

Business Notices.

THE "NATIONAL GUARDIAN"—A good many young men have been...

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN MARKET...

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOBELS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES...

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WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. 253 Broadway, Refitted and elegantly embellished...

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES. Adapted to every branch of business...

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RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH, No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.—Sured cure for Colds, Gout, Rheumatism...

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee. No. 16 Broadway, near the entrance for ladies...

THE GRIDIRON BILLS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Of the five extraordinary Railroad bills which were passed by the last Legislature...

I presume that on the first day of the meeting of our next Legislature some honest, intelligent and independent member of that body will present a bill providing for the repeal of this law.

The four or five Railroad bills above referred to do not, any of them, contain a similar provision. It is a matter of some importance to ascertain whether or not the Legislature can repeal these other Railroad bills without a violation of those general principles which are recognized as protecting vested rights.

I have looked into the Constitution of the State for the purpose of determining this question, and it appears to me that there is, in that instrument, a special provision which gives the Legislature the power to repeal all these obnoxious laws.

The first and third Sections of the Eighth Article of the present State Constitution, appear to me to apply to the case in question. To these Sections are as follows: SECTION 1. "Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this Section may be altered from time to time or repealed."

SECTION 3. "The terms of the charters and all corporations having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by the State, shall be subject to the power of the Legislature to alter, amend or repeal the same, and all charters in all Courts to be like cases as natural persons."

If it shall be found that the Legislature can rightfully repeal these laws, I trust that the first day of the next session of that body will not be suffered to pass without the introduction of a bill providing for their repeal.

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1860.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President.....ABRAHAM LINCOLN. For Vice-President.....HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

New-York: FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. By Joint Action of the Legislature. At Large: JAMES O. PUTNAM.

- 1. JOHN A. KING. 17. ARMAN BROCKWITZ. 2. EDWARD W. FISK. 18. HENRY CRITCHFIELD. 3. ANDREW GARRIGAN. 19. JAMES R. ALABAMA. 4. JAMES KELLY. 20. BERT N. HORTON. 5. ROBERT KATZMAN. 21. SHERMAN D. FIELDS. 6. FREDERICK KAPF. 22. JOHN J. FOOTE. 7. WASHINGTON SMITH. 23. HIRSH DREWET. 8. WILLIAM A. DARLINO. 24. JAMES L. VOORHIES. 9. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON. 25. WILLIAM VAN MANTER. 10. GEORGE M. ORLER. 26. JOHN E. SHELLEY. 11. RUFUS H. KING. 27. FRANK J. JOYNS. 12. JACOB B. CAMPBELL. 28. JAMES S. WATSON. 13. JOHN W. WINGROD. 29. ERNEST M. PARSONS. 14. JACOB H. TAYLOR. 30. CHARLES C. PARKER. 15. N. N. EDSON SHERIDAN. 31. EDWIN S. WALKER. 16. ROBERT S. HALL. 32. JOHN GRANTER, JR. 33. JAMES PARKER.

For Governor.....EDWIN D. MORGAN. For Lieutenant-Governor.....ROBERT CAMPBELL. For Canal Commissioner.....SAMUEL H. BARNES. For Inspector of State Prisons.....JAMES K. BATES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatsoever is intended for insertion must be submitted to the Editor, and the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

PENNSYLVANIA has elected Col. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor by more than THIRTY THOUSAND majority. So much is certain. We estimate four or five small Counties, but have tried to make them not too favorable. The majority may be swelled to THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND. It is a perfect Waterloo.

The Members of Congress elect pretty surely stand twenty Lincoln to five Democratic, as we had them yesterday. We lose Junkin in the York District, but gain Andrew Stewart in the Fayette.

The Legislature is not less than two Republican to one Democrat, but is probably better. The Evening Bulletin makes it stand: Senate.....People's.....24 Democratic.....9 House.....People's.....67 Dem.....33 Joint Ballot.....91 41

That removes Senator Bigler from the anxious seat. —If New-York beats Pennsylvania's majority for Lincoln, she will have to give more than Fifty Thousand.

