POLITICAL PYTHONESSES.

The Women's Rally at the Cooper Institute Last Night.

FERMENTATION OF FEMININE FERVOR.

Henry Wilson the Man After Mrs. Hooker's Own Heart.

Miss Anthony's Description of Her Marrow-Bone Performances Before the Sage of Chappaqua.

GRANT GLORIFIED.

No Reconciliation Across the Bloody Chasm.

Lilly Devereaux Blake Unburdens Herself—Likewise the Rev. Olympia Brown.

Women are never so much frightened as when sarcasm or ridicule is levelled at them. Last evening the Cooper Institute was crowded to excess, and the occasion was that of a Grant and Wilson republican meeting, at which none but women were to speak. Policemen to the number of a hundred or so were strewed around the hall promiscuously, and the sergeants and roundsmen did duty by supporting the pillars while the speaking was going on. The array of speakers mentioned on the bills was formidable. The names of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Lilly Devereaux Blake, Rev. (?) Olympia Brown (a woman), Matilda Joslyn Gage and the old veteran of a hundred fights, Susan B. Anthony, were luridly emblazoned. The hall was packed to suffocation. Looking down from the platform the scene was like a cornfield of faces thickly studded together. Here and there a negro's face appeared, and at irregular intervals a black man's face. The platform was crowded with the friends and families of the fair speakers, who, as a matter of course, applauded loudly and always at the wrong time, if the manifestations of the audience could be taken as a criterion. A glee club occupied back seats, modestly holding their melodies in reserve. When called upon they sung well, but their rather indecent allusions to Horace Greeley were not received with any warmth of feeling. The great gun of the meeting, as announced formally, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was not present, but she sent a letter, which was read by the Chairman, Luther H. Marsh, a well-known lawyer, who appeared in evening dress and wore a blazing red necktie. Whenever the courage of the female speakers faltered under the storm of hisses when they mentioned Grant's name, or when a wild, uproarious cheer was raised for Greeley, Marsh stepped into the breach with his eyeglass and his red necktie and his evening dress coat and talked of the rebels. He said nothing new, but he said a great many bitter things which provoked hisses and disapproval. The lady speakers were ranged in a row, all dressed to kill, and it was noticeable that among them there was not one who was not of New England birth. They all have fine, large, intellectual heads and small bodies, and they seemed more fitted to be speakers on the rostrum than to fulfil the domestic duties of wives and mothers. It was a terrible strain on the patience of the ladies to listen to their stump oratory. The staple of their discourses was praise of Henry Wilson, who was glorified in an unseemly manner. He was heroic, he was brave, he was far-seeing, he was the woman's champion and the idol of the woman's heart. There were allusions to Ulysses Grant, but the motive was apparent; it was a Wilson meeting. No man living who has sat in the United States Senate knows better how to humbug the ladies and amuse them by sentimental yarns than Mr. Henry Wilson, and they like him for it. The majority of women prefer a smooth talker to a rough-angled, earnest man. There is no fun in any of the earnest men, and so the women's rights woman judges men unless that they are earnest for their ism, and that of course alters the case altogether. The prettiest of the lovely speakers, last evening, was Lilly Devereaux Blake (it will be observed that all the speakers have three names) and she was much applauded because she spoke but for twenty minutes. Miss or Mrs. Blake was dressed in a purple barred silk, and she wore an immense brass ornament in her back hair which was much admired. The old and gallant veteran of a hundred fights, Susan B. Anthony, sat near Mrs. or Miss Blake, with her hair done in plain, flat plaits, and she was attired simply in a snuff colored silk dress which had never been turned. Miss Anthony was the best speaker, and during the evening's entertainment she was boiling over with memoranda and other paragraphs. The Rev. (?) Olympia Brown was quite a boon to the audience. The Rev. Olympia, who has received holy orders from some selectman of a township in Connecticut, was dressed in a green check silk, and had her hair done up in a very symmetrical knot and tied back of her well shaped head. Matilda Joslyn Gase was dressed in a black silk, and considerable excitement was manifested by the audience while she spoke. These, however, two-thirds of whom were for Greeley, did not approve of her rather free expressions about the Sage of Chappaqua, and there was a great deal of hissing at times, which was sometimes drowned by cheers out of the pure chivalry of the audience, who in New York always sympathize with helpless women. The lady who had the best stage presence of the lot was Isabella Beecher Hooker, who wore a black dress, with a gorgeous red-figured scarf, and whose little white hands were enshrined partly by the finely flowing lace sleeves which peeped from beneath her dress sleeves. But unfortunately all these ladies have a sing-song, school girl delicacy and their utterances are clouded by one fact; they can never (woman like) tell anything new, and as stump orators they must always (woman like) go back eight years, as they did last evening, to dig up blood and bones; consequently many of their own sex, who are the best judges, fell asleep during the harangue of their political Pythonesses, while the male portion of the audience, even those who were republicans, although they were amused, could not say that they were instructed or that they had heard anything new. On the whole the first meeting at which female speakers were employed in this campaign was saved solely from failure by the presiding officer—a horrid man—and this is the lamentable truth.

