SPEECHES OF THE HON. S. P. CHASE AT THE WEST.

AT CINCINNATI ON THE 12TH INST.

After offering a few remarks of an introductory character, apologizing for his unpreparedness to speak, he went on to say: We are engaged in a great struggle brought upon us by no fault of the people of the United States, and when I say by no fault of the people of the United States I mean precisely what I say. The laboring masses, the mechanics of the North have had no part in bringing on this war. The non-Slaveholders of the South have had no part in bringing on this strife. It is a strife brought on by a conspiracy of few to rule the many, and it is simply because they were not willing to trust the people with their cause that they went to arms for the purpose of establishing a dominion where they could rule blacks and whites separately from the Federal Government. That is all there is of the Rebellion. Now, this conspiracy is not a recent affair. Wherever you find an aristocracy in the country, and that aristocracy finds itself oppressed by the people, it goes to war with the people. The difference between our aristocracy and the aristocracies that have warred upon the people in other countries is, that our aristocracy happened to be established in certain portions of the country. They occupied certain States, and THEREFORE it was that, when the time came for the aristocracy to rebel against the democracy, they succeeded first in carrying out of the Union the most aristocratic of all the States—namely, South Carolina; and then South Carolina was followed by the other aristocratic States in succession, until we became involved in this terrible war. Now, when an aristocracy thus wars on the democracy, especially if that aristocracy be a local aristocracy like ours, there is nothing for it but to meet the challenge which they throw down, or submit to dismemberment. This is the challenge presented to us and you. The question in the West was, shall the aristocracy rule the Mississippi; the question in the East was, shall the aristocracy have the whole seacoast, down to the Gulf; and the whole country pronounced unanimously: this shall not be. And when they went to war to establish a separate aristocratic Government like the monarchical institutions of the Old World, then we went to war too. Now, then, the simple question before us is, is this country worth a war? Are the hopes depending upon the prosperity of American institutions worth enough to justify us in going to war for the nation's life? Is the life of this nation worth enough to justify us in going to war? Look through the history of man, and tell me where you can find a people involved in a struggle for a more noble object than that of preserving a nation's life. We mean to preserve the life of this nation, and the integrity of this nation, too; we mean to make it thoroughly impossible, in times to come, that a disaffected faction in any part of the country can strike a deadly blow at the vitality of the country. [Cheers.] That is all there is of it, and I have, therefore no doubt about the issue of this war. I have thought the issue was certain from the beginning; that it was simply a question of endurance. It was a simple question whether the great masses of the people continue to struggle to enable the Government to subdue the aristocratic portion, and to prevent them from controlling the whole laboring population of the Southern States, white and black. I have no doubt about the result. We shall go on as we have gone on. It may be that we cannot go on as fast as we desire. I should have been very glad myself if we could have stricken this Rebellion down in the first six months. Sometimes I thought it might have been done, but it has turned out that we could not yet, and the war has gone on with varying success until now. At last we have the positions that are certain to bring success. I suppose all military men agree that the military occupation of East Tennessee most necessarily control the issue of the war. If the Rebs could take possession of that great valley and hold it permanently, and send out their armies from that locality, then we could not hope for success in the long run. It is just as certain, now that we have that valley of East Tennessee, that great mountain region, and hold it, just as certain is it a question of time whether this Rebellion shall be put down or not. We shall just as certainly succeed as time rolls on, because we have that great internal fortress, and all we have to do is to send out our armies from it. Besides, we have the complete control of the Mississippi River; the commercial possession of the river, soon to become complete by the advance of our army. Everybody can see that the party that holds the Mississippi Valley, and we hold to-day virtually the control of that valley. Now, what remains? Gen. Gillmore, one of Ohio's sons, is now constructing his batteries in front of Charleston, and that Charleston must fall is as certain as that Fort Wagner was to fall before Gillmore. I consider, therefore, my fellow-citizens, that this rebellion is virtually subdued—I know it is not actually subdued. They have large armies in the field, but ours are vastly stronger. Everywhere our armies are stronger than they are. Therefore I regard the rebellion as virtually subdued. But I think—though it is not my business to speak confidently of those things—I think, with the very slender lights I possess on this subject, that with energetic, resolute conduct, with the whole head and the whole heart of the nation thrown into it, this rebellion will be brought to a close tolerably quick. Now, my fellow-citizens, I am not going to make a speech, but I will go over some of the heads that appear most prominent to my own view. I have shown you what kind of a war we have. I have shown you where we stand in the war; allow me to say another thing to you. It was one of the most natural things in the world, that when the war began we would want to get through it without disturbing the institution of Slavery. I have often spoken to you in Cincinnati, and you all know what my feelings are, for I am just the same now as I was when I spoke to you ten years ago. It was very simple and very plain that Slavery depended for its existence outside of those States upon the national will, which is simply saying your will and my will, that Slavery outside of those States should not exist antagonistic to free labor. But with Slavery in South Carolina, we in Ohio had nothing to do, and I was just as much averse to any interference with anything within the limits of other States. Although I dislike the institution and condemn it, yet I was just as much averse to any interference with it as I should be with their interference with our institutions here in Ohio. That was my doctrine, and so when this Rebellion commenced it would have been extremely agreeable to me if we could have put our foot upon the snake—I mean the Rebellion—and crushed it out without any further trouble. But while I greatly desired that, and had I been General-in-Chief I should have attempted, in an awkward way, to accomplish it, still we all know the Rebellion went on, and assumed greater and greater proportions. We put greater and greater armies into the