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THE DAILT EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1868.

Continued from the Piral Page Voucher wome. Peter McGuckin Mark Quin, Master and Hancock. 1408 Cad walader street Got-lelo Valet Jacob Born, 635 Richmond street 535 Richmond street Jona McDougal 1157 N. Front street Jumes Glilen 547 New Market street Jonn Williams 1028 Filtert street Hogn McLaugalin 324 S Sixin street John Dillien John Walley, 110 Otter street. Michael KcLaughlin, Thomas J. Helm, Arthur Clarke, 538 Fine street. Francis P. Farrell, 761 S. Seventh st. John Callahan, 324 S Sixth street John Dillen 709 z, Sixth street John Horan 8 W.cor. 5th & Lomb'd G. W. Buty John McLaughlin 2217 Rece street Atoert Maler Francis Falt, 10 Walnut Jacob Muil, Jr 934 Suffork street. Lewis Body, James Gallagher, John Vichmann, William Bannacker, Antoine Mayer, Sist & Thompson st. John Keenan, Jacob Muil, Jr 1240 Taney street James A. Costelio 14 Leeds' avenue Patrick Doody, Jere. Doody 9 Colbrook place Owen McLaughiin 1141 S. Seventh street 9 Colbrook place. Michael Barr, 1103 Sidmonth st. Franklin Neif, Samei Howell 542 N. Second street, 128 Sawrence st. 609 N. Eleventh str John Cottereil 124 Spruce street. Lozenzo Stitzenberger, Andrew Schwartzler 160 State Street. 160 North Street. 160 State Street. 160 State Street. 160 North Street. 1328 Lawrence at Samuel Howell 609 N. Eleventh street 1669 Randorph street. John Burns, 524 N. Second street. 155 Norris street Samuel Howell 609 N. E eventh street Henry Hall, John Williams 1028 Filbert street Thomas Parkinson, Patrick Cummings James Carpenter Wood si, Frankford David Crawford Second and Fitter John O'Nelli, Orchard street. Henry Towl, 1745 Bodine street, Samuel Reinstank, Jacob Mull 31st and Thompson, John Keehn e, 1240 Taney street do 32d and Thompson. Thomas Pendergast, John F. Brandt Pottstown, Henry McDermott, James Flaherty 411 Landis 7, L. Sauerwein 1. Williams, 1028 Filbert 942 Grover street. John Duringer, Alf, R. Clark, J. Williams, 1028 Filbert M. Foley, Pottstown. T.Fendergast, Pottst'wn Wm. Morris Sydney st. M. McCusker, 3 Sydney J. Barker, 412 Gerker st. J. Simons, 418 Gerker st. Edward Farrell, John Farreli 922 Reed street (rear), Thirteenth and Oxford Geo. C. Platt, 2023 Hampton street. James Winters 2029 Hampton street M. Mahon, Del. co. Jas. McCarren, Del co Chas. McLaughlin, James Hagan Tenth and Onristian, 912 Christian street Jas. McCarren, Del co M. Kinney 330 Monroe, do J. McKay, 80 Mead st. J. Fiaherty, 411 Landis Bern'd Mulholland, John F. Brandt Montgomery co. Terrence McGuigan. 23d and Pine streets. 210 Pine street H Riddell, 500 S. 22d st John Hoosap Owen Campbell, 1132 Hewson street. David Rauscher, 1445 Savery street. William L. Bacher 1749 N. Tatrd street J. Miller, 975 Lawrence J. Fisher, 1124 Hope st Fox, 8 Western av. C. Genke, 200 N. Isth st Murphy, 2 Edilott pl.G. Evans, 815 Monroe st A. Stahl, 450 St. John st Henry Bossinger, 125 Callowhill street. W. O'Neill, Orchard st. John O'Neill John E. Laufer, John Ducess Thomas McCallough, B. Boyle, 1912 Naudain st 1923 Naudain. Total for October 5,..... Naturalized Tuesday, October 6. Charles Darnig, John Williams 254 S. Twenty-fourth. 1028 Filbert street. Patrick Relliy, William Hughes Beach and Palmer sts 731 S. Front street Henry Kain, Patrick Compbell Beary Kain, 2404 Pine street, Patrick W, McBride, 2113 Christian street, Michael Cavanaugh, Dootse Gallagher, 2025 Front street 408 S. Twenty-third s Charles Gallagher, Joseph Stewart Montgomery county, 212 S. Front street Michael Grenswald, do

