## Business Notices.

KNOX.—Dress a man as well as you please, the tailor's art is lost upon him. If his fashionable exterior is crowned by a shocking bad hat. Let every gentleman, who has any regard for his position as a man of style, wear a KNOX HAT. KNOX's latest Fall styles are superb. KNOX's is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—FALL STYLES.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau st. Gentlemen's Hats, of the Fall patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric are now ready for examination and sale. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

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I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of READY-MADE FALL and WINTER CLOTHING ever offered in this city. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest in portations, cut and made in the most tasty style and fashionable manner. Articles in this line will be sold less than at any other establishment in this city.

Youths' and Boys' Clothing, School Outfits, &c., in every variety. Custom-room and Furnishing Department not exceeded in taste, style, or fit. In every instance where parties are not pleased their money will be returned.

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The largest in the city.

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Adapted to every branch of business where a *correct* and *durable* Scale is required.

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TEA SETS, BREAKFAST SETS, &c., &c., in plain white or richly decorated FRENCH CHINA, for sale in great variety. Also, Sets painted to order with Coats of Arms, Crests, or Initials. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., No. 681 Broadway.

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GAS FIXTURES!! The attention of buyers of CHANDALIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c., for Gas is solicited to our unrivaled assortment. W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., No 681 Broadway.

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The best in use for Family Sewing. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

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Approved alike by Families, Dressmakers, Skirtmakers, Gaiter makers, Veltmakers, and Tailors generally. Are the only Machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a Circular.

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"Ye afflicted read" the following certificate of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

"DR. HELMBOLD—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over 20 years. I have tried physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your Genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it highly spoken of. It afforded me immediate relief. I have used three bottles, and I have obtained more relief from its effects and feel much better than I have for 20 years previous. I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine, I am truly yours, M. McCORMICK."

"Lewiston, Pa., Jan. 26, 1859."

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania. Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania. Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court. Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia. Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C. And many others if necessary.

Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. D. S. BARNES & Co, No. 13 Park row, Agents for New-York.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Patent medicines in general are humbugs, quack nostrums, and gotten up for sale; consequently all intelligent physicians oppose them. Not so with DR. J. BOYCE DOW'S IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS. The ingredients are published to the world. All respectable physicians use and recommend them. They are a truly valuable medicine for all who are afflicted with Consumption, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Debility, Nervous Diseases, Female Diseases, Clergyman's Sore Throat and Piles. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 78 William-st., New-York.

RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA.—DR. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., N. Y., devotes special attention to the application of his RADICAL CURE TRUSS to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and linle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

OAK ORCHARD ACID-SPRING WATER.—The curative properties of this WATER are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals. HIRAM W. BOSWICK (late of Corning), Sole Agent, Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

A CARD.—LIVER COMPLAINTS.—The most respectable physicians candidly confess that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are a sure reliance in Liver Complaints, Biliousness, &c., that calomel, and without any griping, nauseating, or weakening effect upon the constitution.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

NEW TRUSS OFFICE, for the application of Dr. MARSH's celebrated RADICAL-CURE TRUSS; Laborers' Truss, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, Shoulder-Braces, and Instruments for Deformities. MARSH & FAVILLE, Nos. 500 and 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Open till 9 p. m.

GAS FIXTURES. BALL, BLACK & Co., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, Corner of Prince-st., In addition to their large stock of rich Goods, offer for sale a large assortment of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES of every description, and of the newest styles, both foreign and domestic manufactures.

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER—SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS WATER. The EMPIRE WATER is a perfect regulator, corrective and preserver of health. Sold by druggists and at hotels. Depot, No. 15 John-st., New-York. G. W. WESTON & Co.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The dye applied in the sky-light rooms.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a bottle."—Tribune. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & Co., No. 42 Cedar st. Post-Office address, Box No. 4,600.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade.