After the meeting was called to order Mr. Luther R. Marsh was chosen chairman, and, coming forward, said:—

SPEECH OF MR. LUTHER R. MARSH.

A new period has come. The ancient clock of time, from its belfry in the sky, strikes another hour. The world has moved on its orbit through another degree. An unexpected element appears on the field of politics. For the first time in the history of our country woman takes public part in the political canvass, organizes her meetings, writes and adopts her resolutions and proclaims her views from the platform. The time is ripe for such an advent. Well may the women of America come forward to the rescue at this vital crisis in our career and do what they can to aid the re-election of General Grant for to his valor, his patience, his magnificent generalship, than which none brighter shines in the annals of war; to him, the most aggressive of warriors, the most clement of victors, whose combativeness gives place to magnanimity ere the sulphurous clouds of battle clear away; to him who, after the surrender under the apple tree, seemed to be the only man on whom the people could agree to direct the reconstructive and recuperative energies of the nation; to him more than to any other man do they owe the continuance of their government, the return of their husbands and sons, the reign of order, peace and prosperity and the unmolested occupancy of their own homes.

Mr. Marsh read a letter from Mrs. Cady Stanton, excusing her absence, and then continued:—

I will now introduce to you a sister of a man who has taken more various views than any one else on various subjects, Henry Ward Beecher, and it is for me to leave you to judge whether all the talent of the Beecher family is monopolized by him. (Laughter). Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker will now address you.

SPEECH OF MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

Mrs. Hooker's name was greeted with decorous applause, and she began speaking in a hoarse, sepulchral voice. She said that there were reasons why women should work for the republican party, and one of those was that the republican party was working for her; another was because the President was a firm believer in the rights of women as citizens—(applause)—and what is not of least importance his wife is also a firm believer in that; and General Grant has shown this fact by appointing women to office. (Applause.) Horace Greeley—(a storm of hisses here arose and was drowned in a storm of applause. Some one in the rear of the hall shouted "Three cheers for Ulysses S. Grant." They were given, but immediately were followed by cheers for Greeley)—his opponent, has not only expressed his opposition to women's freedom, but has bent all his energies and the great resources of his paper to defeat the movement for her elevation. (Applause.)

For the first time this subject people—we are a subject people—are unrepresented in the government. Guns and votes alone have brought freedom to men, but both these elements are wanting in the aid of women. They will not fight; they cannot vote. Women should strike for freedom by joining hands with the party that fights for freedom, and surely this is to-day the red republican party. (Applause.) Henry Wilson dared to assert it in his letter. I propose three cheers for Henry Wilson—he's the man of my heart! (Laughter and applause.) Let women then uphold the patriots who, without war or bloodshed, have decreed the reign of freedom and justice; so shall our government shed blessings on its faithful men and women! (Applause.)

"HEALTH TO THE FAIREST!"

The Chairman announced that the speeches would be linked together by a song by the Anderson Brothers and Mr. Post. These gentlemen stepped forward and sung some verses on the "Glorious Union" quite creditably and were rewarded by overwhelming applause. As an encore they gave a toasting song, the sentiment of which was "Health to the fairest; health to the bravest." The Chairman then said that the refrain of the first song was "Union forever," but how was this to be fulfilled if a secessionist were elected to the Presidential chair? (Hisses.) You cannot hiss out his record. I have now the honor to introduce to you another of our speakers, Matilda Joslyn Gaige.

SPEECH OF MRS. MATILDA JOSLYN GAIGE.

Mrs. Gaige came forward and said:—This contest fills the waking and sleeping thoughts of all minds. The battle of the ballots is no less strong and earnest than that of bullets. To-day parties had become somewhat broken, and over some persons a glamour had come, so that they failed to see clearly the distinction between right and wrong. In this country of ours it was no less necessary for women and children to understand the great questions of the day than it was for men. As long ago as Polk and Hamilton women took part in the machinery of politics, but with little thought of the principles of party. But to-day they have been mentioned for the first time in the history of the country in the platform of a great party, who shall say that the blood of the revolutionary fathers has not borne good fruit in the hearts of their daughters? Mrs. Gaige instanced many illustrations of woman's ability. Her mention of the name of Sumner was hissed and applauded alternately. She had been a reader of the *Tribune* for forty years (hisses), and they knew that he said, "Wayward sisters, go in peace." (Hisses.) She complained that when he spoke he did not say "rebel," as he ought to; but said "Confederate." (Laughter.) All you men who believe in what the American flag represents must vote for General Dix. The republican party was a miracle-working party. It developed 4,000,000 of men and women out of cattle. (Applause.) It had stretched an iron band across the Continent, so that the Atlantic could shake hands with the Pacific—but not across a bloody chasm, thank God! The democratic party is dead, or worse than dead—covered with the green slime of liberalism—disease that must result in death. We were near the hundredth birthday—(insinuating laughter)—the hundredth birthday of our Republic, and she predicted a peaceful and happy climax to the national prosperity, when mothers and daughters should have been given their proper rights. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF MRS. LILLY DEVEREAUX BLAKE.

