FROM PHILADELPHIA.

CLOSING UP—ANOTHER FUSION—LOSS AND GAIN —PUBLIC FEELING—THE GIRARD ESTATE— AN OLD-COIN MANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23, 1860.

The great political contest of the century is now rapidly closing up. In this State the decisive battle of the campaign has been fought and won. Beside its local significance, its moral effect elsewhere has been immense, infusing new spirit into one organization, and utterly demoralizing the other. In New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland it has given force to the Republican element, making New-Jersey absolutely sure for Lincoln, giving cohesion to Republicanism in Maryland, and in Delaware so strengthening the cause as to encourage reasonable hopes for success. I hear various intelligent men from Delaware express strong confidence in such a result. If more effort had been made in that quarter, more documents circulated, more able speakers sent to canvass its narrow limits, victory would be sure. But the issue in this State seems to have overshadowed all minor ones, and hence Delaware has been left almost wholly to her own gallant sons. They have worked and are yet working nobly for Lincoln. The true leaven has been scattered broadcast among her people, and four years more will assuredly see her wheeling into the line of Republican States.

Just after the election of Curtin, Col. Forney held this language in his *Press:*

"The result of the Gubernatorial election in this State demonstrates more conclusively *the folly of any attempt to unite the anti Lane in organizations*, composed respectively of the friends of Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge, upon a common joint-stock electoral ticket, than any comments we can make. There was a more complete and cordial fusion in favor of Gen Foster than can be expected for any mongrel Presidential combination, yet he was defeated by a much larger and more decisive majority than Pennsylvania has ever given, since the days of Jackson, against any state candidate in the October elections which have preceded Presidential contests."

Yet, in the face of this candid avowal of a complete fusion on Foster, the straight Douglas Electoral ticket has been withdrawn, leaving no other to be voted for by the Democracy but the very "mongrel Presidential combination" which Mr. Forney thus denounces. This remaining ticket is known to be crowded with Breckinridge men, for whom the friends of Douglas will not vote, because these men avow their determination, under no circumstances, to go for Douglas. Yet both wings of the now thoroughly terrified Democracy are clamoring the whole ticket for their own man, and growing as belligerent as if there was a dead certainty of its being elected, counting chickens from eggs so addled that one may be sworn they cannot be hatched. The withdrawal of the Douglas Electors is either a new attempt, by indirection, to fuse, or is designed to swell Lincoln's majority. The latter, with other tapses, is openly charged on Col. Forney, who seems now to be about the worst abused man of the time, in spite of as consistent a record, ever since he turned tail on Lecompton, as any man in the party can show. Buchanan's satraps have burned him in effigy at Lancaster, but he still lives and flourishes, laughs and grows fat. His declaration will be realized. The new fusion will be a worse failure than that attempted on Foster. Thousands of Douglas men will reject in toto this "mongrel Presidential combination," either going over to Lincoln or not voting at all. Except the Bell ticket, which still keeps the field, though of no account, we have thus the single-handed fight for President which from the first we had coveted. The challenge being given, we are impatient to close up and begin the fight.

We have lost a member of the House, Longnecker, in the VIIth District, by a very small majority in Lehigh County, of which Cooper, his opponent, is a resident. Cooper was formerly a Whig, and is yet a hearty tariff man. His Whig antecedents alone elected him. We have also lost Junkin in the XVIth District. But this has always been a hard Democratic stronghold, difficult at any time to overcome, and is now lost solely because the Bell men of York County, formerly Whigs, went over to the other side. Had the borough of York only done its duty on this occasion, Junkin would have been elected. On the other hand, we have secured Butler in the 1st District. The belief is general and well-founded that he will be able to show the House a clean majority, notwithstanding the alleged false return. This recital shows a loss of only one member in Pennsylvania. But this damage will be repaired by sending a true man to the Senate in place of Bigler. We look to New-Jersey to elect Berthoud in the IIId District, now represented by Adrain, whose majority was only 458. Berthoud is a very superior man, and enjoys immense personal popularity. In the IVth District, where nearly all the iron works are located, the Democracy have nominated George T. Cobb, an out-and-out Free Trader, who preaches abolition of all tariffs and direct taxes. His opponent is Edsall, of *The Sussex Register*. In these two districts it is believed we may pick up one member to fill the break in the Pennsylvania delegation. The other three districts of New-Jersey are sure by increased majorities.

