing else exceptionable. But he would suppose the worst—that the Court of Appeals would annul any prohibitory law. There certainly was a provision in the Constitution providing that a Supreme Court Judge or a Judge of the Court of Appeals could be removed by a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Legislature. Now, if the Legislature should remove one of those Judges, because he had objected to the feature of prohibition, they might rest assured that, as Governor, he should not fill the vacancy with a rum man. [Cheers.] There was something more which could be done. The Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, could remove any Judge below a Supreme Court Judge. When he should be Governor, with their help [cheers], if he learned that any Judge of this County had officially, either directly or indirectly, recognized the sacred rights of property in intoxicating liquors, when offered for sale for drinks, he should be very impatient to recommend to the Senate the prompt removal of that Judge.

Mr. WHEELER—Are you in favor of capital punishment?

Mr. Smith said that the murderer had forfeited his life to the common brotherhood, but he would rejoice to see him imprisoned for life instead of being subjected to the gallows; but if it was found that this did not render human life secure, he would by all means return to the gallows.

A VOICE—Could not foreign Governments upset our Government if all men are allowed—

A VOICE—He is afraid so many foreigners would come here to upset the Government.

Mr. Smith made no reply.

A VOICE—Are you in favor of a registry law?

Mr. Smith said that at this point he was with the American party. He sympathized with it in its attempt to secure the purity of the ballot-box. If a registry law failed, he would have something better, but he would confine it to the large towns and cities: there it was necessary to save the vote of an honest man from being counteracted by the vote of a scoundrel.

A VOICE—What is your opinion on the Common School system?

Mr. Smith replied that there again he was called upon for an unpopular answer. He would no more have the hand of the Government support the Common Schools than our church schools. The impression was a common one, that if schools were voluntary the children of the poor would grow up in ignorance; but it was erroneous, for self-interest, if not benevolence, would provide the necessary money. Let the Government step out of the way, and the people would do more than the Government ever could. But there was another objection to our Common Schools. He did not choose to patronize a school where both the Bible and prayer were shut out. But what were his oppressions compared with those of the Roman Catholics? They were shut out of our schools, and yet they were compelled to help support them.

[Mr. Smith here read from a speech delivered seven years ago denouncing the treatment of Roman Catholics.] But he was not with Senator Seward, in favor of dealing out to Catholics a portion of the Common School Fund, for then it would have to be divided among other denominations.

A VOICE—Would you protect the fugitive slave?

Mr. Smith replied that he could, if elected, call upon the Legislature to enact a thorough personal-liberty law.

Mr. BEESON—Including Indians? [Laughter.]

Mr. Smith said he referred to all innocent persons, and an Indian could be innocent as well as any one else. He allowed no book to be consulted whether a man was a man or a horse. [Cheers.] The evidence was not in any books, but in ourselves. He once went to the Governor of Governors, Mr. Thurlow Weed, about this matter of a Registry Law, and he said, "Oh! you will ruin the Republican party" [Laughter]; and he had often been, while traveling through the State, met with the same question. Well, he went to work as a lobby member. He wrote an article and got it printed, but he could not get a majority even of the Republican members to vote for a Personal Liberty Bill. If he were Governor of the State he would be amazed if he did not get such a law; but it would not make any difference with him whether there was a Liberty Bill or not—let the kidnappers appear in any part of the State and he would summon just enough military power to save the victim, [cheers]. If he had philanthropy it was not of the rose-water kind. All his sympathies were with the innocent. And what did they want in a Governor? They needed justice,—justice seated in the bosom of the Eternal.

A VOICE—How can you reconcile that course with the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. Smith replied—Where was the difficulty? The preamble settled that matter.

A VOICE—Does the preamble prevail over the article which commands us to deliver up the fugitive slave?

Mr. Smith said he had never seen that article. [Laughter.]

THE VOICE—I refer to the provision which provides for the delivering up of fugitives.

Mr. Smith replied—That under that provision, any man who owed work in one State and fled to another, could be compelled to return to perform it.

THE VOICE—I want you to say whether it was not the intention of the framers of that article to have it extend to fugitive slaves?

Mr. Smith—Suppose we make a deed of land between us; would we be bound by the intention of the scribner, or the words of the deed? [Laughter and cheers.]

THE VOICE—Don't the words cover precisely the case of the fugitive slave?

Mr. Smith said that this clause referred to persons from whom services were due. Could a slave owe? Certainly not. This language could not be referred to the slave. [Mr. Smith here quoted the decision of Supreme Court of the United States in his support.]

