GENERAL BUTLER ON THE ROSTRUM.

Radical Congressional Ratification Meeting in Front of the City Hall.

General Butler Received with Hisses and Groans.

The Hero of Dutch Gap and Big Bethel Stands Up Bravely Against a Storm of Rotten Apples.

A Lively Time, a Row and Arrest.

HORACE GREELEY ENDORSES HIMSELF.

&c. &c. &c.

The announcement in the morning papers that General Butler would address a meeting of the citizens favorable to the election of Horace Greeley to Congress, drew a large crowd in front of the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Democrats as well as radicals assembled in goodly numbers, and long before the hour announced for the speaking to commence there was an attendance of fully five thousand persons.

MR. HIRAM WALBRIDGE presided as chairman on the occasion, and, after a brief address, presented the following set of resolutions, which were declared to be unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we commend Horace Greeley to the electors of this district as a candidate for Congress; because, when formerly in Congress, he devoted his time and efforts mainly to the promotion of measures of economy, retrenchment and reform rather than to partisan politics; because he has always been a practical working man, and has earned all he possesses by honest, useful industry; because he would in Congress be no mere dummy or tool, but would exert a powerful influence for the benefit of the district and the country; because he is known throughout the civilized world as a champion of universal liberty and justice, and a dreaded foe of despotism, slavery and oppression. For these and kindred reasons we solicit for him the votes of honest, true men, irrespective of party.

HOW GENERAL BUTLER WAS RECEIVED.

General Butler was then introduced to the meeting, when he was received with a perfect storm of hisses and groans from the "unterrified" democracy, who had taken possession of the City Hall steps with the evident intention of preventing him from being heard. The scene of confusion that ensued the moment the speaker showed himself on the stand was indescribable. Cries of "Spoons," "Put him out," "How are you, cockeye?" "We don't want to hear you," mingled with groans and hisses which completely drowned the cheers of the friends of the meeting, came from all sides, but more especially from the steps of the City Hall. The police, under Captain Brackett, used almost superhuman efforts to restore order, but notwithstanding some dozen or twenty arrests were made the uproar still continued. Finally, after waiting quietly for the noise to subside, the General attempted to make himself heard by those who were in close proximity to the platform. He began by saying:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—The issue is now before us, whether the men—(Cries of "Spoons," "spoons")—who by force and fraud sought to overthrow the country shall rule it—(Hisses and groans and so much confusion that Butler stopped speaking.)

BILLY WILSON, of the First ward—Never mind them, General, they will be taken care of. There will be some broken heads here in a few moments.

VOICE on the platform, encouraging the speaker—Go on, General. They are only copperheads. (Groans, and cries of "Put him out.")

GENERAL BUTLER—I said the issue before us was whether the men who by force and fraud sought to overthrow the country shall control its glorious destiny—(Groans, and three cheers for John T. Hoffman, which were followed by three cheers for "Ben Butler" from around the platform.)

GEN. BUTLER (coolly picking his teeth with a golden tooth pick, and looking quite complacently upon the crowd). Very well, you have taken your time and I will take mine. (Cries of "good," "good.")

A VOICE—"Three cheers for Gov. Fenton," responded to by mingled cheers and groans.

HE IS STRUCK WITH AN APPLE.

GEN. BUTLER.—When this war was closed, (cries of "spoons,") when the last rebel in the South had surrendered—

At this juncture, some one in the crowd threw an apple at the speaker with unerring precision, striking him fair in the abdominal region, and bringing the speech to rather an abrupt termination. The incident created a good deal of excitement on the platform, but when General Butler took the fruit in his hand and coolly commenced eating it, and bowed to his antagonist as though he had just been the recipient of a favor instead of an insult, he brought the house down, and for a moment there was an evidence of better feeling in the crowd. But it was only for a moment. Again the indignation of the crowd broke forth in cheers for Hoffman and groans for Butler. Five minutes probably elapsed during which time General Butler continued eating his apple and waiting for an opportunity to be heard.

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH.

General BUTLER (straining his voice to the utmost so as to be heard)—Since I have been standing here, fellow citizens, I could not help remembering how much quieter these fellows (pointing to the crowd on the City Hall steps) were in 1864, when, instead of having a traitor at the head of the government they had an honest and true patriot, and when this city was under the control of a magistrate who could control it.

Here there was another outburst of indignation and cries of "spoons," "spoons," were heard on all sides, winding up with three cheers for Hoffman.

VOICE on the platform—Go on, General.

General BUTLER—Oh, it is no use. They will tire by and by, I suppose. I am not a President or a Vice President, that I want to pander to the vile prejudices of an angry crowd. Cries of "Spoons," "Spoons," "Go home," and loud groans still interrupted the speaker. It was now half-past three o'clock, and the speaker had been fully twenty minutes in endeavoring to obtain an audience.