The next speaker was Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake, who said:—Looking upon that crowd of eager faces she felt that there was greater cause to rejoice than at any previous period of woman's history. (Peter Cooper coming upon the platform was applauded, and Mrs. Anthony, rising, resigned her seat to the venerable philanthropist.) For this progress they had to thank the republican party and to it they were grateful. Throughout the country women were taking a greater part in the campaign than ever before. They were doing what they could for the hero of Appomattox. (Applause). He had displayed that heroism which women had learned to look upon as the companion of chivalry. He had had his detractors as all great men had. But it was an old saying, that in passing through an orchard you could tell which tree bore the best fruit by the number of stones which were hurled against it. (Applause and laughter). But by and by all this mist of calumny would disappear, and high above all other records would be the name of General Grant. (Hisses and an overwhelming tempest of cheers.) And every one knew the unmistaken integrity and loyalty of that son of Massachusetts, Henry Wilson. (Applause.) To-morrow the waves of success would rise still higher from Pennsylvania and Ohio, until in November next around the shores of this Republic would swell the high tide of victory. (Continued applause.)

Mrs. Blake proposed after the close of her speech three cheers for Henry Wilson. The cheers were preceded by hisses, whereupon a man in the front seat shouted above the uproar, "Put out those geese!" and the little unpleasantness passed off in laughter.

SPEECH OF THE REV. OLYMPIA BROWN.

The Rev. Olympia Brown was then introduced and said it was fitting that she, a minister of the Gospel, should stand upon that platform. She called the republican party the party of progress, and for that reason it would be successful in November. The body of men who opposed themselves to progress were going down to death. They had begun the cry of reform, but they had offered to do nothing in advance of what the republican party had done in the past. They talked largely of the honesty and charity of their candidate; with tears running down their checks they spoke of the bloody chasm! Where was there a chasm? The only one that she knew of was the one wide and deep that lay between Chappaqua and the White House, at Washington. (Laughter.) She would remand the good old Sage of Chappaqua back to private life, where he had so often recommended her sex. (Laughter.) She remembered that Horace Greeley had said in his paper in 1869 that if it were fitting and proper that women should vote, why was it not brought about before 1869? She would ask, if it was fitting and proper that Horace Greeley should be made President, why was it not done before 1872? (Laughter.) From out the republican party had gone every one of the men who stood in the way of the enfranchisement of women. Thank God it was relieved of their presence, and was now able to come forward, strengthened and refined, the party that was to insure liberty to the United States. The hope of the country was the success of Grant and Wilson in November. The fair speaker then entered upon a defence of General Grant against the charges that had been made against him. Who were his enemies? Men who scoffed at liberty and sought to take the life of the nation. The cause of truth, of liberty and patriotism required the election of General Grant. (Applause and hisses.) It would be his name that would open the doors and give liberty to the women of the country.

SPEECH OF SUSAN B. ARTHONY.

Mrs. Susan B. Arthony was introduced with the qualifying clause that she was able to introduce herself. She said that it had been asserted that the republicans in Philadelphia had put woman in their platform merely as a "sop" to secure their support. All she had to remark on that point was that the other party at Cincinnati had not wit enough even to offer her a "sop." Mrs. Anthony then verged into a discussion of Mr. Greeley's treatment of the "woman's rights" party, in which she described the manner in which she had gone on her knees to the bland Sage without producing any effect upon his obdurate heart. (Laughter.) Didn't that look like reconciliation? (Laughter.) She thought the democrats would be compelled to do penance yet another four years. (Applause.) She saw the grand good in their voting for Mr. Greeley, who was doubtless as good a man as they ever voted for in their lives—(laughter)—but she appealed to every man to refuse him his vote and give it to General Grant. It was impossible for any political party to succeed in future unless it should rally to its support the women of America, and she congratulated the republican party that it had taken the initiative in endorsing their claims to equality and justice.

The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" closed the exercises of the meeting and the throng quietly dispersed.

BETTING ON THE ELECTIONS.

Sharps and Flats Putting Up Their Dollars.