Returns from sixty Counties in INDIANA indicate a Republican majority in the State of FIFTEEN THOUSAND! Of course, we have elected every man on our State ticket, and have both branches of the Legislature in spite of a preponderance of Democratic Senators holding over. We regret, however, to be obliged to add that three Douglasites have squeezed into Congress by a handful each of votes, so that we lose the District left in doubt yesterday, and will have but seven Republicans to four Douglasites in the next (as in the present) House. We had hoped, though against probability, to hear that Col. Nelson had beaten D. W. Voorhees in the Terre Haute District; but we must not expect everything. Some brave men must fall in achieving even the most brilliant victories.

If the Dry Goods Committee have any spare funds on hand, we trust they will send some to their friends in Indiana. They badly need consolation; and we can't think of a place where the most liberal dispensation could do less possible harm. Even the cockades which the Fire-Eaters are now fiercely sticking in their hats will not frighten Indiana out of giving Honest Abe more than Twenty Thousand majority. She is cockade-proof.

A "private dispatch" received in Washington yesterday claimed a Democratic gain of four Members of Congress in Ohio. This is both. The Members stand as in our table of yesterday—13 Lincoln, 8 Douglas. We lose Theaker in the St. Clairsville District by the running of a Bell-Everett decoy-duck against him; while Vallandigham in the III and Allen in the IVth District are reflected against us by a handful of votes each. Mr. Lewis D. Campbell will probably claim the credit of reflecting Vallandigham.

We are confident that the Republican majority in the State exceeds 20,000.

Our latest advices from Mexico state that the Juarez Government disapproves of the seizure of the Conducts by Degollado, and that it is disposed to advance \$150,000 toward the payment of the English debts.

The Toronto Leader fully confirms the recent reports as to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. It says that a disastrous financial catastrophe is impending over the affairs of the Company, and that there is danger of a stoppage of business on the road. The Barling Bros. are said to have taken steps to recover advances amounting to millions of dollars.

We announce with regret the death of Mr. F. P. TRACY, of California, a Delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention, and since an effective canvasser for Lincoln and Hamlin. He died at Lowellville, Lewis County, in our State, on the 10th inst., after a sickness of about a week. He was a native of New-England, and an eloquent, effective speaker. His remains will be buried in Connecticut, where his relatives mainly reside. His friends are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his death in his early prime will sadden many hearts.

THE ROYAL RECEPTION.

No finer military display than that of yesterday to welcome the Prince of Wales was ever seen in this city. The weather was peculiarly favorable to such a celebration; the police arrangements were well ordered and thorough; the crowds of hundreds of thousands of people lining miles of sidewalk, filling the windows with happy and smiling faces, crowding even the roofs of hundreds of houses, were orderly, good natured, and enthusiastic; the military were in their best drill, their brightest uniforms, and their fullest ranks; and the Prince and his suite, conspicuous in their scarlet coats and nodding white plumes, were known and cheered of all men. The whole affair was worthy of the occasion, a proper thing to set before a Prince, and gratifying, at least, to the great city on whose behalf such a welcome was offered to a distinguished stranger. It was marred, however, we are compelled to say, by one great fault in the arrangement, which deprived many thousands of persons of any other participation in it than that of the long, wearisome waiting to witness that which they were not permitted to see.