field, but the slave population of the South was the real prop of the Rebellion—raising provisions for the army while it was fighting in the field, so that they could have had pretty much all their laboring population in the battle-field; and they had another laboring population behind them to feed and support them; and therefore it appeared evident, especially as we had to depend upon the blacks in the South for information for our armies, and the whole country was so demoralized that they were the only friends our armies could find when they passed through. It seemed, I say, perfectly clear that we had to strike at this under-prop of the Rebellion; and so, when President Lincoln thought fit to issue his proclamation, I said amen, with all my heart. [Tremendous applause.] It was never intended to interfere with the States that were loyal. This proclamation comes up as a great feature in this war. In my judgment, the proclamation was the right thing in the right place, and without it, I am just as sure as I am of my own existence, that we could not have made the progress we have made, and I hold that the man who denounces the proclamation either speaks ignorantly of that of which he knows but little or nothing, or else he really desires that the Rebellion should succeed. [Loud applause.] There is no alternative. The rebellion would have succeeded but for the proclamation; if then, a man oppose the proclamation, he opposes it because he does not understand it, or because he wishes the rebellion to succeed. But then, say some, you are making war upon this people of the South, and you will not let them come back into the Union with their slaves. Well, now gentlemen, there are two classes of States in the South; there is the class of States affected by the proclamation. We have simply nothing to do except bid God speed to the unconditional Union men of those States. They will do their own work in their own way, and in their own time, [applause] and all we have to do is to stand by them. But in the States which are affected by the proclamation the case is different. Either the proclamation was a great, boisterous sham and imposition in the face of the whole world, or else that proclamation was an effectual thing, and there are no slaves to-day in the Rebel States. [Loud cheers.] They are enfranchised by the proclamation, for what says it? All the slaves are declared now and forever free, and the executive power is pledged to the maintenance of this freedom. If it were not so, it would be a national imposture, and I would no more be guilty of that piece of infamy than I would steal into your house at night and rob your pantry. [Laughter and cheers.] But what have we to do with this proclamation in the rebellious Slave States? It is a very simple thing. Just simply recognize the Union men who remain in those States. Such men as Durare, Mr. Flanders and Mr. May, and a whole host of others who were known as slaveowners, are now satisfied that the Union men of the South must see to it that Slavery must never be permitted to be reestablished in those States. Take such a man as the Hon. Mr. Anderson: When he went home and stood up for the Union what did the slave-aristocracy do for him? They drove him from the State, and his wife and little ones were obliged to take shelter in the bushes; and so with multitudes of Union men in Texas at the present day. But all of them wish to get back and establish a free State in Texas, because they say no other than a free State can ever protect them from the enemies of freedom, and, I was going to say, of human nature. [Cheers.] Again, in Florida there were many who were driven away who are now anxious to return. Is there a man here who wants these noble, generous Union men of the South to go back to be trampled under foot by restored Rebels? [Cries of No, no.] Let them go back, but let them go back under the aegis of the American Union, with the protection of the Government pledged to them—[cheers]—and then they will take care to settle the question of Slavery. They will amend the Constitution so as to put the Slavery question where it ought to be. When that is done, who is going to talk about the proclamation? You have here, my fellow-citizens, an intelligent statement, as it seems to me, of the manner in which this thing can be settled, simply by standing by the unconditional Union men, who almost all of them have embraced the doctrine of emancipation in the border States, and standing by the Union men in the Pro-Slavery States, and letting them protect themselves against the institution of slavery. We have heard a good deal about popular sovereignty. Is not that the best popular sovereignty to let the people protect themselves against what they conceive to be evil? How simple all these things are when we come to test them by the plain light of reason? As might have been expected, this war has attracted the attention of the whole world. Everywhere throughout the whole world despotism and aristocracy are in sympathy with the Rebellion. Despotism and aristocracy do not like a great and flourishing Republic. The English aristocracy and French despotism would naturally like to see the country broken up. Then there is another ground for sympathy. Despotism naturally sympathizes with despotism, aristocracy naturally sympathizes with aristocracy, and the despotisms of the whole world sympathize with the aristocracy, and the despotism that they expect to build up in the Southern States. Therefore it is that they have naturally been against us. You know what has been done in England; you know that a great deal of sympathy has been manifested for the South; but just in proportion as we advanced, partly through the Proclamation and partly through the success of our armies, the sympathy has become less and less available, and just in proportion as we carry this war on will they think less and less of interference with us. I am asked now and then what I think of intervention, and while I am here among my old friends in Ohio, I can tell you what I think myself. It is this: If we are weak they will interfere, but when despotism sees we are strong, it will slink away. [Applause.] I think we have demonstrated some strength in the field. What nation before ever maintained such armies in the field, and was so lavish of its strength? We are showing our strength to the nations of the earth, and if we simply go on showing our strength, there will be no danger whatever of intervention. There will be no danger, because it will not pay. [Cheers.] It is true that Great Britain has behaved very unneighborly. We used to think this great Anglo-Saxon family was to stand together the world over to establish freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot-box, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom for all; but, of late years, we have seen manifestations of a very unkind and unfriendly spirit; and sometimes I have felt as if I wanted to take old mother England by the hair and give her a mighty good shaking. [Loud laughter and applause.] I am not sure that this is the wisest plan; but of this I feel tolerably sure, that England will not send any more pirate ships out against us; and I think when England thinks the matter over calmly—when