THE OPPOSITION GET UP A MEETING.

The effort to prevent General Butler from being heard was, so far, successful. A sallow complexioned individual on the steps of the City Hall then addressed the meeting in favor of Fox, the democratic candidate for Congress against Mr. Greeley, and for about ten minutes or so General Butler was compelled to remain silent.

General BUTLER (in s'ence)—I wish we had a few of our men here who were down in the Gulf with us, and I would clean this crowd out in a very few moments.

BILLY WILSON—There are a number of them in the meeting, General, but they are powerless against such odds.

WALBRIDGE TO THE RESCUE.

General WALBRIDGE now stepped forward and tried to appease the angry feelings of the crowd, and called upon the people to respect the right of free speech; but they were inexorable, and only became the noisier and more abusive in their language towards General Butler. The conduct of the unterrified was tantalizing in the extreme. When General Butler made the slightest movement to speak they groaned him down, and when he remained silent they insisted on his going on again, so as to have another opportunity to interrupt him. General Walbridge and Horace Greeley were in despair at the gloomy prospect, and as a last resort urged General Butler to address the reporters and people on the platform, who were near enough to hear him. But the hero of New Orleans would not listen to such a proposal, and said he would address the meeting or not make any speech at all. He was not going to be intimidated, he said, and was determined they should hear what he had to say. Meanwhile a fresh speaker appeared on the steps of the City Hall, and kept the crowd in roars of laughter by his abuse of "Ben Butler" and the radicals generally.

A ROW AND ARREST.

About this time some enterprising democrat circulated a large number of political placards among the crowd, which ended in a row and the arrest of several of the more noisy ones. These placards bore the inscription of Hoffman for Governor, and were held up before General Butler so as to annoy him. He paid very little attention to the conduct of the crowd, when they became exasperated and, pushing forward to the platform, shook the bills in his face in token of defiance. For a time there was great confusion, but the police, by their pluck and good management, succeeded in pushing back the living mass so as to leave a clear space around the platform. Several arrests were made before the work was accomplished, and not a few of the disturbers were roughly handled.

GENERAL BUTLER CONTINUES HIS REMARKS.

Finding that it was as out of the question to speak without being interrupted, General Butler determined that he would resume his remarks, interruptions or no interruptions, and so at it he went. Those on the platform, and a few in front of him, were enabled to catch his words, but beyond that his remarks were lost in the groans and cheers of the assemblage. He spoke as follows:—

When the rebel army had surrendered, and when the republican party had only to impress its voice upon the nation, in order that its principles might be injunctorious for evermore over the men who were so far forgetful of their duty and obligations, under the constitution, to the government, as to range themselves on the side of the enemy of the country. After seven months worse than wasted in an attempt to reorganize the government, but really in fostering a spirit of rebellion more rampant and more bloody than ever before the war, Congress assembled and after hearing the evidence from all parts of the country, necessary to guide its action, it then produced a series of amendments, which were put to the people, and being put to the people have thus far been triumphant. Wherever Intelligence, wherever truth and honesty have had sway, there the people have spoken in one united voice, from Maine to Iowa, in their favor. So far as the voice of the people has been heard they have triumphed. (Cries of "spoons, spoons," and a loud burst of groans.) Those amendments are still for the consideration of honest, true and just men, for the consideration of those who have the good of the country at heart. And being so before the people it is our duty, as calmly and dispassionately as we may, to discuss them. Mere rabid abuse, personal vituperation, calumny, will harm nobody. It may make the unthinking for a moment laugh, but it will make the judicious grieve. Men, who feel that they are bound by duty to make an intelligent decision on public questions, will be willing to hear both sides discussed. But men who are driven to the polls like sheep to the shambles, men who only do blindly as they are told, not only do not desire discussion, but are unwilling that others should hear what they are unable themselves to comprehend. And perhaps no better exemplification of such a spirit could be witnessed than in the scene before us, where a few men—simply by force of noise, under the eye of their leader, whom by such arguments they hope to elect governor, and who by a word is able to still this disorder which disgraces the city where it occurs, attempt to put down free speech. And the man who tacitly sanctions this outrage by refusing to still it will be seen by all good men through the country, to be following in the footsteps of him who, from the steps of yonder building [pointing to the City Hall] addressed a murderous mob of orphan killers. (Cheers, followed by a tremendous volley of groans.) One man, elected Governor of the State of New York by his complicity with the mob spirit, has for ever condemned himself to that infamy which mobocracy must ever find in this country. Another man, who would be Governor, and who is now Mayor, in the precincts and purlieus of his own office, sets on his retainers, hired at so much a week, to put down free speech and free discussion. It has been said that this disturbance is only personal to myself. I ask no higher compliment at the hands of my fellow citizens than this. I have compared with interest, this spectacle on the third day before election in 1866, with the third day before election in 1864, when I had command of a corps of the Army of the Potomac. No cur yelped there in my camp, but with bated breath, and whispering humbleness, they took off their hats as I do now, (imitating the servility he was alluding to.)