The drooping at our Stock Board has no political significance. The solid securities hold their own, and those only which never had any real strength are they which show weakness now. Uncle Sam's bonds hold their own, as if holders were quite sure of interest being paid up as usual. If any decline in stocks can be accounted for, there is good reason to give for this. The late rise has been too sudden and great, for the fancies went up with the solids, and while the latter maintain their advance, the former only give way. The Southern papers are blowing off disunion steam, just as they do before every meeting of Congress, and our own journals republish the hottest of these numerous jets. But they do not disturb our equanimity. We know all about that, and are neither hurt yet nor likely to be. Mr. Yancey didn't come here to blow off his quantum of gas, as promised last week, though the Mayor had marshaled his whole force to insure fair play and free speech, just as he did when the young sawbones tried to gag Mr. Curtis. He was unable to come, but assigned no reason. But we have got on quite as well without him, and are quite able to do our own talking. It is strongly suspected that Curtin's astounding majority is the true reason. An impudent piece of volunteer advice has been put forth by the Fire-eating journals, that as soon as Mr. Lincoln's election is known, he might allay much of this alleged Southern uneasiness by a missive promising not to do them any harm! Knowing that they must subside, they are willing to be let down thus easily. But our idea is that Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address will be the proper place in which to make declaration of the very things which these people know already, and that he need make no particular haste to let them down. They may get down from their high Disunion horses in any way they please, it not being his business to give them any such lift, no matter how much they beg for it. But while so much fire and fury are seen in print, Southern men come here and buy goods just as freely as ever. We see no falling off, beyond that mercantile languor always observable a month preceding the final vote, and just now that which results from a want of Southern punctuality in meeting old debts. The South having had a bad year for crops, and being always a year in debt, the real disadvantage of the failure has to be shouldered by the North.

Blood's Dispatch Post, similar to your Boyd's, is to go on just as formerly, Judge Grier having upset Mr. Holt's autocracy over our streets by deciding that they cannot be converted into post roads. Another important case is before the same Court. Some of Stephen Girard's heirs are suing the city to recover portions of the estate devised to it, alleging that the act of consolidation rendered it impossible to carry out the object of the testator, and that this consolidation was the act of the city itself, which, having thus by its own action rendered it impossible to carry out the trust, has no right now to come into Court and ask to be relieved of the consequences of its own act. These suits against the city by the heirs of Girard occur every few years; but though they have in one or two cases carried small verdicts for the plaintiffs, yet the great bulk of the estate cannot be diverted from the support of his magnificent College, with its hundreds of orphans. The conduct of the city in the use and management of the Girard property appears to be the subject of constant watchfulness by the heirs, who show their hands in a suit whenever they think the least chance turns up for a recovery.

The rage for possessing old coins is here taking the place of autograph collecting, and has gone already to a length that seems ridiculous. At an auction sale of some large lots last week, there was a large gathering of collectors, whose competition drove prices up higher than ever known. A dollar of 1794 sold for $26 50; two half dollars of 1796 and '97 brought $50; an uncirculated dime of 1796 brought $6 33; old and new half dimes brought from $2 25 to $4 75 each; a Washington cent of 1791 sold for $19 50, and one of '92 for $59; half cents sold from $2 up to $23 50 each, the latter being a proof of 1842. No less than $281 were given for 96 copper cents, $135 for 48 half cents, while the whole lot sold amounted to $2,057, being the largest sale of these old traps ever had among us, and not one-half the collectors supplied with what they want.

POLITICAL.

THE CANVASS IN NEW-YORK.

Judge CULVER will speak

At Cooperstown	Thursday, Oct. 25.
At Skaneateles	Friday evening, Oct. 26.
At Rochester	Saturday evening, Oct. 27.
At Pen Yan	Monday, Oct. 29.
At Syracuse	Tuesday evening, Oct. 30.
At Rome	Wednesday, Oct. 31.
At Lansingburgh	Thursday evening, Nov. 1.
At Yonkers	Friday evening, Nov. 2.

HENRY T. SCUDDER and G. G. BELLOWS will speak

At Ramapo Works, Rockland Co.	Friday evening, Oct. 26.

JUDGE NELSON OF WESTCHESTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Judge Nelson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the IXth District of this State, was Chief-Justice of Oregon at the same time I was the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that country. I therefore had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with him during my three-years' stay in that Territory. I can say without hesitation, that if any man is in every respect qualified to fill that responsible office with credit to himself and honor to the State, it is Thomas Nelson of Peekskill. ANSON DART.

LINCOLN IN DELAWARE.

On Tuesday last, the first Lincoln and Hamlin meeting ever held in Sussex County, Delaware, assembled at Georgetown. Everybody was surprised at the size of the meeting, as it was not supposed that a hundred Lincoln men could be found in that neighborhood, being the center of the largest slaveholding county in the State. The meeting, in numbers, was one of the largest that ever met at Georgetown, the people having come to it from a circuit of twenty miles around.