she reflects of the Alabama, fitted out in a British port, manned by British seamen, armed by British guns, and ever since roving over the seas, plundering merchant vessels, without bringing a single one into any port—when they come to look over these things, they will conclude it is best to pay the American merchants for all the pillage the Alabama has done. [Loud cheers.] We have got a sort of new empire upon our borders in Mexico. Well, gentlemen, I am not much disturbed about that. Empires will not last long in Central America. [Cheers.] I don't know how long this empire—if it gets born—will last. There was an attempt to make an empire in Mexico some time ago, and if I am not mistaken it was no great success. I do not know that this Austrian Emperor will find his bed of roses there, but I am strongly inclined to think that the roses will be very few and the bed very hard. [Cheers and loud laughter.] I am willing to trust to the future, and I am perfectly sure, taking all things into consideration, that the European monarchs will, in the end, think it best to keep their institutions at home. I am confident of this. [Cheers.] I do not propose any particular measures just now. It is never wise to announce what you are going to do a great while in advance of doing it; but I think the time will come when the world will reconsider these things, and when this Republic of ours will be reëstablished from the Gulf toward the pole, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, based upon freedom and free labor, gathering strength from our present contest, and rising from it grander than ever. [Cheers.] I think the time will come when this nation, so regenerated and so renovated, will command the respect of the world, and people will begin to regret that they thought it was best to be unfriendly to us when we were weak. [Cheers.] Now, my fellow-citizens, one word further. I have spoken a word or two upon the regeneration of this nation. Just think of it; free labor is better than slave labor. Now suppose there was free labor all through the South, do you not think the manufacturers of Cincinnati would have a great deal more employment than they have now? Don't you think that all this trouble about the negro would come to an end, when the negro could go down toward the Gulf, and find himself free there, and be employed there as a hired laborer? How many do you think would be left in Ohio to interfere with you or with me? Would not that question be settled? Would not all the heartburnings that grow out of it come to an end, and with free labor developing the resources of that soil would we not be stronger than ever? And when we add to that the removal of this great element of strife and contention from our country, and freedom everywhere prevailing—no man obliged to work unless his employer will give him honest wages, and every man willing to work to build up the glorious fabric of our prosperity, do you not think we should be economically and politically vastly stronger than we ever have been heretofore? I think, therefore, this Rebellion will come to an end, and that we are to have a great nation based upon the universal principle of free labor made homogeneous in all its parts, and capable of playing a mighty part in the drama of human affairs. [Cheers.] When I look at this, and I remember "there's a Providence that shapes our ends, rough-hew them as we may," when I remember there is a Providence that presides over the destinies of nations—and all nations are but dust in the hollow of His hand, to be shaped as He pleases—I feel, even should I be deemed by some superstitious, that God has had a hand in all this business; and out of this great trial of ours is to come forth a free, intelligent, prosperous, and glorious nation, based upon one principle, and challenging the admiration of the world. [Cheers.] Thinking thus, I have been laboring in my humble way to do something toward securing the permanence of a reconstructed republic, and I thought that if labor was to have its just reward it was necessary to have something in which that reward could be paid, which was substantial and permanent and uniform throughout the whole country. [Loud cheering.] And so I set my poor wits to work to try to devise a uniform currency for this country. [Great applause.] I would not think much of a uniform currency if we were not going to have a uniform people. I would not think much of one currency if we were not going to have one republic; but if we are going to have one republic based upon free labor, then I want something by which that free labor can be rewarded, and by which that reward shall be as safe as the nation is safe. [Cheers.] I think, gentlemen, that I have done something toward that, and it will be reward enough for me if at the close of this great struggle I can think that by constant effort I contributed at all to the progress of our armies, or to the safety and honor and welfare of the country during that struggle, or after it shall have closed. [Cheers.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have given you not a speech, but a rough outline of ideas as they present themselves to my own mind. If I had time I could, perhaps, put them into better shape; but I have given them to you as they occurred to me. But the simple question is, whether you believe that this is a country worth saving; whether if you believe this Republic worth restoring, whether if you believe that it is well for the world that America shall live; whether, you will yourself, do your part? How gloriously you have done it thus far! How readily you have come forward with you resources! How promptly you have sent your sons and brothers to battle! How nobly they have gone! How gloriously they have fought! What undying names they have inscribed upon the roll of their country's history! You have done well your part, thus far. God bless the army! [Enthusiastic shouts and cheers.] God bless the glorious people who have thus far nobly sustained it! And shame and dishonor to the man, whoever he may be, who will refuse by his vote or voice, to sustain it to-morrow! [Loud cheers.] My fellow-citizens, the whole world will look upon you. Why, hardly a number of *The London Times* comes out, in which there is not an article about the success of Mr. Vallandigham, and their assurance of the termination of this struggle in the separation of these States. Hardly a paper comes out in Paris that has not something about this same thing; and the Russians, too, who are gathering upon our coast to keep their vessels in a convenient place, if they are needed—everywhere they are looking to you. They want to know whether you will stand firm; whether Ohio is to give her voice for the Union; whether Ohio will stand by her troops in the field; whether Ohio will remember the glorious and honorable men who have fallen. I feel sure that everything you can do will be done to-morrow, and I should feel as if I should be insulting you by an exhortation. You know just as well as I do the mighty issues that hang upon your vote. You will do your duty; I am sure of it; and when to-morrow's sun goes down, it will go down upon a people resolved to free themselves, and to maintain the freedom and unity of this Government.