**Tribune Campaign Tracts—No. 8.**

Now ready, a tract of sixteen pages, containing Mr. Seward's Speech at Detroit, and the Platforms of the Republican, Breckinridge and Douglas parties. It also contains Mr. Seward's Speech at Lansing, Mich., and at Madison, Wis. Price 4 cents; $1 25 per 100; $10 per 1,000. If sent by mail, the price is 5 cents per copy; 30 cents per dozen; $1 60 per 100; $13 50 per 1,000. Cash orders solicited.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

**Tribune Campaign Tracts—No. 9.**

We shall issue on Wednesday next a Tract of 24 pages, containing the Speeches of Carl Schurz and the Hon. Jas. O. Putnam, at the great ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, September 13. We trust that Republican Committees and Clubs will see that this tract is widely circulated. Price 4 cents; 30 cents per dozen; $2 per hundred; $15 per thousand. Postage one cent each ADDITIONAL. Cash orders solicited.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1860.


The mails for Europe by the steamship America, from Boston, will close in this city at 1½ and 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

Advices from Denver to the 7th inst. state that the Vigilance Committee there were waging a war of extermination against gamblers and thieves.

Walker, the fillibuster, has been captured by Alvarez at Rio Negro. Seventy of his men were captured with him, and they were handed over to the authorities of Honduras. Gen. Walker and Col. Kudler were to be shot.

A terrible gale occurred in the Gulf of Mexico on Saturday. Nearly every house in Balize had been carried away. Much damage was done to shipping. The storm was severe also between New-Orleans and Mobile. At the latter city the damage by the storm and a fire amounted to $500,000.

The Republican Central Campaign Club have secured the Cooper Institute for the campaign, and, as appears by an advertisement in this paper, will hold their first meeting on Wednesday evening next, when the Hon. William L. Dayton, the Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1856, will address the people of New-York. Other eminent gentlemen in the party will succeed him; among them Mr. Seward.

The Pony Express, with California dates to the 6th inst., and China to the 24th of July, arrived at St. Joseph on Sunday night. There was $35,000 worth of Washoe silver ore shipped for Panama by the steamer of the 1st inst. The Douglas and Bell State Conventions met on the 5th. Efforts were made to effect a fusion on the plan of the New-York fusion. Candidates for the Legislature were being nominated. The Douglas candidates were pledged to oppose the reelection of Senator Gwin. The Breckinridge candidates were unpledged. A very rich quartz lead had been discovered in Tuolumne County, and over $60,000 taken out in five days.

By the Teutonia at this port, and the Jura at Quebec, both which steamers arrived yesterday, we have two days later European intelligence—the latest dates being of the 7th inst. The weather throughout England and Ireland was comparatively pleasant, and the harvest prospects were more promising. The Queen is to go to Germany on the 24th inst. Garibaldi had arrived at Salerno, and was momentarily expected at Naples. The King of Naples had resolved to quit his States, and go to Gaeta. Eight Sardinian war vessels were in the Bay of Naples with two regiments of sharpshooters on board. Further massacres of Christians are reported at Baalbec and in a village near Jean d'Arc. Emeutes had also taken place at other points. Napoleon is reported to have assured M. Farini of his sympathy for Italy, saying that when Victor Emanuel was master of Sicily and Naples he would be able to cope alone with Austria. But, if not, he would not allow the latter to abuse her victory. Breadstuffs show a decline. Consols, 93¼@93¾ for money, and 93⅜@93¾ for account.

The fusion meeting in and about the Cooper Institute last night, was the most imposing of the campaign with the single exception of the great Republican demonstration on last Thursday night. The Institute was crowded and the spaces and stands outside were pretty well filled. Probably ten to fifteen thousand persons were assembled in all. Among the speakers were the Hon. F. Wood, J. J. Henry, esq., the Hon. H. W. Hilliard of Alabama, ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, F. Holmes, esq., of Boston, the Hon. John Cochrane, and Mr. Wright of Missouri. The torchlight procession was exceedingly brilliant.