To show the confidence of this ultra slaveholding community in the conservatism of Lincoln, the meeting was presided over by Mr. Fooke, the *largest slaveholder in the State*, an Old-Line Whig, and one of the wealthiest and most influential farmers of Sussex County. The Hon. E. Joy Morris opened the meeting in a bold, straightforward, and uncompromising Lincoln speech, the effect of which was soon evident by the universal sympathy accorded to it, and its acceptability to all present. The Hon. J. H. Campbell of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, followed in a speech of a high order of eloquence, full of point, and distinguished for its manly, outspoken truth, and its elevated tone of reasoning and sentiment. F. H. Evans, esq., of Baltimore, succeeded him in one of his happiest efforts, full of wit and humor, and documentary truth, and strong points, which carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind.

N. B. Smithers, esq., of Dover, Del., closed the proceedings with a few remarks, marked by an eloquence as rare as it is effective, and by a stern and fearless advocacy of truth.

At a late hour, the meeting broke up with cheer upon cheer for Lincoln and Hamlin, having triumphantly demonstrated the fact that such a meeting could be held in Old Sussex, and that it could a waken sympathy and enthusiasm for Lincoln among the ancient friends of Henry Clay and Whig principles. This meeting will hereafter be regarded as a significant historical fact in politics, and will be referred to as the opening of a new era of political truth in the Slave States. It was full of back-bone—conservative, national, and of the most wholesome tendency. [Philadelphia News.

PARTISAN AMENITIES.

The absence of low personalities in the present canvass has been observed and gratefully recognized as a most desirable improvement upon previous experiences. We had hoped that this mutual courtesy would continue to the end, and so far as the Republicans are responsible we feel sure that it will. In the brilliant demonstration of the Wide-Awakes of this city there was no device, banner, or motto intended to affront or annoy any person; all were legitimately pertinent to the occasion, and far above the level of public or private prejudice. Candidates, especially, were treated with respect.

This good example was pretty closely followed by the managers of the Union parade; but the last demonstration, under the lead of prominent Federal officers, chose a different course—as will be seen by the following extracts from the very full reports in *The Express* and *The Herald*. These quotations speak for themselves, and we leave the people to make their own comments:

In the rear of the Club was a truck, covered with flags and devices, and drawn by four horses, richly caparisoned. On either side were banners, with the titles beneath: "Weighed in the Balance!" The banner scene represented Old Abe riding on the center of a beam, suspended on a pivot. On one end was a negro, whose corpulency succeeded in overturning it; and on the other was Greeley, in the act of falling from his position. Over the African lady was a scroll, with the words, "Guess Pee the heaviest, Massa." The battered "white hat" of the "Philosopher" appeared on the ground, and was marked on the back—"Tribune."

A small truck, drawn by a jackass, was occupied by two individuals—one representing a well-known Republican editor, dressed in a white hat and drab coat, and the other an African lady. The gentleman appeared to pay much loving attention to his dark colored partner. A banner over the heads of the parties, illustrating the scene, was inscribed as follows: "The Effect of the Irrepressible Conflict."

[*The Daily News* describes this as follows:]

Next the Second Ward Clubs appeared on Printing House square and directly in front of the office of THE TRIBUNE, with *The Times* office, of course, on one side. Vans, cars, carriages, and other vehicles were in the line, but the funniest one here a fine specimen of a son of Erin dressed up to represent Horace Greeley. The old white hat, the coat, the face, indeed everything was inimitable, and the entire make up was such, that if it were not well known the thing was a burlesque, Horace might have been considered to be present in *propia persona*. Beside him sat a "coltud pussen" dressed as a lady, whether she was such or not, was not ascertained, and over their heads was carried a lantern bearing the words: "The effects of the Irrepressible conflict."

Among their novelties was a very large transparency, representing a boat, Lincoln at the head with a black flag labelled "discord," and Horace Greeley at the stern, holding the tiller in his right hand and THE TRIBUNE in the left. Between these worthies, who were thus made to personate pilot and helmsman, sat the amalgamationists—in one case a thick-lipped negro embracing a white girl, while a fellow darkey exclaims, "Ise looking at you, Sam;" and Sam chuckles an answer, "Yah, yah!" The boat is labelled, "Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt. Greeley, for the Mormon settlement, Nov. 7, 1860." The prow of the boat touches land, where it is met by Jonathan, who says, "Look here, old Abe, don't land that crowd here." Old Abe responds, "Why, Jonathan! these are my principles." Horace is made to say, "Colored folks have preference of state rooms;" and one of the party says, "Free Love and Free Niggers will certainly elect Old Abe if he (Lincoln) pilots us safe."

Then followed another wagon, on which was a representation of a dilapidated farm scene, Horace Greeley in the front ground, a nigger riding astride the rails, &c.

Lincoln sitting on cross-rails; Greeley dressed shabbily, as he is wont, with a dirty copy of THE TRIBUNE in his hands, and the words over head: "Vote our ticket. We are not Abolitionists until Old Abe is elected." A cunning-looking Yankee stood on the left of Greeley, eyeing him keenly. Over his head was the motto: "I see the nigger a peeping through the fence."

