CITY POLITICS.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The Coalition of Republicans and Sorehead Democrats Formally Proclaimed—Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—The Spoilers of Know Nothingism Again Conjured Up.

The mass meeting of the Young Democracy for the purpose of ratifying the recent nominations of the party took place last evening at Cooper Institute. There was a very good attendance, and the hall was completely filled. The demonstration was, however, confined to the inside of the Institute; outside the building there was but now and then a feeble gleam of the excitement which usually characterizes such gatherings. Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Blumenthal, and Judge Thomas W. Clerke was appointed to take the chair.

JUDGE CLERKE'S SPEECH.

Ex-Judge Clerke, after returning thanks, said that the present movement had been organized to overthrow a conspiracy unparalleled in the history of this country since the inception of its independence. The meeting did not oppose a party, and it did not oppose Tammany Hall as it was in its pristine glory. It did not oppose even a faction in the ordinary sense of the term, but it convened to destroy a conspiracy, not to defeat a party—a conspiracy of adventurers and traitors, and just such men as followed the infamous Cataline in his plots and attempts to overthrow the liberties of ancient Rome. (Applause.) The meeting had not been convened to promote the interests of any particular men, or to promote even the dissemination of any political theories, but it was the mission of the people now assembled to rescue the public treasury from the grasp of those who refuse to tell what it contained and what had become of its contents. It was their mission to restore the right of suffrage, of which the spoilers wished to deprive them. He did not agree with philosophic poet who said that party was the combination of many for the gain of a few, for he knew that antagonistic associations in every free country were sometimes necessary for a people, which differed in its fundamental principles, its constitutional construction and political economy, but he held that it was bad to follow the dictation of pretended democrats, venal men, whose sole object was the accumulation of money and the continuation of their ill-gotten tyrannical power. (Applause.) He arraigned the conspirators for swelling the tide of demoralization and corruption. He arraigned them for destroying the right of suffrage, by polluting the ballot-box. He arraigned them for seizing the public treasury and violating the thirteenth section of the Constitution of the State. He arraigned them for polluting the halls of justice by filling the benches with their minions, who manufactured decisions favorable to them. After some further observations, Judge Clerke concluded by stating that Tammany had been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and the reformation for the public good was now at hand.

A number of gentlemen were then appointed vice presidents and secretaries, after which

THE RESOLUTIONS

were read. After stating that, as citizens, the audience looked with "horror and amazement" upon the open and shameless corruption of Tammany Hall, the resolutions charged that the Tammany leaders had robbed the people of the right of self-government; had polluted the ballot-box by fraudulent registration, repeating and false canvassing; had converted the police force into a partisan machine, had debauched the judiciary, and "added to the burdens of the rich" by excessive taxation; and that, therefore, the people of the city—republicans and democrats alike—had now risen in their might, and were determined, at all hazards, to have fair and honest elections, and to crush out these abuses under the leadership of the Hon. Thomas A. Ledwith and the other nominees of the reform democracy.

Immense enthusiasm was manifested when the coalition of republicans and democrats was announced, and there were loud cries of "bully for that." Mr. Ledwith's name was also greeted with a volley of boisterous cheers. The resolutions were unanimously passed.

MR. CLINTON'S REMARKS.

Mr. THOMAS CLINTON was the next speaker. He referred at considerable length to the relative merits of the two candidates for the Mayoralty. He then alluded to the election of Mr. Ledwith in opposition to Tammany, when he carried his district by five thousand votes. The speaker reviewed the political history of the city within the last six months, and commented severely upon the action of the leaders of Tammany Hall, particularly in reference to the character of the new Charter, which regulated the appointment of some of the city offices. After alluding to the qualifications of the other candidates on the ticket of the Young Democracy, he contended that this was not a contest of men, but of measures, and those of the greatest possible importance. This struggle had been entered into for the purpose of destroying the power of the "ring" which had cursed the city for many years, and which, if allowed to continue in its course, would not only destroy its fair fame, but would destroy also the republican institutions of the whole country. It might be asked who composed the "ring," and how had it been able to seize the city and control it, and rush through the Legislature injurious measures, which had polluted the ballot box, with the ultimate intention of seizing hold of the national government. The "ring" was controlled by a secret society. Its members were elected for life. That society—well enough in its way—was used in such a manner that it was a disgrace to public liberty and received the universal condemnation of every honest citizen. After alluding to the recent revolt of the Young Democracy the speaker dwelt upon what he held was corruption and chicanery on the part of the Tammany leaders. During a portion of the address a crowd at the entrance commenced to raise a slight commotion and soon the noise swelled into cheers for "Fakey Hall" and "Bill Tweed." This demonstration over the speaker proceeded with his address, concluding by earnestly advocating the claims of the candidates he had named.

