

Advertisements, &c. Broadway Theatre—This Evening at 8—Elizabeth, Queen of England. Mrs. E. W. Loring.

Business Notices. Gorham Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass. We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware...

Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, and No. 10 State-st., Boston, are our Agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in The Courier, at our lowest cash rates.

The Irish Republic. The only Irish Republican Newspaper in America. An Extra is issued with this week's number, containing one of the ablest contributions of Republican and Democratic writers.

Boston Elastic Fabric Company. Manufacture Hosiery, for goods, in competition with the best imported qualities. Also, the 20-4 "Faint Elastic" or "Stretching" in the same quality...

COLOGATE & CO'S. LAUREY SOAP is cut in pieces of moon-shaped and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the wholesale of the same.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP builds up an iron constitution. Just the medicine for debility and all chronic diseases. CARTES VIGNETTE, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates \$1.

DR. PALMER'S AIM AND LEG "THE BEST." Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair—First quality hair and best dress. All styles, at Bathing, 16 Bond-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum.

THE TRIBUNE CAMPAIGN SHEETS. The seventh number of THE TRIBUNE Campaign Sheets is now ready. It contains the speech of the Hon. Henry Wilson on "The Republican and Democratic Parties," delivered at Bangor, Me., Aug. 27; the speech of Major-General John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States, at Galena, Ill.;

Mr. William H. Wadsworth was in 1861 chosen to Congress from Kentucky as a Unionist, having 12,130 votes to 8,950 for Williams, "State Rights." He was re-elected in 1863 by 6,638 to 567. He went for McClellan, with a majority of the Unionists of Kentucky, and has hitherto been accounted a "Conservative."

On the Plains and the Mountains, THE TRIBUNE and a Yankee, The National Labor Union, Ninety-two Years ago to-day, Westchester County Fair, The Courts, and The Money Article may be found on the second page this morning. The Markets and Shipping Intelligence are on the third; Foreign Items on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh.

sort of justification for this act as for the expulsion of their negro members.

In Augusta, Me., yesterday, the defeated Democrats attacked a Republican mass meeting, and a severe fight resulted, the Union men being victors. The Copperhead police stood in the background.

MAINE.

The bitterest political campaign ever fought in the State of Maine ended yesterday, and the result is before our readers, so far as it comes to us up to the hour of going to press. Maine is a scattered State, and many of the counties were compelled to estimate. The vote last year was a little over 103,000, of which the Republican candidate gained a majority of over 11,000.

Our readers have no doubt read with terror and grief the sad news that came from the western shores of the Lower Pacific. Along the beautiful and romantic region of the Icaus the messenger of death has swept with irresistible and appalling fury. The writers have no words to tell of the misery and desolation, the mighty grandeur of the calamity, of cities sinking into the earth, and huge ships tossed like cockle-shells on the shore, and deep fissures rifting the angry earth, from which came noxious and deadly gases.

However widely loyal men may differ about minor issues, there can be but one opinion when the national existence is at stake. The Republican party fights for national life and national honor.

There remains the single danger that the majority of legal voters will be overborne by systematic, wholesale fraud; and this danger must be steadily confronted and resisted. It can be averted, and it must be.

This party gave me a country, and secured "liberty to my children. It sustained the national honor, and brought back to the Union every vagrant and erring State. But for this party Maine might to-day be an outlying province of Canada, and this much despised 'in every money market of the world, would be among the curiosities of museums, or lining the 'trunks of triumphant Rebels. Democracy is a party of promises, but not of performance. It claims to be for peace, and nominates Blair for writing a gasconading letter. It claims to be loyal, and elects for Congress the traitor Vallandigham. It claims to be economical, and it presents as a candidate for Governor of 'New-York the creature of the most shameful ring of swindlers and thieves that ever 'prayed upon the public treasury. It claims to respect the laws, and yet we find its influence directly against the most important 'law ever passed by an American Congress. It claims my vote as the party of the Union, and yet pledges itself to dissolve the Union just 'as soon as Blair and his friends have power 'to drive out the newly organized States. 'Republicanism, with all its mistakes, means 'Peace. Democracy means War."

very neighborhood. Inquiry will develop them. Vigilance and resolution will defeat the meditated fraud. An illegal naturalization confers no right but the right to a cell in some State prison. He who was naturalized years ago, if he had then no right to be, is not yet a citizen. He must first be legally qualified, then legally naturalized, before he can legally vote. Thousands hold certificates of naturalization which are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

On examination of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, we find the legal aspects of the question whether colored men have the right to hold office under that Constitution to be as follows: The present Constitution contains no clause expressly defining who shall or who shall not hold office, except provisions that persons convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or bribery, and felons, idiots and insane persons, and persons guilty of dueling, shall not hold office. If these clauses stood alone, any fair court would be compelled to infer from the careful exclusion of so many classes from holding office, and from the failure to include colored men in the excluded class, that colored men had the right to hold office. The Constitution contains the usual clause that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its 'own members." Its clause relative to franchise and elections makes every male adult person born in the United States, or naturalized, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, an elector, subject to certain qualifications of residence and oath.