As Mr. Chase concluded, the fire-bells began to ring, one of which was disagreeably near the Hall, and probably sounded more loudly within it than without. In a brief interval of the fire-bell, Green K. Smith was loudly called for and stepped forward. He proceeded to say that he did not appear before them as a Kentuckian, but as an American citizen, and to declare that the people of Kentucky were for the maintenance of the Union under all circumstances and at all hazards. He had not proceeded far in his discourse before the bell again sent its deafening sounds through the hall, and Mr. Smith beat a retreat. The people continued to cry out "go on," but Mr. Smith thought the competition with his voice too great. As the bell ceased again he stepped forward once more, and proceeded a moment, when again the bell tolled, and Mr. Smith retired in despair, leaving the stand altogether. Anon Professor Lewis was called for and appeared, but the audience being very much scattered, he closed with a few very pleasant remarks, taking high ground in favor of thrashing Great Britain unless she would pay the last farthing of damage done by the pirate ships she has sent from her ports, which remarks were much applauded. He closed amid cries to go on, and went on to his seat, whereupon the audience dispersed.

AT INDIANAPOLIS ON THE 14TH INST.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: On Friday last I was conferring with our excellent President upon some important matters, and at the close of our conversation I said to him: "I have a great notion to go to Ohio and vote the Union ticket, and if you have nothing in particular for me to do—as the wheels of my department are running quite smoothly just now, and I have laid away $25,000,000 to pay the soldiers on the 1st of November—I believe I will go;" and so I went, and on yesterday I had the pleasure to contribute my single vote to the immense majority given in Ohio for the Union. And now I want all these young men and boys who stand before me to-day, to remember that whenever a great crisis comes (and all elections are great crises), the first duty of every citizen is to know he is right, and then vote the ticket. I would not exchange the pleasure and satisfaction that I felt in depositing my vote on yesterday, for all the compliments that ever were or ever can be bestowed upon my administration of the financial department of the Government. Fellow-citizens, yesterday, as your excellent Governor, by whose kind invitation I am here to-day, has remarked, was a great day in the annals of this nation. There has, perhaps, hardly ever been a greater day in our history, and I think most certainly no greater will ever come. Yesterday, when the sun arose, thousands of hearts were beating with anxiety all over the land—some with anxious prayer to God that the cause of the Union might prevail by the voice of the people; others with eager hope that the flag which our armies carry so gallantly in the field might be stricken down by their comrades and fellow-citizens at home; Rebels in the South looking to the action of the people of the States with eager interest, hoping that they might find that success at the ballot-box which they could not secure by their armies in the field. These hopes, these anxieties penetrated the breasts of all the people upon the face of the republic. The sun went down, and the great issue was decided, for the people with an unanimity heretofore unparalleled in the history of this nation, came up to the ballot-box and said in tones of thunder—"This Republic, which our fathers founded and secured by their blood, shall live!" [Cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, this republic now will live. We have in the progress of our armies achieved successes which make the reduction of the rebellion sure. The possession of East Tennessee guarantees to us the center of the Rebel Confederacy. Its very heart is in the hands of our troops. Gen. Rosecrans confronts Bragg at the gate of East Tennessee, leading into the State of Georgia. Gen. Burnside has the interior, and it is utterly impossible, and so the Rebel statesmen themselves have said continually, that the rebellion can, under such circumstances, succeed. They must wrest East Tennessee from our grasp, or it is only a question of time whether the rebellion shall be put down or not. So, too, we hold the Mississippi River; that, of course, divides the Confederacy in twain, and that party or that body of people that holds the Mississippi must necessarily have control of the Mississippi Valley. Thus we have possession of these two great important points. In addition to this we have most of their seaports, and at this very moment Gillmore, a worthy and gallant son of Ohio, is approaching by sap and mine the city of Charleston itself, and in a few days, perhaps, but sooner or later anyhow, that Rebel city, where treason was nursed and born and fed and brought to maturity, must necessarily fall. Thus we have things in our own hands, to a great extent. Now, in the light of this fact, look at the importance of the great events of yesterday. Suppose the result had been otherwise. Suppose that this gentleman who has been sent by the kindness of the President to the protection of Queen Victoria had been elected Governor of Ohio—we would, in all probability, have had civil war in Ohio. Suppose the so-called peace party had succeeded in Pennsylvania. The result would have been that supplies would have been withdrawn from your armies in the field, so far as the influence and acts of the Governor of Pennsylvania could effect that object. Suppose that the heart of Indiana had proved unsound. How paralyzed and weakened would have been the arm of the government. How utterly impossible would it have been for the President to give the soldiers in the field any encouragement that their wants would be supplied and their services awarded! But now the people have said to the army, "you shall have free use of everything you want to crush this rebellion, only go to work and finish it as soon as possible." [Cheers.] You want this rebellion to end to-morrow if it can be done; you want it ended next week if possible, but if not then, whether it shall be next week, or next month, or next year, you are determined, by the help of God, *it must and shall end.