GRANT.

Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

THE FINALE OF THE CANVASS.

Speeches of General Sickles, John A. Griswold, J. O. Putnam, E. Delafield Smith, Moses H. Grinnell, General Lee and Miss Major Walker.

THE BOYS IN BLUE ON THE MARCH.

An immense and enthusiastic concourse of citizens assembled within and without the Cooper Institute last evening, the occasion being a joint demonstration by the Grant and Colfax Club, the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club and the Griswold and Cornell Club. The interior of the large hall presented such a scene as has not been witnessed at any previous meeting of the campaign, an attractive feature of the assemblage being the presence of a large number of ladies. Never before, excepting, perhaps, the Grant demonstration of the fall of 1867, was so large a concourse assembled in the building, and the scene outside was fully equal in point of numbers and attractiveness. The display of fireworks on Astor place was one of the finest of the whole campaign, embracing a number of fixed pieces, representing patriotic themes and subjects, while rockets and Roman candles were discharged in volleys. Several handsomely decorated platforms had also been erected on Eighth street, from which a number of speakers addressed the various audiences assembled around them.

At precisely half-past seven o'clock Charles S. Spencer appeared on the stage inside the hall, accompanied by Rufus F. Andrews, these gentlemen being Presidents of the Union Republican and the Grant and Colfax Clubs respectively. After the rendering of some music by the band

Mr. ANDREWS called the meeting to order and stated that this was the last of a series of meetings which had transpired in this Institute until on Tuesday evening next they announced, from telegraphic despatches received by the operators on this platform, the election of Grant and Colfax and Griswold and Cornell. He was happy to be able to say that all the speakers who had been announced to speak were present, excepting the one-legged hero of Gettysburg, and he would be here, but he might be somewhat late in arriving.

A VOICE—"Three cheers for General Sickles," and the suggestion was heartily responded to.

WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE was then introduced and recited an original "Patriotic Hymn," which was received with applause.

A magnificent basket of choice flowers was placed on the desk, which emitted the most delicious odors. It was subsequently presented by Mr. Spencer, in the name of the donor, a florist of this city, "to the next Governor of the State of New York, to carry it to his wife." Cheer upon cheer followed this happy "hit."

REMARKS OF E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH was introduced and arraigned the democratic party of the present day for its disloyalty to the country. That organization, started by Jefferson and Jackson, was in favor of equal rights, discountenanced oppression, was opposed to caste and always for the country. The democratic party shouted "constitution, constitution," till some good men were tired of the word. They forgot that the constitution did not make the nation; the nation made the constitution, and by the blood of her sons it had been defended, purified and perpetuated in spite of treason in the South and treachery in the North. (Applause.) Mr. Smith defined the duties of the Executive as marked out in the constitution, and said that when General Grant declared that he should have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people he proved himself a better constitutional lawyer than Andrew Johnson or Horatio Seymour. (Renewed applause.) The text of the constitution furnished no support to democratic theories and pretensions as to the power of the President or the Supreme Court over the rebel communities. Jurisdiction over the rebel States was in the American people, to be exercised through the American Congress. The military governments established for a time in the South found a precedent in the treatment of our government of the conquered Mexican territory. He maintained that the laws of reconstruction were not unconstitutional nor void, but they were founded upon the very rock of the constitution, and from that Gloraltar statesmen should defend them. The American people would forgive the Southern rebels, but they would never submit to be subjugated and dominated over by them. The republican party had saved the nation from the incendiaries of the South, and with the help of loyal votes it would save the State from the destructives of the city. Do you want the "ring" that circles your City Hall coiled round your State Capitol? If you do not arm the little Monitor that watched at Hampton Roads and commission the builder of that little Monitor as its captain—(applause)—anchor it near the wharves at Albany, and let it fire on every piratical craft that comes sailing up the river. (Laughter.) In conclusion the speaker called upon the Empire State to arise. Let New York lead the long column of republican States onward for Grant, Colfax and Griswold. Let us have peace—peace to the ashes of our honored dead; peace to the pensioned widow and orphan; peace to the hunted loyalist; peace to the South herself; peace to commerce; peace to industry, and then we wish with all our hearts the sweet peace of home to Hoffman, Seymour and Blair. (Cheers.)

JAMES O. PUTNAM, of Buffalo, was introduced by Elliott C. Cowdin, with a few highly complimentary allusions to his past services, and in a vigorous address proceeded to say that in the history of the world the great harvests of progressive ideas had to ripen slowly; civilization itself might be said to be a century plant, so slow was its flowering and full development; but the century plant of liberty had now bloomed again amid the storms of war. Proceeding to the discussion of the political issues of the day he said if the democratic party, with its present spirit and purposes, could best take care of the interests of this country, and if in years that were past it had proved itself the friend of freedom and the peace of the world, then let us open our ranks and let it speed its way to power and victory; but if the republican party alone had preserved and sustained the life and honor of the nation, then let the people unite and swear anew allegiance to that party of union, peace and honor.