When the Cable announced that Mr. Roebuck had made a speech at the Cutlers' Banquet at Sheffield that was generally condemned by his own countrymen, we expected that he had said many foolish things about this country, and the speech does not belie our expectations. The best refutation of his declaration that "the educated classes in America have stepped 'aside from the political torrent," was the presence of the American Minister; but had Mr. Roebuck's remark been true, it would be very strange indeed that the educated classes should be contented with their lot, and feel perfectly safe with political power in the hands of the buccannery portion of society. Mr. Roebuck made a thoroughly foolish speech, to which we have little objection, since the speech itself is its own refutation.

Prof. D. H. Mahan of West Point, in a communication to The Daily Times, pays the following deserved tribute to our next President: "The military renown of Alexander rests upon his conquest of the immovable horde of the East by the largest and finest army in every respect that Greece up to this time had produced; that of Hannibal rests upon his successful passage of the Alps into Italy, opposed only by barbarous tribes on his line of march, and subsequently, by rash and incompetent Roman Consuls; Caesar's on his conquest of the semi-barbarous and rebellious Gauls, and his subsequent defeat of the demoralized forces of Pompey, Frederick the Great and Napoleon I. of our period, on their victories over armies greatly inferior to theirs in discipline, and led by generals of the most important and most difficult of the work to be done."

Mr. George T. Curtis has written an article, covering a great portion of The N. Y. World, on this question: "Has The XIVth 'Constitutional Amendment Been Adopted?" Mr. Curtis will also furnish an article for the same newspaper, in a few days, on this question: "Has There Ever Been a Declaration of 'Independence?" After which he will discuss the proposition: "Has There Ever Been a 'War?"

The news from Maine in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a potent political argument. Wherever our great victory is proclaimed it strikes terror to the hearts of the Democracy. The Springfield Republican says: "The gossip is on hand, at last, in making a matrimonial connection for Speaker Colfax. He is engaged to Miss Nellie Wade, a niece of Senator Wade of Ohio, and one of the family party that accompanied the late General Grant to the Red Mountains. She is a sweet, sensible, accomplished lady of 30 years, an Ohio farmer's daughter, quite worthy the place she has won in the heart of the President, and in the home and in society she is destined soon to take her father's place, the brother of the late General in Washington with her uncle two years since, when the acquaintance began with Mr. Colfax and his family, which has since ripened into an interesting relationship, so pleasant for all the Speaker's friends to know, and so promising to his happiness for the future. The Rocky Mountain newspaper has sweet secret to the world, and congratulatory notices are echoed back from all quarters to both parties." Mr. Bowles was of Speaker Colfax's party in his recent trip to the Mountains.

There are few neighborhoods in which searching inquiry would not develop fraudulent naturalizations whereon men are intending to vote this Fall. Not one of these should be permitted to register or to vote unchallenged. Registration is proof that the person named is claimed to be a legal voter—that is all. It makes no man a legal voter who is not one already. It gives public notice that this person purposes, or is expected, to vote. The right to challenge and question remains as before.

There are townships mainly settled from Europe, and here illegal votes will be polled by scores if the registries are not scrutinized, and the polls well watched. The township of Clinton, N. Y., for instance, has scarcely one native to ten foreign-born voters, and so votes nearly solid against us. All we ask is that only those who have a right to vote shall vote there. The American-born citizens of this State will poll more than One Hundred Thousand majority for Grant; Europe cannot beat that majority legally, and must not be allowed to do it illegally.

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in the House. But included in this vote were 39 perjured ex-Rebel members who sat in violation of that clause of the XIVth Article itself which excludes from holding office men who joined the Rebellion after having taken an official oath to support the Constitution. Add to these the 24 colored members who have just been illegally expelled and we have 63 members voting on that question, of whom 39 voted unlawfully; and if the remaining 24 voted lawfully, then they must return to their seats, and the recent decision excluding them must stand for naught. If Congress holds the entire 63 votes to have been unlawful, then the XIVth Amendment has not yet been adopted, and consequently Georgia is not yet in the Union. If Congress holds the colored votes to have been lawful, it must see that the Georgia Legislature restores them to their seats before allowing Georgia to resume her own seats in Congress. The whole subject is, therefore, still within the jurisdiction of Congress, and the Rebels of Georgia will probably have to walk out of the Georgia Legislature themselves, as the net result of their motion.