The patience of an expectant throng longing for the appearance of any procession is almost always tried to the utmost, and on this occasion was almost utterly exhausted. Tens of thousands of spectators had taken their places as early as 11 and 12 o'clock, presuming on the published statement that the Prince and his party would land at 1 o'clock at the Battery, and that the procession would, in the course of an hour, move up Broadway. They did not, however, land till after 2 o'clock, and it was about 4 o'clock before the first ranks made their appearance at the Park. There a new delay occurred, while the Royal party dismounted from their carriages, that the military, which the Prince had already reviewed at the Battery, might again pass in review before him. But the first and most serious delay occurred at the Battery, wearisome, probably, to the Prince, and almost unbearably wearisome to the many thousands who awaited his coming. Had the review there been omitted, and that only in the Park, which was quite sufficient, being permitted, the day would have long been remembered as one of only unmitigated pleasure. As it was, the shades of evening fell upon the procession soon after it left the Park, and the whole of the upper part of the city was deprived of the pleasure of witnessing the spectacle. The thousands upon thousands of men, women, and children, who had "sat the living day in weary expectation," saw only, if they saw at all, by the dim gas-light a spectral array, where they had hoped to see under the bright sun the bravery of military splendor and the coming of a Prince.

Notwithstanding this drawback, the display was a very remarkable one, not only in its military aspect, improved as that was upon all former ones by the appearance of the new and brilliant Highland regiment, but especially in so mighty a gathering of the people, full of enthusiasm, yet restrained within the bounds of order and propriety, provoked to no idle license, and never for an instant tempted by impatience to turbulence. The distinguished strangers in whose honor this vast and magnificent popular demonstration was made were, we are assured on the best authority, amazed at this aspect of it, and it is, therefore, the more to be regretted that they should have been prevented by the delay of a mere military review on the Battery from witnessing the grand spectacle of the immense crowd of hundreds of thousands who waited to greet them along the whole four miles of their route.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. GOVERNOR.

Table with 2 columns: Majorities for Curtin, Majorities for Foster. Lists names and vote counts for various counties like Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Crawford, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Perry, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Susquehanna, Tazewell, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne.

Total.....50,848 very nearly. * Estimates that cannot be far from the truth.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SLAVE STATES.

We have repeatedly been asked, by friends in the Slave States, "For whom shall we cast our votes, seeing that we are not at liberty to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin?" Our answer is, "If you cannot vote according to your free convictions, do not vote at all. But in any, if not most cases you can vote for Lincoln—you will if you have but manly courage. If you know any voters of like faith with yourselves, agree beforehand with them on the hour at which you will together go quietly to the polls and offer your votes for Lincoln Electors: if they are refused, or if they are accepted and then destroyed, or not returned, your duty is performed." There are Lincoln Electors in all the Border Slave States; there might and should be in nearly all the others if those who want Lincoln elected would only resolve that there shall be. In view of existing facts, a little genuine pluck will go a great way.

As we write, we are gratified by the receipt of the following telegraphic dispatch from a reliable source in Baltimore: "BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11, 1860. A Wide-Awake Club is to be formed in our city this evening, which will be followed in rapid succession by many more. You may set down Baltimore City for Lincoln, and no mistake."

—That is the talk! We do not feel sure that our friends will carry Baltimore; but if all who want him elected will just vote for him, he will have more votes in that city than any other candidate but Breckinridge. Baltimore is just St. Louis over again, and only needs a Frank Blair and two years of Republican ascendancy at Washington to render her the Gibraltar of Republicanism in the East of Slavedom, as St. Louis is in the West.

The oligarchy understand this. They dread the election of Lincoln as insuring a revolt, not of their black slaves, but of their white ones. They are trying, by the help of their dry goods lackeys in the Northern reports, to bully the people out of their choice, by threats of disunion which they no more dare attempt to execute than to set their own houses on fire. A few hotbeds like Yancey may really mean to break up the Union whenever they shall have ceased to rule it; but any move in that direction will only precipitate the disaster they are seeking to avert. There will be no need of sending troops to the South to put down a slave-breeder's insurrection there; the real usurpers of the South

will deal with the hotbeds meet effectually. They will neither need nor desire external aid.