* And the voice of the people, uttered on yesterday, will greatly accelerate its ending. If the Rebellion could be put down a week ago in twelve months, then it can now be subdued in six. You see, then, how appropriately we can meet together and congratulate each other and the country that God has put it into the hearts of the people to stand together as one man for the integrity of the Republic. You have had all objects of the war frequently and ably discussed before you, and I shall not go over them to-day. I will simply say that we are engaged in a struggle for the integrity of the Republic—for the very life of the greatest nation ever established upon the globe; a struggle upon which depends the question of whether the civilization which our forefathers planted shall remain to all future generations an example to the world as in times past. This is not a war of conquest; but the question involved in it is whether our dear country, the country of our fathers and the heritage of our children, the country that embraces in it all that is dear to us, shall live or perish. Why it is in this matter exactly as if in a family the children should be asked whether their father and their mother should live or die? This is why your hearts are so unanimous upon this subject. You love your country dearly, you love her institutions; you are proud of her traditionary and her present glory and are zealous for her prosperity in the future. And you not only love your country, but you love mankind; you feel for the welfare of your race, the hopes of which are to so great an extent wrapped up in this nation. These are your sentiments. Now we at Washington, each in his sphere, have been doing all the time simply what we could to give effect to your will. We have only to represent the people, the President in his sphere, and the other officers of the Administration in their spheres. I do not pretend to say that we have not, all of us, made mistakes. It is next to impossible, in the very nature of things, that the immense machinery of the Government should have been uniformly managed in times of such danger as to have in all cases secured the best possible results; but this I can say, for the President of the United States, as well as for those associated with him in conducting the affairs of government, that they have sincerely and honestly endeavored to give effect to the people's will by restoring the threatened life of the Republic. Your Governor has been pleased to refer to my own services. I sincerely wish that I could feel that they were entitled to any part of the eulogium pronounced upon them; but I must say that all I have done has been done to endeavor to interpret the American heart, and do just what the judgment of the American mind would demand at my hands. At the outset of this struggle, the great leader (or follower, whichever you please,) of public opinion in Europe—*The London Times*—said that Mr. Chase would very soon find himself in want of money, and would go to England to borrow, and then England would not let him have any, and then we would see what would become of our vaunted Republic. What would you have had me do under these circumstances? You would have done precisely what I did. I said: "I will not go to England for money, but she shall come to us; and if *The Times* waits for Mr. Chase to come to England to borrow money, she will wait till the green isle of England is sunk into the depths of the sea." [Cheers.] That is just what you would have said. Well, what was next to be done? I borrowed all the gold there was in the country. In this way I obtained about $175,000,000 in gold, and it did not come back quite as fast as it went, and so the banks and capitalists who had furnished the gold began to say to me, "we cannot supply you with specie any longer unless you will agree to pay us such prices for it as will enable us to buy in Europe to replace it." This would not do, and the next question they asked me was, "Will you take the paper of our banks and pay us six per cent interest on it, and then pay it to the soldiers in the place of gold? And by and by perhaps something will happen—we do not know what." This was the question that met me. Now, what would you have had me do? You would have said to me, "Here am I, Mr. Smith, a farmer;" and "here am I, Mr. Jones, a mechanic," and "here am I, Mr. Robinson, a merchant—take us instead of stocks, and base the currency of the country on us—go to work and make 'greenbacks.'" I know that was what you would have advised me to do; and therefore, as my business was only to interpret your will, I went to work and made "greenbacks," and a good many of them at that. I had some handsome pictures put upon them, too; and as I like to get pretty near the people, and as the engravers thought me rather good looking, I told them they might put me on the end of the $1 bills. [Laughter.] Well, at first a great many people thought this was a bold and hazardous experiment, and a good many of the banks said it was sure to fail; on the other hand a number of the banks, to their honor be it recorded, said "you are right, go ahead." A good many disloyal men thought they would be able to break us down. Some banks and some persons refused to take the currency. What was to be done? You would have told me in this case to do exactly what I did do; you would have said if any bank is not willing to receive this money it shall take it of get nothing at all. So we made it a legal tender, not quite so tender as they desired, but legally so. [Laughter.] So the thing went on, and after a while we agreed that we should issue bonds, and if the people desired to invest in them they could do it and we would pay the interest in gold. That makes this currency sound. It is simply the love and gratitude of the people toward their Government put into the form of money. But here another step was necessary. It was necessary to have some means by which the national currency could be perpetuated, and so we devised and carried out the national banking system. This is a brief account of what we have done. It is a very simple thing. It does not require any great wit to work it out. It requires this—an honest purpose to know what is best and right to be done; and whenever you seek to do that without fear or favor, you will most always find the right path, and then having found it, you have only to ask God to give you the courage to carry it out. It is common sense and courage, that is all. It is the correct interpretation of the popular will and then doing that will. Now, I have