AN IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION.

H., S. & T. IN A BAD WAY.

A SPEECH BY JAMES T. BRADY.

Fusion Bitterly Denounced.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

War Against the Douglasites.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 25—10 p. m.

James T. Brady spoke nearly an hour this evening from the balcony of Congress Hall.

He paid his respects to Messrs. Peter Cagger and Dean Richmond in a way more forcible than flattering.

He detailed the history of the various attempts at fusion, concluding with the last one and greatest made by H., S. & T., and declared that the time for compromise and fusion was irrevocably past.

For himself he beneceforth, and to the bitter end, joined hands with those opposed to all fusion.

In conclusion, Mr. Brady predicted that Mr. Douglas would not get one single electoral vote, either from New-York or any other State whatever.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The Hon. James T. Brady of New-York, is in this city on professional business. To-night his party friends serenaned him at Congress Hall. He made a speech in response, thanking them for the compliment they had done him. He then entered on the subject of the political canvess, declaring that the time for fusion was past, and proclaiming war to the knife against the Douglas Democracy. He declared it his belief, that if, through the division of the Democratic party, Mr. Lincoln should be elected, Mr. Seward would be his Secretary of State, and Mr. Evarts would succeed Mr. Seward in the Senate of the United States, in which event the Republican party being in the ascendant, would claim to be the only national party. He said that after this contest Stephen A. Douglas would not be heard of again, and that he (Douglas) was now only acting as an aid to the Republicans. He reviewed the action of the two Democratic State Committees, declaring that the responsibility of the defeat of the union of the Democratic party was on the Richmond-Cagger Committee.

Mr. Brady's speech is regarded as a final blow to any union, so far as the Greene Committee and State Committee are concerned, and as fixing the fact that if a union is effected it must be with the aid of the leading supporters of Breckinridge and Lane in the City of New-York, outside of the politicians.

Mr. Brady defined, and eloquently defended, the principles of the Seceding Baltimore Convention, and denounced "Squatter Sovereignty" in strong terms.

On some allusion being made by him to Messrs. Richmond and Cagger, some of the friends of those gentlemen collected together opposite the hotel and gave them three cheers. Mr. Brady's remarks were received with warm applause by his friends.

After the conclusion of his speech, in response to loud calls, S. G. Courtney, esq., made a brief speech, calling on the Breckinridge men to rally in support of their candidates, and denouncing the fusion ticket of the Cooper Institute.

Two Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT FATHER POINT.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Londonderry on the 14th inst., passed Father Point at 2½ o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Since the announcement of the Anglo-Saxon's arrival the wires between this city and Father Point have ceased working, consequently we shall not be able to obtain a word of her news to-night.

The Anglo-Saxon is due at Quebec at a very early hour to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

The Case of Jackalow.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The United States Circuit Court met to-day, Judges Grier and Dickerson presiding. The Grand Jury were sworn in, and entered upon their duties. Prosecutor Cannon stated that it would be three or four days before the Grand Jury could act upon the case of Jackalow, as witnesses have to be brought from Connecticut and other places.

Jackalow was brought in this morning, and is now confined in the Mercer Jail. He seems to be quite talkative, and says that his hand and arm are too small to kill anybody.

After the Grand Jury was sworn, Judge Grier charged them on the law relative to crimes on the high seas. The act of 1820 settled the jurisdiction in regard to crimes which come under the notice of the United States authorities. The statute is as follows:

"If any person shall upon the high seas or in any open roadstead, or in any haven, basin, or bay, or in any river where the sea ebbs and flows, commit the crime of robbery in or upon any of the ship's company of any ship or vessel or the lading thereof, such person shall be adjudged to be a pirate, and being thereof convicted before any Circuit Court of the United States for the district into which he shall be brought, or in which he shall be found, shall suffer death."

The Judge then laid down some principles of law respecting the *corpus delicti*. The doctrine of Lord Mansfield, that a conviction should never follow where the body was not produced, could not be held applicable as a universal rule. Many notorious murderers would escape under a rigid enforcement of such a rule of law. Bodies might be entirely consumed by fire, or decomposed by chemicals, or sunk into the depths of the sea, when the production of the *corpus delicti* would be impossible, and yet the circumstances might very clearly point to a murder, and to the offenders; particularly might this be the case on the high seas, where a whole ship's crew might be murdered, and their bodies thrown into the sea. The true rule was to be governed by such an array of circumstances as point to one focus, furnishing clear evidence and a strong conviction on the mind that a crime had been committed. The Grand Jury are to investigate the probable grounds of the charge against a defendant, not to decide questions of law, but to leave that for the Traverse, under the direction of the Court.