During the delivery of Mr. Putnam's remarks John A. Griswold took a seat upon the platform and was welcomed with cheers and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, followed by music from the band.

REMARKS OF MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Mr. SPENCER, in introducing Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, said that he was one of the last few relics of the golden age of the Knickerbockers.

Mr. GRINNELL said:—Ladies and gentlemen—The honor that has been conferred upon me by the gentleman who has just addressed you I am undeserving of. I am but a common workingman with you all—a workingman to bring about a result which as a workingman I feel will bring to him prosperity, happiness and peace. (Applause.) I have entered into this campaign, ladies and gentlemen, with a motive simply to save my country from an infernal disgrace. (Renewed applause.) I have done no more than every man in the community, in my judgment, should do to save this great and glorious country from the hands of copperheadism and rebelism. (Cheers.) I ask nothing more. If my days are to be short I only ask that I may live to see the sun rise on Wednesday morning next, when I can hold in my hand the paper which shall announce to me and to the whole of the United States that Grant and Colfax, Griswold and Cornell, are elected. (Loud cheers.) Then if my end is to come I shall go down with peace upon my mind, believing that tranquility and prosperity will remain with those who are left behind me. I have only one more word to say. In our hands, gentlemen, if we do our duty, I feel and believe, the destinies to-day of this country rest, and woe be to the man who feels on Tuesday morning that he has not time to cast his vote for the ticket which will redound to the glory, to the credit and to the prosperity of this country. (Applause.) On the one hand we have payment in gold and silver and on the other hand we have repudiation. Is there a man here who will weigh in the balances these two questions and can vote for the ticket which is headed by Seymour and Blair? Personally I have not one word to say against the two men, knowing them well as I do for twenty years; but by the Eternal God, my right hand will come from my body sooner than I would sacrifice my principles to vote for men who put forth the principles that they do. Be up, gentlemen; be on the alert on Tuesday morning, and do your duty to your country. It is a religious duty that belongs to you. ("Hear, hear," and "That's the doctrine.") Talk about your churches. What are your churches in comparison with that great moral obligation which rests upon every American citizen? This is a country of freemen in the hands of myself and you. Shall we sacrifice it? shall we let it go down and be buried by these infernal rebels of the South? Never, never. So help me, God, I would rather see an earthquake. Gentlemen, you have here to-night sitting upon my left one of my kind of men (pointing to Mr. Griswold). He is a self-made man. He made his own fortune by indomitable will, perseverance, industry and fidelity to the right throughout his whole career. Give him your vote and make him your next Governor, and send Hoffman to Sing Sing, where he belongs. (Great applause.)

REMARKS OF MR. GRISWOLD.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD was then presented amid the most vociferous applause and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the entire audience rising to their feet. He said the brilliant auditory here presented to him was not the entertainment to which he was invited, but he had been invited by some friends to a meeting of "Boys in Blue" to meet the fighting element of the country, and now found himself in the presence not exclusively of "Boys in Blue," but of that other element in American society upon which we all depend for our happiness, our welfare and our safety—the brave women, in not blue alone, but in every color of the rainbow. He was invited to meet the men who stood shoulder to shoulder by each other for four years in vindication of the welfare and integrity of this Union. In the course of his remarks he said that, seeing the great interest manifested in the political affairs of the day by ladies he felt regret that they had not the power to exercise the right of suffrage. (Great laughter and cheers.) He concluded by calling on the members of the republican party to rally on Tuesday next to the support of their candidates.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