On a long wagon was a large transparency with three figures thereon. The first represented a nigger with outstretched arms, grasping Horace Greeley with the left hand, and a sorry-looking figure of Abe Lincoln with the right. Beneath these three sable gentlemen was the inscription: "The Almighty Nigger."

Following the others came a dusky cart, in which was an individual dressed, were we to judge from all appearances, in the cast-off clothes of Horace Greeley; at all events he was got up to represent that person. At his side was placed a large and good-looking nigger wench, whom he caressed with all the affection of a true Republican. This produced great cheers and laughter from the thousand of spectators, and many were the derisive epithets hurled after them as they proceeded.

An illuminated wagon, with a painting on either side representing a boat, in which is seated a miscellaneous number of white and black personages, with the editor of a well-known Republican paper at the helm, who is supposed to be saying, "Free love and free niggers will certainly elect Old Abe if he pilots us safe. Colored folks have preference of state-rooms." The boat is about to land, but Brother Jonathan, with a vigorous push, is keeping it off, at the same time exclaiming, "Don't land that crowd here!" Around the lower part of the wagon is the inscription, "Steamer Abey Lincoln, Capt. Greeley, for Mormon Settlement, Nov. 7, 1860."

After a line of horsemen, was borne on a wagon a most characteristic and laughable group of figures, representing "Horace Greeley—A Nigger—Abe Lincoln."

The nigger, with most distorted grin, had hold of Mossa Greeley's chin locks by the left hand, while he held the ass of poor Abe's by the right, and pretty smart he held them, to judge by the agony depicted in the countenance of the philosopher. The inscription was: "The Almighty Nigger."

But what drew the most attention was a wagon with a large lighted transparency, representing, in a most grotesque and ludicrous manner, the following interesting group: A corner fence with the usual number of rails, old Virginia style; top figure Abe Lincoln astride of them, holding on like grim death; beneath him, in a lurking attitude, appeared the greasy face and wooly head of a well to-do nigger. In front of these was represented Horace Greeley, badly down in the heels of his boots, THE TRIBUNE stuck out of his coat pocket, and his pants stuck into the legs of his boots; one arm was stretched out as if preventing the detection of the nigger by a peering, curious-looking gentleman, who was, however, "not to be done." This gentleman, slightly stooped, with one hand on his bent knee, and the other pointing to the nigger on the fence, whom he has detected, despite the efforts of Lincoln and Greeley, triumphantly chuckles aloud: "I see the nigger peeping through the fence." Round the figures were the words: "Lincoln on the fence; the nigger on the fence; the nigger under the fence; the nigger on the woodpile." On the front of the transparency were the words: "Republican Platform—Rails and Wool."

One large transparency was also borne along displaying the words: "I'e the nigger what can carry you safe to the White House, Massa Abe," and representing an old corpulent African knocking five or six fellow-countrymen of his aside, and seizing Lincoln to drag him toward the White House, which appeared in the distance.

Figure of a nigger leading a white lady, with capacious hoops, to the White House. Over the above was the inscription: "Republicanism."

A car drawn by six horses, with negroes; horses and stage painted on canvas, with the inscription: "'Tis no use; nigger can't beat white folks, no how."

Behind the Shoemakers was a cart all crossed with rails. Within these rails two negroes were seen trying to get out, but all the time frustrated by the rails. This satirical display provoked much mirth during the route.

A truck drawn by two asses, and containing a *bona fide* negro, dressed in the uniform of the Wide-Awakes, followed. A banner above him was inscribed with the words, "We've caught the only Wide-Awake in the Sixth Ward." The negro, affecting shyness, had a scroll above him, on which the following is painted: "Is You Gazing at Me, White Folks?"

A wagon followed, with a representation of a Southern plantation, in which the home of the master is seen on fire. A negro, with a white clergyman at his back—supposed to represent a well-known abolitionist minister of New-York—is exclaiming—"I hab killed massa and missus, and will now hab food for my wife. Brudder Cheever will marry us." At the feet of the donkey is a white kneeling in an imploring attitude. The club numbered 230 men, bearing red, white and blue lanterns, and was attired in white capes, with blue borders and red collars.—[Herald.

[*Express* has as follows:

They had a large truck drawn by four spirited black horses, wearing tri-colored plumes. The truck bore a huge picture, representing a slave, knife in hand, and at his feet a white female begging for release from the impending blow of his steel. In the foreground were white people lying dead near burning houses, and a well, labeled "strychnine." In the background was a man of the Gospel, in clerical robes, exclaiming, with uprailed hands: "Amen! This work goes gloriously on. Heaven be praised!" Over the top of the picture was inscribed "Higher Law."

On one of the transparencies was the picture of a lank, ugly-looking fellow, with long, streaming hair, and an ax in his hand. Above was the pertinent query: "What is it?" Below: "The Real Rail Splitter."