Movements of Mr. Douglas.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Mr. Douglas addressed a very large meeting at Tiffin yesterday. A company of Douglas cavalry were present, numbering 1,200 all handsomely mounted.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Mr. Douglas has accepted an invitation from his friends in this city to address them on Saturday next.

Movements of Lord Renfrew.

DWIGHT STATION, Ill., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

Lord Renfrew and suite express themselves highly gratified with their two days' sport on the prairies. To-day the party bagged 185 quail, of which Lord Renfrew killed 28.

Lord Renfrew and suite leave here for St. Louis on a special train at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Boiler Explosion at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1860.

The Coroner's Jury is still investigating the cause of the recent steam-boiler explosion in this city. No more bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is supposed that no more will be found. The number of dead is ten, including two who died to-day. Two others are in a precarious condition.

Disaster to the Brig J. and F. Curtis.

NORFOLK Tuesday, September 25 1860

The steamer Ben Deford, from Boston, on the night of the 23d inst., 100 miles south-west of Block Island, fell in with the brig J. and F. Curtis, of Addison, Me. She was capsized, abandoned, sails set, boats gone, &c.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

BOSTON, Tuesday, September 25, 1860.

The brig Gem of New-York, Phelan, from Georgetown, D. C., has arrived here with the Captain and all hands sick with yellow fever.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONFUSION TO FUSION.

The Breckinridge men, rating themselves a little above the dry goods estimate, have peremptorily rejected the H. S. & T. ticket, and resolved to run upon their own hook. It is not probable that Messrs. Henry S. Randall, John H. Brower, Jacob A. Westervelt, or Stephen P. Russell will accept the nominations tendered to them by the Dry Goods Committee; and if any of them should do so, it will be considered as a declination of the regular National Democratic nomination, and Mr. Green will immediately convoke his Committee and supply their places. Preparations have been made for the canvass of the State. Mr. Yancey of Alabama, and Mr. Brady will proceed in company in a few days, and visit the prominent cities and villages, to address the National Democracy. The Hards evidently have not the hardihood to desert their principles for the sake of sailing in company with Brooks and his dark-lantern conspirators.

A WORD ON THE H., S. AND T.'S FUSION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In the editorial comments of this morning's *Journal of Commerce*, on the proposed fusion, the following sentence appears:

"The long and short of the matter is, that the Committee of Fifteen have done the best they possibly could under the circumstances; they have got up an excellent ticket, one that saves the honor of Breckinridge men, and at the same time promises to do him more good than any other Presidential candidate, and therefore, all Breckinridge men should sustain it heart and hand. And so should all Douglas men and Bell men. For on this trip they are all in one boat; so that if one goes to the bottom, they all do it, on the contrary, they make this trip successfully, the prize is sure to fall to one or the other of them, and as to this they must take their chances."

If the originators of this pseudo Electorial ticket suppose that such a mongrel formation is to receive the support of the National, the only true Democracy, they are laboring under a wrong impression. Such an indiscriminate, unprincipled raffle for the prize as is here contemplated and openly avowed, can be regarded in no other light than as a despicable juggle, in which none but professed thimble-riggers would stoop to participate. Surely, every Democrat who is influenced by motives of self-respect and principle, will repudiate the whole concern. That such will be the case in the Fifteenth Ward is the firm belief of

New-York, Sept. 25. ONE OF ITS VOTERS.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 22, 1860.

We have now got through with all our nominations—State, County and District. The State and County nominations give entire satisfaction. Not a dog in this region wags his tail against Edwin D. Morgan. All profess, at least, to approve of his course last Winter. Mr. Sedgwick, our excellent Representative in Congress, was renominated by acclamation. In the 1st Assembly District, Jeremiah Emerick has been renominated with a will. He voted *no* on all the corrupt measures last Winter, and sustained Gov. Morgan in all of his vetoes. Several good men wanted the nomination in his district, but the people said no, we must emphasize our approval of his course and return him again as "a good and faithful servant." In the IInd District the Republicans have nominated Abner Chapman, one of the best men in our county—honest, straightforward, able, and incorruptible. These nominations will be ratified by the people on the 6th of November by about an average majority of 1,500 each. In the IIId (city) District Capt. Myers has been renominated. This, perhaps, needs explanation. You will at once say "I thought you Republicans up in Onondaga sanctioned the course of Gov. Morgan, and yet you have renominated Capt. Myers, who voted against nearly all of Gov. Morgan's vetoes." I own up that this *does* look decidedly inconsistent. I have heard of only one man in our county who openly approves of the acts of the last Legislature. But now for the explanation. Capt. Myers is a self-made man, a harness maker by trade. He is very energetic. He is open-hearted frank, liberal, the cleverest fellow you ever saw; always on hand at Wide-Awake clubs, pole-raisings, &c., and, if the expenses are larger than the subscriptions he pays the odds with a good-natured laugh, and the ball is kept moving. Haw could the politicians, in these times, cut down such a whole-souled fellow? Do you see? Well, that's the whole story. His personal good qualities have covered up "a multitude of sins." "Is he going to be elected?" you ask. That's to be seen. The district is composed of the city and the towns of Salina and Cicero. Old Abe is going to have a big majority in the district—1,200 at least. This is a good capital to begin on, and the probability is that the captain, who is a very industrious man, will pick up 200 or 300 votes from the Democratic side. So I think the chances are that the captain will be returned to Albany again, perhaps by a handsome majority.