The upshot of the resolutions adopted was that the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas tickets in this State should all be thrown overboard and a new ticket formed that shall be pledged to no candidate, and whose only duty shall be to vote so as to defeat Lincoln. The President of the meeting, Mr. Joshua J. Henry, was authorized to form this new ticket, and promulgate it for the suffrages of the people.

We cordially give our approbation to this new movement. It is sensible and practical; and if, after all, it should not accomplish its great purpose of defeating Lincoln, and preventing the people from electing such a President as they want, it will not be the fault of the highly respectable gentlemen concerned in it, but of circumstances against which even their ardor and perseverance prove ineffectual. Meanwhile we hope their new Electoral Ticket will be announced with all possible dispatch, for really there is not much time to lose. If we might be allowed to offer a word of advice, it would be to make up this ticket of the best men who can be found among the gentlemen already nominated for Electors by the Bell, Breckinridge and Douglas parties. By the best men, we mean those who can easiest conquer their prejudices and solemnly agree that in case of their election they will pay no attention to any obligations toward those candidates, but vote so as to defeat the dreadful Rail-Splitter of Illinois. To make up the ticket in this manner will be a dodge worthy of those great machine-smashers, the Hon. James and the Hon. Erastus Brooks. Of course, the ten so-called Bell Electors now on the Douglas ticket are fully qualified to be put on the new list; besides, by being there, they may get a few more votes, and who knows but they may prove successful? As for the Breckinridge men and the Douglas men to fill up the rest of the ticket, we fear there may be some difficulty in finding them; but patience and patriotism must prove too much for every obstacle. Let the Fusion go forward! Ring the bell and advance the torches!

## MAKE READY!

Hardly seven weeks of the great struggle remain, and although the prospect is such as to justify the most sanguine hopes of a signal Republican triumph, not a muscle must be relaxed, not an effort remitted, until the votes shall have been polled and canvassed. The wrangling factions arrayed against each other and against us may at any moment pretermit their feuds, and make common cause against us, in the spirit of the new (but partial) fusion in New-Jersey, which has the following basis:

"If elected, the entire electoral vote is to be cast in such a way as to insure the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin. It is to be cast for either of the Democratic candidates or for the Union constitutional candidates that it will elect; and if it will not elect either, to be divided at the discretion and according to the proclivities of the electors, always keeping in view the principal object—the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin."

The Douglas men have not yet been tolled into this dead fall, which, however it may succeed or fail, will certainly not elect Douglas. The Breckinridge party has also an eye to the future, and to something it considers principle, and will not utterly stultify and destroy itself in clutching at any desperate chance to defeat Lincoln and Hamlin. The Bell-Everetts, on the other hand, may be safely counted on to vote for any candidates, agree to any fusion, profess any principles, whereby its deadly hatred to the Republicans may be evinced and gratified. It will run a separate ticket in any State where Lincoln is to be, even apparently, weakened by that process, though it should not poll a hundred votes; and it will withdraw that ticket at the last moment and vote for any other if it perceives a gleam of hope of thus doing us an injury. We place no reliance, therefore, on the confusion of our adversaries, but trust alone in the justice of our principles, the inherent strength of our cause, and the unwasted energies of the Republican masses, especially of our young men.

We have traveled widely in our own State without being able to find a County in which the Republicans are apathetic or indifferent. In the four North Eastern Counties, they are holding at least twenty meetings per week, and their spirit was conspicuously evinced in the great Plattsburgh gathering of last Thursday. Every County on Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence will give a decided increase on its Republican vote of 1856, though that was a very large one. Old St. Lawrence is arousing herself through all her broad extent, and will give Lincoln and Hamlin a thousand more votes than she gave Fremont, while little Franklin will give them at least five hundred more. Some local heart-burnings in Jefferson and Lewis now mar the efficiency of the Republican canvass therein; but these, we trust, will be worn away and forgotten as the struggle proceeds. Never did any party hold larger or more frequent meetings than the Republicans are now holding in all parts of our State, nor with happier effect.