JUDGE LEDWITH'S SPEECH.

Judge THOMAS A. LEDWITH was then introduced, and was received with tumultuous applause. He said that, as the candidate of the Young Democracy, he thought his opinions must be well known, and that he would therefore be a silent listener at this meeting. The platform upon which he stood was short, simple, and easily understood. That platform was, in the first place, a stern and determined opposition to the men who had misgoverned the government of the city and the State. (Applause.) As an honest man he had always felt it impossible to affiliate with these men; he openly declared he would never affiliate with them, and, if elected, he would use every means to oust them from power. One principle of his administration, if elected, would be economy. Out of the twenty-six millions of dollars raised from the city he was certain that at least ten, and perhaps twelve, found their way into the pockets of private individuals. Mr. Ledwith closed his short address by thanking the audience for the cordial reception they had given him.

A brief pause succeeded, interrupted by cries for "Greeley."

MR. TOMLINSON'S REMARKS.

Mr. TOMLINSON at last came forward and complimented the previous speakers at considerable length, but apparently these verbal sugar plums were scarcely to the taste of the audience, many of whom left the hall. Mr. Tomlinson proceeded to denounce the proscription of Americans by Irishmen and of Irishmen by Americans. He was an American, but he thought the exile of to-day was in every respect the equal of the exile of yesterday. He wished his voice could reach every Irishman in the city. There were no branal lodges of Know Nothings now in the city, but the vile know nothing spirit still rankled in the breasts of certain parties whom he could mention. A gentleman had told him that many republicans were actuated by this spirit. (Cries of "Cheers for Tammany Hall.") The most dignified act of a poor man's life was to vote, and if he were deprived of it he would be deprived of all political life. An aristocracy founded on wealth of men, who bought votes and hired repeaters, did deprive poor men of their votes, because it reared up the meanest kind of despotism—a moneyed despotism. But he saw the signs of a coming change, and he believed election day would close with the triumph of Thomas A. Ledwith. The infamy of the Tammany ring was the withering curse of the democratic party. Soon new and nobler parties would be formed, and Cuba would be let in to the family of American States. Above the roar of the cannonade, by the glittering flash of musketry he saw young republics rising into being and taking on the bosom of earth's untenanted democracy.

GENERAL WILLIAM S. HILLYER'S REMARKS.

General WILLIAM S. HILLYER was the next speaker. He said he had disregarded party when the first fearful gun was fired upon Fort Sumter; and again, when the rebellion was ended and the question of reconstruction was the great issue of the hour, he had once more begged to differ with the men with whom he was then associated. He had sworn an oath at General Grant's inauguration at Washington that if the General accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention he would take the stump against him. (Cry of "Talk about the present.") He appeared as a citizen of New York, and again he was going to act without any narrow regard to party. Next to a man's family the municipal government was the matter nearest to his interest and of the last importance. No questions of State or national policy ought to be allowed to enter into the contest. The issue of the hour was the purity of elections. Great complaint was made because federal bayonets, it was said, would interfere in this election. But if no man could cast his vote in New York and have it counted without federal bayonets he wanted to have them. (Great applause.) In his own Congressional district twenty policemen excluded honest and properly elected men from the Convention. That was all very right, but he preferred policemen's clubs—were trumps. Even the judiciary of the city was now corrupt, and judges reputed to be honest, had been accused in open courts of being under foreign influence, and, therefore, incapable of giving just decisions. The laws might be bad; we could stand that. But when the integrity of the bench was questioned he thought vigilance committees ought to come into fashion, and the higher law of Judge Lynch be proclaimed. He wanted this question quietly settled, and he had no particular wish to see the leaders of Tammany strung up to lamp posts by popular indignation. But unless federal power stepped in and gave us an honest election he thought that revolution would certainly come. If Sodom had not honest men enough to save it she would be destroyed. The general closed by solemnly calling upon all to vote for Mr. Ledwith and the rest of the democratic ticket.

Mr. W. C. BARRETT next came forward, and in the course of a brief address observed that he had severed his connection with Tammany Hall because of its iniquitous measures, and had now taken up the cause of the opposing candidate of the present Mayor. The speaker dilated upon the law of naturalization, and finally called upon every Irishman to discountenance the corruption which had hitherto characterized the municipal government in this city. He strongly urged upon all voters the necessity of making a strenuous effort to give an independent demonstration of their will and power in the city, and he was assured that the election of Mr. Ledwith would be the result.