A VOICE—Which party, the Republican or Democratic, is nearest right?

In reply Mr. Smith said he had no choice between the parties; they harmonized on the question of protection from the dramshop; but the Republican party had the advantage in one respect; it had in its hands the infamous State Temperance Society. Mr. Morgan, when in the Senate, was the only member who dodged the vote on the Temperance Law. Ten minutes before the vote was taken he was in his seat, and ten minutes after, but when the vote was taken, for some reason, he was absent. THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE said that Prohibition and Republicanism are independent of each other. It also said the Republican party never adopted the prohibition principle. That party, like the others, is willing to have the Government defer to the slave power when the kidnapper comes among us. Even the old Free-Soil party proposed the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, but even this was not advocated by the Republican party. Believing that all parties were alike, he could not favor either.

A VOICE—Do you regard the Fugitive Slave act as unconstitutional?

Mr. Smith replied that, taking its words, he would not; but taking the meaning of its enactors, he did.

A VOICE—Do you believe that Kansas would have been a Free State in prospect if there had been no Republican party?

Mr. Smith said he was glad that question had been asked. Kansas was saved, under God, by her own strong arm and her own brave spirits. To no man was so much credit due as to old John Brown of Ossawattamie. [Here Mr. Smith gave a brief sketch of the Kansas struggle; also read a letter from John Brown.] Great praise was due to Massachusetts for the saving of Kansas. One merchant in Boston (Mr. Stearnes) had given $7,000. Massachusetts also did nobly in sending men there—sending the right kind of men. There were now ten Free-State men to one Slave-State man; and could not such a majority have saved the State? If Slave constitutions had been piled upon Kansas hell low—because Slavery never reaches toward heaven—it never could have been a Slave State. Kansas owes her salvation to herself.

A VOICE—I am sorry to see that Mr. Smith seems to have the sagacity to occupy so much time in replying that he will not have to submit to a second question. The proposition I submitted, gentlemen, is this: Whether he honestly believes, as Gerrit Smith, the philanthropist, that Kansas would to-day, in prospect, be a Free State had there been no Republican party in this country? Now, I ask not for any rigamarole of Mr. Smith's correspondence; I want him to speak from his conscience as a man. [Cheers.] As a candidate for the highest office in the State of New-York, I want him to answer the question. I submit to this audience that there has been no answer at all. [Hisses.] I do not ask for an argument; if he gives us one I want the privilege of replying to it.

Mr. Smith said he would pass over what was offensive; he ought not to have called his answer rigamarole. If he did not answer the question then, he did not know where he was; he read and spoke to show how the thing lay in his own mind, and wound up with repeating the declaration that the salvation of Kansas was owing to no party, but was owing, under God, to herself. [Vociferous cheers.]

The interrogator attempted to be heard again, but his voice was drowned in the tumult; the only audible words were, "You are cowards!" "You are all cowards!" "You are all cowards!" To add to the interest, a voice of thunder from the other side of the house roared out, "Kansas is played out!" "Kansas is played out!" "Kansas is played out!"

Mr. Smith then came forward and said that they ought to discuss this question quietly.

THE PRESIDENT—The gentleman will come to order.

A VOICE—What is your opinion of the Metropolitan Police law?

Mr. Smith said that he was jealous of the centralization of civil power. Our cities should be competent to devise their own Municipal regulations. This matter should have been left to—

Here some half a dozen attempted to speak at the same time, which produced considerable confusion, but finally order was restored, and the following question asked by

A VOICE—In 1856, with which party was the Anti-Slavery interest enlisted?

Mr. Smith said that it was with the Republican.

A VOICE—What is your opinion on the Quarantine question?

Mr. Smith said that so far as he was informed, the Hospital was a nuisance, and the people had a right to abate it. [Applause.] Mr. Smith said that so far as he was informed, it was abolished, with great deference to the sick. If the right place could not be found, then create the right place—they should build an island for the purpose.

A VOICE—Are you in favor of the revision of the State Constitution?

Mr. Smith said that he should always be in favor of a revision as long as it disqualified colored people and women from voting.

Mr. Smith was here asked his opinion on the subject of polygamy, and in reply said that the civil government could interfere with any religious faith which infringed upon common rights. The census table showed that there was but one man to each woman, and one woman for each man. It followed that when one man got ten women he robbed nine men, and when one woman should have ten husbands she would rob nine women of their rights. [Laughter.] Government should interpose.