given you just about as much of a report upon the finances as I expect to give to Congress. But before I sit down let me say a word about what seems to me likely to be the issues of this war. If there ever was any event in the history of this world which was distinctly marked by the tokens of Divine Providence, it is this war. There had grown up an institution in this country which had served as the basis of an aristocracy hostile to free labor and all those interests which your most cherish. It was an aristocracy that pressed with equal weight upon the poor white man of the South and the slave who was driven like the brute to his daily toil. This aristocracy had seized upon the national government and was making it just what they pleased for the purpose of working their wills. They were striving to [illegible] slavery into all the free territory of the country, and to re-open the slave trade that they might make fresh importations of slaves from Africa at pleasure. They scouted the very idea of free institutions, and had so organized themselves that they preferred to overthrow and ruin the government rather than submit to having the Republic governed by the people. In 1860 they determined they would govern the Republic themselves. Lincoln was elected President. They still had Congress and the Supreme Court, but they were not content with this. They were not willing the power should pass out of their hands into the hands of the representatives of the people. And so they undertook to break up the Republic in the insane hope that they could make a new Republic, founded on the Slavery of men. They expected that New-York would join them in breaking up the Union—they boasted that Indiana was going to join them, and Illinois also. They said that all the North-Western States would come in rather than have the Mississippi closed. Thus they hoped to be able to found a mighty slave empire; but when they began their play by firing on Fort Sumter, this nation flew to arms. Was not God's hand in that? I think it was. After that you all remember how forbearing the President was, and how forbearing everybody was. I used to be very impatient sometimes, and wanted this military thing done, and that military thing done, and the Rebellion crushed out at once. But somehow or other, in the Providence of God, the thing worked slowly along, and it was only when we had made up our minds that Slavery was at the root of the Rebellion, and that it must be got out of the way, that any very distinguished success followed our arms. Now, what a remarkable change has taken place. All over the country to-day Slavery is recognized as the great cause and prop of the Rebellion. It is recognized as such in every Rebel State as much as it is in every Free State of the Union. It is so understood and proclaimed by the Rebels in the South as distinctly as it is by the loyal men of the South. They distinctly understand that they are fighting for slave empire, and that we are fighting for the right of the people to govern themselves. Now, see the wonderful changes that have occurred in public opinion upon this subject. Go with me to Missouri. Three or four months ago some seventy delegates from Missouri, with thirty delegates from Kansas, representing no less than fifty-seven counties in Missouri, and I know not how many in Kansas, called on me at my house in Washington and explained to me their ideas. Some of them were slaveholders and some were not, but they all agreed that Slavery was the cause of the Rebellion, and the great enemy and the only enemy of the loyal men of the South, and they were determined to put an end to it as speedily as the votes of the people could effect the work. Who would have dreamed of the like of that three years ago? Go with me to Maryland, and you will find precisely the same state of things there that exists in Missouri. They began the war in Maryland, as many others of us did in different parts of the country, with the idea that the war could be efficiently prosecuted and the country preserved, and at the same time Slavery be saved. But now everything is different. Now the unconditional Union men of Maryland array themselves as an Emancipation party on the compensation plan, if they can get it, but for emancipation in either case, with or without compensation. Look again at the State of Delaware. There they have nominated an emancipation ticket for Congress, and so, wherever you find unconditional Union men, you find hostility to Slavery. Take the case of Mr. Charles Anderson, a gentleman from my own State. He removed some years ago to Texas. He was a Pro-Slavery man. When the war broke out he was for the Union. That they would not allow. If he was not for the destruction of the Union as a means of protecting Slavery, he must go, and they drove him out of the State, and his wife had great difficulty in following him. Take the case of Andrew Jackson Hamilton. He was a member of the last Congress but one, that which preceded the Administration of Lincoln, and a thorough Pro-Slavery man, yet he was driven from his home because he was not in favor of the destruction of the Union as a means of perpetuating Slavery. So it was with Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and with the other loyal men of the South who have been compelled to fly from their homes and take refuge in the mountains. They all feel that this war is caused by Slavery, and that until Slavery is destroyed there can be no peace. In every one of the Border States there is an emancipation party. All this has been brought about by the providence of God. About this proclamation. The war was upon us and the President was obliged to strike down whatever stood in the way of the successful prosecution of it. Slavery stood in the way, and the President struck it down. Is there a man here to-day who wants it to live again? Is there one who would have the President shrink from carrying out that proclamation? Is there a man who does not wish prosperity to those men who are trying to uphold the cause of the Union in the slave States? Do not your prayers go up continually? I know you wish them success. Now what I wish to draw from this is that this nation had to be born again; that those of us who never desired to touch the institution of slavery in the slave States, but only to prevent its extension into free territory were not moving in the path of God's providence, and this war came upon us in order that