It is all wrong. Here is Binckley getting pummeled, and knocked into sharp corners, and turned out of court; here are Kit Burns and Tommy Hadden, and all the rest of the Democratic magnates, getting a change of heart, and the Democratic party going to everlasting smash at a perfectly awful pace; and pray, what is Mr. Johnson doing in the midst of the tumult? Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. Johnson, if he does not fiddle, seems heartlessly to have given himself up to rosy delights in the society of his boon companions. We last heard of him, together with the jovial Secretary of the Navy, dallying with "a young lady whose profession it is 'to perform on the trapeze." The incident to which we refer took place in the open air during a heavy rain. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Welles sat under a pavilion. The young lady, we regret to say, went through her performances out in the wet. Afterward she came into the pavilion and the distinguished gentlemen presented her with flowers, and Mr. Johnson kissed her—poor thing!—and said "God bless you." The Hon. Secretary of the Navy also kissed her. As Mrs. Raddles said to Mr. Pickwick at Bob Sawyer's party: "Go along, you 'old sinner; you're the worst of the lot!"

"I see the Republicans are trying to dodge 'the financial issues," wrote Gov. Seymour to Mr. Ingersoll, "and to sink the election into a mere personal contest. Our papers must not 'allow this. They must push the debt and 'taxation upon public attention." Well, the Democrats have begun the pushing process, and a pretty fist they are making of it. The Massachusetts State Convention unanimously resolves that "the Democracy of Massachusetts, setts, now as in the past, are true to their 'old faith in hard money." The New-York Convention, on the contrary, puts itself squarely on record as in favor of irredeemable paper. Whereupon The World pooh-poohs the whole question, thinks "debt and taxation" not of much consequence, and recognizes no issue but Reconstruction. "Let the poor cat 'alone."

The French Government displays an extraordinary eagerness to extend its possessions in Asia, Africa, and Australasia. An interesting illustration of the means by which this result is brought about was recently seen in the South Sea Islands. The King of an island not far from Tahiti, and whose independence has been guaranteed by the United States, as well as by England and France, was compelled by a French officer to go on board a French steamer, and while there he was compelled to sign a treaty favorable to France. The French Governor in Tahiti seems to be a desperado who cares nothing about international law; but unless some of the other Great Powers enter an energetic protest against this high-handed measure, it is not likely that France will disavow it.

John H. Surratt's second trial is expected to take place next Monday. To-day 60 subpoenas for witnesses for the prosecution were sent out, including three new ones; and 96 for the defense, and but few, if any, of those heretofore examined. Senator Morgan arrived here to-night. Representative Schenck started from Columbus, Ohio, to-day for Washington, to consult with him upon the adjourned session of Congress.

Collector Smythe of New-York has had a long interview with the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the recent orders received from the Treasury Department to materially reduce the number of employes in the Custom-House in that city. The collector is of the opinion that the proposed reduction will seriously interfere with the duties of the office.

Mr. Augustine Heard, an old and esteemed merchant in the China trade, died in Boston yesterday morning.

The Hon. Darwin A. Finney of Mendon, Penn., Representative in Congress from the XXVth District of Pennsylvania, died in Brussels on the 25th inst. He had long been an invalid, and was traveling for his health. He was a native of Pennsylvania. After acquiring a good education, he studied law and entered upon a lucrative practice. He was several years a member of the American and British Societies, and in 1848 was elected to the XLIII Congress, in which he was the member of the State Department Expenditures Committee.

THE RENO BROTHERS—PINKETON ARRESTED. WINDSOR, Canada, Sept. 14.—Reno and Anderson, the Indiana robbers, were committed this morning for extradition, and are to be handed over to American authorities as soon as the necessary documents are received. Allan Pinkerton and L. C. Weir, who have been here watching the case for the American Government, were arrested on Saturday at the instance of the Reno brothers, on a charge of perjury. They were held to bail in \$100 each.

GREAT FIRE IN GLOUCESTER, N. J. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The print works attached to the Washington Manufacturing Company's mills in Gloucester, N. J., were burned this afternoon. Four steam fire engines were called to the scene, but they had yielded to a burning at midnight, but had been continued to the print works, which were a total loss, probably \$200,000.

GOLD DISCOVERIES IN ARIZONA. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The last steamer from Los Angeles brought \$25,000 in gold from the newly discovered Veilure mine, a discovery which is said to have yielded \$15 a day to each man employed during several months past.