Major General SICKLES on rising was received with protracted cheering. He said:—Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen—I, too, like my friend Governor Griswold, was not quite prepared for this honor, for I expected, as he did, that our duty in this vicinity to-night would terminate with an address to the "Boys in Blue," who are assembled in thousands outside this hall. But I share with him in his appreciation of the honor of appearing before so much of the valor, the intelligence and the beauty of our great city. I have shared with you the pleasure of listening to our patriotic statesman and honored citizen, who is to be our next chief magistrate of the empire State. Like myself, in former years we were in the democratic ranks, sustaining the principles of Jackson, of Jefferson, of Van Buren, of Benton and of Silas Wright; but he and I and thousands of others when Buchanan told us that the government had no remedy for treason but compromise; when Seymour told us that it was a matter of great doubt which would be the greater calamity, successful rebellion or triumphant coercion, then with Griswold, Dix, Dickinson, Logan and thousands of others we gave up for party what was meet for mankind. (Applause.) I have been speaking to the audience outside of the peculiar features of this remarkable canvass. The democratic party seems never too weary in presenting itself to the country in protean shapes. Governor Seymour has taken the stump in the West to reconcile the West to Blair; Blair has taken the stump in New York to reconcile New York to Seymour. Governor Seymour is making a series of public addresses, in which he succeeds in advancing the measures of some of his most distinguished supporters. For example, he has become exceedingly luminous of late upon the very unfair and unjust distribution of greenbacks in this country. "The East has more than the West; the North has more than the South." And a candidate for the Presidency makes it a serious argument in opposition to General Grant that we of New York have got more cash than we are entitled to have. Has Governor Seymour forgotten who it was that made the apportionment of national bank currency in the country? Has he forgotten the name of the statesman at the head of the Treasury Department when the national bank system was created? If my memory serves me, the name of that statesman was Chief Justice Chase, and, if rumor is true, Chief Justice Chase was Seymour's candidate for the Presidency; and the only reason why Chief Justice Chase did not receive the nomination was because Governor Seymour's desire to have it for himself was stronger than his desire to give it to Chase. (Laughter.) I think it is very unkind, indeed, it is cruel, not only to disappoint the Chief Justice of the nomination when he felt a perfect reliance on the promise of Seymour that he should have it; but that now he should go to Ohio and charge upon the disappointed Chief Justice all the troubles and perplexities that seem to embarrass the good State of Ohio. Not only that, the Secretary of the Navy, the venerable Mr. Welles, is understood to be an ardent supporter of Governor Seymour for the Presidency, and, astonishing to relate, the Governor goes out West and indulges in the most mysterious and uncompromising insinuations against the fair fame and integrity of the venerable Mr. Welles. He inquires with peculiar significance what Mr. Welles has done with all the money he has had? (Laughter). What Mr. Welles has done with all the ships that he bought (and we know he has bought a good many)? With a significant glance he intimates that there is something very wrong and damaging in Mr. Welles' record. It is very hard, indeed, upon President Johnson's administration that after doing all they can to retrieve the fallen and dispirited fortunes of Seymour—after President Johnson himself with great delicacy and disinterestedness even refused to take Seymour's place on the ticket, it is very hard and ungrateful for Seymour to go abroad and denounce President Johnson's administration. It is a somewhat novel attitude for me, perhaps, as a defender and apologist of President Johnson's administration, but really it touches me to the quick to see the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States misrepresented by the democratic candidate for the secession; and therefore it is that I avail myself of this occasion to protest against the slanderous accusations that Governor Seymour is making against his friends, President Johnson, Secretary Welles, and Chief Justice Chase. I said a moment ago that great changes had come over the democratic party since my friend Griswold and I belonged to it; and I was never more admonished of this than in reading a few days ago a democratic speech. I had the pleasure to read in the *World* (for I always like to look at that paper to see what the enemy is doing—it is a military habit you know) a speech made in advocacy of the nomination of a very worthy gentleman for a high judicial station in our city. I will venture to give you the three principal points of the speech, because you will thereby get a very clear idea of the characteristics and qualities that must commend a judicial candidate to the democratic party as it is now organized in Tammany Hall. The first achievement of the distinguished lawyer was that he had proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Sessions that lager was not beer; his next remarkable feat was to convince the Superior Court, Mr. Justice McCunn presiding, that he ought to quash by a single motion, made by this learned advocate, two hundred indictments found against democrats for violating a criminal statute. The precise nature of the motion made by the advocate was not described. It was prudently left to the imagination. I suppose my friend, the chairman, understands the nature of it.

Mr. SPENCER—Perfectly.