this "people might be born over again," and that the whole nation might be firmly established upon the basis of free labor. And why? It is presumption to attempt to penetrate the counsels of Providence, but it seems to me as evident as any proposition in history that this nation has a great work before it, which it cannot fulfil as long as it continues a slave-holding nation. You all know perfectly well that when population had increased to such an extent that turnpikes were necessary, McAdam was born and invented turnpikes, that when we needed a steam engine, and railways, and steamboats, a Fulton and a Stevenson came upon the stage of action, and one man in England and another in this country projected and established railways. When civilization had still further advanced, and we needed means by which intelligence could be transmitted from ocean to ocean in a second of time, the magnetic telegraph was invented. And now it is no less necessary that there should be a great nation in the world, governing itself and respecting the rights of every human being, of whatever shade of complexion he may be, and that nation is being born, this war is giving birth to that nation, and it will be continued until we are prepared for the great duties Providence has assigned us. If we are not prepared to-day, the war will not come to an end to-day, but it will end whenever we are prepared for our work. Washington believed, as I do, that God was in the American Revolution, bringing to birth this mighty nation, and so he is in this war, bringing to a second birth this same mighty nation. When I came to Cincinnati to vote the Union ticket, some one handed me a copy of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*. Some of you may have seen it. It is very meek to day, but it said: "Chase has come to Ohio to vote. The man that carries a hod can kill Chase's vote." That, my fellow-citizens, is the crowning glory of our institutions. I am proud and glad to know that there is a country in which no man, however high in office, no man of wealth or distinction, or of talent, can give a vote which cannot be balanced by the vote of the humblest man in the nation. Well, what is this war producing? It is producing, in the first place, a determination in the hearts of the people all over the country to prepare for any future exigency. The States are all arming and being placed on a military footing. Your own Governor, with that wisdom and patriotism which have so greatly distinguished him, has organized the Indiana Legion, of whom I saw a regiment to-day. I am told there are twenty thousand of these men organized, armed and equipped, for the defense of your State. Who are they? Are they serfs driven to an unwilling service? Not one of them. They are freemen, all; your own sons—noble young men, who have voluntarily come forward to be drilled in the military art in order that they may be better able to defend their country and their homes. Suppose you multiply this force by the number of States in the Union; what a formidable force with which to repel invasion and uphold the supremacy of the laws. Look at another thing. At the outset of this war we were not provided with the means of relieving the sufferings of the army in the army in the field. In any other country the army in the field would have had to provide for it. But here we have a body of men springing at once into existence under the name of the Sanitary Commission, going out into every portion of the field and scattering blessings and benefits to the soldiers of our army; and all of this is volunteer work. You could not find a parallel in any other country. In England, to be sure, you may find a Florence Nightingale (God bless her), leaving her home and going, under the patronage of the Government, to care for the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals and on the battle fields of the Crimea; but nowhere will you find a body of men like this, relieving want and distress all over the country wherever a solitary soldier is to be found. Here is another striking feature of this war. Those young men who go to the war are, many of them, sons of pious parents. They go away from the blessings and restraints of home and from the influences of the sanctuary, and then all at once the Government goes to work getting chaplains to go and preach to them, who are often worse than the soldiers themselves; and to supply the defects in the arrangements made by the Government there suddenly springs up a Christian Commission. It goes abroad throughout the camps and hospitals, to visit the sick, to comfort the dying, and to elevate the morals and restrain passion. This is done in our country, and here alone. This war is setting many poor blacks free. Well, what happens? The Government can work only clumsily in such matters, and, to meet this aspect of the case, here is the great Society of Friends of the Freedmen, and gentlemen of all professions and creeds, of all opinions, come together and say: "These people must be cared for and educated." Everywhere somebody is laboring for the welfare of these poor freedmen. This could not have happened in any other country. I believe that when we shall have succeeded in crushing out this Rebellion, and all of these great agencies shall have done their work, we will all stand together loving one another and helping one another, and mightier and stronger than ever, bound together by common interest, and ready for any work that may be allotted us to do among the nations of the earth. This is my faith. I have called your attention to these things in order that you may see that what we did on yesterday is a great event in the history of the world. It pledges you and it pledges the country to the accomplishment of these great results, and no one can indulge a reasonable doubt of what the result will be. I did not expect to say all this; but I have been drawn on from point to point until I have made more of a speech than I intended. I think you are prepared to do your part in this great struggle. Allow me to say, I am grateful for this greeting. I have no language to express the deep gratitude I feel to the people for the kindness with which they met and with which they have sustained me. All I can do in return is to promise you that, as in the past I have attempted to serve the people faithfully, so in the future I will give to you whatever energy, faculty and labor God shall enable me to give.