On motion the meeting adjourned, and the assemblage orderly dispersed.

YOUNG DEMOCRACY "WEAKENING."

The Young Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward Return to Tammany—The Other Wards About to Follow.

Last evening, while the so-called mass meeting of the Young Democracy was taking place, a very significant meeting of followers of that faction was held at the New York Assembly Rooms, where the James O'Brien Association of the Eighteenth ward then assembled, Thomas Feeley, President, in the chair. The members of this Association had, up to the time of the betrayal of their chief, been zealous supporters of the Young Democracy, and the object of this meeting was to sever connection with that party. The attendance was not large. After the meeting had been called to order a resolution was offered expressing confidence in the integrity of Sheriff O'Brien, and, in view of the unsuccessful attempt to secure the election of Sheriff O'Brien to the Mayoralty, declaring their intention to support the entire democratic ticket. The Secretary, John McMahon, opposed the adoption of this resolution, which, however, on being put to the meeting was unanimously carried, whereupon the Secretary resigned his office. It was also resolved to change the name of their association to that of the Charles E. Loew Association. The chairman made a speech in which he denounced the leaders of the Young Democracy in strong terms. He stated that their association, which numbers nearly 700 members, no longer recognized the Young Democracy, and that the various ward associations in this city were about to follow their example by returning to the allegiance of Tammany Hall. He called upon them to vote the entire Tammany ticket, and his remarks, in which he strongly eulogized Sheriff O'Brien, were enthusiastically applauded. The meeting adjourned after a brief session.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL MEETINGS.

German Democratic Ratification Meeting.

A ratification mass meeting of German democrats was held last evening in Central Hall, No. 37 Bowery. The German and other democratic associations of the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards attended with banners and torchlights and some of them with bands. The assemblage was large and the proceedings lively and enthusiastic. Frederick Germann was called upon to preside and Frederick Zimmerman was appointed secretary. Mayor Hall was introduced to the meeting and was well received. He said he heard as he entered the hall the band playing "Walking Down Broadway." He would rather they had got a tune composed, and played it, called "Walking Down the Bowery," because the Bowery after night looked bright and cheerful, like the prospects of the democratic party, and Broadway was like the prospects of the radicals, dark and gloomy. He next referred to the democratic victories in the Western States, and alluded to the efforts made by the radicals in the late Congress to deprive naturalized citizens of the right to vote, and concluded by saying that he desired to be Mayor for two years more, to carry out certain improvements and plans which he had inaugurated.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT spoke on the suicidal efforts of the Young Democracy to break up the democratic party. Some of the German citizens, he said, had charged him with writing derogatively of the German people in regard to their conduct in the present war, but they had done him an injustice. He entertained liberal ideas on all matters; but he did not, he believed, say anything regarding the German people at which an intelligent man could take offence.

Addresses were also made by Colonel William R. Roberts, Dr. Yerekman and Nelson W. Young on the issues of the election and the duty of the democrats.

Mass Meeting of the German Republicans.

The German republicans of the Seventh, Thirteenth, Tenth, Fourth and Fourteenth wards met last night at Turn Hall, Orchard street. Delegates from each ward occupied seats on the platform. Dr. Wehlfarth was called to the chair, and, after calling the meeting to order, introduced the Hon. Mr. Salamon, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, as the first speaker.

Mr. Salamon traced the course pursued by the republican party in the late war. The policy which brought that war to a successful conclusion was the same still pursued by the party. As they saved the country then from dismemberment, they hoped now to deliver it from the corruption in which it has been steeped wherever the democratic party was allowed to rule. On those grounds he would support the republican party; also because the republicans of all creeds and colors and countries sympathized with their fatherland when, at the commencement of the present war, they fought for the preservation of their nationality, the same cause for which the Unionists of this country fought and bled. The republican press also sympathized with Germany, while the democratic press almost invariably took the opposite course. This, too, would be a reason to induce him to support the republican ticket.

Resolutions were read and adopted pledging the support of those wards to General Woodford in opposition to John T. Hoffman, the tool of the Tammany Association, who, by fraud and corruption, has brought this city to the verge of bankruptcy.

Mr. William Weber also addressed the meeting, showing the fitness of the republican candidates for the positions to which they aspired.

Soldiers and Sailors' Central Club.

