THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in Philadelphia.

Delegations from All Parts of the Country.

Speeches by Mayor McMichael, Generals Barnum, Kilpatrick, Burnside and Others.

An Imposing Display Anticipated To-Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1868.

Every train last evening came heavily freighted with delegations to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, besides large numbers of enthusiastic republicans who came as spectators of what is deemed to be the greatest display that has yet been made in Pennsylvania. To-day was devoted chiefly to arranging the disposition of the delegates in hotels and boarding houses. A portion of the afternoon and evening was occupied in hearing an address of welcome from Mayor McMichael and the speeches of several prominent republican soldiers. To-morrow the grand procession comes off, in which it is expected some twenty thousand men will participate.

Of course, every city in the Union is more or less exercised over the question of the Presidential succession, but there is certainly none in which such deep seated interest—in fact, positive excitement—prevails over the issue as in this city of Philadelphia. The republicans speak confidently of carrying the city; the democrats are equally sanguine of being victorious. So far no serious rencontre has taken place in the streets between the opposing organizations, though they jostle each other in the streets daily. In fact, with the exception of a slight scrimmage near the *Press* office a few nights ago, matters have gone along smoothly.

A display of uncommon courtesy occurred yesterday when two of the rival clubs passed each other on Chestnut street. The democrats took off their hats to the republicans and the latter observed the same polite token of recognition. But there is a very wide spread excitement as to the result of the canvass here. The chances are exceedingly close, and if anything in favor of the democrats. To-day Independence Hall was the great centre of attraction. The country people thronged in and around it through the whole fore and afternoon. Chestnut street was alive with all conditions of people. Flags waved from every elevated building and the newspaper offices of the republican stripe were literally a mass of bunting. Forney's *Press* office was so bedaubed with old faded banners of every known and unknown nationality that it looked rather like an old rag shop. Somewhat before three o'clock in the afternoon the people began to assemble in Independence square on either side of a long avenue, which was left vacant for various delegations to march up through to the speakers' stand.

About five thousand persons all told were assembled when the speaking began. No great enthusiasm was manifested, as the occasion seemed to be a little premature—to-morrow being the principal day—for any overwhelming outburst.

MAYOR M'MICHAEL'S WELCOME.

A little after three o'clock Mayor McMichael advanced to the front of the platform and, silence being restored, spoke as follows:—

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS—Standing in the shadow of this venerable edifice, near to the consecrated hall in which the foundations of our republic were established, on this hallowed spot where the Declaration of Independence was first publicly proclaimed, and so surrounded by these tokens of vindicated nationality, I proffer to you, in behalf of the loyal people of Philadelphia, who reverently cherish the Union that you manfully defended, an earnest and heartfelt welcome. That welcome has already been expressed in the booming of the cannon that announced your arrival and in long processions of your former associates, by whom you were conducted hither; in jubilant strains of music that enlivened your progress; in mute but eloquent emblems that sparkled with memorials of your merit; in masses of sympathizing men and women that surged along the streets over which you passed; in radiant smiles that were showered upon you and loud resounding huzzas that still linger in your ears. And, in comparison with these, any words that I might utter would seem tame and spiritless. Happily, however, even apart from these enthusiastic demonstrations, words are not needed to assure you of the pleasure we feel in having you with us, or the purpose we hold to give you a hospitable reception and entertainment. Many of you have seen and all of you have heard that while the war of the rebellion lasted it was our privilege in an unusual degree to cheer the "boys in blue" on their march; to provide for them food and rest and healthful comforts; to solace them with tender attentions when sick, and when God willed that they should die here, away from friends who loved them and homes which they loved, to soothe their passage to the grave by gentle ministrations and affectionate solicitude. And now that actual war has been succeeded by war of ideas, recognizing, as we do, in the motives that have brought you the same patriotic impulses that then inspired you, and believing that the influence of your presence will largely aid in achieving the moral triumph, not less important than that triumph that crowned your arms, we rejoice in your coming and gladly render you thanks and courtesy and service.

Veterans—They who sought to dampen your energies and cripple your efforts in the field; they who denounced the holy war in which you were engaged as an impious aggression, and in the period of its highest glories pronounced it a failure; they who in the midst of your toils and sacrifices mocked at and reviled you as hirelings and ruffians; they who would have left you to starve in squalid prisons, and allowed your dead comrades to rot unburied where they fell, and withheld from their widows and orphans means of scanty subsistence—they now dare to charge you that you falsely pretend to be soldiers, and that the object of your visit is to perpetrate the worst political crime of which freemen can be guilty. Insolent audacity, unparalleled effrontery, I scorn to waste breath on such calumny. Let the universal acclaim with which you have been greeted, let the glowing testimonials of admiration and respect which have been this day paid to you, let the Governors and ex-Governors of loyal States who unite in this celebration, let the delegations of eminent civilians who have come from distant places to do you honor, and above all let your own mutilated forms and your scarred visages and your own swelling bosoms in which imperishable memories of suffering and success in the past are mingled with sentiments of just indignation in the present, and purposes of stern retribution in the future, be an all-sufficient answer.