There are some moderate Republicans who, for auld lang syne, would be inclined to vote for Bell and Everett in States where their votes can do no good to Lincoln and Hamlin, if they could only forget. But consider how the Republicans of Missouri gave their votes in '56 to Fillmore, and how they were paid for it when they needed votes for Frank Blair—how those votes are now paraded to prove our strength in '56 less than it actually was—how the Bell-Everett men in every Free State are now fusing with and voting for the Douglas, Breckinridge, or any possible faction that is hostile to Lincoln and Hamlin—how they vote the straight Democratic ticket (as recently in Pennsylvania), without any consideration but kicks, so that they can thus gratify their hatred of Republicans—and it must be obvious that there is but one course for our brethren in the Slave States—to vote their own Lincoln ticket, or, where precluded from doing this, not vote at all.

YANCEY ON DISUNION.

According to the Cooper Institute speech of the Hon. William L. Yancey, the chief ground of his complaint against the Republican party is, that they deny to the owners of four millions of slaves any rights in the Territories; and he puts forward this alleged denial of rights as sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union in case the control of the General Government shall pass, as it is about to do, into the hands of the Republicans.

Now we would like to have Mr. Yancey point out a single right in the Territories which the Republicans claim for themselves or for anybody else, and which they do not just as freely concede to each and all of the owners of the four millions of slaves paraded so pompously. They are and will be, according to the Republican policy, just as much at liberty as anybody else to emigrate into the Territories, to settle there, to elect and to be elected to office, and to enjoy all the rights which the laws confer, and which are possessed by any portion whatever of the inhabitants.

In their character of citizens of the United States and residents in the Territories, the owners of these four millions of slaves, stand, according to the Republican view, so far as their territorial rights are concerned, precisely on the same level with all the rest of us. The real ground of Mr. Yancey's complaint is, not that the Republicans do not recognize the common rights of those slave-owners as men and as citizens, but that they decline to regard the ownership of four millions, or any other number of slaves, as conferring certain special and peculiar privileges, neither possessed nor claimed by any body else. If the owners of a banking establishment, organized under the laws of New-York, should pretend that they were deprived of all rights in the Territories, because they cannot transfer thither the special privileges conferred upon them under the New-York statutes, this complaint would be just as reasonable and just as well-grounded as that which Mr. Yancey puts forward on behalf of the owners of his boasted four millions of slaves.

To determine the policy and the institutions which should be made the basis of the political, social, and economical organization of a State, is the very highest act of sovereignty that can possibly be exercised. Now, instead of conceding to the rest of the community any voice in shaping the infant institutions of our Territorial settlements, so far as the great and all-important question of Slave Labor or Free Labor is concerned, Mr. Yancey and his compatriots claim for the owners of four millions of slaves, and for each and every individual of that number, an exclusive and special right of taking the settlement of this great question into their own hands. The Government of the United States is, however, not a Government of special privileges. It does not recognize in the possessors of property, and much less in the owners of slaves under local State laws, any special rights in which all other citizens do not equally share—and the putting forward of such pretenses may justly be stigmatized, Mr. Yancey to the contrary, notwithstanding, as an aggression of the most dangerous and offensive character upon the principles of our Government, and upon the fundamental doctrine of the equality of all the citizens.

In addition, however, to this pretended curtailment of the rights of the slaveholders in the Territories, Mr. Yancey apprehends other alarming consequences as likely to result from the triumph of the Republicans. He does not venture to assert that they will interfere in any way with the local State laws on the subject of Slavery; but he fears that Slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia. Well, suppose it should be. Since the abolition of Slavery in half the original States in the Union did not shake the institution at the South, it would hardly seem that the giving liberty to the two or three thousand slaves of the District of Columbia need cause so great an alarm. As to the employment of free labor exclusively in the Southern arsenals and dockyards—another result which Mr. Yancey apprehends from the triumph of the Republicans—it seems rather mean in this Southern orator to begrudge to his white fellow-citizens who do not happen to be the owners of slaves, this small opening to their industry, especially since, according to his account, the extreme heat of the sun in the Southern States makes agricultural labor quite out of the question for white men.