Douglas' visit here was really a great disappointment to that side of the house. The changes since in our favor have been numerous. Douglas is too much of a demagogue for this region. His swaggering may answer for the West, but it is distasteful in this section. Only think of a candidate for the Presidency of this beautiful country, actually *dancing*, like a mountebank to a crowd, as he did, in front of the Syracuse House, after his return from making his speech in the Park. People believe, whether true or not, that he had been largely imbibing, or he would not have cut up such antics.

Our county is in good condition, and is being thoroughly organized. Meetings constantly and good speaking. Look out for Lincoln thunder from Central New-York on the night of the 6th of November.

BENTON.

—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District, Onondaga Co., have nominated Austin Myers.

ENTHUSIASM IN IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FORT MADISON, Lee Co., Iowa, Sept. 18, 1860.

The Republicans here to-day held the third in the series of "big meetings" that have covered old Lee all over with glory, and rendered yeoman service to our noble cause—to wit: Primrose on the 15th ult., Keokuk on the evening of the 8th inst., and ours here to-day. At the first there were between 5,000 and 6,000 people present. It was the largest political demonstration ever held in the county; the enthusiasm was unbounded, showing, even to the most casual observer, that the popular heart beats responsive to the cause which has for its attribute truth, justice, and humanity. Speeches were made by Senator Harlin, the Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, James B. Wilson, Samuel F. Miller, and others, exposing the sophisms and corruption of the Democratic party, or rather, parties, in a masterly manner, which elicited thunderous applause from the assembled thousands. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession, and speaking. The Keokuk meeting numbered some 25 people and was addressed by Senator Bingham, from Michigan, who made a clear, logical, statesmanlike speech, which commanded the wrapped attention of his audience. The Wide-Awakes of the city and neighboring towns, numbering between 400 and 500, were out with their torches, and made a very fine display. Our meeting here to-day numbered over three thousand people. Speeches were made by Senator Grimes, James F. Wilson, Samuel F. Miller, and others, among whom were two German speakers who addressed large and appreciative audiences of their own countrymen. From these accounts you can form some idea of what we of the West are doing for the cause and Abraham, the "Tall Chief of the Prairies," as some of our orators happily designate him. Never have I seen the people more thoroughly aroused in any Presidential canvass than in the present. Our people in this county—the Democratic Malakoff of the State—are doing the work of giants to overthrow the corruptionists, and if we do not succeed in doing it completely this time we will at least reduce their majority (which has heretofore been very large) to a mere nominal one. A large class of our voters are Germans, and many of them are detaching themselves from the Democracy. Our accessions from this source alone in this township will be over 100. In the adjoining township on the south-east Fremont got three votes; Lincoln will have in the same over sixty. Like changes I hear of frequently. There is but cold comfort for our Democracy here in Iowa, as else where this year. They affect to believe they can beat Col. Curtis for Congress; but nothing is further from the truth. He will be elected by 2,000 majority. We intend to do better for Lincoln by 3,000 votes than we did for Fremont. H. A. M.

ANOTHER FUSION ELECTOR FOR BELL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GENESEE, Sept. 24, 1860.

In THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 22 is an article entitled "The Confusion," in which—after giving the names of the Know-Nothing electors on the Fusion ticket—you say: "Only Mr. Ogden has declared that he will vote for Mr. Bell." This is an error.

Mr. Hunt having solicited an invitation to speak here, received one, and a meeting was held accordingly on the evening of the 19th inst. Charles H. Carroll presided, and, in answer to an interrogation by Hunt, replied in substance that he was a Bell elector, and intended so to vote if elected, and stated emphatically that he did not wish to be misunderstood any longer.

Apropos of Mr. Hunt's address, I may remark that five Democrats who heard it next day declared their intention of voting for Lincoln and Hamlin. If Mr. Hunt will repeat his visit and speech, he may draw on the Wide-Awakes for his expenses, and "something handsome" beside. Yours, WIDE-AWAKE.

DOUGLAS IN CLEVELAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22, 1860.