Soldiers and sailors—Speaking for the majority of my fellow-citizens, I say to you that notwithstanding these base descriptions we regard your presence here as no less honorable to yourselves, no less ominous to the foe that was in your presence at those grand battles by sea and by land, to which your valor and the valor of those who fought and won with you, have given a world wide and enduring renown. When the insane fury of the rebellion attempted by military force to destroy the national government, you freely offered your lives for its protection; and now that the insane fury of defeated rebels, stimulated and sustained by odious incitements of Northern allies, once more menaces its integrity, you are anxious to attest your determination to maintain it at any legitimate cost and every necessary hazard. It is well that this is so. It is well that the gallant spirits who rushed to the front to rescue the nation when the fire and the sword were employed against it should again be among its most zealous defenders when false doctrines and evil teachings and revolutionary plottings threaten it with violent disturbance. And with such an array on the side of the right who can doubt the issue of the conflict?

As I gaze on this vast assemblage, composed as it is of men who stormed Donelson and scaled Lookout and penetrated the thick jungles of the Wilderness; men who marched with Sherman and rode with Sheridan, and bled with Sickles, and conquered with Meade; men who sailed and fought with Dupont and Farragut and Porter and Worden; men who, along the windings of Western rivers, and amid rocky clefts and wooded ravines of central mountains and among swampy hollows of Southern plains, performed prodigies of daring and bore with fortitude and patience the pangs of hunger and ravages of fever. I know that you bring with you prestige of victory; and I am confident that as good and true men of all pursuits, occupations and classes participate in your feelings and will join in your action before the idea of November, your great commander will be chosen President; and when that thrice fortunate result shall have been attained the peace for which you have struggled and the country yearns will be followed by harmony and prosperity in all sections of the land—peace that will bind up the wounds and assuage the griefs of distracted communities—peace that will secure to all who dwell upon our soil, of all climes, castes, creeds and complexions, absolute equality before the law—will be permanently settled and this mighty empire compacted and perfected and knit together by indissoluble bonds, and stronger, and wiser and better for the troubles through which it has passed, and will start afresh on its magnificent career; and under the leadership of the hero and statesman, whose tried courage and approved judgment pre-eminently qualify him for the post, will press forward to that foremost place among the Powers of the earth to which, by its magnitude, its strength, its wealth, its intelligence, its resources, it is fairly entitled. Again, soldiers and sailors, brave defenders and protectors of the flag that in your hands, often torn, has never been tarnished, again and again I bid you welcome.

RESPONSES OF GENERAL BARNUM.

General H. A. Barnum, of the National Committee, responded to the Mayor as follows:—

MR. MAYOR AND THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA—For the hundred thousand veterans of the war whom you to-day welcome to your far famed city I thank you for your kindly greeting. The name of your noble city is cherished by every boy in blue who survives the war, and your people enshrined in their hearts. The loyal bands who hurried to the defence of the capital when treason first flashed its lurid light across the Southern sky drank at your fountains, ate at your tables and received your heartfelt "God speed;" and the last bronzed veteran of the war returning to the home he had preserved partook of your boundless hospitality. We stand to-day in a sacred presence. Here were born our liberties, and the clanger of yonder bell proclaiming the liberty of America blends in our memories with the echo of the guns of Gettysburg. Maintaining that liberty, it is fitting, then, that to-day we should gather here and join with you in the high resolve that the battle born and battle saved liberty of our country shall be passed to our children unimpaired; aye, more than this, let us realize that we are a privileged generation. To us has been given the opportunity to perfect the liberty which our fathers exhibited. Already by the grand victories of our our armies have we established the absolute safety of government from armed attacks. Whether from within or without, it remains for us to so entrench the liberties of our country by righteous and just constitutions and laws that equal and complete freedom, justice and civil rights shall prevail through the land. If I know the temper of our grand old army, if I read aright your presence here, my comrades, you will never, never cease your efforts until the absolute freedom which you enjoy here in Philadelphia is secured to every good citizen of the republic in every hamlet of the land, be he millionnaire or common laborer, educated or ignorant, white or black. We have passed the conflict of arms, but we are now at the height of the battle of principles; but now we meet the same foe in civil garb. Added to the rebel army of the South is the rebel army North. During the war the "Boys in Blue" whipped the one and the loyal North whipped the other. To-day the allies are joined. To-day every copperhead north who hissed his hate at the very sight of a "Boy in Blue" marching to the front, the rioters of New York city, the hotel burners, the St. Albans murderers, join with the unsubdued treason South and, constituting the so-called democratic party, are forming their line for November's battle. And forming for a grand attack on this combined enemy of peace and good government are the victorious "Boys in Blue" and their loyal allies. With poetic justice the leaders of these hosts are chosen. He whose very name is a synonym for all that opposes the war North commands the cohorts of treason, while the great captain who never knew defeat and to whom armed rebellion laid down its arms leads the hosts to freedom. We have seen the Waterloo of armed rebellion; we have yet to see the St. Helena of the spirit of treason. And who doubts that all who sang, while war waged, the battle hymn,