We are yet deficient in systematic organization, but this will be had. Seven-eighths of the towns will take care of themselves in this respect; our chief care is to see that the remaining eighth are duly prepared for the contest. And in our judgment this, and every other needed end, will best be subserved by a general, systematic diffusion of the most convincing documents, yet we fear this is the field in which the labors of our compatriots have as yet been most desultory and least efficient. Counties like Rockland, Suffolk, Schoharie, the back towns of Greene, and even Chenango and Delaware, may yet be made to increase their Republican vote at least ten per cent., by a judicious and thorough distribution of some good Life of Lincoln, his New-York Speech, and other cheap pamphlet issues, embodying the main truths on which we rely in their most convincing simplicity. The late Speech of Carl Schurz in this City (which may be had either in English or German) ought to be sent to every fireside and read by every household wherein reading is possible. Good canvassing is indispensable; but there are tens of thousands who will not attend meetings, yet who can be reached, convinced and roused in their own homes.

Republicans of every County! we entreat you not to forego this potent, instrumentality of conversion! Our glorious Wide-Awakes are doing a great work, but there are many neighborhoods they do not and cannot reach; so with our speakers and other agencies; but documents can be made to penetrate, like sun-light, every hamlet and every dwelling. Inquire whether your county, your township, is fully supplied, and, if not, resolve that it shall be forthwith. The State Committee will doubtless aid you in the work, if necessary; though it will be far better done if you resolve thoroughly to help yourselves. But let not this month close without a working Republican Club in the last township of your County, and let it be the first work of that Club to see that every family is brought face to face with Republican truth.

## MR. DOUGLAS SMOKED OUT!

Mr. Douglas on Saturday achieved two important ends—he found his long-sought mother, and he mustered courage to answer the question first asked him by a venerable clergyman at Augusta (Maine) at least a month ago, which he then promised but failed to respond to. He had then his tour in Virginia and North Carolina before him; it is now past, and, though his supporters will bother the Breckinridge men in many if not most of the Slave States, he has no ground of hope of carrying one of them, Missouri excepted. So, being cornered at Clifton Springs, he turns short about, and, to the question

"Have the people of a Territory the right, according to the doctrine of non-intervention, to abolish or exclude Slavery from a Territory, while in a territorial condition?"

responds as follows:

"I have only a word to say in reply. If that gentleman had read any one speech that I have made on the subject in the last five years, he would have found an unequivocal answer to the question. I have made more than fifty speeches this year in which I have answered that question, and yet political opponents insist on putting it to me, for the purpose of creating doubt on the subject. I cannot believe there is a man in America of ordinary intelligence who does not know that I hold that the people of a Territory, while a Territory and during a territorial condition, may introduce, exclude, abolish, or regulate Slavery just as they please. I have said that North and South, and held the same doctrine everywhere. When I have seen newspapers and small politicians renewing that question, it has excited in my bosom no other feeling than that of unadulterated contempt that they should pretend to have doubts on the subject." [Loud applause.]

—Mr. Douglas is a miracle of audacity, but it will not serve him here. He knows perfectly—no one better—that he has *not* hitherto taken the bold ground he now takes on this subject, nor any thing like it. He did, indeed, at Freeport, Ill., when crowded to the wall by Mr. Lincoln, avow his belief that the People of a Territory might, "by "unfriendly legislation," countervail the existence of Slavery therein; but this was very different from his present broad, unqualified assertion that they "may, while a Territory, and during a Territorial condition, introduce, exclude, abolish, or "regulate Slavery just as they please." Let us call this attention, and that of the public, to a few undeniable facts:

Mr. Douglas, in a speech at New-Orleans, on the 6th of December, 1858 (just after his reëlection to the Senate), said:

"I, in common with the Democracy of Illinois, accept the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, *as an authoritative exposition of the Constitution*. Whatever limitations the Constitution, as expounded by the courts, imposes on the authority of a Territorial Legislature, we cheerfully recognize and respect in conformity with that decision. Slaves are recognized as property, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence, the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has *a right* to remove to a Territory and carry his property with him."