"THE STATE WILL SEE THAT THE CITY IS WELL GOVERNED."

If there is any argument in favor of despotic rule and against the rule of the majority, in a republican country, it is such scenes as these. I warn you that it will take but a few more such scenes to determine the great National Republican Union party to see to it, that there is peace in New York every election as there was in 1864. The question has been more than once asked, "Is it possible that the city of New York can be governed by the majority of its citizens?" And if its leading men form "rings;" if its officers are unfaithful to their trust, and encourage the mob spirit, as they are now doing; and if it can be controlled by no other means, then the good people of the State of New York will see to it that their voice in the election is not to be stifled by the acts of a New York mob. Those men who believe—(cry of "You are a robber")—that they can thus interfere for the purpose of achieving a mere temporary triumph with the sacred rights of American citizens make a mistake, as all short sighted men do. For reason will come back to all the true men of the country, and while in a particular place the voice of that reason may be stifled, yet the great heart of the country will be true to liberty, and not only liberty, but liberty governed by law. (Applause, with cries from the back of "Spoons, spoons.") It has been this spirit of unreason and unrule that has brought on this terrible war. It is the same spirit of unrule which has been introduced into the city of New York from the South, and which has brought on these outrages upon the liberty of the subject and upon freedom of speech. There are, I doubt not, within the sound of my voice many of those men who fled here for protection, during the war, from the South, and who are now attempting to hand produce anarchy and confusion into this city. They are men who fled from their section during the war they had provoked, and are now endeavoring to excite the bad passions of the men of the city which gave them refuge. For the true, honest, honorable men of New York certainly would never interfere with freedom of speech. It is only those refugees who, under the cover of darkness or numbers, undertake, although in a meagre minority, to interfere with the rights of others. There can be no better argument in behalf of the republican party than that everywhere where it bears sway in the country, from Maine even unto Georgia—ay, from Maine to New Orleans—the right of free speech is held sacred, saving only in the city where mobocracy is in a triumphant majority. If such are the teachings of the democracy—if this is the democracy of New York—the sooner such a democracy is cleared out the better. If there is any church in the city which teaches its communicants such conduct, the sooner that church is banished from the country the better. If there is any set of men attempting to govern the city who bring it into this disrepute, the sooner they are made to pay the penalty of their crimes the better. Organized thieves, systematic plunderers, with their hands up to the elbows in the treasury, they have hired these ruffians to attack those they dare not meet in any other way. While one can easily pardon and pity the poor deluded men who do their master's bidding, yet an indignant people will not pardon him who sets them on. For here and now I charge this mob upon Hoffman, precisely as here and now I charge the murdered babies and children upon Horatio Seymour. Both are equally responsible, and both will, sooner or later, meet the reprobation of an indignant community.

BUTLER BEGINS TO SCOLD.

What can you expect else than this? The men who are now yelling and hooting are the men who in 1863 killed negro children—murdered innocent babies, when they dared not look the men in the face. When the power of the United States armies came here these same murderers were the first to bow their heads. Why, you poor fools, I have faced your superiors in Baltimore and New Orleans; I have hung your betters, and if you do not behave yourselves, I shall get the chance to do the same with you; I have seen a great many more than you, with arms in their hands, and yet not flinched. Do you suppose I shall flinch from onion-stinking breath? A man who has smelt gunpowder can stand garlic. Do you think that you are the equal of the negro? Oh, no; the negro is as immeasurably your superior as heaven is above hell, where you will go to. I do not certainly respect you, and you may be quite sure I do not fear you. Men of Five Points! bullies of the bawdy house! thieves of the lobby! and burglars of the Tombs! I simply declare here, as the voice of this nation, that you are not fit for the exercise of the elective franchise, and in no better way than this could you demonstrate the fact. I do not by any means desire to bandy words with an ignorant, foolish, excited crowd; and I have only used these few and well-describing epithets in order that you may understand that I neither love nor hate you, and that there is an end to patience. No discussion—such as should govern reasoning men—would profit here. I saw at first that it was not to be hoped, and I determined, after waiting in vain for the men who might perhaps be but the incidents of a crowd to withdraw, that if order could not be restored, from that moment I would speak to the men as they deserved, and in language which they could understand, because familiar to them. General Butler then retired. A feeble attempt was made to cheer him, but the faint applause elicited was speedily drowned in an overwhelming burst of hooting, yelling and groaning.