At Johnson's, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, a choice crowd of incipient gamblers and political pimps of various stripes, met to wager their dollars on the result of the elections to be held to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. The adherents of the administration, honest Tom Murphy's most unhealthy looking crowd, O'Brien's selected bruisers, little Johnny Davenport's small fry partisans and the scowling bruisers of old Tammany were all represented. "Sojer" Flynn was there, and very conspicuous, and with him a large party of individuals better known than loved. The noise and uproar was much enjoyed by these parties, and when, at a late hour, an unfortunate gentleman from the Twentieth ward ran into the room, cut, slashed and bleeding profusely from a little misunderstanding with a bloodthirsty patriot who wanted the entire sidewalk to himself, the proceedings became quite interesting. Johnson, the auctioneer, was very energetic, and his audience bid with much spirit. It seemed that there was a corner in Hartranft stock early in the evening, but it dwindled into nothingness later, under the influence of private despatches from Philadelphia. The following were the figures quoted:—

Hartranft	$100	130	100
Buckalew	70	100	65

That Hartranft will have 5,000 majority—$50, $100 that he does; $45, $90, $85 that he does not.

That the administration party in Ohio will not have 10,000 majority—$100 that they do not and $65 that they do.

The Indiana pool stood as follows:—Hendricks, $100, $100, $100.

Brown, $50, $45, $45.

The feeling in the room was that the Custom House, assisted by O'Brien, would be able to manipulate the election in Philadelphia to suit the administration; but that Indiana was sure for the liberals and Ohio doubtful.

JUDGE BEDFORD.

Address of Prominent Citizens Calling for His Re-Election—How He Has Filled and Can Fill the City Judgeship.

Below will be found an address to the citizens of the Empire City by some of its most distinguished men, urging the re-election of City Judge Bedford. In these days of movement towards a better and higher class in our public men generally it is gratifying to find men of all parties and shades of opinion combining to retain in his well-won, ably-sustained and responsible position a gentleman who has risen thereto solely on his merits as an honest citizen and discriminating lawyer:—

To the Electors of the City of New York:—

We, the undersigned citizens of the city of New York, irrespective of party and of politics, having a pride in all that appertains to the prosperity and good name of our city, and believing, further, that the only true safety for our persons and our property depends on an incorruptible Judiciary and a strict and impartial administration of all laws, feel called upon at this time to address the people of New York in behalf of the re-election of Hon. Gunning S. Bedford as City Judge. The history of the Judiciary of this city for the past few years has brought Judge Bedford prominently before the public, and he has been called upon to preside at some of the leading criminal trials that have taken place, and where both his ability and integrity, which he held at the Bar and as Assistant District Attorney, were fully sustained. His judicial course has been carefully watched by the community, and it is a source of sincere congratulation to the friends of law and order that he has kept the judicial ermine spotless; that he has honestly, and without fear, favor of malice, administered the laws; that he has promptly punished all justly convicted criminals, and has stricken terror to the hearts of those who would violate the law and expect to escape therefrom; and he has, in every instance, perfectly performed every obligation imposed upon him by his oath of office, and thereby reflected credit upon the Bench, the city and the people of New York. For these reasons, as citizens having vast interests in this city, we cannot do less than sustain Judge Bedford and to earnestly urge his unanimous re-election to the office he was elevated to by the people by over seventy thousand majority. We appeal to the electors of this city to sustain us by every honorable effort to carry out this purpose, for by thus rewarding Judge Bedford a simple act of justice will be done to a fearless and upright Judge, who has conscientiously performed his duty in vindicating the laws on all occasions, and therein has sustained the rights of the people.

New York, Oct. 7, 1872.

William T. Garner, firm of Garner & Co.; Edwin Hoyt, Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; August Belmont, August Belmont & Co.; Louis A. Von Hoffman, Louis A. Von Hoffman & Co.; Lloyd Aspinwall, Howland & Aspinwall; Moses Taylor, Moses Taylor & Co.; Edward Morgan, M. Morgan's Sons; John Knower, 57 Broadway; Robert B. Minturn, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; R. H. Lowery, President National Bank of the Republic; H. W. Ford, Cashier National Bank of the Republic; D. C. Hays, President Union National Bank; William L. Jenkins, President Bank of America; Stewart Brown, firm Brown Brothers & Co.; George A. Osgood & Co., 24 Broad street; W. R. Travers, 45 Exchange place; G. G. Haven & Co., 17 Wall street; H. W. Gray, 56 Exchange place; Edward King, 59 Pine street; Ward, Campbell & Co.; T. J. S. Flint, President Continental National Bank; F. Chandler, President National Mechanics' Banking Association; Richard Schell, 31 Broad street; Nichols, Stone & Co., 33 Wall street; R. W. Howes, Howes & Macy, 30 Wall street; Osborn & Chapin; Henry S. Leavitt, 51 Exchange place; Whitely & Neilson, 51 Exchange place; Barton & Allen, 40 Broad street; Robinson, Chase & Co., 18 Wall street; Fowler & Wilson, 26 Broad street; R. L. Cutting, Jr., & Co., 19 William street; Jameson, Smith & Cotting, 14 Broad street; Delafield & Fitch; Edward R. Bell, 20 Exchange place; Fellowes & Co., 29 William street; Leonard W. Jerome; Arthur Leary, 73 William street; Rufus Hatch, 17 Broad street; Robinson & Suydam, 13 Broad street; George Bolton, Alley & Co., 13 Broad street; M. A. Wheelock, Chairman New York Stock Exchange; Boyd, Vincent & Co., 30 Broad street; Dean, McGinnis & Co., 30 Broad street; Evans, Wharton & Co., 26 Broad street; L. Delmonico, Chambers street; W. P. Talboys, A. W. Stebbins, Halgartien & Co., G. B. Watt, A. B. Ballss & Co., Fred. Nathan, 26 Broad street, and many others.