MAINE ELECTION—BINCKLEY SQUEEZED—THE NEW-ORLEANS FROODS—THE SEPTEMBER CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—THE SEPTEMBER SESSION—SURRETT—COLLECTOR SMYTHE. WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 14, 1868. The excitement here during the entire day over the Maine election has been most intense. During the evening, notwithstanding the heavy rain which continued until a late hour, an eager multitude collected about the various newspaper and telegraph offices, and the deepest interest was everywhere felt to obtain the returns. Owing to the heavy storm prevailing North which interfered more or less with telegraphic communication, the returns came in slowly, but the ardor of the people was not abated. The White House lobbies were entirely deserted, the President dismissing his visitors at an early hour, and although no news was received at the Executive mansion, it was apparent from the general aspect of the building that its occupant had some premonition of the defeat. The Democrats made no effort to conceal their chagrin, and the Republicans, even before any figures had been received, were joyous and enthusiastic. Wagner was freely offered by the latter on a most liberal basis, but no takers were found. Bulletin boards were posted at several prominent localities, around which, all through the evening, in a pelting rain, large crowds were to be seen, and cheer after cheer was given as the news of the large gain was announced. Mr. Blaine, Chairman of the State Committee, sent frequent dispatches, which, from their semi-official character, only served to increase the enthusiasm everywhere felt. The city has not been so lively and busy since the adjournment of Congress. But few Democrats are to be seen; but the hotels and public places are thronged, and the excitement extends to all classes.

District-Attorney Courtney, who intended to go to New-York last night, is in town. A few minutes before the train started, last evening, he received a note from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting him to remain until to-day. Early this morning Binckley called on the President and had a long interview. Mr. Johnson told him that he was anxious to sustain him, but that there were difficulties in the way. Secretary McCulloch waited on the President in the forenoon, and subsequently called on him in company with Mr. Courtney. Mr. Courtney insisted on having sole charge of the case, but at the same time he was willing to have other counsel associated with him in the case. The President assented to this proposition, and agreed to squish Binckley altogether. District-Attorney Courtney has beaten Binckley at every point, and there is very little prospect that he will make his appearance in New-York again in an official capacity.

About twelve or fourteen days ago, on the occasion of a large torch-light procession in New-Orleans, Bvt. Major-Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, telegraphed to the authorities here that there was some apprehension of an assault on the procession. The following order was immediately telegraphed to the Commanding General of the District. It goes to show the practical working of the recent orders promulgated by Secretary Schfield to Gen. Buchanan and the other Military Commanders of the South:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 12, 1868. To Commanding General, Department of Louisiana, New-Orleans. Bvt. Major-Gen. Hatch, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, reports that there is danger of an assault upon a torch-light procession in New-Orleans, Louisiana, on the 15th inst. You are directed to employ the troops under your command as to prevent such assault, and preserve the peace. Please acknowledge receipt of this order to J. M. Schofield, Secretary of War.

The following customs regulations were promulgated to-day: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 14, 1868. To Collectors of Customs and Others: The additional Regulations in regard to commerce and intercourse with the territory, dated October 18, 1866, and those on the same subject dated June 10, 1868, are amended in the following particulars, which are to be strictly observed and carried out by you, as directed, viz:

First: Before any cargo containing foreign merchandise, imported by the U. S. Consul, Vice-Consul, or commercial agent in a foreign contiguous territory, shall be admitted to privileges granted by such additional regulations, the same must appear to the Collector of Customs at the first point of arrival in the United States of such cargo, that the lading of such cargo was supervised in person by the Consul, Vice-Consul, or commercial agent who would be the importer, and that the same is certified by said officer in the quadruplicate manifests, provided for by Regulations No. 26, of June 10, 1868, above referred to.

Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker has been ordered before the Retiring Board at New-York for examination. John H. Surratt's second trial is expected to take place next Monday. To-day 60 subpoenas for witnesses for the prosecution were sent out, including three new ones; and 96 for the defense, and but few, if any, of those heretofore examined. Senator Morgan arrived here to-night. Representative Schenck started from Columbus, Ohio, to-day for Washington, to consult with him upon the adjourned session of Congress. Collector Smythe of New-York has had a long interview with the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the recent orders received from the Treasury Department to materially reduce the number of employes in the Custom-House in that city. The collector is of the opinion that the proposed reduction will seriously interfere with the duties of the office.

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FIRE IN THE BOWERY THEATER. JUST previous to the commencement of the performance in the Old Bowery Theater, last evening, fire was discovered in the property room, but was extinguished fortunately before it made any headway, and without interruption to the several plays announced.

It is stated that M. de Champs, the French interpreter who accompanied the Chinese Embassy, will return to Boston within a few months to ratify a matrimonial engagement made during his stay in Boston.