We judge, however, from the concluding portion of Mr. Yancey's speech, that, even in his opinion, the danger of disunion, in case of the election of Mr. Lincoln, is not after all so very imminent. The results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, to which he so dolorously refers, have evidently cast a very wet blanket upon even his zeal, and when Mr. Yancey thus flattens down, who is likely to stand up? According to his statement, the election of Mr. Lincoln would seem to be the very best way of putting an end to that sectionalism of which such loud complaints are made. He admits that plenty of Southern men would be found to take office under Lincoln, and that in a very short time quite a respectable Republican party would spring up in the Southern States.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The Herald is constantly repeating, in a very triumphant and taunting tone, that the larger part of the vessels engaged in the African slave trade are fitted out in Northern ports, which fact it puts forward as fixing upon the "nigger-loving black Republicans" the responsibility for the continuance of that infamous traffic. The truly responsible parties, however, would seem to be the Custom-House authorities, particularly those of this City, where most of these piratical craft are fitted out. According to a statement published in The Herald, of yesterday, and which has an appearance of authenticity not always to be found in the corres-

pondence of that journal, it would seem to be the free-and-easy manner in which the New York Custom-House grants clearances for the Coast of Africa which has largely contributed to the making of this City the headquarters of the traffic. The articles carried to Africa for the purposes of the slave traffic are of a peculiar character, and not useful for any other purpose. Yet the New-York Custom-House grants clearances to vessels bound for this coast, having little or no other cargo on board except these very slave-voyage articles. Such are pine plank, too perishable in the climate of Africa to be of any other use except to lay slave-decks; still, employed in Africa only for the purpose of producing fresh water for the use of slave cargoes; larger copper boilers for preparing their food; quantities of disinfecting fluids, for purifying the crowded slave-decks; wooden pine buckets, never seen or used on shore, but employed on board the slavers to wash down the slaves and the vessel's decks. These and other articles, though affording almost proof positive of the purpose for which the vessel having them on board is intended, are cleared at the Custom-House without hesitation or objection; and the possession of such clearances is a great protection to vessels on the coast, on board which these suspicious articles are found, against seizure by the cruisers. It is well suggested that any vessel asking clearance for the coast of Africa for articles of this sort, ought to be required to give bonds to prove a legal disposition of such a suspicious cargo.

But the Custom-House authorities are not solely in fault. They have been contented in the course they take by a disinclination on the part of the United States Courts to regard any cargo, no matter how suspicious, as affording proof of an intention to engage in the slave-trade—a subject to which we have had frequent occasion to call attention.

It is quite evident, from the numerous captures recently made by our squadron on the Coast of Africa, that with proper efforts at home as well as abroad the disgrace which rests upon our flag, of being the almost exclusive cover of the slave-trade, might easily be removed. The extent of the African coast to which the trade is now limited is confined to less than three hundred miles. A great change has been produced in the efficiency of the squadron, by transferring the depot for supplies to the immediate vicinity of the cruising ground, and by substituting a steamer or two in place of the unwieldy sailing vessels of which the squadron until recently has been entirely composed. The improvements thus begun ought to be carried out. The squadron ought to consist entirely of steamers. If seconded by any efficiency here in preventing the sailing of vessels on slave voyages, such a squadron might put a very effectual quietus on the traffic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Express. It was the great stake of the Black Republican party to carry this election, and they have succeeded. But the end is not yet. The State can and will be carried against Lincoln in November. Thousands of Bell and Everett men, who were led to believe that they would vote the Union ticket, have been duped by the duplicity of the Democrats. The Union ticket, comprising nine Breckinridge, nine Bell-Everett, and nine Douglas men, will receive a large majority in the State in November. The Democrats, like unruly children, deserved a good whipping, and they have got it. Having been whipped together, they will now go to work and redeem the State from the disgrace to which the citizens of the old Keystone State will never allow it to go for a "sectional candidate."

—There are a good many sporting Democrats in Pennsylvania who would like to make up a portion at least of their losses on Foster; but there is not a man among them who could be coerced or bullied into betting a dollar even against a majority of Twenty Thousand in that State for Lincoln and Hamlin. There are many ignorant and some foolish Democrats everywhere; but in all this wide land there is not one who would lay \$30 against \$100 wagered on Lincoln's carrying the State.