W. K. SOUTTER,
A. W. SANDFORD,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,
M. MITCHELL,
} Committee of Arrangements.

Dated New York, October 7, 1872.

The Twenty-Second Ward for Judge Bedford.

At a meeting of the independent German democratic party of the Twenty-second ward, held at 723 Seventh avenue, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the Honorable Gunning S. Bedford has proven himself to be an upright, honest and fearless judge; and whereas, we, the members of the above-named party believe that there is no other man in the city more capable or qualified for the office; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we not only consider it our duty to influence and further his re-election, but also to secure him a large majority.

STILL FIGHTING THE "RING."

The Committee of Seventy Still Cries "No Quarter"—Redeeming the Metropolis—Purging the Judiciary.

The general committee of the Committee of Seventy held a meeting last night at their headquarters in the Everett House, Union square, at which about thirty members of the organization were present. Mr. William F. Havemeyer presided. The following address to the public was offered by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, from the Committee on Elections, and after some slight debate was adopted unanimously:—

To the Citizens of New York:—

The Committee of Seventy desire to call the attention of their fellow citizens to the grave importance of the issues at stake in the approaching municipal election, and to the necessity of deciding them without regard to the great party questions involved in the Presidential election, which is unfortunately to take place on the same day.

It is known to every one that the work of municipal reform which the citizens, without distinction of party, undertook in the Summer of 1871 is not yet half accomplished. By the combined force of executive opposition, of the defection and treachery of some of our own chosen legislators and the local influence of the friends of corruption the just efforts of the citizens last year were in a great measure frustrated after they had seemed to carry both the city and the State in the cause of reform by triumphant majorities. The result so far is that we are still bound in the fetters of the same iniquitous charter under which the Ring was able to rob the city of uncounted millions; and, with few exceptions, the men whom they placed in office for corrupt purposes still remain in power and are only waiting for new opportunity to resume the work of depredation.

It is, therefore, more than ever the interest and the duty of all citizens who desire to bring to justice the still unpunished enemies of the city, and once more to enjoy good government under a charter which shall restrain and prevent fraud, and to mitigate so far as possible the fearful burden of taxation which we are now suffering as the penalty of electing thieves to office in former years, to unite in another earnest effort to rescue the city in her extremity, and to save her from being made the football of politicians and the prey of plunderers, which she is sure to be if now abandoned to the tender mercies of whichever party may control the majority of votes in the impending Presidential contest.

Under these circumstances this committee deems it within the scope of its duties, as prescribed by the resolutions which called it into being, to devote itself to securing, if possible, honest and capable candidates, without regard to party or to politics, for all offices to be filled at the approaching election which have a direct bearing upon the government and welfare of the city; and in due time before the day of election to announce which of the several candidates presented for these important offices are in the judgment of the committee most worthy of the votes and support of the true friends of reform.

For this purpose, to enable them more correctly to judge of the merits of candidates, the Committee on Elections will be in session at the rooms of the committee in the Everett House, Fourth avenue, every evening (Sundays excepted) at eight o'clock, on and after October 9, to confer with the representatives of all parties, societies and organizations, and with all citizens who may desire to be heard or to consult with them in respect to candidates.

New York, Oct. 7, 1872.

The following resolution was also adopted unanimously, after which the committee adjourned:—

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the honest and thorough administration of justice is essential alike to the safety of private rights and to the maintenance of public virtue—and as it is impossible to keep what we have already gained in the cause of reform, or to accomplish what remains to be done, unless all our judges are above suspicion and reproach—this committee will, under no circumstances, endorse or sanction the nomination to judicial office of any man who has had any connection or manifested any sympathy with the corrupt and wicked "Ring" against which the people of this city are struggling and which they are determined to destroy, root and branch.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

When the Democratic Primaries and Conventions Are to Be Held.