Mine eyes have seen the coming of the glory of the Lord,

shall see on November day the death of the spirit of treason in the overwhelming defeat and the utter rout of our political foes. Gird on your armor, then, my comrades. To the fight! Close up your ranks! The spirits of your three hundred thousand slain and maimed comrades look approvingly down upon you, and as you now again feel the magic elbow-touch remember the invocation of our martyr President, spoken on Gettysburg's field:—

"We here rightly resolve that these honored dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and the government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

SPEECH OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

General KILPATICK was called upon for a speech, and in the course of his remarks said:—All of you remember those proud and happy days when the heroes of Georgia and the Carolinas had joined the boys in blue around Grant below the Potomac, and with colors flying and drums beating all came marching home across the hills and valleys of Virginia, keeping step to the sweet music of the Union, and we thought when marching down Pennsylvania avenue, down before the future residence of Ulysses S. Grant—(cheers)—when we had received the greeting of ten thousand of our fellow-citizens and had returned to our homes that the war had ceased, but we were mistaken. The same foe, with the same leaders North and South, is now arrayed against us, and the question now arises, will you, fellow citizens, have Horatio Seymour or General Grant for your next President? (Cries for Grant.) Will you have the stars taken from off the shoulders of Great Sherman and placed upon the traitor Lee? (Cries of no.) Will you have that man-hyena Forrest take the place of the dashing and gallant little Phil Sheridan? (No, no.) No, my fellow citizens. We have met here to-day to take into consideration how this great evil may be prevented. We have a duty to perform as great as that for which we fought during the war—that we must place men in power and position who we know will be true to those great principles for which we fought and crushed the rebellion; not only that, they must also be true to the interests of widows and orphans of our comrades who have gone and whose spirits in Heaven look down with approbation upon acts of their comrades who are assembled here to-day. Can I, can you, fellow soldiers, can you, General Burnside, stand timidly and cowardly by and see the Union and liberty destroyed forever? We are to-day—(Voice in the crowd—Let us charge on them!)—I wish to God that we could make a charge! I just wish that Robert E. Lee, Horatio Seymour and that scoundrel and traitor, Frank Blair—(hisses)—were here to-day. With this crowd alone we would put liberty and Union in the balance against them and treason.

Governor CURTIN was called for, but he said, "I will not speak to you, my fellow-citizens, because this is a soldiers' meeting. I was not a soldier."

The assemblage then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

THE EVENING DEMONSTRATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1868.

The meeting reassembled this evening in Independence square, which blazed with gaslights and presented a magnificent spectacle. Among the mottoes spanning the avenue is "Grant Us Peace."

REMARKS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

The meeting at Independence square was presided over by General Burnside. He returned thanks for the honor which had been paid him, considering it the greatest that had ever been conferred upon him. At the close of the war it was his intention to retire from public life and engage in business. Up to the time of this political campaign he had given his attention to it. He now found it his duty, as a friend of his country and as a patriot, to give all the necessary attention to it. All his most energetic efforts were directed to promote the interests of the country, and he sincerely believed that its advancement was certain to ensue from the election of General Grant as President of the United States. During his services in the war he had occasion to take cognisance of certain line operations which were going on while quartered at Cincinnati. He discovered that treason was ripe, a movement having been put forward for the purpose of discouraging the soldiers from fighting the cause of the Union. One of the heads of this movement was Vallandigham, and he (General Burnside) took occasion to arrest him—(cries of "Bully for you." Some people had characterized this action as cruel; yet he released some 300 persons who had been induced to commit treasonable acts, influenced by treasonable speeches. Mr. Seymour condemned his action in that case; but Mr. Vallandigham was one of the chief apostles of the great democratic party that nominated Mr. Seymour at the late convention in New York. The speaker concluded by observing that in taking part in this campaign he was influenced by the motives which guided him during the war. He was with the multitude heart and soul in this movement, and he hoped and certainly believed that Grant and Colfax would be elected. (Cheers.)

PRIZE BANNER IN PROSPECTIVE.