General SICKLES (resuming)—The third performance of this candidate for high judicial honors was that he convinced the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district—a court remarkable for its learning and for its courage—that a citizen had just as much right to arrest a policeman as a policeman had to arrest a citizen. (Laughter.) These three points constitute sound democratic doctrine, and under these circumstances you will appreciate the difficulties and embarrassments Governor Griswold and I have in training any longer in that organization. I have recently, as perhaps some of you know, been making a short tour in the interior. I found my old democratic friends not a little embarrassed in the country as to their present political status. One of the first salutations I met in Binghamton was a cheer from a man, a reliable democrat, who sang out, "Hurrah for Seymour or any other man!" Upon inquiring of him as he came up to me with a friendly grasp of the hand for "auld lang syne" I asked him why he had made this singular addition to the usual form of the cheer. "Well," said he, "you know it is getting pretty uncertain who we will have up in the field when election day comes." (Great laughter.) I have not in all my experience seen a more remarkable illustration of the admirable discipline than now prevails in the democratic ranks. And for another illustration why need we go further than the columns of the democratic organ, that remarkable journal known as the *World*? Can anything in journalism be found more admirable than the facility with which it stopped praising Blair immediately after the October elections and began to abuse him for losing them? It is a rare and unprecedented quality in a great public journal at once to amuse its opponents, to entertain its adversaries and to terrify its own friends; and if anything can exceed the usefulness of the *World* to General Grant it is the injury it has done to Seymour. I stand here to thank you for your cordial welcome, and with a brief word of entreaty and of appeal to each of you with reference to your duties between now and next Tuesday will take a respectful leave of this audience. (A Voice: "We will give them another Gettysburg!") Maine has given us a splendid example in rolling up 29,000 majority for Chamberlain; Vermont has spoken in her patriotic tones; Ohio has given us one of her most brilliant victories, and Indiana, too, defied all her enemies within and rebel Kentucky without; Pennsylvania also has given us a victory that is indeed "another Gettysburg"—(cheers)—and now our great duty remains to be performed in the Empire State. Let us emulate those examples and surpass them. And, fellow citizens, I know New York well enough to assert—not predict—but to assert here, to-night, that there is not a State in this Union surer to achieve a victory for Grant than the great State of New York. (Cheers and applause.) Work is needed—zeal is needed—activity is required—something more than to give public meetings and listen to public addresses. Elections are won by ballots, as battles are won by bullets, and let no citizen neglect his ballot on Tuesday next; as a soldier would be unworthy of his name if in the crisis of a battle he wasted his ammunition. (Cheers.) Bring out your last vote as your boys in blue fired their last shot that victory might be won. Let us not be content with gaining a mere victory to Grant; let it be an overwhelming expression of the Union masses of the whole land; let it be an admonition here to the North and the South that the people have resolved that our land shall be neither half slave and half free, nor half rebel and half loyal, but that all, from Maine to the Rio Grande, shall be forever and entirely free and absolutely loyal. (Cheers.) We know not the future. Who can forecast it? Perhaps in the dim ages the time may come when a successor of George the Third may again exercise sway over these States and call them again colonies of the British Crown. Perhaps the time may come when the Mohawk and the Cherokee and the Monican will reclaim their lost hunting grounds and drive civilization into the sea. But of one thing let us be assured—at least one thing in our future history is, thank God, impossible, forever impossible—that is, that never, never, while our flag remains the "Stars and Stripes," and while we love liberty, honor and valor and cherish loyalty, never can the reign of the Davises, the Buchanans, the Toombses, the Cobbs or the Seymours be restored in this free and loyal land. (Cheers.)

Major General LEE (not Robert E. Lee) and Major MARY WALKER, of the United States army, (who had been imprisoned in Richmond by the rebels,) made stirring speeches. The glee club favored the audience with patriotic and comic singing until near midnight.

The Outside Meeting.

Around the grand stand in Astor place a large crowd had assembled, and, intermingled with the glare of pyrotechnics and the blare of music from brass bands, were the cheers of the multitude for the republican candidates on the national and State tickets. Upon the concourse being called to order,

JOHN A. GRISWOLD was presented as the first speaker, and addressed the Boys in Blue very briefly with words of encouragement towards a good day's work on Tuesday next. He retired amid great cheering, and