A special meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Central Club was held last evening at 750 Broadway, E. A. Spaulding, vice president, in the chair. A committee of five, who had been appointed to confer with the Pleasanton branch, with a view towards unity of action in the campaign, reported having made satisfactory arrangements towards an amicable understanding. Major Forbes moved that the resignation of Colonel Duganne as President of the association be accepted. The motion was carried. Colonel Duganne resigned in consequence of the steps taken for coalescing with the Pleasanton party. General Avery was elected Chairman, and appointed a committee of five for campaign purposes.

Central German Tweed Democratic Association.

The delegates composing the above named political organization, having branches in nearly every ward in the city, met last evening at Pythagoras Hall, Canal street, G. P. Solomon, President, in the chair. The Committee on Registration and Naturalization reported that their efforts had been crowned with success. Resolutions endorsing the Hoffman and Hall ticket, also a resolution calling for renewed exertions in behalf of Charles E. Loew and Gerson N. Hermann, the German nominees. Mr. J. P. Solomon then addressed the meeting upon the issues of the day, and gave a history of the origin of the young democratic party, whom he styled a set of hungry politicians, envious of the popularity and prosperity of their betters. He defended Mayor Hall from the imputation of nativism, and said that he was as all democrats should be—a friend and protector of the foreigner. The municipal government was never more economically administered than under the present regime, and that now as the citizens of New York were, thanks to Tweed and the Tammany Guard, enjoying the privilege of self-government, they felt a just pride in the increasing prosperity of their city and would not surrender it to the rule of gamblers, repeaters and sympathizers with assassins.

The large concourse of young democrats at the funeral of John Real was one of the indices of the character of the men in whose hands are sought to be entrusted the control of our municipal affairs. After an encomium upon Loew and Hermann, the speaker urged upon the Germans to increase the majority given last year and show that the presence of federal bayonets could not intimidate them from the exercise of their privileges as honest voters. After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

Leander Buck for the Eighteenth Assembly District.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Glass Hall, Thirty-fourth street, between Second and Third avenues, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Leander Buck for the office of member of Assembly for the Eighteenth Assembly district. Mr. Thomas Boese was elected chairman, and Messrs. M. F. Daly, John Jones and Joseph Dempsey secretaries. The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the requirements of the democracy of this city and State demand at the present time the services of able, honest and capable men to represent them in the Legislature at its coming session; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the democracy of this (the Eighteenth) Assembly district recommend to the suffrages of the voters in said district, the Hon. Leander Buck, who has all the requirements and qualifications necessary to legislate honestly and intelligently for the interests of his constituency and the democratic party of the city and State, as he did, when a representative in the Legislature during the session of 1866 and 1867.

Republican County Convention.

The Union Republican County Convention met last evening at their headquarters in Twenty-second street and Broadway, to receive a report from a committee of twenty-one of their number, who had been appointed to confer with the outside organizations with reference to the election of officers for the county. The chairman, Mr. J. V. Gridley, stated that as the committee wished to make an elaborate report, to be made public, they desired to have until this (Tuesday) evening to complete it. This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned until to-night.

Nominations Last Evening.

The Republican Convention of the Ninth Congressional district unanimously nominated Gen. William S. Hillyer on last evening. General Hillyer has also received the Young Democracy nomination.

B. C. Wandell received the republican nomination for member of Assembly in the Thirteenth district last evening.

Law and Politics in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Perhaps the following facts may be of interest to the public just now, or rather to so small a portion as are so foolish as to support Thomas A. Ledwith for the Mayorship of this city. Last spring I brought before his Honor a case of petit larceny and proved to him beyond a doubt the guilt of the party, whereupon he issued a warrant and put it into the hands of a lackey, who was an intimate friend of the party connected with the theft, and who, of course, never served it, and when I pressed the importance of making the arrest upon the attention of the Judge he hesitated, then refused to substitute another man in the place of his lackey, and finally informed me that he had rather give twenty-five dollars than do anything more about it, and the party is still unpunished. Respectfully,

S. A. MASON, M. D., 784 Lexington avenue.

THE REGISTRY.

A Quiet and Heavy Registration—Swearing In United States Officers—Extraordinary Preparations for the Election.

The morning of yesterday opened quietly and brightly. The storm which had raged during the preceding night had died out, shutters had stopped their banging and drowsy citizens were seriously thinking of taking an extra nap, as everything was quiet, when suddenly a

HEAVY CANNONADING

was heard. It seemed to come from every quarter and appeared to each person to be from the house next door. What could it all mean? To sleep again was impossible with such a banging going on around. The inquiry was, what did it mean? On investigation it was found that this novel and expressive method of attracting the attention of the people was to inform voters that yesterday was a day for the registry, and that without being registered they could not vote. Calling attention thus early and peculiarly had the effect of bringing out the voters in large numbers, and there was, therefore,

A HEAVY REGISTRY.