Horace Greeley, Governor Curtin, Mr. Chance and Major Hagarty also delivered short addresses, being listened to by the crowd with marked attention and respect. This change of conduct on the part of the audience was evidently intended to convey that the interruptions which had occurred in General Butler's speech had been prompted by personal dislike, and not from any desire to stifle free speech. The meeting was adjourned at about five o'clock, and the crowd dispersed.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Republican Gathering at Abingdon Square—Remarks by Mr. Horace Greeley, Charles S. Spencer, Judge Paschal and Others.

A small mass meeting was held last evening at Abingdon square, under the auspices of the Union republicans of the Ninth and Sixteenth wards. About one thousand citizens were in attendance. A number of bonfires in the streets gave a characteristic appearance to this meeting, now so near the election, but the threatening weather tended to keep many away who would otherwise have been present. A stand had been erected in the square, on which a fine band of music played some stirring national airs.

The meeting was called to order at about seven o'clock, Dr. Samuel Hall being appointed President. He made a few remarks, stating the objects of the meeting, which were to ratify the Congressional and Assembly nominations.

Brief addresses were delivered by Colonel Temple Clark, Charles D. Spencer, the candidate for Congress of the Sixth Congressional District, and General Hiram Walbridge, who urged the necessity of earnest labor in the approaching election, while looking forward hopefully to a brilliant Republican success on the next Tuesday's election.

REMARKS BY HORACE GREELEY.

On being introduced to the meeting by Dr. Hall, Mr. HORACE GREELEY was received with enthusiastic applause. The rain falling and the stand being unprotected, his remarks were very brief. He would enter into no argument on the issues of the day, but urged earnestness on the part of citizens in the approaching election. It would be necessary and advisable to do something more than simply to cast a vote. The interests at stake to the people were so important that every man should work to his utmost among the people. He excused the absence of General Butler on account of the fatigue of having spoken before, and, notwithstanding his treatment, in having secured a hearing. In relation as to whether the President or Congress had the authority to frame terms for the South, he said a few words in favor of the right of the latter to settle the pending difficulties. On this point he alluded to what Stephen A. Douglas had remarked in reference to a former compromise, where that statesman had said to President Buchanan that to Congress alone belonged their adjustment. He strongly recommended Mr. Chas. S. Spencer to the suffrages of the people of the Sixth Congressional district, and concluded by urging the citizens present to a zealous support of their candidates at the coming election.

REMARKS BY CHARLES GALLOWAY.

Mr. CHARLES GALLOWAY, of Ohio, made a lengthy speech, in which, after some humorous anecdotes, he stated that on account of Abraham Lincoln's labors on behalf of liberty and the Union his memory was now enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. There was no one opposed to the war in the democratic ranks during the rebellion, but now they all assert they favored it. President Johnson had lost the confidence of the people, and would soon know what it was to fall as the devil fell. (Laughter.) He was trying to make himself dictator. Catline was a dictator, but he was a man of brains; and Napoleon was a dictator, but he had both strength of will and strength of mind. Andrew Johnson had the will, but not the other. (Laughter.) Yet this man, who three years ago was run out of Knoxville by thirteen men, who could not dictate to thirteen men how to behave themselves—(laughter)—who could not protect his own wife when she was spit upon in Knoxville—was trying to dictate to the great loyal North. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other States had pronounced against this man, and in the tribulations that will soon beset him, his "Bread and Butter Brigade" even will not save him. (Laughter.) He would be ready to exclaim before three years had rolled away, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this body of death?" (Laughter.) He was now already perfectly dead. (Laughter.) The question now was shall rebels or loyal men rule? Andrew Johnson was a bigoted man in the sense in which a darkey had used and explained the word—"one who thinks he has sense enough for two men and yet who has not sense enough for one." (Applause.) He had more than he could do to attend to his executive duties without usurping legislative powers. (Applause.)

REMARKS BY JUDGE PASCHAL.