It is very true that "the Democrats deserved a good whipping, and have got it"—nobody disputes that. But it is just as true that the Bell-Everetts deserved a still more conclusive thrashing, and have got their due also. The Democrats have saved something out of the wreck—four or five Members of Congress at least, and a score or so of Members of the Legislature. But the Bell-Everetts were not elected so much as a coroner from one end of the State to the other. In vain did they fuse, and bargain, and support candidates to whom they have all their lives been hostile; in vain did they hold great meetings (tailed out by Democrats) and shout and ring bells; the Democrats cheated them out of the two seats in Congress they promised them, and they haven't got enough out of the whole fight to pay the wear-and-tear of the bells now tolling their requiem. And if the Democratic Fusionists shall to-day be so mad as to put nine Bell men on their Electoral Ticket, Lincoln's majority is likely to be nearer 100,000 than 50,000. The Irish, who form the core of the Democratic array, will never vote such a ticket. They might have done it—that is, a good part of them might—if Foster had been elected; now they will not. All intelligent men understand this.

But we commenced only to expose the monstrously impudent falsehood that "thousands of Bell and Everett men were led to believe that Curtin was with them." Col. Curtin was at Chicago throughout, and one of the most active and efficient in procuring the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. For the last three months, he has been almost daily on the stump, speaking for Lincoln and Hamlin in nearly every County of the State. Nobody pretended—nobody could pretend—that he was for anybody else than the candidates he helped to nominate at Chicago. And for every Bell man who voted for him, there were fifty Lincoln men who voted against him. Lincoln's majority will nearly double Curtin's; his vote will exceed Curtin's by thousands. Just listen to the returns from Pennsylvania on the night of Nov. 6 if you want to hear thunder!

WHAT BELIEF IS GOOD FOR.

An exulting correspondent of The Express writes from Chicago on the 9th as follows: "We have a number of Wide-Awake speakers here, who are doing noble service for the cause. In Chicago, our strength has increased a great deal. In the lower and central parts of the State, we are taking largely from the Lincoln strength, and we feel assured, if reports can be relied upon, that this State will go in November for Judge Douglas, and to the Union movement he will be indebted for his success, as there are hundreds of Old-Line Whigs who will go for Bell, that would undoubtedly have voted for Lincoln had no nomination been made by the Union party."

"Surely in vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird." These voters are here said to prefer Lincoln to Douglas, and to be ready to vote accordingly. But they have a still better opinion of John Bell, and are thence persuaded to vote an Electoral Ticket nominally for him. But the men who concoct and run this ticket have no thought of electing it—they are merely using Bell as a stool-pigeon to decoy voters away from Lincoln, and thus give the State to Douglas. Possibly, honorable men may be engaged in this game, but that

don't make it any. But more than all, you see, it don't pay. Does it, PENNSYLVANIA? How say you, OHIO? What is the response of INDIANA?

AN OLD FRIEND.

The telegraph apprises us of the return to Congress of ANDREW STEWART (Lincoln), from the XXth District of Pennsylvania, instead of Jesse Lazar (Dem.) whom we supposed to be elected. This district has for the last four years been represented by Wm. Montgomery (Dem.), and in '56 gave Buchanan 10,069; Fremont 7,647; Fillmore 1,725; Buchanan over all others, 717. It never gave a Republican majority till now.

Mr. Stewart will now take his seat in the House just forty years after his first appearance in that body—in 1821. He served eight years without a break, but was swept out by the Jackson tide in 1828. After being out one term, we fought his way back in 1830, and then served two terms, being beaten again in 1834. In '42 he came in again on the Harrison flood, and served six years more; so that he has already served through eighteen years, and may fairly claim the title of Father of the next House. He must now be fully seventy years of age, but is still erect and vigorous, and will give the counsels of a ripe experience to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. He will, doubtless, be the only Member of the next Congress who sat under the Speakership of Harry Clay—a statesman of whom he has been a lifelong admirer.