General DANIEL E. SICKLES was introduced and, addressing the audience, in the course of his remarks said:—* * * Governor Seymour has done much in his address of late to enlighten public opinion in the West. He told the people of Columbus that he was impressed, deeply impressed, with the grandeur and power of that wonderful region; but he was deeply grieved and concerned that pork was so cheap there. (Laughter.) He told them that he had looked over the South and studied their condition, and had discovered that the secret of the destitution and disorder that afflict that once fair portion of our country, that the reason of it was that cotton was taxed by a radical Congress six cents a pound. It is not very material that Congress never did tax cotton six cents per pound; it is not, perhaps, very important that there is no tax now on cotton. We will not spoil Governor Seymour's speech by pointing out too many of its inaccuracies. He has also announced to the people that reconstruction is a failure. (A voice—"So he did the war.") Precisely so, my friend. That reminds us that in 1864 he announced to us that the war was a failure. Well, Grant at the head of the army made the war a success—(cheers)—and Grant as President will make reconstruction a success. (Great applause.) And that is the reason that we propose to make him President. General Blair—(hisses)—comes to New York to enlighten us a little on the situation; he comes to inform us that Axexander Stephens, the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy, was the best Union man in the South. He also informs us who is the wickedest man in the United States. (Laughter.) We know; we had heard of the wickedest man in New York, but we did not know who is the wickedest man in the United States, and Frank Blair has come all the way to New York to tell us that his name is Stanton. It rather tends to compromise the respectability of the Blair family in general for me to announce to you in that connection that Frank Blair's brother Montgomery sat in Cabinet council with that dreadfully wicked man some four years, and would have stayed there until this time had not Mr. Lincoln told him one day that "his time was come," and quietly dismissed him. (Laughter and applause.) But one thing we must say of Frank Blair—he is at least consistent, for he tells us again, with significant repetition, that his voice is still for revolution, and that if he is elected he will see to it that the Reconstruction laws perish at the hands of Seymour. In October, fellow citizens, the great issue as presented by the democratic leaders was whether or not the policy of Congress should be sustained. They put in issue every art of the administration of Mr. Lincoln in putting down the rebellion. They put in issue all the measures of Congress, and the result has been that our administration of the country since 1861 has been triumphantly endorsed at the ballot box. (Cheers.) And now the great issue which remains to be decided is the issue challenged by Governor Seymour himself, "Which is the fitter man for President, Seymour or Grant?" * * * The campaign, my friends, draws to a close; the battle is soon to be fought; the great and final victory is soon to be won; all praise to the gallant Boys in Blue for their share in the conflict. (Applause.) From one end of the Union to the other they have everywhere rallied to the standard of their great leader. All praise to the patriotic Union men of our country who have stood firm to the principles and the issues for which you fought in the field. And here, in the presence of this audience, let me offer my humble tribute of compliment to the commendations of the press; for this campaign has been signalized above any other in our annals by the ability, the power and the energy with which our cause has been advocated and sustained by our great leading journals—in truth by a patriotic press throughout the country. Who has not admired the independence, the sagacity and the humor of the HERALD? Who has not commended the dignity, the moderation and the candor of the *Times*? Who has not praised the ardor, the earnestness and the zeal of the *Tribune*? We are under yet further obligation, which I must not omit to mention. Of all the journals of this country that have contributed to the triumph of Grant none have done so much as the New York *World*. (Laughter.) Possibly I ought to except Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat*. (Laughter.) But I won't except any other. Here let me express my special acknowledgments as an advocate and supporter of General Grant to the New York *World* and Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* for the unsolicited and unrewarded services to our cause. My friends, I said the battle was nearly ended and nearly won. Something yet remains for each and every one of us to do. Let us see that every Union man is registered before to-morrow evening. Ask your friend wherever you meet him to-morrow, "Are you registered?" and on the day of election ask every friend you meet, "Have you voted?" Do not let a vote be lost. Bring out the last vote. Let this be an overwhelming triumph. In this city we shall poll a larger vote for General Grant than has ever been given to a Union Candidate. (Cheers.) The State of New York is as sure for Grant and Griswold if we do our duty as any one of the States that were won in October. I know the soldiers will do their duty. They will no more falter now than they hesitated on the field. Let every citizen give to his country and his cause a little of that same devotion which you, my comrades, gave on the battle field and we will gain a greater and more auspicious and more decisive triumph than was ever won by the ballot before. My comrades, I will give way now, that you may welcome some of our brave comrades who are beginning to march—to rally with you. (Cries of "Go on," "go on.") I thank you. This is only one of those meetings that I have to address yet to-night. I have to go inside of the hall to speak to a few thousand there. I have to go over to Brooklyn and speak to a few thousands there. Now, my friends, let us give three cheers for our brave comrades who are now coming to us, and I will bid you all good night.

General Sickles then left the rostrum and entered the hall of Cooper Institute, a large crowd vainly endeavoring to follow him into the already overflowing building.

THE LAST GRAND RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

Republican Demonstration in the Academy of Music—Large and Enthusiastic Gathering—Speeches of James E. Blaine, S. L. Woodford, S. Booth, T. Cayler, &c.

Last evening one of the largest republican demonstrations held during the present campaign took place in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Central Union Club, Brooklyn. In point of attendance, enthusiasm and unanimity of feeling, it has not been surpassed by any meeting this fall. From floor to the ceiling a sea of faces stood forth in bold relief, and the house being brilliantly illuminated the effect was imposing in the extreme. The frequent bursts of approbation manifested the sentiments of those present, and notwithstanding the dense mass of human beings who were packed together in every direction, the proceedings were characterized by order and good humor. Certainly, the Academy of Music never contained such a tremendous crowd, nor seldom has it been the receptacle of a more unanimous body. The audience was composed of a large number of ladies, and while many were seated in all available portions of the house, the stage was crammed to its utmost limits. Besides this, an immense congregation assembled outside, their most persistent efforts being unavailing to obtain admission, as scarcely a seat had been left unoccupied at half-past seven o'clock. An excellent band was in attendance, and at intervals enlivened the proceedings with some lively music. The Central Glee Club also sang a few appropriate songs and were loudly applauded, although it must be said that harmony appeared to be only a secondary consideration. A platform was erected outside the building, and suspended across the street were long strings of Chinese lanterns. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD called the meeting to order shortly after eight o'clock and came forward amid applause. He said that the day previous to a battle the General was accustomed to ride around the line and see that his army was in perfect order for the conflict. The old Central Club now rode along the ranks to see that every man was in perfect order and ready to win that great conflict on Tuesday next. (Loud cheers.) The day for talking was nearly over—the hour for work had commenced. This was the last time they would be called together in this city before they assembled at the various places where the telegraph wires would bring them the news of the glorious victory which awaited them. (Prolonged cheers.) The speaker, having earnestly urged upon those present to use all possible vigilance in the forthcoming contest, retired amid applause.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAINE.