Judge GEORGE W. PASCHAL, of Texas, next addressed the meeting, stating that the Johnson policy in his State was filling every office from governor to constable, legislative, executive and judicial, with the same men who made the war. These men were now stronger in Texas than they were in 1863. The question was not now who was to be Governor of New York, for that was already decided in favor of Fenton, or who shall have a majority in Congress for that was already determined, but it was to be decided whether the loyal men of the South are to be protected in their rights as citizens, or whether they are to be crushed out by rebels. (Applause.) There were fifty thousand Germans in Texas, all of whom had been loyal during the war. There was a great danger at present to the Union and to liberty, which could only be averted by tremendous Union majorities. The speaker remarked that he wished General Butler were present, and that he had seen one hundred thousand people in Philadelphia shout over the name of Butler. (A voice: "You will not see it here." Cries of "put him out; put him out.") It was because he proved himself equal to governing a rebellious city, and was the only man in the nation who had the courage to hang a traitor. (Cheering and applause.) That was why they cheered Butler. That was why he was a great man among them. He was a republican man of the times, and had Butler been in the White House instead of Johnson, these difficulties would not have existed. (Applause.) After making some remarks in favor of Mr. Charles S. Spencer, as a candidate for Congress, he closed his address and was followed by several other speakers, after which the audience dispersed.

CITY POLITICS.

New Elements at Work Favoring the Success of the Radical State Ticket—Hypocrisy of Tammany Hall Exposed—Baron von Hoffman's Positive Identity with the Wigwam "Ring"—His Late Railroad Experience—New Fangled Fenian Organization.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The State canvass increases in activity as we approach the decisive hour; but two new elements are working heavily in Governor Fenton's favor, and against the success of the Albany coalition ticket. The first of these is the practical effect of President Johnson's hostility to the Fenian movement, as exemplified in the fact that the first two Fenian prisoners tried in Canada have been sentenced to death with remorseless activity, and that beyond any question all the remaining prisoners will be given up to English vengeance under Mr. Seward's interpretation of "my policy"—will be disposed of with as much quickness as were the Fenian prisoners in Ireland by the special commissions sent over from England for their execution. The farce of Tammany Hall now sending a delegation to President Johnson, to ask him to ask the British Minister to ask the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to ask the British Cabinet, to ask the Canadian Governor General, to ask the Canadian authorities, that Colonel Lynch and Rev. Father McMahon may not be executed, is too transparent a dodge to be swallowed by the often too credulous Irish voters of this city. It is also too late for the Tammany Hall candidate for Governor to express pretended sympathy with a movement which he did his utmost to discountenance and condemn by his whole official action up to the present time. Just previous to the suppression of the Fenian raids by the troops of the United States acting in their rear, and the English forces in their front were unable to cope with them, when in the opinion of every American officer on the spot the green flag would have certainly been waving over Montreal in forty-eight hours (and if it had once been placed there it would have been a difficult matter to have removed it), Colonel William R. Roberts issued circulars to the prominent Irishmen or pretended Irishmen of this city, summoning them to a private meeting at the Astor House, to confer on business of the utmost importance to Irish interests, and to devise means for raising certain funds imminently necessary to the Fenian cause, not one single Tammany office holder, as we are informed, from first class authority, responded to that invitation even by so much as showing his face; and yet is there one human being connected with the local politics of this city who does not know that every one of the pampered and pluralist Tammany Hall place holders owed his entire election to the betrayed sympathies of his Irish constituency?

BARON VON HOFFMAN AND HIS IDENTITY WITH THE RING.

The second element working heavily against the Tammany nominee for Governor, and in Governor Fenton's favor, is the imprudent devotedness with which said nominee broke off his engagements to speak at several places in the interior of the State where he had been duly advertised, and came rushing back to New York on the wings of a special train when informed by telegraph that certain of his nominators and associates of the Tammany "ring" were in danger from an independent movement which had been started in the Board of Aldermen to clear us from the domination of the present heads of the Street Department and other well known officers who form the permanent fighting force of the Tammany "rump." No protestations by speech or upon paper can blot out this damning evidence that the democratic candidate for Governor is the unscrupulous patron, and will at all hazards be the protector of the Tammany "ring" should he be elected to power. The democratic nominee was away in the country under engagements to speak for several evenings at towns in the progress of his campaign. Charges of the most serious character—whether true or false we do not pretend to determine—had been preferred by an eminent body of citizens against the present rulers of the Street Department; and an independent movement was undertaken by a thoroughly democratic Board of Aldermen of our city to clear the democratic party and likewise to clear the democratic nominee for Governor of all embarrassment that was arising from the allegation that he was in the past the patron, was in the present the nominee and would be in the future the protector of the Tammany "ring" of public swindlers. The Board of Aldermen could only under the charter have taken this action provided that the constitutional head of our city government should be three days absent from the city, in which case all the powers of his office would devolve, of right, upon the President of the Board of Aldermen. It was under these circumstances that the endangered office holders of the Tammany "rump" telegraphed their candidate for Governor to "hurry home without delay or all would be lost, as a movement was on foot to depose Cornell and Tweed." In reply to this summons the Tammany nominee came hurrying back. By his return to the city within the three days specified by law he was able to save his associates from that fate which the democratic Board of Aldermen, immediately representing democratic constituencies, had prepared for those officers who have been directly continued in power by radical legislation at Albany. The heads of the Street Department do not hold power under any election by the people now or at any former time. Their term expired three years ago, but was fraudulently increased for three years by the surreptitious pretended amendment of the city charter, which was lobbied through the radical houses of the Legislature by Mr. Street Commissioner Cornell, who was then a Senator from this city, and who, it has been alleged, only caused himself to be re-elected Senator last year for the purpose and in the hope of procuring a new extension of his already extended term.