In the center was an artisan's arm holding a hammer in his hand, which he was supposed to be bringing down on the devoted head of Lincoln with "Vulcanic" vigor.

The crowning design of the Club was a Coffin, which was borne on a truck, and accompanied by pall bearers. The following was the inscription: "To the Memory of Old Abe Lincoln, Died Nov. 6, 1860."

The Tenth Ward displayed the following, with numerous other mottoes: *Republican Principle*—"The Negro better than the White Man." *Republican Practice*—"Union of Black and White." *What "Free Negro Suffrage" Really Means*—"Amalgamation in the Military. Amalgamation in the Fire Department. Amalgamation in the Government. Amalgamation in the Social Circle."

The City Unionists' transparencies presented a list of "Republican proclivities" inscribed as follows: "Free Love," "Free Plunder," "Free Niggers," "Pikes and Sharp Rifles," "Republican Conservatism," "No Rail Splitters Here," "No Amalgamation," "Republican Platform—Rails and Wool," "No Negro Equality," "No Kekreekoes Here, "Massa Greeley and Master Sambo," "Ri tol de rol de rol," "Radical Republican Principles," "Free Love, Free Niggers, and Free Women!" "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," "The Niggers of the North!"

Such were the leading ideas of the demonstration, as gathered from the banners; a demonstration of which *The News* enthusiastically says:

"It was a vast out-pouring of the strong-handed, stout-hearted Democracy; an emphatic expression of the popular voice against Republican fanaticism and disunionism; an overwhelming demonstration in behalf of the Union. The many-colored lights, transparencies, emblems, and devices, the firing of rockets, the booming of cannon, the shouts of the countless multitude that thronged the streets and avenues on the line of march, the thousands of windows filled with 'heaven's last, best gift,' who, with waving handkerchiefs and hearty cheers, bade the noble fellows God speed, combined to make a scene that can never be erased from the public memory, and that must exert a potent influence on the popular vote. It was all and more than its most sanguine friends could have expected. It was an immense success."

And *The Express*, with startling emphasis, indorses and prophesies thus:

"The Republican turnout, a few weeks ago, was but the farthing candle compared with this great Union Sun. The enthusiasm, too, was immense. We never saw anything like it. Everybody seemed to be carried away with it. The Republican display of rustics, compared with this parade, was but a funeral procession. There is scarcely a doubt that on the 6th of November the Empire City, under such inspiration as this, will roll up a majority for the Union Electoral Ticket equal to the forty thousand good men and true who turned out in her thoroughfares last night, following no music that did not chord with the music of the Union."

THE EXPRESS IN THE CITY TREASURY—AGAIN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In my last communication I called the attention of the public to the fact that the editors of the Know-Nothing fusion journal, called *The Express*, were equally expert at machine-smashing and depleting the City Treasury. That the latter part of this charge may not seem vague and indefinite, I will here give some of the authorities for my statement. By reference to the reports of the Auditor to the Board of Councilmen, it will be seen that during the year 1858 the editors of *The Express* drew from the City Treasury over $13,500.

In a special report to the Common Council, by the Controller made April 5, 1860, it is stated that from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st March, 1860, there was paid from the city treasury to *The Express*, the sum of $15,867 35, which is nearly double the sum total paid the four daily journals most patronized by the people during the same time. Mayor Wood's organ, *The News*, received during this time, $16,728 15, thus showing that *The Express* was an ally of the corrupt Democracy in plunder, before it was one in politics. The tax-payers being obliged to pay nearly $30,000 per annum, that this city may have luxury of these two Know-Nothing-Douglas Disunion-Fusion newspapers. Nor does the responsibility of this plundering rest upon the Common Council.

The law in regard to Corporation advertising is plain and explicit. It is made the duty of the Common Council to designate annually such newspapers as are entitled to publish the advertisements required by the law. The Controller states that neither *The Express* nor *The News* had been so designated during the time for which they received the amounts above. After the 6th of November next, both *The News* and *The Express* will be "gone suckers" politically. But how to break their hold upon the city treasury will still be asked by many a LOOKER-ON.

WHO ARE VOTERS?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I fear, that through the ignorance of the persons appointed to superintend the registration of electors, many people entitled to vote at the coming election, will be disfranchised, by their names being omitted from the Registry lists. I am a voter in the Seventeenth Ward of this city, and never having voted in the city, called at the place of registration in my District, yesterday, for the purpose of having my name registered. I was there informed by the Register that it was necessary that I should have resided in the Election District thirty days previous to the election to be entitled to vote, and that they (the Registers) had just rejected the name of an applicant upon that ground, to wit: That he had not been thirty days in the Election District, and that they had decided in his case that he had lost his vote at this election.