Some thirty years since Stephen A. Douglas, then unknown to fame, became a law-student in the office of Payne & Wilson of this city. Here he pursued his studies for a while, but finally concluding that the newer and rougher West offered a more promising field for his aspirations, he shortly removed to Illinois. He now returns here a candidate for the Presidency, stumping the country in his own behalf, and the occasion, combined with the natural curiosity to see one occupying so prominent a position, would naturally draw a large concourse to greet him.

The Democratic party here, feeling also the importance of making a striking demonstration in this the stronghold of Republicanism in Ohio, have for weeks past made the most untiring efforts to swell its numbers.

Huge posters scattered broadcast over the country, urgent applications to Democratic clubs, exciting appeals through the Democratic press, and half fare on the railroads have all been used to effect the desired object. Some sanguine Democrats have prophesied that the attendance would equal that of the 10th, at the inauguration of the Perry statue, when at least 75,000 strangers were present.

But, alas for such prophets, the day has come; one of the most beautiful of the season, and with all the drumming and efforts that have been put forth, no disinterested observer would have put the crowd around the stand, while Mr. Douglas was speaking to over four or five thousand, many of whom were Republicans, and a large portion of whom are residents of Cleveland.

Eighteen cars were sent down the Lake Shore Road to bring up the rushing crowd of Democrats, but to the mortification of the Democratic prophets, and the pecuniary disappointment of the Road only two hundred and thirty-four passengers, all told, came; and by a vote taken, of this number sixty-four were found to be the friends of "Honest Old Abe."

Mr. Douglas himself reached the City last evening, at 7 o'clock, on the Lake Shore train. He was met at the depot, and escorted to the Angier House by two of our military companies (many of them good Republicans) and by a band of torch-bearers, numbering, by count, five hundred.

Here he was welcomed by Judge Rufus P. Ranney, one of our citizens, former Judge of the Supreme Court, but more lately better known as the defeated candidate of the Democracy in 1859 for the Governorship.

The Judge is a most eminent jurist, and justly takes rank at the head of his profession.

In his welcoming speech to Mr. Douglas, among other things, speaking of Slavery, he said:

"We have carefully marked your course upon this subject, and fully approve it. In its application to the government of the Territories we believe with you, *that Congress has no rightful power over the subject*, and that it should be wholly withdrawn from that body and committed to the people of each organized Territory, to settle for themselves as a part of their own domestic policy."

It happens that this is not the first time that Judge Ranney has enunciated his sentiments upon the question of "interference" with Slavery in the Territories, and in order to show what his views were, when true to himself, and before the mandate of the party bade him think otherwise upon this subject, I give two extracts from his letter to B. F. Heffman, dated Sept. 30, 1858:

"I am in favor of maintaining the freedom of the Territories of New-Mexico and California in their whole extent, and utterly opposed to authorizing Slavery or involuntary servitude of any kind within them, or to any compromise which shall doom any part of them to the curse of human bondage.

"I do not stop to state all the reasons which bring me to this conclusion. Suffice it to say the maintaining their freedom is in my judgment due to humanity, to Republican principles, to our character and interests as a people, to Mexico, and, above all, to the poor of our own and other lands who shall go there to find homes for themselves and their families, and who would be disgraced and degraded by the contact with slave labor. * * * *I have no doubt of the power of Congress to erect Territorial Governments and to provide for the prohibition of Slavery within the Territories and I am in favor of and would support such prohibition.*"

It occurs to me that it would puzzle the Judge himself to point out the difference between *this*, his platform in 1848, and the Republican platform in 1860.

Mr. Douglas responded to Mr. Ranney in a few remarks, not political, and retired.

He was followed by Mr. Scrantable, from Philadelphia, the beginning and end of whose speech was sandwiched with an altercation with the reporter of *The Leader*, whose crime consisted in attempting to make a quiet and truthful report of what that gentleman said.

Evidently, Mr. S. was anxious that his speech should have but a limited circulation.

To-day's meeting was presided over by the Hon. David Todd, the gentleman put into the Chair of the Baltimore Convention after Caleb Cushing had abandoned it.

Mr. Todd consumed considerable time and breath in attempting to show that Mr. Douglas was regularly nominated according to the usages of the party and the rules of the Convention. He declared that he knew whereof he spoke, being thoroughly posted in the usages and rules of the party, and having been there himself at the time it was done.