THE NEW FANGLED FENIAN ORGANIZATION.

Ex-Know Nothing Fernando Wood says that General Charles G. Halpine was an "Orangeman." To be sure he was. And so were Wm. Smith O'Brien, Thomas Devin Reilly, Thomas Francis Meagher, John Mitchell, John Savage, John Martin, Michael Doheny, Joseph Brennan, Patrick O'Donohue and Kevin Izod O'Doherty. They were all "Orangemen" together; and this is the secret cause of the affection the survivors still retain for Mr. Halpine. They were all in 1848 the same kind of "Orangemen" that William R. Roberts and James Stephens, and General Sweeny and Judge Michael Connolly, and Patrick J. Meehan and Colonel James Kelly and General Gleeson and Colonel Burke and Colonel Cavanagh are to-day; and that is doubtless the reason why all these "new fangled Orangemen" go so fiercely for the election of General Halpine, whose writing name, but not his voting name, be it remembered, is "Private Miles O'Reilly." To have a vote counted for "Private Miles" the ticket must read:—"For Register, Charles G. Halpine."

District Attorney Hall and the Elective Franchise.

The District Attorney yesterday addressed a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, to Justice Hogan, in relation to persons who may be disposed to obstruct citizens in the exercise of their rights at the ballot box during the election which is to take place on Tuesday next. Doubtless the other magistrates have received similar letters.

TO THE POLICE MAGISTRATES:—

GENTLEMEN—I regret to be obliged to inform you officially that there is reason to believe in an organized attempt by politicians to obstruct the exercise of the elective franchise. My information is that persons, with preconceived intent to obstruct both registration and voting, will assume to attend all day at a certain poll and systematically and successively challenge voters. Whenever such intent expressly exists or is fairly inferable from the facts, and complaint be made against any such challenger, it will become your duty to issue a warrant and arrest the offender. Such an act, with such an intent, would be an "attempt by device to hinder an elector from free exercise of the right of suffrage."—1 R. S., 165, 4. It will also become a misdemeanor for any inspector to refuse to receive or to wilfully delay receiving the vote of any man whose name is upon the registry, and who is willing "to swear in his vote," according to law. Johnson vs. Walden, 11 John 120; Bridge's Election Case; 2d Louisiana Annual Reports, 398.

I also request that one of the magistrates will be constantly holding court at the usual places, from sunrise to sunset, on next Tuesday, and that you will cause notice of that fact to be served upon the Superintendent of Police and each police captain, in order that when arrests be made for any or all of the offences peculiar to an election day, prompt justice may be meted out both to the public and offenders, and the police spared unnecessary care of prisoners. With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

November 3, 1866.

List of Candidates.

Subjoined is a complete list of the candidates now before the people of this city to be voted for in the election next Tuesday. The list is submitted without note or comment. Some of the candidates are well and favorably known; others, men of growing ability but not so well known; some of them are well known for their identification with the corrupt Tammany "ring" and are really the political automatons of the leaders of the Wigwam; so we of them if they had their deserts would be serving the State at Sing Sing. Voters should know the character of their candidates before they vote for them:—

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Radical.	Democratic.
1	Wm. H. Gleason.	Stephen Tabor.
2	James A. Van Brunt.	Dennis Barnes.
3	Sim. B. Chittenden. / Sim. B. Chittenden.	Bernard Hughes. / John D. Hunter (short). / William E. Robinson (long).

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Radical.	Democratic.
1	Thomas Hughes.	Patrick Burns.
2	Theodore Hinsdale.	Charles O. Belden.
3	Charles Gondii.	Patrick Keady.
4	Capt. R. H. Chittenden.	Stephen T. Haynes.
5	Frederick T. Parsons. / M. Samuel Gilbertson.	Caleb Buckley.
6	John S. Allen.	John Baber.
7	Ira Buckman, Jr.	Henry M. Dixon.
8	John Oakey.	Arden M. Hallett.
9	Henry V. Vandeveer.	John C. Jacobs.

COUNTY TICKET.