The police were on duty as usual, and the newly appointed United States inspectors were on hand, but, although they attempted to interfere with voters in a few instances, they behaved themselves quite decently and have thus far found little or no opportunity for asserting their authority or successfully exhibiting their impudence. They were not able to discover many who looked or acted like

REPEATERS,

but the reason for this is very plain. The gangs of scoundrels who have in the past acted as repeaters, finding the Tammany leaders would not have them, became suddenly stricken with constancy and determined to adhere to their old directors—John Fox, Tony Miller, Jimmy Hayes, Theodore Allen (and in his involuntary absence to his able lieutenant, Chris. Johnson), and the others of the foxy know-nothing democracy, and consequently have been sworn in as United States supervisors and deputy marshals. The process of swearing in these worthies was continued yesterday in the United States Court building, and the result was that the most murderous-looking mob that has congregated in any building in some time was gathered there yesterday.

"Sa-ay, Jack," asked one, "how's the Young Demock now, hey?"

"I tell ye wot," replied No. 2, "I'm beginning to weaken on this here thing; wot 're we agoin' to reach by this job, eh?"

"Reach, now you jist hol' on. I tell ye John Fox is workin' to git back into Tammany; then he'll take good care of us for a stickin' to him."

"Oh, heg's valise! he don't take care of nobody but himself. You s'pose he's taking care of Ledwith?"

"Dedwith be d——d! we kin do jist as we please 'bout that ye know. John ain't agoin' to deaden himself with no Dedwith, you bet."

Both looked agreeably, and seemed to accept this as a fact.

PREPARATIONS FOR A RIOT

are going on quietly and extensively. Large numbers of handcuffs, it is reported, are stowed away in the Marshal's office ready for use. Communication for the public with Governor's Island has been stopped, and the troops already there and those hourly arriving are being drilled in street firing, as are also the marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Putting this together with the fact that the hardest crowds in New York are to be used by the national government, it may be concluded that it is the intention to carry the election fairly; by force if necessary. Judging from appearances yesterday, however, the people generally are determined to do nothing that can be regarded as a violation of law. The voters flocked in large numbers to the registry places, and although the registry was large there was no disturbance of any serious nature reported.

In the First ward yesterday, where some disturbance was anticipated, a very large number of persons intending to register were challenged by the supervisors, either for having fraudulent naturalization papers or for having no papers at all. In all cases where those who presented themselves were unknown to the supervisors as residents of the district they were at once asked to show their papers of citizenship, and in default were obliged to make an affidavit that they had lawfully obtained them. Most of those who were challenged in the First ward had no papers and left the polling places to procure them, but never showed up afterwards.

"Well, why don't he say so? I tell you. I like John pretty well, ye know, but I'll weaken on him if he don't make some show for us. I don't know where he's a goin to do it, but he's

MADE HIS FORTUNE OUT O' TAMMANY,

and he don't give us no stamps since the old fellows dropped us on his account. I tell you, I'll weaken on him. By G—d, I'm willing to work, but I can't get any work to do and you don't give me nawthin'. He says I can make a few dollars here. Well, that's all right, but they say here they don't know where the money's to come from. I'm in for it now anyhow, and I'll try it."

"Now, you keep quiet. John 'll be back in Tammany. If I thought he wouldn't be, I'd weaken him pootty d—d quick, and so would a good many more that I know."

Thus the conversation went on while the gangs filed in and out to and from the presence of Ben Butler's little secretary to be sworn in, and while that little individual administered the oaths he tried to cover his mouth and nostrils to avoid swallowing the stench that emanated from the crowds of gentlemen who are to assist the soldiery in securing honest elections.

Marshal Sharpe seemed to be almost crazy with "this d——d business." He couldn't speak to anybody that he imagined was not one of the "gang," and had "so much to think of, really," he didn't know what he was doing.

Mr. Bliss, who was formerly the principal liquor dealer prosecutor, was full of words of denunciation for the "gangs" that were bothering him, but wouldn't "mind it a bit if he could only be certain that they would be honest."

"Poor Snuffy," said one of the crowd, "he looks out o' humor."

"Ah! he's always out o' humor," said another.