Mr. J. E. Blaine, of Maine, was next introduced. He said that the chairman had well intimated that the time for speeches had gone by and the hour for action had arrived, and were it not for the great and peculiar interest which was attached to the election in this State he would not have the hardihood to vex them with his views for a single moment, and as it was with the victory in the national election entirely secure and with the victory in the State of New York within their grasp, he deemed it quite idle to enter into anything like elaborate argument as to the issues of the campaign, but would content himself in the church-going city of Brooklyn with giving, as it were, the doxology of the campaign prior to their active duties, which now lay beyond the powers of speech. (Cheers.) If he needed any excuse, if any additional word were necessary, it might be found and furnished in the extraordinary spectacle presented at this moment before the American people. The candidate of the democratic party, in wild despair at the result of the last election was travelling through the country on express trains at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with dishevelled hair, accompanied and backed with $40,000 worth of buchu for the purpose of renovating and invigorating the entire constitution of the democratic party. (Laughter.) And no sooner had the start of this extraordinary journey been commenced, than, in tones of impudent defiance, the republicans were called upon to send General Grant on an errand of the same character. Thank the democracy, one Presidential candidate is making a fool of himself at the rate of thirty miles an hour—(laughter)—but the other was quietly reposing on his laurels, awaiting the verdict of his fellow citizens at his modest home. (Cheers.) The speaker then proceeded to dilate upon the prosperous condition of the West, notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Pendleton to the contrary. Mr. Pendleton, he said, had given a woeful picture of the Western country under republican oppression; but having recently visited the several localities mentioned he was enabled to say that he found prosperity, peace and contentment, together with loyalty and republicanism. (Cheers.) Alluding to the financial question he refuted the assertions of the democratic candidate relative to the national debt. He would say that Mr. Seymour was very economical of the truth—(laughter)—and the statements were evidently made with the intention of misrepresenting. Mr. Seymour had stated that the republicans since the close of the war had received in the national Treasury seventeen hundred millions of dollars, which extravagance had been the result of the republican mismanagement, and that the party was administering the government at an enormous annual expenditure of five hundred and sixty-six millions. That was quite true. The fact was undeniable, and it was also true that the seventeen hundred millions had been all paid out. The democratic candidate had asserted, however, that this was the expenditure of peace and the extravagance of the republican party. Now, when the confederacy closed its existence there was an army roll of more than one million, and a navy of one hundred and eighty thousand sailors. Those soldiers and sailors owned a large amount of the sum mentioned, for the closing bounty of the war was due them for the faithful services they had performed. The debt was an honorary one, and no nation in the world could have honestly withheld it. (Cheers.) Of Mr. Seymour's statement, therefore, about nine hundred million dollars was an absolute falsehood. Eight hundred millions of it was tolerably truthful. (Laughter and applause.) Having adverted to the advantages which the Freedmen's Bureau held forth to the negroes of the South, the speaker went on to state that one act of the democratic candidate was enough to consign his name to infamy for all time. On the 4th of July, 1863, the people were divided between prayer and fighting for the salvation of the land. On that day where was Horatio Seymour? In the adjoining city of New York, surrounded by a number of his democratic friends, enjoying a Delmonico dinner, and when the telegram announcing the victory of Gettysburg arrived he shivered with vexation and was found wanting. When General Grant was placed in the Presidential chair the people would have a policy which would be above reproach and would tend to more rapid civilization throughout the world. He would make the name of American citizen abroad a proud possession, and that under his administration to be an American citizen would be attached the same protection as to those of old who claimed the citizenship of Rome. (Cheers.) General Grant would give absolute protection and immunity to every man through the length and breadth of the land so long as that man keeps within its laws. The loyal men of the country would be protected if it cost the lives of fifty unrepentant rebels. (Loud cheers.) General Grant said if he were entrusted with the administration of the government every American should go where he pleased, speak as he pleased and vote as he pleased so long as he was respectful to the rights of others. (Cheers.) These were the issues of the campaign. The republicans might now hope with confidence to see the beginning of the end of the democratic party. He did not indulge in all sanguine hopes, because he knew that the democratic party had elements of tenacious pride which might exhibit itself strongly prior to its speedy death. The democratic party, he contended, was composed of the organized ignorance of the land, and would, no doubt, retain its tenacity so long as ignorance abounded. The democratic party, stripped of their hope of carrying the State of New York, had as brilliant a chance of so doing as some of the democratic leaders had of being translated to heaven if they died that night. (Laughter.) In conclusion the speaker alluded in highly eulogistic terms to the nomination of Griswold for Governor, submitting that he was justly entitled to be returned unanimously for the eminent services he had rendered the country during the war. After again referring to the bright prospect now before the country Mr. Blaine resumed his seat amid great cheering.