Now the Dred Scott decision is thus summed up in the syllabus prefixed to it by the official reporter of that decision (Howard's Reports, Vol. 19), and Mr. Benjamin, in his great speech of May 22d last, says that this syllabus was prepared by Chief-Justice Taney himself. Here it is:

"The clause in the Constitution authorizing Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the territory and other property of the United States, applies only to territory within the chartered limits of some one of the States when they were Colonies of Great Britain, and which was surrendered by the British Government to the old Confederation of the States, in the treaty of peace. It does not apply to territory acquired by the present Federal Government, by treaty or conquest, from a foreign nation.

"The United States, under the present Constitution, cannot acquire territory to be held as a colony, to be governed at its will and pleasure. But it may acquire territory which, at the time, has not a population that fits it to become a State, and may govern it as a Territory until it has a population which, in the judgment of Congress, entitles it to be admitted as a State of the Union.

"While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers, in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress, but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself, by the Constitution, is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States, in respect to their rights of persons or rights of property.

"The territory thus acquired, is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee—the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizen, whenever the Territory is open to settlement, both enter with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution.

"Congress has no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up their homes there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and, if open to any, it must be open to all upon equal and the same terms.

"*Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property.*

"*The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to protect it.* And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind.

"The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States from taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plaintiff, by his owner, to that Territory, gave him no title to freedom."

The Court decides, you see, that Congress has no authority to prohibit slaveholding in a Territory—and that a Territorial Legislature, being a creature of Congress, has no power exceeding that of its creator—in other words, no power to abolish Slavery. Mr. Douglas declares, at New-Orleans and elsewhere, that he accepts that decision as "an authoritative interpretation of the Constitution," and then tells his Clifton audience that he has always held and often asserted the right of a Territory to prohibit Slavery, and that everybody knows it!

Now see what the Cincinnati Platform—which Mr. Douglas has so often accepted and eulogized as his confession of faith—says touching this point:

*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of the actual residents, and *whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it*, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic Slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

"*Whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it*," you see, they may form a State Constitution, and therein establish or exclude Slavery. But *until* the Territory has reached the point where it ceases to be a Territory and becomes a State, Mr. Douglas's platform has no hint, no suggestion, of a right in the people to exclude Slavery. And when Gov. Chase moved to add to Mr. Douglas's declaration that his bill was intended to "leave the people thereof perfectly free to form "and regulate their domestic institutions in their "own way, subject only to the Constitution"—the following:

"*Under which the people of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may if they see fit, prohibit the existence of Slavery therein*"—

it was *voted down*—Yeas 10 (Free-Soilers); Nays 36, including *John Bell* and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS!

We might go on, showing how Douglas has at least forty times taken ground utterly inconsistent with that he now assumes; but let us quote only the last plank in Mr. Douglas's platform—that on which he alone stands as a candidate for President—adopted by *his* Convention at Baltimore last June, after it had been fully considered between himself and Pierre Soulé the day before at Washington. This plank was moved by Lieut Gov. Wickliffe of La., seconded by H. B. Payne of Ohio, and unanimously adopted by the Douglas National Convention. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform, that, during the existence of the Territorial Governments, *the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislatures over the subject of the domestic relations*, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government."

—Can any man fail to understand this? Is it not directly in the teeth of Mr. Douglas's Clifton position? Was there ever before a candidate for President who, in the desperation of his canvass, publicly repudiated and scouted the very platform on which he was nominated? What but defeat—and not defeat merely, but wreck and utter ruin—can await a party so recklessly led, a candidate so regardless of his own public committals and professions?