THE REMAINDER TOOK THE AFFIDAVIT

and their names were registered. At No. 82 Greenwich street, where the disturbance took place between Deputy Marshals Flynn and Connors—the last preceding day of the registration—twenty persons were challenged. Of these ten refused to make an affidavit that they were citizens and left the booth, saying that they would return in a short time with their papers, but never appeared afterwards. The other ten were registered after they had taken the required oath or procured their papers. These were all challenged by the democratic supervisors, the other side being willing to take the names. About seventy were registered at this booth during the day. At 134 Greenwich street one man was challenged as being a non-resident by the democratic supervisors, and the inspector refused to register him. At 10 Broad street five were challenged—two by the democratic side and three by the republican. The latter were unknown to the supervisors and had no papers. On being asked to take the oath they refused and left the booth. The others said they

HAD PAPERS AND WOULD GO FOR THEM,

but they failed to return. One of these, on being asked by the supervisor about his papers, replied that he had had them for three years and a half, though he had just previously admitted that he was but twenty-two years old. Another said he had had papers since 1868, and that he was only twenty-two years old at present. The inspectors believe that many of these men really brought papers with them, but they were the fraudulent ones of 1868, and they were afraid to show them. To the inquiry of a supervisor, at Broad street, a third man replied that his papers were in his box at home, and he had lost the key. This gentleman declared he wouldn't be done out of his vote, and insisted on being registered, but the inspector respectfully declined to oblige him.

George Strong, a colored man, yesterday registered his name in the Seventeenth district of the Eighth ward, giving his residence as No. 21 Grand street. It subsequently appearing he resided at No. 81 Thompson street, he was arrested by officer McKinley and committed for examination by Justice Shandley. He stated a colored friend had loaded him with whiskey and induced him to commit the deed.

During the working hours of the day the number of names recorded was comparatively small; but after six o'clock in the evening the laboring classes generally responded to the urgent appeals of Mayor Hall and their party leaders, and flocked in crowds to the poling places. From six until the hour named for closing the registry the inspectors were generally kept quite busy, and, as will be seen by the following table, the registration was heavy.* In the figures given the eleven names registered on the 19th inst., in the Nineteenth district of the Twelfth ward, and the thirty-four registered in the Nineteenth district of the Seventeenth ward, are placed with yesterday's registration. The total registration so far is 118,619, or 24,552 less than the total registration of last year.

Wards.	Registration this year. Oct. 18.	Oct. 31.	Total registration thirteen days.....	Total registration last year, four days.....
1.	1,588	667	2,255	3,913
2.	164	134	298	855
3.	289	280	669	983
4.	2,163	1,370	3,533	4,268
5.	1,080	1,563	2,643	3,334
6.	1,784	2,067	3,851	6,386
7.	3,126	3,066	6,192	7,556
8.	2,667	2,594	5,261	6,922
9.	2,844	3,981	6,825	8,691
10.	1,753	2,179	3,932	5,477
11.	2,944	4,294	7,238	8,857
12*	3,109	3,015	6,113	6,231
13.	1,445	2,783	4,228	4,756
14.	2,186	1,824	4,010	4,955
15.	1,758	1,840	3,598	5,167
16.	3,006	3,206	6,202	6,671
17*	4,431	5,299	9,730	11,933
18.	3,818	3,885	7,703	9,856
19.	4,578	4,655	9,233	8,619
20.	4,739	4,447	9,186	9,358
21.	3,505	3,762	7,267	11,456
22.	4,492	4,139	8,631	8,520
Totals	57,469	61,150	118,619	143,171

When it is remembered that the above shows the result of only two days' registration this year, as against four days last year, it may be safely assumed that the registry will be heavier, probably reaching nearly 160,000 when the registry offices close to-night.

YOUNG DEMOCRACY OF JERSEY CITY.

Grand Turnout of the Young Democracy—Thousands of Workingmen in Line in the Streets—Ratification Meeting at the Catholic Institute.

The demonstration made by the Young Democracy at Jersey City last evening was by far the most significant and imposing of the campaign in the State of New Jersey. Jersey City, Hoboken, the townships of Hudson county, and even the city of Newark, furnished contingents to the vast crowd that wended its way along the streets and poured into the Catholic Institute. The workingmen's organization and the Quarrymen's Union marched in procession to the hall, preceded by a brass band and torch bearers. When the hall was crowded a display of fireworks took place outside, after which several guns were fired, and the proceedings within the hall commenced. F. G. Welbert was appointed chairman. He delivered a very earnest speech, in which he declared that the demonstrations of the Young Democracy were a guarantee beforehand that the old corrupt ring would march to its Waterloo next Tuesday. The ticket of the old democracy was headed by a man who never represented the people, and who was placed in nomination by fraud and violence, contrary to the expressed will of the people. The Young Democracy had resolved that the democratic party should not perish, and therefore they had taken action which would purge it from the thieves and tricksters who had in the past contributed to its defeat, and who were hurrying it on to ruin.

