THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WFDNESDAT, OOTOBKR 7, 1868.

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 $\frac{\text { WRDNESDAY, OCTOBKR 7, } 1868 .}{\text { The Megal Natualizations in the }}$ Wr present elsewhere the protest addresse Judge Read of the Supreme Court to Chi
antioe Thompson. After reviewing the inpediments whloh have been thrown in th way of those who desired to give pablliity to the names of those who have been nataralized
by the oourt presided over by Judge Sharaood, Judge Read proceeds to compare the
agulations adopted by his coileague with regulations adopted by his coileague with
those enforced in the other courts of the
county and State. He states that in the Court Quarter Sessions, every petition is
pproved and signed by the Judge before
and approved and signed by the Jadge beforo
the oertificate of naturalization is anthorized
to be isaned by the Prothonotary; that a similar course is pursued in the Court of Common
Pleas; and that in the District Coart each ap. judge in person. Judge Read presents a table
showing that the total naturalizations in these three Courts stnoe the irst of September num-
bered about 3100 only; while in the Sapreme he proceedinga, the number reached a tota
The reason for this inequality in the amoant onsists in the faot brought out by Jadge all the diotates of common prudence are ol Pless, and District Courts, while in the Su-
preme Court they are all set utterly at defiance!
As Judge Read deolares, in the latter tribuas? usted to too tipstavess," instead of being
olothed with the solemaities of a grave jadicial
rooeeding, as required by the acts of Con greese regalating the matter.
For these oonolusive reasons Jadge Read,
 Judge Williams has not yet taken the oath
of office, but Judge Read states that "this will e the opinion of
Suppeme Court,
ally installed. isen in July last, withont an order of adjoarnar term, which in set down for the 19th of the
present month, at Pittsburg. This oiroumstance will prevent the matter from being brought
efore a full bench antil anter the State eleo-
lion, when the votes of the 6018 parsons who than the prosperity of the Northern statos
It a perpetaal reproach ;to their boastad
statesmanship, and an eteranal wituess of the

 mablity to provide for the ffinanoctap requite; its-
ments of the Rebellion; its issue of notes and White paper on which they were printed; its
incappacity to protet a single Rebel State from
in the presence of the
minious overthrow.

##  ing of the Democratic party, is that all these and similar evils shall be entailed upon the

 people of the North. If at their biddiag weculd be tormented by all the curses and plagues that punished Egypt, they would no
beeitate a moment in issuing a mandate to
 ends by modern means, they gladis avail
themselves of the proffered servioes
 prostrate the North, to disarrange businesp,
and to arrest every gress; for theirery exprience of tha resuntrial opro- the
destruction of their Confederate currenoy in. struots them how muoh a people may be
mared by the aninithation of publicand pri-
vate credit. Southern Rebel politios has for ita guiding idea rather the gratification of a
thirst for revenge against the prosperous welcome Northern ruin even if their
own diffoulties and sufferings were intensifed. men imbued with such revengefal ideas upon
the business interests of the nation would be to the last degree disastrous. Every good
citizen who desires peacee sud prosperity oan-
not heeisitate for a moment in his choico between
Grant, the ohampion of union, order, peace,
and freedom, and Seymour, the representaand freedom, and Seymonr, the representa-
tive of rebellion, discord, slavery, repudiation,
and ruin. As interestiog feature of the mighty demon-
stration of the Boys in Blue was their readi-
ness to accept the epithet "arpet-baggras,"
which the Rebels have endeavored to surround have the andaoity to raproaoh enterprising
Northern icitzens becoasse they have exercised
heir undoubted right of seeking homes on the heir undoubted rigot or seeking homes on the
ooil which was reclaimed and conquered by
the valor of the Union armies, proves that
many Rebels are not only very badly reconstracted, but that they are as blind to their
true interests now as they were when they
aided the secession conspirators to levy a trea.
sonable war against their country. The whole
nation is descended from carpet-baggers, and nation is descended from oarpet-baggers, and
every Anerican is so familiar with the re-
moval of families from one State to another, conld only have originated in the Rebel beliof
that loyal men should be treated as alien
enemies in the disaffected portions of their
 voting for a hero whose fame resounds
throghhout the worli, and who unites modesty,
patriotism, and patriotism, and sound common sense to his
briliant military abilities. There will be as much fituess and propriety in the eleotion
of General Grant to the Presidency in 1868 as
there was in the choice of Washington as the first ruler of the new republic; and we hazard
little in predioting that the administration of
the conqueror of the Rebellion will be as suo. cessful as that of the chieftain who oommanded
the Revolutionary arny. While the chara-
teristios of these great men diffor widely in
some respects, Grant is as well qualifiod to
Gre Politics and Business.
Ar no period in the history of the ountry was
the snocess of the Republioan party moreessential to industrial and financial prosperity than
at the present moment. The election of Grant
will be followed by a beuignant reign of peano, n which all the old wounds of the war will b healed; order will be established in Twe Sout
well as the North; and energetio men will be permitted to till ootton fielgd despite their
belief in radioal prinoiples, and to assist freely in developing the boondleas natural resouroe
of Disie's land without joining ma derous Ka-Klux Klans. The eleotion
Seymour would not only revive a new r
bellion that would exolude from Southern so every honest and exterprising Unionist, but in
would ohange the whole finanial system the nution. The Demooracy has made an
open deelaration of hootlity to the National open declaration of hostility to the National
Banke, the NNational Bonds, the Nationnal Debt,
and the Nastional and the National adjustment of the issues
growiizg out of the war. It alfirmed at New
York the views of the bailled Contederate conspirators who were orushed at Riohmond
by Geeneral Grant. It sonnded the key-note perity of the loyal oitizens of the Unitted
States, which, if suocessfal, would resnlt in aniversal ruin, and in the gratifioation of fendish hatred of the worst foes of this Repub-
Ho-the deaperate politioians who were the
leader of leaders of the Rebellion during the war aud
who are now the leaders of the Demooratio
party. Nothing fo mory galling to these mon

rreedom he was inevitably driven forth as an
outcost; and John Hickman neeosearily becoame
radioal Republican. At and
is frequently eloguent and always instructivo
as a publio apeaker.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Gkxgras Tridala has received an unex } \\ & \text { pected tribate from Andrew Johnson, the }\end{aligned}$ haraoter of which will appear from the follow-
ing note addreesed to him by Seoretary
Schofield:-
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