	Radical.	Democratic.
Sheriff	Chas. C. Talbot.	Patrick Campbell. / William Bryan.
Street Commiss'r	Jacob Worth.	Robert Furey.
Surrogate	Peter W. Ostrander.	William D. Veeder.
City Judge	Geo. G. Reynolds.	George Thompson.
Justice of Sessions	Wm. H. Hoyt.	S. J. Voorhees.
School Commiss'r	Romer L. Bartlett.	—
Supt's of the Poor	John E. Costigan. / Francis C. Kirby.	John Delaney. / —

FOR SUPERVISORS.

Wards.	Radical.	Democratic.
1	S. Cornell White.	Cortlandt Sprague.
3	—	Wm. H. Tallmadge.
5	John Nayler.	Peter Donnelly.
7	Stephen Crowell.	E. Wilson Bloom.
9	—	James Cassidy.
11	—	James H. Howell, Jr.
13	Howell Smith.	Richard H. Harding.
15	Henry Beales.	—
17	—	James W. Garney.
19	Frederick Scholes.	—
	Independent.	*Independent.*
1	R. Cornell White.	11—Wm. H. De Bevoise.
7	Stephen Crowell.	19—J. V. Messerole.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Wards.	Radical.	Democratic.
2	George M Smith.	Hugh McLaughlin.
4	Thomas Richereda.	Francis Mackey.
6	Richard H. Ladmbeer.	Wm. H. Harris.
8	Thomas Fibladdo.	Jas. O'Brien.
10	Reuben H. Underhill.	Dewitt C. Daniels.
12	Chauncey M. Felt.	Jacob I. Bergen.
14	—	E. W. Hinman, Ind.
16	Jacob Rosengarder.	James Donovan.
18	Samuel L. Carlisle.	Philip A. Brady.
20	Robert M. Whiting. / John K. Bulmer.	Herman L. Gack. / Joseph B. Martin. / Wm. G. Cooper.

Dist.	Democratic Union.	Conservative.
4	John Y. Savage.	Michael W. Burns.
5	John Morrissey.	John Morrissey.
6	Thomas E Stewart.	Thomas E. Stewart.
7	J. Winthrop Chanler.	H. G. Stebbins.
8	James Brooks.	—
9	Fernando Wood.	William A. Darling.
	Mozart.	*Independent.*
4	"4, 11 44."	P. Curtis Ackerman.
5	John Morrissey.	Nelson Taylor.
6	Thomas E. Stewart.	George Stevenson.
7	J. Winthrop Chanler.	—
8	James Brooks.	Robert Johnston, and
9	Fernando Wood.	Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
	M Keon.	
6	Thomas E. Stewart.	

STATE TICKET.

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor	R. E. Fenton.	John T. Hoffman.
Lieut. Governor	S. L. Woodford.	Robt. H. Pruyn.
Canal Com.	Stephen T. Hayt.	Wm. W. Wright.
Insp. State Prisons	John Hammond.	F. B. Gallagher.

COUNTY TICKET—FOR SUPERVISOR.

	Tammany.	Radical.
	Gershon N. Hermann.	Alex. Shaler.
	Conservative.	*Mozart.*
	Joseph B. Taylor.	Gershon N. Hermann.
	McKean.	*Democratic Union.*
	Joseph B. Taylor.	Patrick A. McAlear.

FOR REGISTER.

Tammany.	Mozart.
John McCool.	John McCool.
Conservative.	*Democratic Union.*
General Chas. G. Halpine.	General Chas. G. Halpine.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.	*McKean.*
General Chas. G. Halpine.	General Chas. G. Halpine.
Radical.	
Chas. G. Halpine.	

FOR RECORDER.

Tammany.	Mozart.
John K. Hackett.	John K. Hackett.
Democratic Union.	*Conservative Rep.*
John Sedgwick.	John Sedgwick.
McKean.	*Radical.*
John K. Hackett.	John Sedgwick.

FOR SURROGATE.

Tammany.	Mozart.
Gideon J. Tucker.	Gideon J. Tucker.
Democratic Union.	*Conservative.*
James M. Smith, Jr.	No nomination.
McKean.	*Radical.*
—	James M. Smith, Jr.

FOR CORONER.