Mr. SEYMOUR followed by denouncing the corruption of the "ring," which had plundered the taxpayers in the name of democracy and afterwards had the effrontery to ask the suffrages of the people.

Mr. J. J. COLLINS delivered some remarks of a sericomic character, in which he asked what was the platform of the old democracy composed of. Before he had time to give the reply himself a sturdy quarryman on the third bench cried out, "Nicolson pavement," and this palpable hit at the candidate of the flint-lock democracy for Congress brought down the house. He also alluded to one of the chief stump orators of that party in the present campaign, who was sent to the last Legislature by the people of Jersey City, but who represented only the railroad corporations and made thereby the sum of $50,000. That man was always preaching about morality and principle.

Mr. JAMES M. BRANN rose next and read a letter from General Martin T. McMahon, apologizing for his absence and expressing his warmest sympathy with the Young Democracy of Jersey City, many of whom were his familiar friends. The speaker also read a letter from Richard O'Gorman, stating that that gentleman had not authorized the use of his name on the placards of the old democracy, and that the letter of apology purporting to emanate from him was a forgery. In spite of this repudiation the old democracy had again printed Mr. O'Gorman's name as a speaker at a ratification meeting to be held in a few days. Mr. Braun stated that the leaders of the old democracy had even paid a visit to Comptroller Connolly, of New York, with a view to deprive certain members of the Young Democracy of Jersey City of their stalls in the Washington Market, and thus deprive a man's children of their daily bread because of their father's politics. It was a well known fact that while Irishmen constitute the majority of the democracy, the leading nominees of the old democracy are either men who were Know Nothings or of notoriously anti-Irish proclivities. The speaker alluded to Messrs. Cleveland and Gaffney in very bitter terms, which were met with hisses from the audience.

Loud calls were made for Æneas Fitzpatrick, the candidate for Congress, who stepped forward and delivered a few remarks, which embodied the issues of the campaign. The speaker, who is evidently not a politician, was very severe on the corruption and rascality of the "ring," and he spoke with an emphasis which showed he was really heart and soul in the movement. The enthusiastic reception which greeted him proved that he is very popular.

The names of the candidates were then submitted to the meeting and ratified, as follows:—For Congress, Æneas Fitzpatrick; Sheriff, Patrick Harrington; Surrogate, Robert McGague, Jr.; Coroners, William Burns, Charles H. Bagley and John P. Volhardt; Assembly, Second district, Philip Tumulty; Third district, Michael Connolly; Fifth district, Patrick Weldon; Sixth district, Thomas J. Wall.

The assemblage then dispersed, not the slightest symptom of disorder having been manifested.

THE NEWARK "FRAUDS."

The charges against Joseph P. Donnelly and George H. Hodder, the Newark shoe manufacturers, whose exploits were recorded in yesterday's HERALD, begin to assume a somewhat definite character. Yesterday, on an affidavit made by Mr. Thomas B. Blackburne, before Master in Chancery A. S. Hubbell, Judge Depue issued a capias from the Circuit Court ordering Donnelly and Hedder to be required to give bail in $5,000 each or be lodged in the county jail, pending trial on charges of having fraudulently contracted a debt of $2,907 with Blackburne, and that they had assigned, removed and disposed of their property, with intent to defraud their creditors. In his affidavit Mr. Blackburne charges that they borrowed from him, on July 11, 1870, $560; August 19, $582; September 1, $578; September 3, $602; giving as security therefor various notes purporting to be due them, which notes were drawn out in the names of five men, named Maguire, Lemon, Scanlan, Cranoy and Rankin, each of whom was represented to be doing business on his own behalf, but who, it now transpires, were poor workingmen laboring at their trades and of no pecuniary responsibility. Mr. Blackburne further declares that one of the prisoners told him that the other had in his pocket some $19,000 or $20,000, which had been realized through a sale of the firm's stock. The man Rankin at first suspected to be the deepest in the mire, has been liberated, there being nothing whatever to hold him upon.

Since the publication of the facts several other creditors have put in an appearance, and it seems likely that the "debts" of the concern will run at least as high as $10,000. Donnelly and Hodder were still in the Sheriff's hands last evening, but expected to secure bail every moment before being lodged in the county jail.

