Penngylvania Maily ©elegraph, wednesday Afternont, ©rtober 31, 1860

Harrisburg, pa.
afiernoon, october 31, 1860 . Wednesuay afiernoon, october 31, 1860 ABRAHAM IMNCOIN OF illinois. EIANNIBAL HAMLIN,

A Powerful Speech. Wo print This afternoon, on the fir speech delivered in Philadelphia by Hon
A. H. Reeder, for which we are indebted A. H. Reeder, for which we are indebte
to the Daily News. We should have bee pleased to print a fuller report of this elo
quient effort, but the crowded condition o our columns, and the shortness of the print only this abstract, so as to get it time for our weekly edition. Even in ab
stract form, our readers will be able to get a good idea of the style and manne of the Ex-Governor of Kansas. His bold
aud carnest discussion of the leading is him hosts of friends and admirers through out the State, and this last effort must ourtainly add to the number of his friend

The Approach.
Every day brings us nearer to the
election, and as we approach the occasion eltection, and as we approach ine occasion
the importance of the event is increased as
the interests of the contest are augmented. Since the formation of tho wha. ion assumed so grave an aspect, becaus government began, have morc varied issue or more important principles been in
volved in any politioal contest. Now, the governing influence in this nation Now must be fixed a policy in the gov
ernment which will be permanent. Now it must be decided whether labor has ment bascd on free princingle. a governern-
 increasing daily, it is time to have a set ture, not so mach of masses or of classes ing, and the bonds which bind us togeth monwealths. The approach of such ful voter with its true importance, and Le be a man appreciating his own inter ests and estimating properly the influence of the character of his politics or devotion to Republican principles.
Abraham Lincoln would be the election of a cruzade on the institutions of the South We deny that there is a single aggressive tendenoy in either the ptatform or the press of the Republican party. Howeve impression to the contrary, there ye political organization than the Republican party of 1860. It is made thus nationa ples on which rest the corners of thi nized as an integral element of the gov ernment, or industry maintained as it true source of wealth, so long will the
Republican party represent and advocat a policy most productive of good and leas in this humblest rights. Admitting al this to be true, and no sane man can doub its truth, instead of any evil being pro
duced by the triumph of the Republican organization, the reverse would bo th case, and endless shame and misery and
doubtless desolation would follow its over doubiless desolation would follow its over

renders the approach of the Presidential election in November decidedly important
and impressive. It is too near longer to
indup in indulge in argument, and too importan to negleet the simplest duty that would
tend to the suceess of Lincoln and Hamlin. In the struggle for this suceess
Pennsylvania has an important part to perform. If the labor of this Common
wealth is not active for its and support, certainly the people of no rouse them to its vindication. But we faith in Republican principles, and abiding faith in the triumph, through un ceasing viguance and steady iabor, o
Lincoln and Hamlin in November nezt.

The Homestead Bill. Compare for a moment, the .two Home
 posed by the Republicans, supported an
carried through the House of Represen tatives, where they had the power, gav
to every male citizen, or foreigner wh had doclared his intention to become the privilege of going on to the public domain and choosing for himself a quarter
section of the public land, without monef and without price. The Depamecratic bill, brought deymard in a Democratic Senate provided he wos a ci,izen of the United States, take the same amount of land, by
paying twenty-five cents an acre for it Neither a foreiguer, even if he had de clared his intention to become a citizen nor an unmarried man, could have the
advantage of the Democratic bill. If a trothed at home till he had time to brild a cabin or break a potato patch; if a
foreigner, he must wait five years, till the for the Democracalization was completed for the Demoeracy are not willing to take
the oath, much less the word, of a for eigner, that he intends to do what h
agrees to. If a poor man, ho agrees to. If a poor man, he must wait
till he had laid up twenty-five cents for every acre of the land he proposed to oc
oupy, for the Democracy are not in the habit of trusting poor men, and waiting This was the an opportunity to pay Thich the Democratic Senate substituted, longor ago than last winter, for
Republican House Bill, the liberal fea tures of which we have above briefly actets, these barefuced Democratic leaders orators and editors, pretend that thei workingman.

BLaGKs and Mulattoess.-Aecording laves of the United States were black, of unmixed African descent, and 246,656 were mulattoos. The muilattoes are more than half the number of the free blacks
Whilst the slave mulattoes are only about one-twelfth of the slave blacks. Whist nearly half of the colored in the nonabout one-ninth in the slaveholding States are mulattoes. In Obio and the Territo

$\qquad$

| Secession. | The Loves of the | Nix Aivertisements. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| of | Dr. Cohoon, the Mayor of Elizal |  |
| joct of scocssion. Their threats have al- | Mr. Breckinridge, propounding to him |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | question puit to Mr. Douglas at |  | spoiled children on taking their first les. can in the realities of out-door life. Acwhen a boy first finds limself in the strect, and is jostled by some new companion hurrying to play or to scchool, he

feels as if his rights were iuvaded, and becomes prolific in complaints and threats
at home of what he will do, but never
does, when he gets abroad. And thus it is with the southern States. Accustomed
to the control of the government, to the control of the government, they
begin to imagine that unless they supply every place with an occupant, the
Constitution was in danger and the Union was bound to be dissolved. But new Commonwealths, like the boy on his path
to play or to school, have entered the
lists, each anxious for excellence, and all striving for progress and improvement.-
In this lively contest they must either par ticipate or be left behind. They see that
they must "roil up their slecves" and go to worls, for it is the struggle of manly
labor enulous for a superiority in oping the resources of the earth, and in maintaining the digaity of industry in
every department of society. As the South is unequal just now, for such a struggle and competition, they are bound
to complaid and tbreaten the country with secession. As the views of Mr. Webstre
on this subject cannot fail to comen on this subject cannot fail to command
the attention of his countrymen, as long Union to preserve, we cite from his celethe United States, on the 7th of March 1850, the subjoiued weighty reflections











## joy and gratitude.


$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{GO}}$
WANTED.
EOK Wo can wash and iron.
WANTED,
5.000

JUST FROM TAE
THEADIE SATABE

## STANDARD WORKS

SCHOOL BOOKS
BLaNK books, Paper, and STATIONED


URICH \& COWPERTHWAIT

## $\mathbf{D R} \underset{\text { MERCHANTS, }}{\mathbf{Y}} \mathbf{O}$

New Abyertisements. GET THE BEST.
 new pictorial kdtion. 14
 A GREAT VARIETY OF
I AR I IE FOR 1861.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

VAN INGEN \& SNYDER Designers and Engravers on Wood $\mathrm{E}_{3}^{\text {xegurwanaw }}$
 $2=2=2$
H. L. GODBOLD,

P

1861


SANFFORD's
CATHARTIC PILLS




5,000 TONS COAL ON HAND,


Harribborg, Oot. 13, 1860.