The Secretary of the National Committee stated that the Executive Committee offered a silk banner to the soldiers and sailors of the State which in this campaign should show the largest per cent in the republican vote in the general or Congressional election; also a similar banner to the county in any State of the United States which could show the largest per cent of increase upon similar terms.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BARNUM.

The following speech was made by General BARNUM in behalf of the "boys in blue":—

Grateful to Almighty God for being permitted to assemble in this sacred spot, we, the representatives of millions of Union soldiers and sailors who fought against treason in the recent war, reverently renew our obligations to a rescued republic and a purified constitution. Gathering here in this great city, preeminent among those communities distinguished for their generosity and loyalty in the darkest hours of our national troubles, we do not come as partisans. We meet to prepare, to discharge new duties devolved upon us in a new crisis more perilous than the conflict from which we have just emerged, and to call upon our late comrades in arms to cooperate with us against our old adversaries—inflamed by the same passions, led by the same leaders, exalting in the same name. These adversaries are now projecting another conspiracy—seeking to recover by violent and dishonorable means what they had lost in their resort to arms. We assemble in the interests of peace alone. We propose no plans of war. Taught by our own sufferings and by the sacrifices of our slaughtered brothers, we keenly appreciate the value and necessity of peace. We know that this great people through all their interests long for repose; yet we cannot deny that the present peril of the republic is even greater than it was in the darkest hours of the rebellion. In such an emergency no Union soldier or sailor can hesitate. He will remember that Horatio Seymour is as emphatically a leader of a new rebellion as Robert E. Lee was of the old. He will remember that Horatio Seymour was nominated by a Convention entirely controlled by the officers and politicians who plunged the country into the civil war. He will remember that the revolutionary part of the democratic platform was devised and dictated by a rebel. General as a condition for rebel support to the democratic party. He will remember that the democratic leaders, now full of sympathy for the Southern rebels, never contributed a dollar to the public Treasury during the war; never denounced the savage treatment of the Union people of the South or the Union prisoners of the North, and never rejoiced over the triumph of our arms. He will remember that the blue uniform is the badge of disgrace in the South and that every Union soldier, from a general, sent to execute the laws, to the private in the ranks, has been and continues to be the object of incessant insult and persecution of the rebel leaders. He will remember that since the nomination of Seymour and Blair Union men have been assassinated by the hundreds in the Southern States; but while these memories arouse righteous resentment, there are others that inspire noble gratitude. We feel that we are indebted to the republican party for standing by us without flinching, through all our perils and privations, for voting us reinforcements and bounties, and for conferring pensions upon the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades, for organizing and controlling the great sanitary and Christian commissions and a thousand of other noble agencies of patriotic benevolence; for building cemeteries for the illustrious dead; for relieving all branches of industry from taxation; for enforcing by constitutional prohibition the perpetual rejection of the rebel debt; for consecrating by constitutional guarantee the payment of our own national debt, including pensions and bounties to our soldiers and sailors; but, more than all, for responding to our earnest appeal by nominating our beloved leader, General Ulysses S. Grant, as their candidate for President. In view thereof of these hostile preparations for a new rebellion, with profound sense of our obligations to our country and to the republican party, we call upon every citizen who wore the Union blue, whether on land or sea, to cast his vote in the coming election for the Union State tickets and for Grant and Colfax. And further to mark alike the sincerity and efficiency of our solemn declaration, we invoke our late comrades in arms to set apart the election day as a period of unremitting exertion and unceasing vigilance. And we hereby formally announce that on the 13th day of October, in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nebraska, there shall be observed among our comrades a general holiday. And we call upon all employers, manufacturers and business men generally to relieve their workmen that day who have served in the Union army, and thus assist in completing this patriotic purpose. The victory on the 13th of October will be Sheridan's victory of Five Forks, marshalling the way to Grant's transcendent triumph on the Appomattox in November.

During the evening a large number of speeches were made from the different stands. The meeting adjourned at an early hour to proceed to the Union League House, where a serenade was given and several addresses were made. The throngs of strangers then dispersed to their quarters to be ready for the procession in the morning and the parade at night.

Chestnut street was thronged throughout the evening. A number of arrests were made of persons engaged in exciting a disturbance in the neighborhood of the square by shouting for Seymour and groaning for Grant.

The New York delegation arrived about five o'clock, just after the adjournment of the meeting in the square. They created a great sensation as they marched up Chestnut street.