There was a stated session of the Democratic General Committee of Kings county held last evening at the headquarters of that organization, Court street. The chair was occupied by Mr. Rowe, President, and George Herman officiated as Secretary. The attendence of members was very full. The following resolutions was offered and adopted:—

Resolved, That primary elections be held in each ward and town on the 16th of October, 1872, from five to eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing three delegates from each ward and town association to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions, and three delegates from each ward to the City Convention, and three delegates from each town to nominate a School Commissioner.

Resolved, That the County Convention be held on the 19th of October, at the headquarters of the General Committee; that the City Convention be held same day, at same place, three P. M.; that the Second District Congressional Convention be held same day and place at seven P. M.; Third Congressional District Convention same day at eight P. M.; Fourth Congressional District Convention at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, Monday, 21st, at three P. M.

The Assembly Conventions will be held on Monday evening, 21st. The Committee shortly after adjourned, to meet again on the 17th inst.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Views at Headquarters Regarding the Elections To-Day—Liberals Confident, but Wary—The Betting—The Virginia Campaign—Jack Hamilton on Texas.

Democratic Headquarters.

The news received at these headquarters from those States whose elections take place to-day are very favorable to the liberal cause, and yet it is plain to be seen a decided feeling of uncertainty prevails. Notwithstanding the advantages possessed by Buckalew in Pennsylvania democrats of betting tendencies are asking odds of those backing the republican candidate. Offers of fifty to seventy were made at the committee rooms yesterday, and those who had made bets at even were seeking opportunities to hedge. Still the members of the committee express themselves entirely confident.

Mr. J. S. Thayer, who returned from Pennsylvania yesterday, visited these headquarters during the day. He spoke in company with Buckalew on Saturday and had conferred freely with all the prominent politicians of the State. Mr. Buckalew expressed himself entirely confident of carrying the State by from twelve to twenty thousand majority. He expects large numbers of quiet citizens in Philadelphia, depended upon to vote the regular republican ticket, will scratch Hartranft, as two years ago they did District Attorney Mann, who ran 10,000 votes behind his associates in that city. He believes these scratched tickets will overbalance any fraudulent votes that may be polled.

Under date of the fifth Mr. John G. Thompson, chairman of the Ohio Democratic State Committee, writes that the liberals are sanguine of electing their State ticket and carrying all the disputed Congressional districts. On the same date General George W. Morgan writes that, though his district has polled an opposition majority of 1,068, he expects to be elected, and thinks the liberals will carry the State beyond peradventure.

From Indiana, the Hon. E. S. Alvord, chairman of the State Committee, writes that the democrats are certain to carry the State by a large majority. He says huge frauds have been attempted in the introduction of negroes; but the democrats, warned in time, are protecting themselves successfully.

Some weeks ago Mr. Schell, President of the National Democratic Committee, addressed a note to some of the leading democrats of Virginia, urging upon them the necessity of opening the campaign in that State, and carrying it on with something of the old enthusiastic spirit of 1840. In response there has been forwarded to the committee rooms a huge poster, headed,

"VIRGINIA IN COUNCIL,"

and announcing more than a hundred mass meetings at various points throughout the State, which will be addressed by eloquent and distinguished sons of Virginia and others. Efforts are being made to arouse some of the old time enthusiasm. The following are some of the principal points at which meetings are announced:—4th, Lynchburg; 5th, Gordonsville; 7th, Woodstock, Shenandoah county; 9th, Fredericksburg; 10th, Alexandria; 11th, Norfolk; 14th, Henry Court House; 19th, Petersburg; 22d, Orange Court House; 23d, Amelia Court House; 28th, Warrenton; 4th, Richmond.

List of visitors—A. B. Ditter, California; J. Wesley Smith and S. H. Sweet, Albany, N. Y.; S. L. Clingman and William Johnson, North Carolina; P. W. Alexander, Georgia, and S. W. Morton, Ohio.

Liberal Headquarters.

The committee rooms at the Glenham Hotel were visited by a large number of citizens and strangers, and the chances of the election to-day discussed *pro* and *con*. Though the assurances from the various States are flattering for the liberal cause it is evident that its supporters here are awaiting in fear and trembling. Great fears are professed of the money power of the administration, and the evident intent on its part to stop at no frauds necessary for the accomplishment of success. It is claimed to be positively known that 600 negroes have gone on from this city to Philadelphia to vote the radical ticket, in addition to the great number of roughs and repeaters heretofore reported.

The organization of the democrats and liberals in Ohio is unsurpassed in any State in the Union, and it is thought success is insured, though, *per contra*, the republicans are betting on a majority of ten thousand. Great fears are also professed of negro importations into Indiana, information from there of its being attempted having been received.

Among the visitors yesterday was Mr. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, who declares that State is all right for Greeley in despite of Davis, Clark, Haines and all the carpet-bag and scallawag crew.

Regular Republican Headquarters.