Now, this construction of the law is entirely wrong. The qualifications of the native-born electors are these: A twelve month's residence in the State; a four-months' residence in the county; "but such citizen shall have been, for thirty days next preceding the election, a resident of the District from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote."—[Con. Art. II, sec. 1.

The word "District" here does not refer in any manner to the Election District, but it means just what it says, "the District from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote." To illustrate: There being no officer to be elected at the ensuing election, except members of Congress, Senators, and members of Assembly, a man may move from one Ward to another the day before election, and he will still be a voter in the Ward into which he has removed for Presidential Electors for State and County officers, if he have been twelve months in the State and four in the County; and, if the Ward from which and into which he moved are in the same Congressional District, he may, in addition, vote for member of Congress; if both Wards are in the same Senatorial District, he may also vote for Senator, and if both are in the same Assembly District, he may, in addition, vote for member of Assembly. Likewise if a man move from one Ward to another the day before the Charter Election (having been twelve months in the State and four in the county) he will still be a voter for Mayor, but not for Ward officers, and thus it will happen often that a man may vote for a portion of the officers to be chosen at an election but may not vote for all. Of course, the article copied from *The Courier and Enquirer* into the preface of the New-York Directory for 1860, upon page 7, is wrong, and calculated to mislead.

A true synopsis of the qualifications of the voter are there: If a man have lived twelve months in the State and four in the County he will be entitled to vote on the day of election, in whatever Ward or town he may then be an actual resident, *for all offices that are voted for throughout the county*, even though the elector may not have resided in such town or Ward twenty-four hours. In addition to the above, if a naturalized elector, he must have been so ten days before the election.

By calling attention to this subject, I think you will be doing a great benefit to the community.

It should also be generally understood that persons not already registered may become so by attending at the proper places the Tuesday before the day of election. LEX.

Oct. 17, 1860.

MR. DOUGLAS ON HENRY CLAY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: As to the precise language used by Mr. Douglas against Henry Clay on the stump in Illinois during the canvass of 1844 in relation to his (Mr. Clay's) course on the Oregon question, I cannot speak; but what he said in the Congress of the United States is a matter of record, and has gone into the history of the country.

And before giving the exact language of Douglas denouncing Mr. Clay, allow me to say that any man, not only in the State of New-York, but throughout the length and breadth of the Union, who was a friend of Stephen A. Douglas, admits the charge made by Mr. Douglas to be true, that Henry Clay was a *traitor to his country*.

Mr. Douglas delivered his speech on the Presidential question in the House of Representatives, June 3, 1844, which will be found in the appendix to *The Congressional Globe*, commencing at page 598, 1st session, XXVIIIth Congress.

Speaking on the question of Banks, he said:

"While those banks acted honestly and faithfully as public agents, Mr. Clay could discover no merit—no virtue in them. But so sooner had they violated their trust, proved recreant to their duty, and faithless to the Government, than Mr. Clay, and his whole party, rushed to their support."

Again, same page:

"The difference between the two candidates (Clay and Polk), therefore, is simply this: While the banks acted honestly, Col. Polk gave them an honest support; when they abandoned their duty, he abandoned them. On the contrary Mr. Clay opposed them until they became dishonest and corrupt, and then immediately became their ardent supporter and advocate."

Again, page 599, he says:

"The difference between Mr. Clay and Col. Polk, and, indeed, between the Whigs and Democrats, upon this question, is this: the Whigs have repudiated all their principles and professions, and violated all their pledges and promises to the people in 1840; while the Democrats have adhered to theirs with fidelity, and thereby preserved their integrity and consistency."

Again (page 600 of the same book), speaking of the Oregon question, which was referred to in your paper of the 11th, he said:

"Yes, Sir, Henry Clay, as Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, in 1826, offered to surrender to Great Britain all that part of the Oregon Territory lying north of the forty-ninth degree of latitude, which includes about one half of the whole Territory, or nearly all the good bays and harbors upon the coast.

"Mr. HARDIN inquired whether Mr. Calhoun had not expressed the same willingness the other day?

"Mr. DOUGLAS said he knew not what proposition Mr. Calhoun had make; for, whatever correspondence had occurred between Mr. Calhoun and the British Minister, if any, was a state secret, and of course no one, except the parties to it, knew its terms.

"Mr. HARDIN inquired if his colleague (Mr. D.) did not know that Mr. Clay made this proposition by way of compromise?