Tammany.	Mozart.
William Schirmer.	William Schirmer.
Democratic Union.	*McKean.*
William Schirmer.	William Schirmer.
Radical.	*Conservative.*
Louis J. Naumann.	William Schirmer.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Tammany.	Radical.
1—Michael C. Murphy.	Thomas Hughes.
2—Cornelius Donahue.	George Ross.
3—John Hayes.	Wm. O'Brien.
4—John Galvin.	Jno. J. Blair.
5—Chas. Blauvelt.	John J. Shaw.
6—Jacob Seebacher.	Hugh Nesbitt.
7—Frank A. Ransom.	Ed. Mitchell.
8—James Reed.	Nich. F. Eberhard.
9—Henry Rodgers.	Norman Stratton.
10—John L. Dimond.	Harvey B. Woods.
11—N. Hill Fowler.	Jno. V. Gridley.
12—Henry Wallman.	Thomas F. Cunliffe.
13—Bernard Cregan.	Benj. C. Wandell.
14—Thos. J. Creamer.	Alex. H. Mulligan.
15—Alex. Frear.	Francis M. Curry.
16—James Irving.	Henry Beeny.
17—Alex. G. Ward.	Wilson Berryman.
18—Leander Buck.	George F. Noyes.
19—John E. Develin.	Chas. H. Kitchell.
20—Patrick Russell.	Adolphus Levinger.
21—Henry W. Genet.	Wm. H. de Camp.
	Independents.
11—John Kelly and Thos. B. Van Beuren.	

Democratic Union.	Mozart.
1—M. C. Cowan.	Michael Dorsen.
2—Francis Ryan.	—
3—James M. Costello.	Daniel O'Reilley.
4—John J. Blair.	Frank Duffy.
5—Chas. T. Doremus.	John Nolan.
6—John A. Sigerson.	John A. Sigerson.
7—Frank A. Ransom.	Frank A. Ransom.
8—Henry Zeimer.	Henry Zeimer.
9—Chas. T. Polhamus.	Henry Rodgers.
10—Owen Murphy.	John L. Dimond.
11—John Kelly.	—
12—Wm. A. Lynch.	Patrick Dalley.
13—Bernard Cregan.	Bernard Cregan.
14—Thos. J. Creamer.	Thos. J. Creamer.
15—Enos McMullin.	Joseph Blumenthal.
16—Michael N. Salmon.	Michael N. Salmon.
17—G. W. Plunkett.	Arden M. Hallett.
18—Leander Buck.	Leander Buck.
19—Jno. E. Develin.	John E. Develin.
20—Frank McElroy.	Patrick Russell.
21—Wm. H. McCarty.	Henry W. Genet.
Conservative.	*McKean.*
1—Michael J. Cowan.	—
3—Wm. O'Brien.	Wm. H. Ballard.
5—Archibald Bradshaw.	Chas. Blauvelt.
6—Wm. D. Tracy. / Robt. D. Price.	John A. Sigerson.
7—Frank A. Ransom.	Dr. Van Antwerp.
8—George F. Anderson.	Henry Zeimer.
9—Chas. T. Polhamus.	Chas. T. Polhamus.
10—Owen Murphy.	John L. Dimond.
11—John V. Gridley.	—
12—Wm. Lynch.	—
15—Francis M. Curry.	—
16—Wm. Atkinson.	—
17—Geo. W. Plunkett.	Alex. Ward.
18—Wm. W. Badger.	Leander Buck.
21—Frank McElroy.	Henry W. Genet. / Henry Arcularius.

NINTEENTH DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

The democratic nominee for Assembly in this district is John E. Develin, ex counsel to the Corporation, and one of the few of the old Wigwam that has kept clear of the "ring" of that institution. Mr. Develin is a lawyer by profession, of extensive practice at the New York bar, a good debater, and a gentleman experienced in legislation and well versed on the all-important political questions of the day. In his election the city would secure a good representative and the public an able advocate.

The Brooklyn Candidates.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Radical.	Democratic.
1	Wm. H. Gleason.	Stephen Tabor.
2	James A. Van Brunt.	Dennis Barnes.
3	Sim. B. Chittenden. / Sim. B. Chittenden.	Bernard Hughes. / John D. Hunter (short). / William E. Robinson (long).

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Dist.	Radical.	Democratic.
1	Thomas Hughes.	Patrick Burns.
2	Theodore Hinsdale.	Charles O. Belden.
3	Charles Gondii.	Patrick Keady.
4	Capt. R. H. Chittenden.	Stephen T. Haynes.
5	Frederick T. Parsons. / M. Samuel Gilbertson.	Caleb Buckley.
6	John S. Allen.	John Baber.
7	Ira Buckman, Jr.	Henry M. Dixon.
8	John Oakey.	Arden M. Hallett.
9	Henry V. Vandeveer.	John C. Jacobs.

COUNTY TICKET.

	Radical.	Democratic.
Sheriff	Chas. C. Talbot.	Patrick Campbell. / William Bryan.
Street Commiss'r	Jacob Worth.	Robert Furey.
Surrogate	Peter W. Ostrander.	William D. Veeder.
City Judge	Geo. G. Reynolds.	George Thompson.
Justice of Sessions	Wm. H. Hoyt.	S. J. Voorhees.
School Commiss'r	Romer L. Bartlett.	—
Supt's of the Poor	John E. Costigan. / Francis C. Kirby