Douglas was received with fair enthusiasm, though there were stratas of the crowd where the cheers were very faint. He pitched into Breckinridge for bolting the decision of the Convention, and said he never considered it consistent with his personal honor as a gentleman to go into a Convention for a nomination, and failing, to bolt and run against the party. He then declared his doctrine of non-intervention to be opposed both to Northern intervention against and Southern intervention for Slavery; that it was a mistake to suppose that Illinois and Ohio were Free States by reason of the Ordinance of 1787, but they were such simply because they preferred Freedom to Slavery. He criticised Mr. Lincoln's remark that this Government cannot endure one half Free and one half Slave States, referring in this connection to the increase of the Free States since the Revolution. He complimented the fidelity and honor of Henry Clay. It occurs to me that if he could have blushed he would have done it just here, when he remembered the bitter denunciations he poured out upon the head of Clay when he was yet alive, and also remembered that the very Missouri Compromise which he broke down in 1854 was mainly attributable to the efforts of Mr Clay.

But it does an old Clay Whig good, one who stood by gallant old Hal through evil and through good report, one who fought under his banner when Stephen A. Douglas and his fellow-slanderers were reviling him at every street corner—I say it does such a one good to hear now such testimony, willing or forced, to his honor and fidelity. Ah, had that great and good man been in his honored seat in the Senate Chamber, Douglas would no more have dared to propose the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, than to have put his head into a lion's den.

Douglas proceeded to speak of the Compromise, claiming that its repeal was attributable to the fact that the Free-Soilers refused to carry it out according to its spirit. He here abandons its unconstitutionality and plants himself upon most flimsy grounds, grounds which even if true, constituted no reason for breaking down that compact which in 1849, at Springfield he declared to have "had an origin skin to that of the Constitution," "and which had become canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

Referring to the Dred Scott decision, he declared it to be the final determination of the highest judicial on earth, and hence binding on every man, whether he likes it or not. But he omitted to state *what* the Dred Scott case had decided, as he understood it. He said this in his New-Orleans speech in 1856 when he declared that, "in conformity with that decision, slaves "are recognized as property, and placed on an equal "footing with other property. Hence the owners of "slaves, the same as any other species of property, "have the right to remove to the Territories, and carry "his property with him."

Here he recognizes slaves as property to the fullest extent. Now, it being conceded that a Territorial Legislature cannot divest a man of his property in his horse, how and from whence does it derive its power to divest him of his property in his slave, as Mr. Douglas declared at Clifton Springs it could do, by passing a law prohibiting Slavery?

Mr. Douglas closed his speech by a handsome compliment to Cleveland. BUCKEYE.

POLITICS IN STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.

A considerable excitement was created among the Democracy of Stamford on Friday evening last, in consequence of Mr. J. T. Riley, a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party, deserting the sinking ship to enlist under the banner of Lincoln and Hamlin, as a member of the Wide-Awake club, which was organized on the occasion referred to. A goodly number of Democrats who have become disgusted with the way things have been conducted by their party leaders of late, intend to follow the example of Mr. Riley, so that before the election it is believed that one-half of the Wide-Awakes of Stamford will consist of those previously found in the Democratic ranks. Various circumstances have contributed to bring about this result, among the rest may be mentioned the fact that at a meeting of the Democracy held a few weeks ago, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, the Douglasites got treated rather unceremoniously by the friends of Breckinridge, one of whom presided on the occasion.

Mr. J. H. Olmstead, a lawyer of the village, who is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens of all parties, rose to address the meeting in favor of selecting one-half the delegates from among the friends of Mr. Douglas, when he was rudely cut short in his remarks by the chair. Mr. O. and his friends, indignant at such treatment, after warning the Breckinridge clique that, although they might succeed in putting the gag game into operation there, they would find themselves unable to do it on election day.

Since the occurrence alluded to there has been very little brotherly love exhibited between the Breckinridge and Douglas Democrats of Stamford; and it is believed that in the great approaching contest a great deal of bad feeling will be manifested.

—The Republicans of the towns in Eastern Onondaga will hold a mass meeting at Fayetteville on Tuesday, the 2d of October. The speakers will be the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, and the Hon. B. G. Noble, Lieut.-Gov. of Wisconsin.

—The Republicans of the City of Oswego propose to hold a monster mass meeting on the 12th of October, to which the Wide-Awakes and Republicans generally of that part of the State are to be invited. *The Times* says "the Captains and Presidents of the several clubs were appointed a General Committee, and will issue invitations to all the clubs in the county, and also to the Wide-Awakes of Baldwinsville, Syracuse, Utica, Auburn, Rochester, and other points within a reasonable distance of Oswego, who might be expected to attend. The Wide-Awakes of Oswego will prepare for an extraordinary display, and several of the towns adjoining will reinforce them with a legion of cavalry of Wide-Awakes."

—Not less than a dozen Republican meetings were held on Saturday evening in various parts of Onondaga County. They were very fully attended, and everywhere the warmest interest was manifested in the campaign.

—The Republicans of the IVth Assembly District of Erie County have nominated Henry E. Stebbins for School Commissioner.