REMARKS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WOODFORD.

Lieutenant Governor S. L. Woodford next presented himself and delivered an address upon the issues of the campaign. He reviewed at considerable length the claims of the two candidates on the votes of the people, and having criticised the conduct of Horatio Seymour during the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention proceeded to point out the advantages certain to accrue from the election of General Grant. He referred to the commencement of the present canvass, contending that from the outset the republican party had the sympathy of the non-partisan masses of the country. The democracy argued that the reconstruction laws were void in law and said failures in fact. Republicanism rejoined that the nation, alike under the laws of war, the evident spirit and the written words of the constitution, and under the inevitable logic of common sense as applied to the actual condition of affairs, had clearly the right to compel loyal reconstruction, and to dictate such terms as should secure the just results of the war. The speaker referred in glowing terms to the military exploits of Grant, and concluded by calling on all loyal men to tender their votes for the man who saved the country.

Mr. S. BROOKS was then called, and in response briefly returned thanks.

He was followed by Mr. T. CUYLER, who from one of the proscenium boxes delivered a short address, in which he observed that the day was approaching, and that on Tuesday no man who loved his country would be absent from the trysting place there to record his vote for Grant, and he sincerely believed that the generations to come would revere their memories for having done a great act toward the restoration of peace in all the States of the Union.

The meeting did not break up till after eleven o'clock, when the vast crowd quietly dispersed.

COLFAX.

Speaker Colfax in Indiana—Speech in Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 30, 1868.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax was tendered a public reception to-day in the Opera House. He spoke at Turner Hall at night. He came down from Vincennes on a special train in the morning, and was received at all the stations by large crowds of people with music, flags and decorations. The audiences in this city were very large and enthusiastic. At the Opera House he was introduced by General Veatch. Mr. Colfax spoke of the auspicious indications of triumph for the right next Tuesday, and the peace and protection for all, South and North, that would follow. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the falsehood of the Louisville *Courier*. He said that Wednesday morning, the day he spoke at New Albany, that paper charged that in 1852, after Scott's nomination, when the tide was turning against him at the South, Colfax wrote bogus letters from South Bend daily for weeks for the Louisville *Courier*, telling of the enthusiasm there was in that region over Scott's nomination. He denied the charge *in toto* in his New Albany speech on Wednesday, declaring that he had never written such letters to that or any other paper thus falsely dated. On Thursday the *Courier* acknowledged that its charge of the previous day was untrue, but reprinted a letter from its files dated 1852, at New Orleans, and signed "Louisania," before the nomination, but urging Scott in the South as sound on slavery, and which its editor says he is willing to swear was written by him. Mr. Colfax branded this as equally false with the previous statement, which his author had acknowledged to be false, and said if the editor swore to it he would only be as guilty as when he joined the treasonable attempt to destroy his country. He proved its falsity by citing the fact that in May—the next month after the date of the bogus letter—he voted in the national convention that nominated Scott against the platform because it was pro-slavery. He also drew attention to a telegram from Louisville, sent Wednesday afternoon to the Associated Press and published in Thursday morning's papers of the West, embodying that last charge and saying that the disclosure of this letter had created a sensation there and much comment; but no one outside of the *Courier* office in Louisville could have seen this bogus letter till the paper was printed the next morning, showing that this was a manufactured falsehood.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Fight in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District.

By the following letter from Judge Otis P. Lord, in response to the notification that he had been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Fifth Massachusetts district (General Butler's), it will be seen that the Judge tacitly withdraws from the fight, leaving the contest altogether between Butler and Dana—two radicals. The democrats will therefore have a fine opportunity to make a choice which of the two to chose, "slavery or death:"—

SALEM, Oct. 26, 1868.

JONATHAN NAYSON, Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your communication informing me that at a convention of democratic and conservative delegates, held in this city on the 15th inst., I was nominated as a candidate for Representative to Congress from this district.