Some members of the Washington delegation state that when about ten miles north of Baltimore a party of men entered the car where they were singing Grant campaign songs and made an attack on a colored man who cheered for Grant. The boys in blue resisted the attack, when they were in turn assaulted and several injured; but they finally succeeded in driving the roughs out of the car, when one of the latter fell between the cars and was probably killed. Fifteen roughs from Baltimore have been arrested who assaulted the boys in blue on the cars.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Union General Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee was held last evening, which was fully attended—Smith Ely, Jr., in the chair. The proceedings were marked by a very warm exhibition of feeling on the part of members as to the standing of some of those taking part therein. It appeared that a similarity of names of persons present claiming to be members of the organization with members of the Tammany General Committee led to frequent mistakes and to some charges as to the impropriety of those parties being present at the proceedings of an opposing organization. The mistakes were humorously laughed off, however, and the work of the committee was harmoniously brought to a close. The first business in order was the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. The report of the committee was adopted. The next business was the reception of a report on the appointment of a permanent executive committee. From the various Assembly districts recommendations were sent in in favor of the person having the majority of votes in the district for election to the Executive Committee, and in this way the committee was appointed so far as the several recommendations were in order, but through some informalities several districts were not properly represented, and consequently the appointment of the permanent executive committee was not completed. No further business being before the committee, the meeting adjourned.

Ninth Congressional District.

At a meeting of the delegates of the German voters of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards, held last night at Watschel's Hall, 342 West Forty-second street, after some debate, General William S. Hillyer was unanimously nominated for Congress. Resolutions were adopted pledging the undivided sunport of the Germans of the district to General Hillyer, and to hold three mass meetings, one in each of the three wards comprising the district. A committee was appointed to wait upon Tammany Hall and ask the endorsement of their nominee.

Meeting of the Republican General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of this organization was held last night, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, the second Vice President, Andrew J. Leggett, presiding.

After the transaction of the usual routine business a communication was received from the Twenty-third street organization asking the committee to recommend the several conventions emanating from it to appoint conference committees to meet like committees authorized by them, in order to consider the approaching county, judiciary and Assembly nominations, so that but one ticket should be presented by the republicans of this city in the coming election.

Mr. Sinclair Tousey moved that the Secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, and also that the General Committee recommend to the different nominating conventions to be held under its direction that they receive all communications addressed to them by any and all organizations in favor of the principles and candidates of the party, and to give such communications careful and respectful consideration.

Mr. A. J. Duganne moved the following amendment to the resolution:—

That the proposition submitted to this Committee to-night be accepted and its recommendations adopted.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. John Cochrane, John Fitch, Quackenbush, Spencer, Flanigan, J. R. Russell and Richardson took part, Mr. Duganne's amendment was rejected and Mr. Tousey's motion adopted.

The Irish Rights Association.

A meeting of the Irish Rights Association, a society which numbers in its ranks a number of prominent Irish-American citizens and is rapidly extending, met last night at 11 East Broadway. Mr. John Segrew, in the absence of the President, occupied the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of eliciting from the ladies and members of the society an expression of opinion on the duty of Irish-americans in the present political crisis.

After a good deal of discussion, which was conducted in very good temper, as to the relative merits of the two great political parties from an Irish point of view, it was declared unanimously that the democratic party had forfeited the respect and confidence of the Irish masses and should no longer be supported. A resolution was subsequently passed committing the Irish Rights Association to the republican party in the coming elections, except in so far as that support might interfere with the interests of members of Congress and other politicians who had proved themselves friends to Irish rights in Ireland and in America. The meeting adjourned at midnight.

An address to the Irish of America will be issued in a few days by a committee appointed for that purpose last night, setting forth the reasons of the association for calling upon their countrymen to support the republican ticket.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Constitutional Union Association.

A large meeting was held last night at the wigwam in Fulton avenue, near Hoyt street, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union Association. Mr. D. P. Barnard, the President of the association, presided. Governor Parker, of New Jersey, was introduced and made a lengthy speech upon the political questions of the day and argued that the republican party was wholly responsible for the large national debt and the heavy taxes which the people were compelled to pay at the present time. The party who was responsible for the rebellion was responsible for the war and for this debt. He contrasted the debt of the United States with the debt of England. The debt of England was about four billions and the debt of the United States two, yet the taxes in the United States were nearly double of that in England. This, he said, was a white man's country and should be governed by white men; and he claimed that the States were never out of the Union, yet their rights had been overthrown. The result of the negroes voting would end, he thought, in a war of races. The nation was sick, its pulse was feeble, its tongue feverish and its resources wasted. He hoped to see a change in the election about to take place.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Grand Reception of Griswold and Cornell at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. J., Oct. 1, 1868.

One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in Western New York took place here to-night. It was a torchlight procession in honor of Hon. John A. Griswold and A. B. Cornell, the republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. There were several thousand torch bearers, including a cavalcade of 500 horsemen in line. There was besides a most brilliant display of fireworks along the route of the procession. For half a mile the wide streets were literally packed with people. Messrs. Griswold and Cornell and Judge William Davis, the republican candidate for Congress from this district, addressed the multitude in brief and animated speeches. They pursued the usual republican argument and their remarks elicited the greatest enthusiasm. The affair altogether is claimed by the republicans as one of the most successful in the political line ever witnessed in this section.