The Rev. Mr. HATCH—Why would you not be in favor of Sunday and Sabbath laws, and laws for Common Schools?

An IRISHMAN—Get out, ye bigot.

Mr. Smith said that all it has to do is to protect persons and property.

A VOICE—Are you in favor of giving slaveholders a recompense for their slaves?

Mr. Smith said that he was in favor of what he called compensation. He had given what might be called a large property to slaveholders in rescuing slaves; but never had he recognized the right of property in man. He held that the North had contributed in all her relations to extend and uphold Slavery. He was for honor among thieves. The liberation of the slave is not to be conducted upon an arrangement between the North and the South.

A VOICE—What are your views upon the acquisition of Cuba?

Mr. Smith said that his theory was, that the peoples of the world had a right to blend together or to separate when they chose; that New-England had a right to blend with Canada, or the South to secede from the Union. He had said that he desired the Union to extend over Mexico and Central America. He desired this not in the spirit of a Gillibuster. He would not guarantee to Cuba the existence of Slavery; but if she desired to come into the Union, he would be in favor of it; and he believed that the annexation of Cuba would put England, France and Spain in fraternal relations.

A VOICE—Does any party other than the Republican hold to the doctrine of the non-extension of Slavery?

Mr. SMITH said that no other party held to the doctrine, but what was it worth? Gov. Chase had cried out originally, "No more Slave States;" and in a short time they moderated the tone, and the cry was, "No more Slave *territory*," and at last the Republican party was found lying in a confused heap of squatter sovereignty with all other parties; and while this cry was pending, the Dred Scott decision culminated, recognizing property in slaves, and soon, based upon that decision, the Supreme Court of the United States would decide logically in the Lemmon case that the slaveholder could dwell his whole lifetime with his property in the North.

A VOICE—Will not the running of Gerrit Smith conduce to the election of Amasa J. Parker?

The SPEAKER—The running of Gerrit Smith will conduce to the election of Gerrit Smith. [Loud applause and laughter, followed by three cheers for Gerrit Smith.]

In reply to a question, the speaker made an argument on Free Trade. He regarded tariffs as an ingenious device in favor of the rich against the poor. He contended that the people would not be vigilant about indirect taxes, and they would about direct taxation. Had Mr. Polk been compelled to get the money for the Mexican war by direct taxation, and had he passed the hat around in New-York, he would not have got a five cent piece from the loudest-mouthed Democrat. The curse of war would never be got rid of until tariffs were at an end. He advocated that the first $1,000 of individual property be exempt from taxation.

After a few more remarks Mr. Smith retired, and the meeting dispersed.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

XXVIIIth DISTRICT.—The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Livingston and Steuben District, met at Wayland on Thursday, and (as we have already announced) nominated the Hon. William Irvine of Corning. The Hon. W. H. Kelsey and the Hon. R. B. Van Valkenburgh were present, and after the nomination was made, gave it their cordial support, and urged upon the Delegates to see that a full Republican vote is polled. Both these gentlemen were named as candidates.

ORLEANS COUNTY.—The Republicans of Orleans have renominated the Hon. A. Hutchinson to the Assembly.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—The Republicans of the IIId Assembly District have renominated the Hon. Chauncey B. Abbott.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—For County Clerk, Samuel R. Taylor of Oswego; Superintendents of the Poor, Loren Golding, John Sayles, Orson Ames; Coroners, Lucius B. Stevens, J. M. Watson, Elijah Phillips; Assembly, IId District, Beman Brockway, Pulaski, IIId District, James J. Coit.

LEWIS COUNTY.—The Republicans have nominated for Sheriff, Chester Ray; County Clerk, A. J. Mereness; Assembly, L. R. Lyon; Superintendent of the Poor, Hiram Porter; Coroners, Thos. Rogers, Michael Welch; Justice of Sessions, Horace Clark.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—The County Convention nominated Jas. J. Cook, son of the Hon. Atwater Cook, for Sheriff; C. T. E. Van Horne for Clerk; George A. Hardin for District Attorney, and Isaac Piper and Franklin Adams for Coroners. The Convention made no nomination for Justice of the Sessions, but passed a resolution recommending that each Assembly District should nominate one.

YATES COUNTY.—The following is the ticket: Sheriff, William T. Remer; Clerk, Lewis B. Graham; Member of Assembly, Daniel Morris; Justice, Jesse C. Knapp; Coroner, Wynans Bush.