I appreciate, I trust, the duty of every patriotic citizen in the present crisis of public affairs, and should not doubt what course I ought to pursue, if the people of the district, of their own accord and with no action or solicitation on my part, should select me to represent them in Congress. The theory of our government has been too far departed from. A successful candidate for office has now come to be considered not a representative of the people to act in consultation and deliberation with others upon the convictions of his judgment and responsibility of his official obligations, but rather the agent of a portion of the people to execute the edicts of a party caucus. I cannot consent to be a candidate in any such view. For several years past I have not been identified with any political organization and do not deem myself at present in a position in which I can enter the arena of party politics.

While, therefore, I trust, I should be willing to perform any duty imposed upon me by my fellow citizens, I cannot, by the acceptance of a party nomination, seem either to solicit the people to elect me to office, or to place myself in a situation in which I could not act with the same freedom of judgment with which I act in private life. Such a course is expected of me in the position I now occupy, and I can hold no office in which a different rule would be expected of me.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by the nomination, and beg you personally to accept my thanks for the friendly and flattering manner in which you have done me the honor to communicate to me the action of the convention. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTIS P. LORD.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The following States will next Tuesday vote for Governor and for other State officers, and for members for one or both houses of their State Legislature:—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and Nevada. Iowa will elect its Legislature and also its State officers, with the exception of Governor. Wisconsin and Minnesota will elect their Legislatures, but will not vote for State officers. Of the Legislatures thus to be elected those of the following States will each choose a United States Senator:—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nevada. The present Senators whose terms expire are:—Edwin D. Morgan, Charles Sumner, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Zachariah Chandler, James R. Doolittle, Alexander Ramsey, John B. Henderson and William M. Stewart. The following States will elect Congressmen:—New York, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. These States will elect 139 members.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture on the "Political Aspects of the Country" in Boston on the evening of the 29th.

Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Attorney of New York, addressed a large audience of the democracy in Rome, N. Y., on Wednesday evening.

Senator Sumner says "we can have specie payments by the next Fourth of July;" not only that "we can but that we ought to have them." Yet he fails to show how. Perhaps he intends to invoke "my prophetic soul, my uncle."

The Boston *Traveller* (radical) puts forth the following:—General Kilpatrick has gone into the Fifth district to do what he can for the purpose of dividing the party there. He is from the State of New Jersey, a State which is one of the most doubtful in the Union for Grant and Colfax. If his services are as valuable as they are claimed to be why is he not there doing battle against the common enemy, instead of seeking to divide his friends?

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier*, radical, offers the following conundrum:—Hon. Willard Warner went from this State to Alabama and was taken up for the United States Senate. The *Signal* (democrat) denounces him as a "carpet-bagger." Hon. S. S. Cox went from this State to New York and has been taken up for member of Congress. The *Signal* professes great pleasure over this and congratulates the country on the prospect of his election. Why this difference?

"After Grant, what?" The Boston *Traveller* replies:—"Another speech from Wendell Phillips."

The voters of the Fifth Massachusetts district (General Butler's) are evidently not well pleased with the free will offerings outside the district (General Kilpatrick and General Hawley). They are ready to exclaim with the old Trojan when he saw the wooden horse,

"Timeo *Dana*-os et dona ferentes."

The idea of branding S. S. Cox, candidate for Congress in the Sixth (city) district, as a Know Nothing is laughed at a huge joke in Ohio, where his services against Know Nothingism are well known.

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL NEWS.

Secretary Seward at Home.

AUBURN, Oct. 30, 1868.

Secretary Seward will deliver a speech here to-morrow afternoon on the political issues of the campaign.

Democratic Demonstration in Lockport.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 30, 1868.

One of the largest political demonstrations ever held in Niagara country took place here this afternoon. George H. Pendleton addressed an assemblage estimated at 10,000. There was a large torchlight procession to-night, and Sanford E. Church addressed a large meeting.

Assembly Nomination.

TROY, Oct. 30, 1868.

Hon. John L. Flagg was to-night renominated by acclamation by the democrats as Member of the Assembly from this district.

Democratic Meeting in Albany—Speech by John Quincy Adams.

ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1868.

The series of democratic meetings held in Albany during this campaign culminated to-night in a great demonstration at Tweddle Hall. Every inch of standing room was occupied. Tibusands were unable to gain admittance and the streets surrounding the hall were blocked. Mr. John Quincy Adams was escorted to the meeting by the Jacksonian Association, and when he made his appearance upon the stand was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. He was introduced to the meeting by Mr. V. B. Winne, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association and spoke for about two hours. His remarks were received with great applause.

Mr. Adams speaks at a grand mass meeting in Troy to-morrow.

Democratic Meeting in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 30, 1867.

A large democratic meeting was held at the Opera House this evening. Addresses were delivered by A. C. Davis, Robert Gilchrist and Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City.

Meeting of Colored Democrats in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30, 1868.

A meeting of colored democrats was held at Court House square to-day.