A DISLOYAL PROFESSOR EXPELLED FROM HIS CHAIR IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Richard S. McCulloh, Professor of Mechanics and Physics in Columbia College in this city, having abandoned his chair for the purpose of joining the Rebels, the Board of Trustees of the institution have passed a series of resolutions expelling him from the Professorship.

Corporation Notices.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the BOARD OF SUPERVISORS to EXAMINE CLAIMS made against the County for damages alleged to have been sustained by the destruction of or injury to buildings or other real or personal property, in consequence of the recent riots, will hold a meeting at the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, Room No. 17, City Hall, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider the following cases:

John Farrell	$71 50
John Sullivan	3,075 00
John Brady	200 00
John S. Lawrence	.....
Wm. Clark	103 61
Patrick Garretty	873 00
G. W. Carpenter	8,600 33

Claimants will be required to prove the ownership of the property destroyed, the facts in relation to its destruction, and the value of the property.

The above-named persons, with their witnesses, are invited to attend.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JAMES DAVIS,
AUGUSTUS WEISMANN,
SMITH ELY, JR.,
ORISON BLUNT, } Special Committee.

ROBERT G. HITCHINGS, Secretary.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York, October 20, 1863:

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., TUESDAY, October 20, 1863:

For regulating and grading Sixty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading Seventy-second street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway.

Curb, gutter, and flagging Eighty-ninth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues.

Curb, gutter, and flagging Sixteenth street, from Avenue B to East River.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Seventy-first street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, from Second to Third avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-seventh street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth street, from First avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging One-hundred-and-thirty-second street, from Fifth to Seventh avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth street, from Second to Third avenue.

New house for Hose Company No. 11.
New house for Hose Company No. 37.
New house for Hose Company No. 51.
New house for Engine Company No. 24.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company No. 46.
Alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 47.
Dredging slip foot of Thirteenth street, North River.
Dredging slip between piers 39 and 41, North River.
Dredging slip between piers 43 and 45, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, Street Department, New-York, October 9, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

Building Materials.

DRAIN TILE, Chimney Tops, Land Drains, Garden Vases, Fire Brick, Green House, Malt-Kiln, and Flooring Tiles. Long Island Pottery Depot, No. 278 Pearl-st.

MARBLE and SLATE STONE