The Hon. P. S. Root, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Oneida District, declines Roscoe Conklin's invitation to stump the district.

—*The Albany Statesman's* assertion that E. R. Reynolds, esq., a member of the Republican State Committee, made arrangements for Gerrit Smith's speaking at Albion, we have the best authority for contradicting. Mr. Reynolds did nothing more than endeavor to procure for Mr. Smith a fit place for a peaceable hearing, some attempts having been made to prevent his being heard at all. The inference that Mr. R. is now, or ever has been, an admirer of the peculiar notions of Gerrit Smith is entirely unfounded.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—The following are the nominations for County officers in Suffolk County, by the Republican and American Conventions jointly:

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| Sheriff | Stephen J. Wilson. |
| County Clerk | Charles R. Dayton. |
| District Attorney | George Miller. |
| Superintendent of County Poor | Alanson Seaman. |
| Justice of Sessions | Edwin Rose. |
| Assembly—1st District | Benjamin F. Wiggins. |
| Assembly—IId District | Robert Rogers. |

After the Convention adjourned, there was a large and most enthusiastic meeting, over which Dr. Lord presided, to indorse the action. Perfect harmony prevailed throughout.

—The IId Assembly District Convention of the American party met at No. 322 Pearl street, and organized by electing Augustus P. Greene of the Fourth Ward, Chairman, and Benj E. Hancock of the Sixth Ward, Secretary. After appointing a Committee of Three to confer with the Republicans the Convention adjourned.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—JEFFERSON—Members of Assembly, nominated: 1st District, Russel Weaver; IId, Patrick S. Stewart; IIId, Firman Fish.

ULSTER—Assembly, 1st District, Charles L. Traver in place of S. G. Searing, declined.

CHENANGO COUNTY—For Sheriff, Peter B. Rathbone of Greene. For Superintendent of the Poor, Erastus P. Smith of Guilford. For Coroners, Wm. H. Day of Plymouth, Blinn S. Sill of Bainbridge. For Sessions, Elizur H. Prindle of Norwich. For Member of Assembly, District No. 1, Hiram Briggs of Sherburne.

XXI DISTRICT.—The Congressional Convention for this District met at Chenango Forks on Saturday, and after fifty ballots without the choice of a candidate, adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday. The balloting on Saturday stood as follows;

First Ballot—Bennett, 3; Stuart, 4; Duell, 4; Joseph Julland, 2; Blank, 1.
Second—Stuart, 5; Duell, 5; Demas Hubbard, jr., 2; Julland, 1; Blank, 1.
Third—Bennett, 2; Stuart, 6; Duell, 5; Julland, 1.

And the remaining forty-seven ballots were precisely like this last. [Chenango Telegraph.

—The reply of Mr. Barret to the notice of contest served upon him by F. P. Blair, jr., is published at length in *The St. Louis Republican* of the 30th ult. Mr. Barret states that when Mr. Blair boasted in Washington that he was merely coming out to count the votes, it was to be hoped that he would be satisfied with that *count*, and not attempt to cast odium upon his District and State by wholesale charges of fraud. He denies the charges and specifications of Mr. Blair *seriatim*, and charges that large sums of money were used by him for the purpose of aiding his election by bribery and corruption. The money so used was contributed by Northern Emigrant-Aid Societies, by Abolitionists and others, and with said moneys votes were purchased for him, and votes otherwise illegal obtained by him at said election. He also charges various fraudulent practices resorted to by Mr. Blair and his friends for the purpose of defeating his election and securing the election of his opponent.

*PERSONAL.*

—Madame Cora De Wilhorst arrived in this city yesterday by the Arago, and took apartments at the Union Place Hotel. She will join M. Strakosch's Italian Opera Company.

—Gen. Ashley, Republican candidate for Congress in Ohio, was addressing a meeting at Leipsic, in Putnam County, when he was interrupted by a gang of rowdies. At length he seized the leader of the mob by the collar, and after casing him put him out of the house. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashley for the good job he had so well done, and he was not again interrupted. The next morning, to prevent arrest and detention, Mr. Ashley went before a Justice of the Peace, confessed that he had *battered* one of the rowdies of that place, was fined $5, and the citizens paid the fine.