"Mr. DOUGLAS—I have already stated that Mr Clay offered it as a compromise; that is to say, he was willing to give, to donate, to Great Britain, one-half of all our territory west of the Rocky mountains, upon condition that she would condescend to allow us to retain the other half. I use the words *give* and *donate*, because it was a mere gratuity on the part of Mr. Clay. We have a perfect and indisputable title to the whole country; while I have the authority of Mr. Clay himself for saying that Great Britain had not even the shadow of title to any portion of it. In the same letter of instructions to Mr. Gallatin, from which I have just quoted, Mr. Clay uses this emphatic language: 'Nor is it conceived that Great Britain has, or can make out, even a colorable title to any portion of the north-west coast.' No, not even a colorable title! Mark the force of the expression. Not that Great Britain has a bad title, or that it is imperfect or defective, but that she had not even the color of title. What honest pretext, then, could the British Government make for claiming any part of the territory; and what excuse can Henry Clay render to the American people for having offered to surrender to a foreign Power the jurisdiction to two hundred thousand square miles of territory, and the title to one hundred and twenty-eight millions of acres of land? I repeat, what excuse can he offer for this monstrous—I had almost said treasonable—proposition?

"This proposition forms a part of the history of the country; it has been spread before the American people; the Oregon question remains unsettled, and Mr Clay is a candidate for the Presidency, appealing to his former acts as a guaranty of his future course. If he should be elected under these circumstances—which God forbid—his consistency and pride of character will induce him to claim that election as an indorsement by the American people of his former action, and consequently an instruction for the government of his administration in regard to this great national question.

"This is one of the issues to be decided in November next by the election between James K. Polk and Henry Clay. Col. Polk takes the *American* side, and Mr Clay the *British* side of the question. The people will decide between them."

Sir, this is the feast that the friends of Mr. Clay are invited to by Douglas & Co. It were a sin even to insinuate that one friend of Henry Clay could be induced to form such an unholy union. I cannot, I will not believe that one solitary man who has any respect for the memory of Henry Clay will give countenance to such an abominable union. What! give aid and comfort to the vile slanderer and calumniator of Mr. Clay? Forbid it, Heaven! Better, ten thousand times, that any rival should succeed, than that any cherished friend of Clay should be found voting for Stephen Arnold Douglas. Pause—reflect for one moment before you further go! A.

Washington, Sept. 12, 1860.

—Judge Culver will address the Republicans of Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Nov. 3.

MASS MEETING AT WHITE PLAINS.—A mass meeting will be held at White Plains on Monday evening next. William Curtis Noyes, esq., and Judge Nelson, the nominee for Congress have promised to address the meeting. The Wide-Awakes of Tarrytown and Portchester will be present.

FORT LEE, N. J.—A Republican Club was organized on Tuesday evening, with John P. Wake as President, and J. F. Norton, Secretary. An able lucid, and convincing address was delivered by W. W. Northrop subsequent to the organization. Lincoln's vote from this village will be double that for Fremont.

—The Wide-Awakes of Portchester held their first regular drill at Shea's Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23. They now number 120 men. Their first torch-light procession will be given on Friday evening, Oct. 26, when Henry Morris, esq., will act as Grand Marshal for the occasion. The Wide-Awakes from the adjoining towns will assist in the parade. After the parade they will be addressed by James H. Titus, esq., O. W. Wight, esq., and others. A grand time is anticipated.

—On Tuesday evening, at Newark, N. J., a rousing Republican meeting was held in the Wigwam. Addresses were made by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly and the Hon. E. Joy Morris. Next week, Gov. S. P. Chase will speak at the same place.

—*The N. Y. Daily News* of Wednesday says:

"Secretaries Cobb and Thompson are in town, and their movements naturally attract much attention. They are understood to be not only warmly in favor of the Union Electoral ticket, but very desirous that some arrangement may be made that will insure the election of a Democratic Congressional delegation from this city."

—On Monday there was a large Republican meeting at Albion. Ten thousand were present; the speaking-stands were erected, and Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, and others addressed the throng. In the evening there were two most enthusiastic meetings, and also a Wide-Awake parade, at which appeared 600 torches.

—The Republicans of Westchester Village held their second meeting of the Campaign on Tuesday evening. It was a decided success. A crowded and attentive audience were addressed by Harvey Kidd, esq., of Westchester, W. W. Fowler, esq., of New-York, W. T. Bailey, esq., of Morrisania, and others, says a correspondent:

"The leading feature of the occasion was a speech of great force from Benjamin Warden, familiarly known among the working men of the Eighteenth Ward, where he resides as 'Uncle Ben.' No man knows better than he how to talk to working men and to force upon their minds the conclusion that Sham Democracy is the deadly enemy of Free Labor."

—*The Detroit Advertiser* of Tuesday says:

"Detroit never saw nor heard a more enthusiastic political meeting than that assembled at the Wigwam last night to do honor to Cassius M. Clay, and to listen to his words. Day by day, and night by night, the Republican *furore* increases, and with every succeeding gathering the joyful feeling seems to increase. The rain fell in torrents, and it had been falling in torrents from the early dawn of the day before. The streets were muddy and sloppy, and the mist penetrated everywhere, giving a gloomy aspect even to within doors. The gentlemen of the Republican Committees were in low spirits. Their programme had announced the presence of Mr. Clay at the Wigwam, and the procession of Wide-Awakes in the streets, and it was feared the crowd would not come, nor the lamps be lit. But they mistook the feeling; they little knew that the mercury in the Republican thermometer could not be affected by any depression in the elements. The results showed that the people cared less for weather than for principles, and that they could not be kept at home under any consideration.