The usual serenity prevailed at the committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mr. Chandler was in attendance as usual and in answer to a question as to the prospects, said he had no doubt of the success of the republican ticket in the three great central States which hold their elections to-day. He spoke in very complimentary terms of the portrayal of the situation which appeared in the editorial columns of the Herald yesterday morning and said it expressed his views exactly.

He was confident of Hartranft's election in spite of all that had been brought to bear against him. The campaign in Ohio had been dilatory and the majority there might be less than at first anticipated, but it would be enough. Of Indiana there was no doubt whatever.

Visitors—C. K. Baldwin, South Carolina; J. Tarbell, Mississippi; J. R. Hawley, Connecticut.

THE TAMMANY JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock a number of politicians assembled at Tammany Hall in Fourteenth street to learn any news which might come from the gathering of the delegates who have been appointed from the Judiciary Convention as a Committee of Conference of twenty-one from each Assembly district. Although the meeting was called for ten o'clock there were but a few persons present, and it was fully eleven o'clock before Samuel J. Tilden, the chairman of the committee, made his appearance. Of the twenty-one persons comprising the committee but fourteen were present, among whom were John Kelly, Edward R. Meade, Horace F. Clark, the son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt; Christopher Fine, ex-partner of the late Judge McCunn; Timothy Brennan (looking very plausible), Mr. Tilden and several others. John Morrissey came late, and after the conference had a long confab with John Kelly. Billy Walsh, Dick Flanagan and others were present among the political lookers-on. The conference lasted about an hour and was presided over by Samuel J. Tilden. This committee of twenty-one was appointed from the General Judiciary Convention, which properly consists of 420 members, or twenty delegates from each Assembly district, to report back again to the Judiciary Convention, which meets again on Wednesday, at three o'clock, to make nominations. The session was secret, but Mr. Tilden informed the reporter of the Herald that a committee of ten had been appointed to meet a committee of the Bar Association last evening at his house at eight o'clock. The same committee was also instructed to meet the Liberal Republican Committee this morning, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of conference. The names of the committee are as follows:—John E. O'Brien, Edwin R. Meade, Thomas Connelly, Sylvester E. Nolan, James D. McClelland, Horace F. Clark, Joseph Koch, Christopher Fine, John Kelly, Matthew T. Brennan, John C. Bushnell and Jacob F. Miller. The committee then adjourned.

PULLING THE POLITICAL WIRES.

A Secret Caucus of Democrats in Sheriff Brennan's Office Yesterday.

It is understood that a caucus of democrats was held in Sheriff Brennan's private office yesterday, just before the Mayoralty Nominating Convention met. There were present Dennis Burns, James Hayes, Judge Shandley, Michael Norton, Judge Scott, John Morrissey, Timothy J. Campbell, Charles E. Loew, Henry Woltman, Richard Flanagan, Judge Coulter and M. T. Brennan. It is stated that the avowed purpose for which these gentlemen were called together was to arrange matters so that the delegates to the Convention from their various Assembly districts should go in instructed to do all in their power in the County Convention to secure the defeat of William B. Duncan for Mayor and in the Judicial Convention of Judge Bedford for City Judge, and to work for the renomination of District Attorney Garvin. The candidates decided upon by the caucus to be urged upon the conventions were Abraham R. Lawrence for Mayor and Jerome Buck for City Judge. The main object of the meeting, it is asserted, was to defeat Duncan and Bedford at all hazards. It should be stated that once it had become apparent that the caucus had been really called to secure this end John Morrissey and Flanagan withdrew, after declaring that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus and that they would abide solely by the action of the conventions.

THE CORONERSHIP.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Mr. Richard Croker, the popular candidate for Coroner, was held at Glass Hall last night. Speeches were made by Mr. O'Conor, Dr. Winnie and several others. In concluding his remarks Dr. Winnie offered the following preamble and resolution, which were received with cheers and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas we have found in the Hon. Richard Croker a man of sterling integrity and a faithful representative of the democratic party, and in whom we place the most implicit confidence, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we heartily endorse him for the position of Coroner, and that we pledge to him our undivided support in the coming campaign.

When the meeting had adjourned some one in the rear of the hall called for three cheers for O'Brien, but the cheers didn't come for that gentleman, but Croker.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 7, 1872.

Reports from counties continue to increase the democratic majority, which from present indications will reach 55,000.

One Hundred and Four Counties Heard From Have Gone Democratic—Seven Republican.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 7, 1872.

One hundred and eleven counties have been heard from. Seven of them have given republican majorities. The 111 counties give a democratic majority of 50,522. The twenty-six counties to be heard from will increase Smith's majority.

Charge of Intimidating Voters.

Sanannah, Ga., Oct. 7, 1872.

Two negroes have made affidavits that republicans were prevented from voting at the late election, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of one magistrate and one freeholder under the Enforcement act.

A SAD CATASTROPHE.