It is proper to add that the above account of the affair is from the Republican journal. *The Perrysburg Democrat*, on the other hand, tells the story after this fashion:

"Thereupon, the gentleman not obeying this *General*, this Congressional aspirant, with the spirit of the tiger, seized his cane, rushed upon the gentleman, and in a most fiend-like manner, beat him over the head and face till *he was drenched in blood!* * *

"*Argument having failed, it seems violence and bloodshed must be resorted to for the conquering of Democracy.*"

*BOARD OF EDUCATION.*

The Board of Education, after long travail with reference to Normal Schools, or something equivalent, to take the place of the present Normal Schools, which have at last been condemned, held a meeting last evening, for the special purpose of longer travail.

The Board accordingly, immediately after the reading of the minutes, went into Committee of the Whole on the Normal Schools.

Mr. MACKEAN thought that the present Daily Normal School should be immediately abolished. He repeated the statements of THE TRIBUNE in reference to that school, and offered a resolution that it be abolished.

Mr. NEILSON thought that the Daily Normal School was not so very bad after all.

Mr. DAVENPORT supported his amendment creating a new Daily Normal School.

Mr. RANSEY was with Mr. Mackean. He said that the Board, when it instituted this school, provided that it should not be started with less than a hundred pupils. Now it had dwindled to less than half that number. By the act of its founders it was pronounced a failure. The school proposed could not attract more pupils. A model school was proposed to be attached, but who would send their children to such a school? The proposition involved the raising of the age, qualifications, and consequently the salaries of the teachers. The Board could not do this for lack of funds.

Dr. EAGER thought the Daily Normal School had not been a failure. In the two and a half years of its existence it had sent out nearly 140 teachers, of whom seven received Grade A certificates, entitling them to teach in any position, and only some twenty or thirty were so low as Grade D.

Mr. ADAMS thought the Ward Schools sufficient.

Mr. MACKEAN answered some objections to this abolition of the Daily Normal-School.

Mr. WARREN requested Mr. Mackean to fix the time of abolishing the Daily Normal School on the 31st of December next, by his resolution.

Mr. MACKEAN acceded.

Mr. LECOMPTE said if this school was an evil it had better be abolished at once. He did not want to keep it alive for three months to come.

Mr. WARREN did not mean anything by it and would request Mr. Mackean to strike it out of his resolution, if any objection was made.

Dr. EAGER defended Normal Schools generally; he said nothing about our Daily Normal Schools.

Mr. GREEN maintained it was the duty of the State to support a Normal School in this city. We now contributed to the State Normal at Albany and got no return for our contributions. The State needed at least six Normal Schools; Massachusetts had four. Mr. Green proceeded to show that with two or three slight alterations the present by-laws would be sufficient to found the new Normal Schools upon.

Mr. MACKEAN spoke again.

Mr. ADAMS spoke again.

Mr. MACKEAN'S resolution was carried, 18 to 9.

Multifarious propositions followed without action.

Mr. ADAMS moved that the Board declare it inexpedient at present to organize a Daily Normal School. Lost.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and after some routine business

Mr. ADAMS exposed some frauds in the bills of the new printers. Although their contract terms for work are considerably less than those of the printers of previous years, yet the present directory, of which 2,500 copies only were printed, containing only four leaves more, costs $600, while the previous directory cost but $250. Mr. Adams stated that he had found errors in every item of their bills which he had examined. They had even reprinted a hundred pages of the Annual Report which the former printers had placed in the hands of the binders.

Mr. SINCLAIR tried very hard to get the bills through, but Mr. Green opposed it strenuously, and finally a resolution of Mr. Davenport, paying the printers $1,000 on account, and ordering them to render bills immediately for all work they have done so far.

Mr. DAVENPORT presented the following communication.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1858.

*To the Board of Education of the City of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN: The building which I have erected at the intersection of the Third and Fourth avenues is now ready to be dedicated to the purposes of instruction in practical science and art. In maturing the plans for its government and use, I have endeavored, as far as possible, to make it harmonize with the general system of education as established by the Board of Education. With this view, it is provided that a portion of the building shall forever be devoted to the instruction of females in the arts of Design. A school for this purpose is already carried on within its walls, under the governance of a society of ladies, who have devoted much time and praiseworthy zeal to its establishment. I have also provided accommodations of the most ample character for a free reading-room for the especial use of the working classes and their families. Galleries of art have already been commenced in connection with the reading-room, which, it is hoped, will be found useful in elevating the tastes and refining the sentiments of that large portion of the community who at the present time have no other places of resort in which to study and admire the productions of native and foreign art.

In addition to the above, the deed of trust will provide for the delivery each year of regular courses of lectures, at night, upon the elementary