—There was a flagstaff raising at Syracuse on Saturday evening, attended by five or six hundred Republicans. The Wide-Awakes of the IId and IVth Wards were out with full numbers, and a speech was made in German by Mr. Saul.

—A gentleman of Philadelphia, now traveling in New-Jersey, complains in a letter to THE TRIBUNE of the absence of enthusiastic effort to prepare the State for the coming election. Within a few miles of the great thoroughfares, says our correspondent, there are plenty of men who don't know how many candidates there are for the Presidency. One old gentleman, within four miles of Hightstown, an old Whig, too, had never heard of Abe Lincoln. If the Republicans are to carry the State, this writer thinks they will have to make more earnest exertions than they have yet exhibited.

—A correspondent at 'Peterboro', N. Y., says that the Gerrit Smith men thereabout will take away some votes from Lincoln, on the ground that he is in favor of executing the Fugitive Slave law. The same writer sets down Lincoln's majority in the county at only 3,000.

—The Democrats of the XIIth Congressional District of New-York consisting of Columbia and Dutchess Counties, met in convention in the City of Hudson, on Saturday, the 22d inst. and nominated Ambrose Wager of Rhinebeck. Three candidates were presented, viz: Wager and Mabbitt, Democrats, and the Hon. Isaac Teller of Dutchess, who, claiming to be a Bell-Everett man, tried to get the nomination at the hands of a Democratic Convention. The Dutchess County delegation retired for consultation, and gave Messrs. Mabbitt and Teller each what they called a complimentary vote, viz: Mabbitt and Teller 1, and then returned to the Convention with a full delegation, and nominated Ambrose Wager by acclamation.

The Wide-Awakes of Hartford, Conn., held an enthusiastic meeting on Monday night, to decide upon and arrange for their excursion to Newark and New-York. The following programme was agreed upon: To leave Hartford on the Granite State Tuesday, October 2 at half past three p. m., and arrive in New-York Wednesday morning, October 3, thence by steamer to Newark, spending the day with the Newark Wide-Awakes, who have made extensive arrangements for the entertainment of their visitors. At 4 p. m., return to New-York, and participate in the great demonstration of National Wide-Awakes, taking the position assigned to the original Wide-Awakes at the head of procession. After the parade, leave New-York on the steamer Traveler to New-Haven; thence by cars to Hartford, arriving home about 9 a. m. on Thursday. Nearly 300 names were at once put down to go.

—The Hon. Thomas Ewing is posted for a Republican speech at Chillicothe on Saturday next. It will be justly considered that Mr. Ewing is an important accession to the Republican party, and that his appearance upon the stump is one of the most significant indications of the day. Mr. Ewing has been hitherto classed with the Bell men; but he cannot swallow the Douglas fusion.

—The full House of Representatives of Maine will stand: Republicans, 127; Democrats, 24. In the town of Greene, where there was a tie vote on representative, and no choice, Harrison Rose (Democrat) was elected at the second trial.

—The Republicans of Chautauqua County held their County Convention last week, and nominated William Leet for County Treasurer, C. A. Spencer for Superintendent of the Poor, and C. Bates for Justice of Sessions. The Hon. W. L. Sessions and J. Mann, esq., were appointed delegates to the Judicial Convention. Henry A. Prendergast has been nominated for Assembly in the 1st or Western District, and we hear that Hiram Smith, the present member, will be renominated in the IInd District. The Republicans of Chautauqua promise to give Lincoln 5,000 majority next November, and they can do it if they will only try.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION.

The Republican Judiciary Convention met last evening at No. 618 Broadway.

At 7½ o'clock Mr. JOHN VEITCH called the Convention to order, Mr. Hiram Barney was elected chairman and Mr. Shepard of the Fifth Ward, and Mr. Hall of the Ninth Ward Secretaries.

The roll was read from THE TRIBUNE and three or four substitutions made. There were contesting delegations from the Eleventh and Twentieth Wards.

Mr. W. R. BEEBE asked if the room was to be made a promiscuous gathering place, or whether the insiders were to be confined to members and reporters.

THE CHAIR stated that a vote would be necessary to exclude the public, and such a vote was taken, whereupon a number of people went out.

Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK spoke for ten minutes in favor of the Junior Association of the Eleventh Ward. He handed to the Clerk the call for the new Association printed in THE TRIBUNE, and the report of the meeting at which it was formed. He contended that the Republican Association had been organized because corruption had so fastened upon some of the members that they brought in Democrats to vote in the primary meetings, and knocked down Republicans whose votes did not suit them. So corrupt had they become, that every German was driven away from the Association, and the Germans were a large portion of the population there. One of the Police Commissioners ordered men to go up there to beat away the Republicans from the polls of the Primary Meetings, and the Captain of the ward had ordered the men out of their bunks to go to the Primary meetings and vote.