Long before the procession arrived at the Wigwam, it was filled fuller than ever before. Fully from five to six thousand must have been present during the evening, and by far the larger portion stood on their feet for more than two hours, and were yet so interested as to cry "Go on," go on," when the last speaker closed. It is no insignificant fact that some three hundred ladies were present, and remained through the evening, enjoying with marked zest the eloquent speeches of Mr. Clay, and of George C. Bates, who followed him."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A special meeting of this Board was held last evening, Mr. CURTIS in the Chair. The minutes for Sept. 19, Oct. 3, and Oct. 8, were read and adopted, after being slightly amended.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Fourth Ward, in favor of leasing the premises owned by E. J. Genet, in Pearl street, recently occupied as a station-house, for a school-house, for a year, in consequence of the present school-house being demolished by the extension of Chambers street. Referred to Committee on School Sites. The communication of the officers of the Sixth Ward, in favor of improving their play-ground, at an expense of $1,400, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Seventeenth Ward was received, the purport of which was, a vigorous fault-finding with the Evening School Committee and their doings in that Ward.

The matter was referred to a Special Committee of five.

The Chairman, Mr. CURTIS, alluding to his recent visit abroad, said he had found a great many persons taking a warm interest in the public education of this country. A distinguished naturalist and geologist of France, the successor of Cuvier, made much inquiry, and presented a number of volumes of his own works; also the Reports of the Imperial Society from 1836 to 1860; the Prussian and English authorities had made similar presents, and he recommended that attention should be given to the increase and improvement of the Library of the Free Academy.

A vote of thanks, on motion of Mr. EAGER, was passed for the present of some rare and valuable works by M. Bouchier de Perthes.

The Committee on Annual Estimates presented their report of current expenses for 1861, as follows:

Salaries of teachers and janitors in the Ward and Primary Schools	$725,000
Incidental expenses	85,000
Free Academy	44,000
Repairs to Academy	3,000
Normal School	20,000
Apprentisement to Corporate Schools	32,000
Repairs to cough shop or Board	12,000
Books, stationery, and other supplies	95,000
Evening schools	75,000
Rent of school premises	15,000
Salaries of superintendents and other officers connected with the Board	20,000
Incidental expenses	15,000
Sites for buildings, furnishing, and fitting up, repairing same, support of schools not yet organized, &c	143,000
Total	$1,300,000

The report was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors. The amount exceeds that of 1860 by about $175,000.

The Committee on the Free Academy reported in favor of the erection of an additional building, to be used as a fire proof library, for the Free Academy, the expense of which should be between $30,000 and $40,000, and offered a resolution authorizing the preparation of plans for the building. Adopted.

The Committee on studies and school-books, to whom was referred the subject of altering the method of teaching or giving out lessons in the Primary Schools, presented a report, accompanied by a series of resolutions which provide that hereafter no lessons should be given to the children which were to be studied at home; that the lessons to the Primary Department should be given in the class-room, and no books whatever given to the children of the Primary Department; and that, in the Grammar Schools, the teachers shall be required to occupy two hours in each day in preparing the scholars for the lessons to be recited on the subsequent day; and that no teacher shall be permitted to give out lessons that will take more than one hour.

Several local appropriations were made.

The CHAIR reported the names of Messrs. Farr, O'Keefe, Davenport, Brennan, and Eager, as the Committee on the Evening School investigation. Adjourned.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. JOHN WILSON OF THE MINNIE SCHIFFER.

The subscribers to the fund for a memorial to Capt. John Wilson of the brig Minnie Schiffer, for his humane and heroic conduct in rescuing six hundred passengers from the steamship Connaught, held a meeting yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. LATHROP, President of the Union Marine Insurance Company, Mr. PELATIAH PERIT, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was called to the chair, and Mr. GARDINE G. HOWLAND appointed Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for the honor of selecting him as presiding officer over their deliberations, and stated the object of the present meeting to be to take some action on presenting a suitable testimonial to Capt. John Wilson of the brig Minnie Schiffer, who so nobly rescued six hundred passengers from the unfortunate steamship Connaught.

Mr. LATHROP offered a resolution that the first mate receive the sum of $300, the second mate $200, and each of the eight men composing the crew of the Schiffer $100 apiece.

Capt. MARSHALL thought that the amount mentioned to be given to the first mate should be larger, and accordingly moved that the sum be $500.

Mr. LATHROP accepted the