Republican Demonstration at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1868.

A republican torchlight procession and banner raising took place here to-night. There were about five thousand torches in line and several bands of music accompanied the procession. Many buildings were illuminated and addresses were made by distinguished speakers. Among the transparencies was a miniature monitor, with the motto, "Griswold policy." Great enthusiasm was manifested all along the route.

Political Meetings in Scranton, Pa.—Passage-at-Arms Between Senator Cragin and Fernando Wood.

SCRANTON, Oct. 1, 1868.

Senator Cragin and General Van Wyck addressed a large republican mass meeting at Moscow yesterday.

Hon. Fernando Wood, who yesterday spoke at Waverly, Pa., and Senator Cragin, both put up at the Wyoming House in this city last night, where Senator Cragin was serenaded by the tanners and spoke at some length, spiritedly defending New England from an attack made by Mr. Wood in this city on Tuesday night last, when he is alleged to have said that "the two greatest curses God had visited on the earth were the fall of Adam and the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock."

The democrats subsequently serenaded Mr. Wood, who made an elaborate rejoinder to Senator Craigin's remarks.

Both speakers were frequently interrupted and considerable excitement was created.

Senator Doolittle at Reading, Pa.

READING, Oct. 1, 1868.

Senator Doolittle addressed a mass meeting of the democracy in the square to-night.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Selma, Ala.

SELMA, Oct. 1, 1868.

The Democratic State mass meeting to-day was largely attended. The audience was estimated at 20,000, of whom 3,000 were negroes. All the counties in Middle Alabama were represented, most of them by clubs. The procession was two miles long. Speeches were made by General Clanton, Governor Watts, J. W. Taylor, H. A. Herbert, Governor Winston and C. W. Lee. The speeches were all earnest and loyal. Governor Watts made an eloquent apostrophe to the national flag, which was more loudly cheered than any other remark. The torchlight procession to-night was a magnificent affair. The streets are filled with people. All the principal places in the city are illuminated. There were several colored clubs in the procession.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following is the democratic ticket of Saratoga county, N. Y.:—For District Attorney, Wm. T. Odell, of Ballston; for Superintendent of the Poor, Henry Ostrom, of Charlton; for Justice of Sessions, George Washburn, of Northumberland; for Coroners, Chas. H. Grant, of Saratoga Springs; Cyrus Sumner, of Edinburg; Benjamin F. Chadsey, of Clifton Park. John Titcomb, of Waterford, is the candidate for Assembly in the First district.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of French, Irish, Germans and Americans generally, to be held in West Troy on Friday night.

The republican mass meeting and torchlight procession in Cohoes, recently postponed, is now announced for Monday evening next. E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, and Hon. J. H. Porter, member of Congress from Richmond, are announced to speak.

The Albany County Democratic Convention was held on the 29th ult., and the following ticket was nominated:—For District Attorney, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr.; for County Clerk, John McEwen; for Coroners, Edward H. Crawford and William Toohey.

The New Orleans *Times* observes:—"Butler said, in a recent conservation with a HERALD reporter, that he 'would have been assassinated while in New Orleans but for one thing—the people would have had Phelps over them, and that would have been jumping out of the fryingpan into the fire.' Considering that Butler had Phelps disgraced and sent home, he appears to have been very ungrateful to the preserver of his life."

The Pittsburg *Commercial* (radical), September 30, is suggestive, thus:—"There is no longer any doubt that the democrats are colonizing extensively from Maryland, New York and even Kentucky. Yesterday a number of carpet-baggers were assessed in a single ward in this city. No doubt the game is being extensively carried on. Our friends should be on the alert. Examine the lists and prepare to arrest the first carpet-bagger who attempts to vote."

General Sheridan appears to take quite an interest in the present political campaign, to judge from the following telegram:—

FORT HARKER, Kan., Sept. 30, 1868.

To General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Philadelphia:—

Say to the boys in blue that it is as essential to have a political victory this fall as it was to have an Appomattox in 1865, and that every man who loves his country should vote for Grant.

PHIL H. SHERIDAN,
Major General United States Army.

Here is a radical despatch about General Blair, published in the Philadelphia *Press*:—

MEADVILLE, Sept 28, 1868.

General Blair, democratic candidate for Vice President, spoke here on Friday evening and disgusted everybody. He is doing good service to the republican cause, and if you can only induce him to canvass the whole State you will not need any other aid.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle*, radical, says:—P. W. Strader, democratic candidate for Congress, has no personal strength. He is the instrument selected, however, to do the work of others and represents the following interests:—The whiskey ring, the Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and St. Louis transfer companies, railroad corporations, short span bridge, bondholders and the Ku Klux assassinating revolutionary democracy.