WHO CAN VOTE?

In this State, the qualifications for voting by White Men are as follows: I. The voter must be over twenty-one years of age, a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, must have resided throughout the last year in the State and for the last four months in the county where he offers to vote, and for the last thirty days in the township (or ward) and election district. If he has changed his residence within the county during the thirty days preceding the Election, it is the practice here to let him vote for any officer whom he might have voted for if he had not changed—that is, for all but the local candidates. We are not sure that this practice is universal.

An adopted citizen must have been naturalized at least ten days before he can vote. A good many seem to suppose that a legal voter anywhere in the State is entitled to vote for President and Governor wherever he may be on election day. Of course, this is not the case. No person is entitled to vote for any officer elsewhere than at the poll of the election district wherein he actually resides.

Next Tuesday is the day of Registration throughout our State. If you voted last Fall at the poll of the Election District wherein you now reside, you will be registered of course, without any trouble on your part; but if you did not, you ought to attend and see that your name is registered as aforesaid. If you neglect this, being a legal voter, you should attend to it at the final revision of the registers, a few days before the Election; but if you still neglect this duty, you can nevertheless vote, but must prove to the Inspectors your right to do so by two known legal voters of the Election District when you offer your ballot. It is better to do this than lose your vote; but better still to be duly registered and have no mistake about it.

WHO CAN BE NATURALIZED?

Any adult male immigrant of European birth or race who has been five years in this country, has committed no crime, and who publicly declared, more than two years ago, his intention to become an American citizen. If he came here under eighteen years of age, no prior declaration of intentions is required, and he can be naturalized at any time—provided, of course, he has been five years in this country.

The Constitution of our State requires Naturalization to have been perfected at least ten days before voting. In other words, no adopted citizen can vote at our approaching election unless he shall have been naturalized on or before the 26th inst. So those who have yet to take out their papers should lose no time.

We are not aware of any similar requirement of an interval between Naturalization and Voting except in the States of Massachusetts and South Carolina, where the term extends to two years. In most States, a man may be naturalized—if he can find a Court ready to do the job—even on the day of Election, and go directly to the poll and vote; and such was the case in our own State prior to the last revision of our Constitution in 1846.

Gen. Henry D. Foster is a badly beaten candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; but not through his own fault or demerit. His position in the canvass was a very difficult and embarrassing one, but he filled it with tact and discretion. He utterly refused to countenance the personal warfare on his competitor which was attempted by some of the baser among his supporters, insisting on regarding the canvass as an election for the Chief Magistracy of a great State, and not as a trial for sheep-stealing. Though beaten, he is to day personally one of the very strongest men in the State, and polled more votes than could have been concentrated upon any other man of his party. Had the Democracy magnates at Washington, especially the oligarchs of the Senate, listened to his representations last June of the imperative necessity of doing something toward satisfying Pennsylvania on the subject of the Tariff, he might or might not have nevertheless been beaten; but his party would not have been annihilated. Perhaps the lesson will not have been wholly in vain; but the junta that busied themselves most of the session in fixing up a Slave-Code Platform for the Democracy in order to kill off Douglas, are rather dull school-boys.

Mr. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, has summoned his associates to meet him to-day at Harrisburg and adjust with the Bell-Everetts the terms of Fusion on a joint Electoral Ticket. The exercises of the occasion are expected to be of a peculiarly lively and refreshing character. "The Dead March in Saul" will be executed on the occasion by a non-Governor, a retiring United States Senator, and a score or so of non-Congressmen, whose blooming aspirations were untimely nipped by the killing frost of the 9th inst.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas having canvassed the States of Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, to his heart's content, and witnessed the results of his labors, proposes to canvass forthwith the States of Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, closing the canvass at Mobile on the night before the day of Presidential Election. We trust the eminent and ardent canvasser will be equally successful in those as in