Fall of a Stand at a Republican Meeting in Williamsburg—Two Boys Instantly Killed and Several Persons Injured—Names of the Killed and Injured.

The republicans of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, commonly known as Williamsburg, made arrangements to hold a grand mass meeting last night in the square at the junction of Bedford and Division avenues and Fourth street. Near the fountain that has long adorned the square a large stand was erected for the orators, the reporters and the musicians. Between nine and ten o'clock a large multitude of tanners and cobblers, bearing torches and headed by bands of music, surrounded

THE GRAND STAND.

The music having ceased the meeting was organized and General Sharpe was introduced as the first speaker. After he had proceeded for some time a cry arose,

"THE STAND IS FALLING,"

and all was still for an instant. At the expiration of the silence a loud crash was heard and the pile was a mass of ruins.

The occupants of it were thrown into a confused mass, struggling, shouting and praying beneath it, but none of them were seriously injured, and many among the assemblage were disposed to laugh at the mishap. But thoughtful men, who had seen such mishaps before, went to the scene of the disaster and examined the débris. There they found

THE DEAD BODIES OF TWO BOYS

and several of their companions more or less mutilated. This information having been conveyed to the crowd it immediately dispersed and the meeting was over.

THE EXCITEMENT

attending the casualty was so great that the police had great difficulty in bringing the bodies of the killed to the station house, but they finally succeeded in doing so, and also in taking care of the injured.

THE VICTIMS.

At a late hour it was ascertained that the following is a correct list of the victims of this most melancholy disaster:—

KILLED.

Alonzo Healy, fourteen years of age.

Joseph Millwater, about the same age.

The parents of both boys reside in South First street, between Tenth and Eleventh. The boys were playmates in life, and "in death they were not divided."

THE INJURED.

Edward Healy, aged six years, brother of Alonzo, internally and probably fatally injured.

Edward Stewart, aged fourteen years, seriously injured. His parents reside at 214 South First street.

Francis Hagan, aged eight years, spinal injuries. His parents reside in South First street, between Second and Third.

General Sharpe, the principal orator of the evening, was slightly injured by the shock.

The grief of the father of the Healy boys on witnessing their condition was heartrending in the extreme.

GOING FOR GREELEY.

State Senator Palmer Renounces Allegiance to the National Republican Organization and Casts His Lot with the Liberals.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1872.

A letter will appear in the Amenia *Times* to-morrow from Senator Palmer, in which he pronounces for Greeley. He says he earnestly longed for the nomination by his party of some statesman who would give to the country a new administration in the support of which all could unite who felt that dead issues ought to give way to living ones. He says that had he been merely a private citizen he should have had no doubt as to his course, but as State Senator he felt much embarrassment in differing from the friends who had elected him as a republican. He also says:—In matters of State legislation I am not willing to be driven to commit myself to policies which I may not approve;" and he also reserves for himself the fullest freedom of action in his legislative capacity, though such a course may not take him wholly out of one party, nor put him wholly into the other. He closes as follows:—

The pain which this struggle has cost me I cannot express. I have been fully aware that I was misrepresented, on the one side as supporting General Grant, on the other as being on the fence, so that at one time it was impossible to declare myself publicly without incurring the charge of seeking position.

THE REGISTRATION FRAUDS IN NEWARK.

Wholesale Arrests—A Witness Who Preferred Going to Prison to Speaking Out.

There is a good deal of excitement in Newark over the alleged gross registration frauds in several of the wards, as indicated in court on Saturday. On Sunday the constables, acting under instructions from the higher authorities, made a raid on a place known as the "Park m Rhein," in the Eleventh ward, and a place known as "Bathgate's boarding house," also in the Eleventh ward, and took into custody some twenty-four men, including John A. Arrent, proprietor of the Park m Rhein, and Major Trawin, a noted politician of the ward. The men were promptly liberated on bail procured by Mr. Bathgate's son, in the person of ex-Street Commissioner Rogers. The men were held in $200 each to appear yesterday in court.

Yesterday some twenty-five colored men were arrested charged with having illegally registered in the Second ward. Two of the men claimed residence in the upper part of the City Hall building, while the others claimed abodes in Academy and Hackett streets.

In the afternoon, one Frederick Leeden Cruck, a saloon keeper, in whose house were found sixteen alleged falsely registered persons, was before the Grand Jury at its summons. He refused to answer the questions put to him, however, and was turned over to the Court. He was committed to prison for contempt.

The Grand Jury busied itself all day sifting the subject of false registration, but, of course, nothing is known as to the result of its deliberations. The Prosecutor declares his intention to push the criminals to the wall, without regard to parties or political affiliation. It is certain that the action of the authorities so far has caused great consternation among intended fraudulent voters. Many of them are known to have cleared out, so alarmed were they. The republicans declare that the whole story is a democratic bugaboo, gotten up as a scare on the eve of election.

THE EL