Everybody hereabouts knows Perrin—E. O. Perrin—the eloquent, the transcendent, the slightly gaseous Perrin—and calculates on hearing him in the course of each canvass. He orates for Fillmore—for R. J. Walker—for Democracy—for Fusion—for any and every thing but Republicanism—he always eschews and often denounces *that*. We had hoped to have the help of his opposition in the present canvass, but are doomed to disappointment. Perrin—following the example of Douglas and Brooks—has been stumping in Maine, and has received what they call a sockdolager. He made his last effort at Biddeford, just before the Election, and therein said—

"If the Democrats in Maine were beaten, and he knew they would not be, for he had spoken in thirteen counties, he would take a through ticket out of the State to Tennessee, and never come back again."

—So, you see, Perrin has "gone in." He was last heard of at the late Douglas Convention at Springfield, Mass., where he passed himself off as a Tennessee planter, unaccustomed to public speaking, and about to return to his paternal acres. So he has probably struck a bee-line for Tennessee, where, as Douglasism is scarcely known there, he will probably come out for Bell, or—just for variety—go in for Breckinridge. At all events, this region has nothing to hope from Perrin. Maine has done for him.

We call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter detailed in the following private dispatch from the gentleman who, in behalf of THE TRIBUNE, is attending the progress of the Prince of Wales:

"CLIFTON HOUSE,
"NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 16, 1860—1:30 P. M.

"When attempting this evening to send a dispatch giving the letters of the Mayor of Kingston and the Duke of Newcastle, of which I had the only copies, the operator, induced by the reporters of *The N. Y. Times* and *The N. Y. Herald*, absolutely refused to transmit it. By the influence of a Government officer, the operator was finally compelled to give way, but not without the most insolent efforts of those reporters to prevent him. As it is, they succeeded in delaying the dispatch more than four hours."

We expect to hear from the Telegraph Company that this operator has been discharged. He certainly merits such punishment.

No doubt, the managers of *The Times* and *The Herald* will also rebuke their employees. It is not in accordance with the principles of fair competition, nor with the usual conduct of those journals, to prevent the transmission of news to a cotemporary.

Again we ask to know something about the disposition of the $2,500 drawn from the City Treasury in June by the Delegation of the Common Council to the Sanitary Convention in Boston. We learn that, by an arrangement with the proprietors of the Fall River Line, the Delegates from New-York were furnished with tickets for the round trip for five dollars each. The Delegation from the two Boards left here on Wednesday and returned on Friday evening, having been absent but two days, and having passed only one night in Boston. Now, will Alderman Starr, who was Chairman, and Councilman Pinckney, Treasurer of the Delegation, tell us how the $2,500 has been disposed of? The actual or necessary expenses could not have exceeded some twelve dollars each, or about one hundred dollars for the whole Delegation. How much of the $2,500 was expended on the trip? and where is the remainder? Let us have light!

*Alton*, Illinois, has elected a Democratic Mayor and 7 out of 12 Councilmen, and the Douglas papers are in ecstacies. Alton was never Republican, nor claimed to be. The County (Madison) whereof it is the capital, voted in '56 as follows: Fremont, 1,111; Fillmore, 1,451; Buchanan, 1,658. In 1858, it gave Baker (Rep.) 2,054, Fouke (Dem.) 2,185, and elected the entire Democratic ticket. It faces Missouri, and is famous for Democratic victories, beginning with the slaughter in 1835 of Elijah P. Lovejoy in his own house for daring to issue an Anti-Slavery newspaper. But the Republicans will try hard to redeem it this Fall.

Ald. William J. Brisley, who has just declared for Lincoln, has for years been known as one of the most energetic and effective Democratic politicians of our city. He probably did more to elect Fernando Wood Mayor last Fall than any other man except Fernando himself. We seldom speak of single accessions to the Republican cause; but Ald. Brisley is a host, and his influence will be felt in the canvass and the result. His course tallies with that of hundreds, except that they work silently.