Mr. WATTS said that in 1855 his party disbanded their association and went in with Mr. Kirkpatrick's association, and in a few weeks they outvoted them, and had done so ever since. Mr. Watts stated that on his roll there were 399 names.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK stated that on the books of the association represented by him there were the names of 208 bona fide Republicans.

The Watts delegation was then admitted by a vote of 70 to 26.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK said that they could not be stifled at the polls. They would vote for Lincoln and Hamlin but not for the candidates nominated here.

ANOTHER MEMBER—That may be your rule, but I go for the party.

Mr. RUNKLE, at the request of Judge Peabody, then stated the claims of the Junior organization of the Twentieth Ward. His statement was similar to that made on Monday evening.

Mr. LUCKY replied.

Mr. R. A. ADAMS moved that the delegation headed by Judge Peabody be admitted.

Mr. BLEAKLEY moved as a substitute that the delegation headed by Mr. Lucky be admitted.

The substitute was laid on the table by a viva voce vote.

The Peabody delegation was then denied admission, by a vote of 36 Yeas to 56 Nays.

The Lucky delegation was then admitted.

On motion of R. H. SHANNON, the Convention went into the nomination of Justice of the Supreme Court.

ISAAC DAYTON moved the nomination of B. W. Bonney by acclamation.

SOLOMON L. HULL stated that Mr. Bonney had positively declined, and the friends of Judge Slosson had prevailed upon him to allow his name to go before the Convention.

It was explained that the nomination of Judge Bonney was intended merely as a compliment, and a letter of declination from him was in the room.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD said that this nomination should not be made as a compliment. It should be given to the best man, and no better man could be found on the bench of the Supreme Court of New York than Judge Bonney. He should be nominated because he was the best man.

CHAS. C. NOTT stated that the letter referred to was a private letter, and could not be used here. He was authorized to say that if nominated he would deem it his duty not to decline.

A. OAKEY HALL seconded the nomination of Judge Bonney.

Mr. HULL claimed that Judge Slosson was a Republican before Judge Bonney, and moved as an amendment a resolution regretting that Judge Bonney declined a renomination.

The amendment was laid on the table, and Judge Bonney was nominated by acclamation.

David Dudley Field, Ed. P. Cowles, and Welcome R. Beebe were appointed a Committee to wait on Judge Bonney, and request his acceptance.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Recorder.

A. OAKEY HALL nominated the Hon. Charles S. Spencer, and said a few words in his favor.

Mr. HALL, of the Ninth Ward, seconded the nomination.

The Hon. John H. White was also nominated.

Judge COWLES stated that he had learned, within a few hours, that Judge Edmonds would accept of that nomination. He belived that no name would add greater strength to the ticket than that of John W. Edmonds.

Several gentlemen spoke in favor of the nomination of Judge Edmonds.

Ex-Judge BEEBE was quite prepared to sacrifice his personal preferences for other men for the good of the party and the City, which would be secured in the highest degree by the nomination of Judge Edmonds. Mr. Spencer could afford to wait ten or fifteen years.

Mr. SHANNON said that Judge Edmonds had told him that he could not come before the Convention as a candidate.

D D FIELD asked if citizens would feel as safe with Mr. Spencer for Recorder as with Mr. Edmonds.

VOICES—"Yes," "yes."

Mr. FIELD—Then they do not know when they are safe.

A. OAKEY HALL—They've got as good a right to an opinion as you have.

Mr. FIELD said that Mr. Spencer had been described by an ex-Judge as a Tombs practitioner, and no Tombs practitioner could be elected to the office of Recorder. Nominate him as much as you please. He believed that Mr. Edmonds could be elected, and he knew that no man who was a criminal practitioner, as Mr. Spencer was, was fit to be a criminal Judge.

Mr. WALKER, in the course of a little speech, stated that a Tombs lawyer had been elected to the office of City Judge.

CHAS. C. NOTT—Does the gentlemen seriously intend to urge upon a Republican Convention the precedent of Abraham D. Russell.

The vote was then taken, with the following result:

Chas. S. Spencer.....55 | John W. Edmonds.....50

There were loud cheers in the lobby for Spencer.

No person having a majority of the 110 members of the Convention, the calling of the roll was again ordered, and called with the following result:

Chas. S. Spencer.....53 | John W. Edmonds.....53

The roll was again called, with the following result:

John W. Edmonds.....55 | Charles S. Spencer.....53

Judge COWLES then moved an adjournment, but the expression of opinion was so strong that he withdrew his motion. The roll was again called, and the vote stood:

John W. Edmonds.....53 | Charles S. Spencer.....52

On motion of A. OAKEY HALL, the nomination of the Hon. John W. Edmonds was made unanimous.