Judge Wm. Strong, one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has sent his resignation to Governor Geary. Cause—Not pay enough.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*, radical, states that if Mr. Richard H. Dana, Jr., is nominated as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth district by the republicans of Essex, who are opposed to the election of General Butler, the vote for Grant may be increased, but Mr. Dana will take nothing by the motion. General Butler's election is a foregone conclusion.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENTS.—A child named Ann Elish, aged ten years, residing at No. 50 East Broadway, was run over by a grocer's wagon in Cathirine street and slightly injured. She was taken to her home by an officer of the Seventh precinct.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—A meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Coman in the chair. Although a large number of papers were handed in there was no business of any importance transacted. The City Auditor's quarterly report was received and ordered on file. A resolution was received, among others, from the Board of Councilmen recommending the appointment of an index clerk. The resolution was laid over. There were not members enough present to order the expenditure of any money and the Board, after disposing of some unimportant routine business, adjourned until Wednesday next, at two o'clock P. M.

THE NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE FOURTH WARD was formally opened yesterday afternoon. This school is known as Primary School No. 12. For several years past the school has been held in an old, dilapidated building in Oak street, near New Chambers street, but the school officers of the ward succeeded after much trouble in purchasing the site of the old Mariner's church on Roosevelt street, near Oak street, and the department of buildings and repairs of the Board of Education has made out plans and specifications for a handsome and comfortable building. The details of this building have been published in full heretofore in the HERALD, and now that it is finished and in active operation it carries out fully the ideas already expressed, that the school would be a blessing and an ornament to the locality in which it stands.

THE M'CLELLAN RECEPTION TO-NIGHT.

Last evening was a busy one at the McClellan Legion headquarters at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, making preparations for the reception of General McClellan. As is well known, the grand feature of the reception is a torchlight procession this evening and serenade to the General at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General J. H. Hobart Ward, who is to be the chief marshal, and who, with several others, has taken the management of the matter in hand, was actively employed till a late hour arranging the programme of the procession.

The preliminaries as arranged last evening give promise of one of the most imposing and brilliant torchlight displays that has ever been witnessed in this city. It is estimated that there will be fully 30,000 in the procession, numbering some forty different McClellan Legion organizations in this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Newark, N. J., and several towns in Connecticut. Each organization will be accompanied by a band of music, and every man will bear a torchlight. A number of the organizations will be in uniform, but owing to the short time allowed for the arrangements it has been found impossible for all to be uniformed. No political banners will be allowed, the object being to avoid giving any political character to the demonstration, but make it a simple tribute of regard and esteem for the quondam leader of the Army of the Potomac and standard bearer of the democracy in the last Presidential campaign.

At half-past seven o'clock the different McClellan organizations and participants in the procession will rendezvous in the vicinity of the McClellan Legion headquarters, and with their right resting on Fourth avenue will form in Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. There will be two divisions, the first commanded by Colonel C. N. Pierson and the second by General Nelson Taylor. The route of march will be down Fourth avenue to Bond street, through Bond street to Broadway, up Broadway to Fourth street, through Fourth street to University place, thence to Waverley place, through Waverley place to Fifth avenue and up Fifth avenue to Fifth Avenue Hotel. The procession will be headed by Grafulla's Seventh regiment band. Arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel the procession will halt, the band will play some of its most select music, and at the close Little Mac will be personally introduced and, it is expected, make a formal speech. The expectation is to reach the hotel by about half-past nine o'clock. Directly after the serenade the procession will march back to Thirteenth street and Broadway and disperse.

General McClellan remained indoors nearly all day yesterday, only going out with his wife and children in the afternoon, with whom he took a drive through the Park. During the forenoon Mayor Kalbfleisch, several members of the Common Council of Brooklyn and representatives of the McClellan Legion of that city called on him and invited him to honor the City of Churches with a visit. The General said in reply to the speeches, through the medium of which this wish was expressed, that he regretted that his present engagements prevented compliance now with their request, but he hoped before long to do so, and promised to give them, in case he should come, ample notice of his coming.

McClellan's Military Career.

The Philadelphia *Age* (democratic) publishes the following interesting and concise as well as truthful account of General McClellan's military career:—

Our townsman, General George B. McClellan, has returned from Europe, and to no man does the country owe a more cordial welcome. There is a national reparation due to McClellan. The command of the army was snatched from him in the moment of victory. He was proscribed and vilified by the radical clique, who then seized the direction of the war, and in their ignorance turned it to a long course of humiliation and defeat. But every later event of the war proved a vindication of McClellan. It was not a little army, depleted at will by politicians, ordering away whole divisions of it at their pleasure, which finally prevailed in the long contest. It was the mighty force of the North, with the sole command vested, by an act of Congress, in a lieutenant-general that did at last roll down upon and crush the South. Contrast this with the case of McClellan, appealing in vain to Stanton for even ten thousand men—answered with notice that all recruiting was stopped by "pressure" from politicians in Washington!