The managers of the Fusion meeting last night had announced J. T. Brady, esq., the Hard candidate for Governor, among their speakers. We are sorry, however, to observe that Mr. B. was not present, and did not address the Fusionists, but went to see Forrest's Hamlet instead. We fear he does not take much interest in the great and glorious scheme of one grand combined Electoral ticket, nor in saving the Union either. However, don't let the Fusionists be discouraged. Perseverance conquers everything. If they keep at it long enough, they may beat Lincoln after all.

The Republicans of Berne, Albany Co., have done a very foolish thing, according to *The Atlas*. They received into the Wide-Awakes a man who was drunk, who (of course) turned out a Douglasite. They might have known it.

# THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept 17, 1860.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. YANCEY.

Mr. Yancey is expected here to morrow. Next week he is going to stump Pennsylvania.

THE JOHNSON PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

The Breckinridge men feel annoyed on account of the unanimous indorsement of the straight-out Douglas ticket at the Johnson mass meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday night. Vigorous efforts will be made by them to carry Pennsylvania, their last hope. New-York, they give up as lost.

COLLECTOR SCHELL DISGUSTED.

Collector Schell arrived this evening. He now eschews politics, being tired of such ungrateful business. His intention is to invite the President and Miss Lane to open the grand ball in honor of the Prince of Wales. The latter will probably accept.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

There are nearly 1,000 applicants for clerkships in the Census Bureau, notwithstanding a number have failed to pass the Examining Board, and others, not caring to submit themselves to the arithmetical tests, have withdrawn their recommendatory papers. So far, about twenty, or one-fifth of the entire number of clerks required, have been appointed. It is a noticeable fact that "qualification" for the duties of office is paramount to all other considerations, and to this the Interior Department has consistently adhered in making selections for the work appertaining to the census.

The Board recently appointed to examine into the condition of the sailing vessels of the Navy, and the cost of giving them full steam power together with the expediency of making such changes, in view of the cost, condition, model, and general character of such vessels, are required to report the result of their labors to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit the facts to Congress for its further order.

The old Senate chamber will be ready for occupancy by the United States Supreme Court at the commencement of the December term of that tribunal. The architectural alterations are now in progress.

The friends of Colonel Florence assert with confidence that he will, under no circumstances be a candidate for Congress in the 1st District of Pennsylvania, as desired by many Democrats. The condition of his health and his business engagements prompt him to this course.

A letter from a distinguished source, just received, says that the Chinese will not yield to the French and English forces without a desperate struggle. They are represented as being but poorly supplied with means to resist the European enemy, their small weapons being, for the most part, matchlocks and bows and arrows. That the allies will reach Pekin, there can be no doubt. The successes which await them, together with the progress of the rebels, justifies the writer in the startling announcement that the Chinese Empire is on the eve of dissolution.

It does not appear that our public functionaries in that part of the world are acting in pursuance of any special instructions, while it is stated that the Russian Embassador had had an interview with our own, and that they were on the most friendly terms.

Last Saturday night a new planet was discovered at the National Observatory. Its right ascension is 23 hours and 4 minutes, and its declination 3 deg. and 23 min. south.

## Congressional Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, a Breckinridge Democrat, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Lehigh County on Saturday.

JACKSON, Mich., Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

The Hon. John D. Conely was to day nominated for Congress by the Breckinridge and Lane Democrats of the 1st District.

## Missouri Politics—Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

While Messrs Blair and Glover were addressing a Republican gathering at Hannibal last Thursday night, some outsiders made repeated attempts to interrupt the proceedings, by throwing stones and eggs at the speakers and hurrahing for Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge.

A circular, signed "Vigilance Committee," had been circulated a few days previously, inviting the citizens of Marian and Kalls counties to prevent the holding of the meeting. Mr. Blair spoke for over an hour and a quarter.