The Convention then went into nomination of City Judge.

John Sedgwick, Charles S. Spencer, John H. White, John Quackenbush, and Stuart L. Woodford, were put in nomination.

The roll was called, with the following result:

John Sedgwick.....27 | Charles S. Spencer.....22
John H. White.....24 | Stuart L. Woodford.....8
John Quackenbush.....23

It was stated that Chas. S. Spencer was not a candidate for City Judge, and the following card was read from him:

The undersigned tenders his thanks to his friends for their generous votes and votes, and begs leave to congratulate the party on the nomination of John W. Edmonds, and hopes all his friends will give him their hearty support.

CHARLES S. SPENCER.

The next ballot resulted as follows:

John Sedgwick..... 45 | John H. White..... 27
John Quackenbush..... 32

The third ballot for City Judge resulted as follows:

John Sedgwick..... 57 | John H. White..... 13
John Quackenbush..... 34

The nomination of Mr. Sedgwick was made unanimous, and the Convention proceeded to the nomination of Surrogate.

David R. Jaques, Francis G. Young, and Henry J. Scudder, were nominated.

Mr. ISAAC DAYTON, in a lengthy speech made after midnight, advocated the nomination of Mr. Jaques. A vote was then taken, it resulted as follows:

David R. Jaques.....97 | Henry J. Scudder..... 3
Francis G. Young..... 6 | Clark B. Wheeler..... 1

The nomination of Mr. Jaques was made unanimous with three cheers. The officers of the meeting were chosen a Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, with power to call the Convention together if necessary, and the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the candidates, and three more for Honest Abe.

MEETING AT No. 722 BROADWAY.

RAISING OF A BANNER—ATTACK ON THE SIXTEENTH WARD WIDE-AWAKES BY INMATES OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—ARREST OF SOME OF THE INTERFERERS—ALSO RETREAT OF THE OTHERS.

The large rooms of the Republican Central Campaign Club, No. 722 Broadway, were crowded full of enthusiastic Republicans last evening. The President, Simeon Draper, was in the chair.

Hon. ABRAM WAKEMAN showed the inconsistency and duplicity of Douglas in sustaining, at the same time, popular sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision.

The Prairie Songsters, seven in number, then sang a song, with great spirit and effect.

The President announced that he had just received a communication, stating that Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania would address the Republican meeting at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, which announcement was received with great cheering.

The "Prentice Boy," Mr. Lambert, came forward with his hand bandaged up, but said that notwithstanding his being disabled in one arm, he had been able to convert two old Tammany Hall Democrats during the day. He thought it possible that the Republicans might elect their candidates even in the rural district which had just nominated Ald. Tuomey for Congress.

During the evening several Wide-Awake companies had entered, and were received by the peculiar thrilling salute of the Wide-Awake Artillery Company, which was returned with equal vigor.

The Chairman said that they were ready to inaugurate their banner, and would then present the flag of freedom to their opposite neighbors; an allusion, probably to the fact that the proprietor of the New-York Hotel had refused to allow the Club to connect a rope across from their rooms to the roof of his hotel, as the complexion of his house was Southern; it was stated that he had subsequently attempted to make capital out of this act, through the newspapers. Amid the music of the band, and cheers that were almost fierce in their tones of earnestness, a remarkably fine banner was swung off to the breeze.

Mr. Draper made a few remarks, when the songsters sang the "Song of the Knickerbocker Wide-Awake Artillery," composed for the occasion.

By invitation of the Knickerbockers, the Fifteenth Ward Wide-Awakes, the Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes, the City Wide Awakes, and the Union Wide-Awakes partook of a collation of sandwiches and ale.

Afterward, Mr. E. G. Brown addressed the meeting, and said he had always been a Democrat, and had even spoken for Douglas during the present campaign until he saw the error of his ways, and was now heart and soul for Lincoln, as he found he could not possibly swallow the Brooks pill. The meeting then adjourned.

A few minutes previous to the adjournment of the meeting the Sixteenth Ward Wide-Awakes went out and were forming on the East side of Broadway, preparatory to marching home. Meantime a crowd of boarders at the New-York Hotel gathered about the door of that house, while the balconies were also crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and all appeared to be engaged in the laudable business of hissing the Wide-Awakes. Presently a rather tall and heavy man advanced from out the crowd of Southerners, and approaching the Wide-Awake Company, directed to them some irritating remarks, concluding with "you —— sons of ——, I will whip any one of you."

One of the Knickerbockers who was near by replied, "What's that?" Upon which the man from the hotel struck him. The blow was returned. Others of the hotel crowd then