On the 3d of August, 1862, McClellan was recalled from the peninsula, where, without reenforcement, he had fought the glorious battles of Williamsport, Fair Oaks and the "seven days" that ended in victory on Malvern Hill. Tardy McClellan he was called, because in four months he had not taken Richmond. But a great army was afterwards consumed and renewed in a campaign that lasted not only "all summer," but all autumn, all winter and the spring of the next year before the flag of the United States was planted in Richmond.

McClellan, it was said, was a general of the spade, because he put up fortifications around Washington. Even here time vindicated him. In the very last months of the war McClellan's fortifications did actually save Washington from capture!

We say that the later events of the war have enhanced the reputation of McClellan in dissipating all the cavils of his enemies. The glories of South Mountain and Antietam, where he rolled back invasion from the North, were above all cavil.

McClellan was endeared to the democratic party as the representative of their idea of prosecuting the war to restore the Union, and to assert the legitimate power of the federal government. This was the doctrine proclaimed at the beginning of the war in the Crittenden and Johnson resolutions. In adhering to it McClellan provoked the hatred of the radicals, and retained all his favor with the democrats. Their respect for him should find expression now in a hearty welcome to his home.

NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.

Military Parade and Review—An Immense Attendance Yesterday—A Fine Day and Good Trotting.

The Waverley Fair grounds yesterday presented an unusually brilliant and deeply interesting appearance, not alone from the immense number of people in attendance, variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand persons, but from additional attractions, not the least of which was the fine trotting which took place in the afternoon.

Scarcely had the gates been thrown open in the early part of the forenoon when the visitors began to pour in—some in carriages of unexceptionable finish, a much larger number in less presuming turnouts, but by far the greater portion cantered in at a brisk pace on shanks' mare. In the forenoon the chief attraction on the advent of the Second regiment, N. J. S. B. C., under command of Colonel Joseph W. Plume, which had marched down from the armory in Newark. As the regiment, largely composed of veterans, filed in through the gates, shortly after eleven o'clock, loud cheers were sent up by those in attendance. Entering the fine space of ground between the inner rails of the track the command speedily formed for regimental parade and was then turned over by the company officers to Colonel Plume. After exercising for a short period in the manual the regiment formed into proper position and passed by the reviewing officer Major General Alexander, and his staff, consisting of General N. N. Halsted, General J. S. Irick, Colonel R. S. Swords, and Surgeon General Lewis Oakley. The reviewing officer expressed himself delighted with the soldierly bearing of the men, and paid a richly merited compliment to the commandant, Colonel Plume, for the highly creditable manner, as he expressed it, in which the command had gone through the various evolutions and manœuvres. General Shaler said, in addition, that it was seldom his good fortune to see a regiment exhibit such proficiency in the minutæ of military details as had the one just reviewed. After the review General Shaler and several other distinguished invited guests dined with General Halsted at the Waverley House, at which a number of pleasant little speeches were made. In response to a call General Shaler rose and begged that Colonel Swords be permitted to speak for him. The Colonel, though introduced in a pleasant manner as a copperhead, made a happy little speech, confining himself to military movements in general and agricultural ones in particular. In the afternoon the gallant Second again gave an exhibition of its proficiency in the movements of loading and firing, eliciting another handsome compliment from General Shaler and staff. In the meantime, from two o'clock until dark the track was the grand cynosure of several thousand eyes. The trotting was a great improvement on that of the preceding day. This sport was opened with a running race, half mile and repeat, single heat, and was contested by Billy Bracket, entered by John Norris, of Elizabeth, and Spotted Fawn, entered by P. A. Ball, of Hoboken, and was won by Spotted Fawn. Time, 1:01¼. After a fine display of matched teams came a race open to horses owned in the State that had never beaten 2:50. This was really an exciting and well contested trial, resulting in the first premium, $100, being carried off by bay horse, entered by C. M. Hager, of Hudson City. Time of of three heats was as follows:—2:52¾, 2:51¾, 2:52¾. The next and last was a finely contested struggle between double teams, free to all. There were five entries, but only three started, and these were Careless and mate, Collins, Morristown; George and mate, J. Katz, Morristown, and gray and bay, A. S. Dodd, Newark. The two first heats were won in good style by Careless and mate in 2:33 and 2:40 respectively. The next heat, an exciting one, saw George and mate barely ahead, doing the mile in 2:46¾. The last heat was not decided. The jud