The cooperage of Wing, Nell & Co. was burned early yesterday morning. Loss $8,000; insured $5,000.

## The Prince of Wales.

THE ORANGE DIFFICULTY AT KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 16, 1860.

Further correspondence has passed between the Mayor of Kingston and the Duke of Newcastle in reference to the recent Orange demonstration in that city, and the Prince's refusal to disembark there. The Mayor's letter is dated the 11th inst. It begins with mingled assurances of devotion to the Prince and the Queen, and of disrespect toward the Duke; the last of which, however, are insinuated rather than avowed. It sets forth that Orange processions are in no way contrary to the present laws of Canada; that the Governor-General has given public recognition to the Society; that, moreover, the Kingston Council had not power to enforce the Duke's wishes, and if they had there would have been no need of enforcing them, since the Duke's apprehensions of disturbance ought to have been set at rest by the Mayor's guaranty of peace.

It then proceeds to dispute the assertion that the Prince's landing would have identified him with the party procession which awaited him, and declares that he could not be held to participate more in the Orange demonstration than he was compromised by viewing the purple robes and insignia of the Roman Catholic bishops at Quebec. It continues with the declaration that, if the Duke had signified his intention of ignoring Orangeism when he first landed at Newfoundland the late complication would not have occurred, and again defends the Orangemen at the expense of the Catholics, denying once more the Duke's right to impose conditions upon the form of the Kingston reception. Then, with much anxious argument, it reviews the Duke's letter to the Mayor, endeavours to controvert its various points, to excuse the refusal to present the Municipal Address on board the steamer while it lay at the wharf, and to justify the Orangemen again. In conclusion, it disavows on the part of the Council any sympathy with the movement, and intimates that the Duke's course, which is pronounced unjust and impolitic, proceeded from ignorance of the laws and customs of the Province. To this long letter the Duke answered as follows:

LONDON, C. W., Sept. 13, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the letter of the 11th inst., which reached me this afternoon. It would be easy to refute the argument and contradict the statements advanced by you in behalf of the Council of the City of Kingston, but I have neither time nor inclination for the task. I have only, therefore, to express my hope that it is your intention to publish your letter without delay; if you do not, I shall feel it my duty to do so, in order that it may receive an answer from the good sense of the Canadian people.

I am, Sir, &c., NEWCASTLE.

To the Worshipful, the Mayor of Kingston.

To the Associated Press.

NIAGARA FALLS, Clifton House, C. W., Sept. 17.

The Prince went to-day to the American side of the Falls, and visited Goat Island. He enjoyed the different views of the Fall with but little interruption. He crossed Suspension Bridge, visited the Whirlpool, &c. He goes to Queenstown in the morning to lay the corner-stone of an obelisk where Brock fell. In the afternoon he will leave for Hamilton, where the Annual Provincial Fair opens.

## Terrific Gale in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

There was a furious gale on Saturday in the Gulf of Mexico, involving a great destruction of property. Nearly every house in Balize was carried away, and several lives were lost including Capt. Kenney, pilot of the New-York and Havana Steamship Company.

The steamer Galveston, ships Galena and Sheffield, brig West Indies, and Tousy, bound out, were all blown ashore at the Passes.

Several row boats are lying high and dry.

Milneburg, the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad, is submerged and the wharves damaged. It is reported that all the wharves and boat houses on the Lake shore between New-Orleans and Mobile have been swept away. The Town of Biloxi, Miss., is in ruins.

At Mobile the storm was severely felt. All the wharves in the lower part of the city were submerged during the gale. Pomeroy & Marshall's lime warehouse was burned, and several steamboats blown ashore. The brig Leghorn, from Mobile to Pensacola, was also washed ashore.

The loss by the fire and storm was $500,000.

## Democratic Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

An immense Democratic Mass meeting was held tonight for the support of the Gubernatorial candidate, without regard to National party differences