THE M'HENRY CASE.

No Murder.

Coroner Flynn yesterday held an inquest in the case of Thomas McHenry, late of 461 West Thirty-third street, whose death it was suspected had been hastened by violence received at the hands of Thomas Casey during a quarrel between them concerning the possession of a dog. The evidence adduced utterly failed to make out a case against Casey. A post mortem examination made on the body showed that death resulted from empyemia, and such was the verdict of the jury. Casey was discharged from custody by the Coroner.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

Between ten and eleven o'clock last evening E. L. Makes, of No. 540 Greenwich street, reported to Captain McDonnell, at the Greenwich street station, that Dr. John A. Dempsey, of Pleasant Valley, N. J., while at his house, was taken suddenly ill, and died before the arrival of a physician, who was called. The Coroner was notified of the event.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	6 30	Moon sets...morn	12 00
Sun sets	4 57	High water.morn	2 46

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Etna	Nov 1	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Iowa	Nov 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Nov 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
England	Nov 3	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Wash'n	Nov 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Nov 9	Bremen	66 Broad street.
Idaho	Nov 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lafayette	Nov 12	Havre	58 Broadway.
Queen	Nov 12	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Nov 12	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Nov 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Franconia, Brown, Portland—J P Ames.

Ship Bengalyn (Br), McAlly, Liverpool—Arkell & Tufts.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Liverpool—Chas H Marshall & Co.

Ship Minnehaha (Br), McGrath, Londonderry—G & J Knox & Co.

Ship Wm Frothingham, Belmstedt, Rotterdam—Ruger Bros.

Ship Atlantic, Pennell, Hamburg—Ruger Bros.

Ship Good Hope, Ingersoll, Antwerp—E E Morgan's Son.

Bark Svea (Norw), Halvorsen, Amsterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Brothers, Thurston, Leghorn—Van Brunt & Slaghi.

Brig Leopold Petroluzzi (Ital), Pesce, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Speed (Br), Larkin, Gibraltar for orders—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rising Sun, Griffin, Arroyo and Ponce, PR—L W & P Armstrong.

Brig Dirigo, Rumball, Nuevitas—F Talbot & Co.

Brig J & H Crowley, Crowley, Boston.

Schr Thomas J Frazier, Madge, Havana—Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr M A Fisk, Wixon, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Mary Means, Bryan, St Augustine—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Early Bird, Eldridge, Pensacola—Goodspeed, White & Co.

Schr W C Bee, Chester, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Vrale, Mason, Wilmington, NC—Evans, Ball & Co.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Dudley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Abyssinia (Br), Captain Harris, from Liverpool 18th and Queenstown 19th, with mdse and passengers, to Q G Francklyn. Had heavy gales with high head sea during the passage. Oct 16, off Holyhead, passed steamship Hecla, bound out; 27th, lat 45 40 N, lon 49 19 W, passed a national steamship bound east.

Steamship Malta (Br), McDowall, Liverpool Oct 11 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse and 472 passengers, to Chas G Francklyn. Had constant gales throughout, with very heavy seas.

Steamship England (Br), Webster, Liverpool Oct 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse and 690 passengers, to F W J Hurst. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Oct 29, lat 41 44, lon 64 58, spoke ship New World, from London for New York; 30th, 30 miles east of Nantucket, passed steamships City of Brussels and Italy, both hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Deutschland (NG), Neynaber, Bremen Oct 15, with mdse and 793 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly gales throughout. Oct 19, lat 59 53, lon 9 06, spoke ship Cristel (NG), from Bremen for New York.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans Oct 22, with mdse and passengers, to Frederick Baker. Had strong head winds the entire passage. October 27, 6 PM, lat 31, lon 79 40, passed steamship Liberty, from Key West for Baltimore; 31st, 7 AM, SE from Barnegat, in 15 fathoms of water, passed a wrecked vessel, mostly under water.

Steamship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Oct 27, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co. Oct 29, 10 AM, Hatteras lighthouse bearing W by S½S, 15 miles off, passed steamship Herman Livingston, with propeller C W Lord in tow, bound south.

Steamship Minnetonka, Palmer, Savannah Oct 27, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had strong NE winds.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Glasgow, 81 days, with mdse, to William Nelson, Jr. Had moderate weather up to Cape Race; since then heavy westerly weather; took a pilot from boat J W Elwell, No 7, 50 miles ESE of Sandy Hook 30th inst, and anchored same night, during a heavy SE gale, in the lower bay. Oct 25, lat