Montgomery county. do William Krithland, John Green rear 1215 Howard st. do Gott, Kurtz, 158 Brown.F. Kurtz, 254 N. Fifth st Michael Foody, 1222 E York street, John McGovern 1012 Richmond street D. Brennan Patrick Mehan, Montgomery county. J. Devereaux. Thos. Lewis, 1207 Potts. W. Steinauer, 1210 Potts Timothy Hanson, 928 Beach street. Charles McMahon, John Brogan 924 Poplar street C. Vanzant, Attleboro John Steward, Thos, Cronin. 1524 N. 22d street. ohn Steel. 100 South. 23 bel. Ridge avenue F. Stroble, 131 Lombard S. Bendig, 826 South st Jas. Ryan, 509 S. 3d st Berd Hans, 824 South. Jas. Falbey, 509 S. 3d. Jas. Haggerty, Montgomery co. John J. Shantz, 1738 South et John Williams, Montgomery county Dennis McCullum, 2017 Evergreen street F. McBride, 1221 N. 4th M. Dunn, 207 S. Front st 1738 South st. Jos. Table, 1225 N. 4th. Pat. Mahan, Herman Höppe, Jas. Hughes, 6th and Bentley st, Alphonse Cutala James McGlinsey litu and Wash. av. Thos. J. Boach, F. Fritz, 45 S. Ninth s 237 Washington av, J. Murphy, 518 Bedford, C. Dunn, 1018 Filbert, F. Fritz, 45 S. Ninth st J. Ferguson, 408 S. 16th R. Keenan, 504 S. 16th H. Boyle, 597 Chippewa J. Donlin, 501 Chippewa David S. Jackson, Thomas Lewis, 1709 South street. 17(9 South street. Charles O Nell, 1548 Cadwalader st. Charles McGrath, 1707 Howard street John Donlin, James Kegley, 2615 South street, Autone Miller, Patrick Goodwin, 501 Chippewa street. John Meir James Keegan 1617 Shamrock street Edward O'Nelll, 1025 Portland street. Patrick O'Neill Andrew Ebert John Connor. George Prinzing, James Gallen, 8 Novenimus st. 51 Christian street James Casey Somerset street. Jacob Fees 235 Brown street Alexander Hammill, Montgomery co. Charles Evel, Germantown av. Thomas Clark, Del. co. Richard Finnagan, 1849 Howard street. 1940 Filler street 1940 Filler street. 1940 Filler st George Stamm, 1236 Frankford road. William Smith 1219 Frankford road Christian Snyder John Dempsey, Bustleton Bastleton Godf'd Kohl Linden st. Jacob Gross, 931 Noble John Truete, George D. Shilter George D. Suilier Stmon Killmissa William Carney, 174 N. Sixth st. Charles McIntyre, 1300 Front street Michael Carr 902 Vanilia street 6 Western av. James starrs, 3700 Walnut st. John Moore 3800 Darby road Carl Malke William Fritch. Peter Christy, 1126 Christian street, omus While T Wessaw, Bucks co. E. C. Kinstrey, Bucks co. John Ochler, 720 New Market st. John Eberwein 722 New Market st John McGovern Willism Stevenson, 31st and Chesnut st 2208 Manning street. C. RDey, Montg'ry co. J. Unsey, Somersel st John Langan, John McGovern. 1224 E. York street, 1612 Richmond street M. Albright, Opal at. Robert Carr, Port Richmond, James Stewart, J. Franz Olive street eseph McColligan Port Richmond Thomas Cronin 2321 Jefferson street. 25th and Ridge ava Terfels Aguiro, Elgutinant Spruce, John Miller, 975 Lawrence street. Denois O'Brien, Monte comerce Autonio Palacios 822 Walnut street In mession art 212 S. Wront street do Michael McCallion Monts omery co. James Meaning 2219 Pine street. Edward Murray, 2137 Lombard street John Draw, 1010 Filtert Chester county. Abraham Bear Peter Smith, 128 South street. Daniel McGarigie, 730 South street Pairtek Campbell 1801 Rhodesstreet 1914 Buttonwood George Rebman, Edward Dougherty, Jobu Kreeve Frans Kerrigan Paul Muller F. Worrilows Delaware county George Johnson 1022 Christian Philio Bellem 324 N. Thirteenth st. John Woods 521 N. 20 Henry Krieg, Henry Riley, Delaware county. Thomes Berahan, 1631 Shiopen, Jscob Britem, 324 N. Thitteenth, James McGarland, John Woods, 523 N. 23d 2238 Wood. Patrick Sweeney, Matthew Sullivan Casper Fan, 1707 N. Seventh st. John Scherolem 1646 N. Seventh st Thomas H. Morrison, 1118 Poplar Frederick Reigraf John Haley, Potisiowa John Hirsherman, 1763 N. Third street, Patrick McDonou_h 905 Bedford street Michael Lavelie, 708 Bedford street. James McIntyre Falls road John O'Grady Thomas MeIntyre, Healonville, Geo, Flinn, John O'Grady 120 Catharine street, 117 L'imbard street Jacob Reperiuss 1223 N. Fourth street, 2:28 Sepviva street

Name, Vouchar Fred. Muisee 700 Beigrade street Lewis Luding 493 N. Third street Christian Heumach. Geo. Ulrich, Gec. Ulrich. 1233 Paimer street. Edward Tracey. 1622 Cobart street. D. niel Ferry. 8 Courtland place. John Morrissy 1545 Cobart street Antuony Campbell Front and Peg stree' Front and Peg stree's John McGowan Chesnut and Sist sts James Casey 1407 Somerset street John Ford Michael Tarpey 1753 8. Twelfth st John Jeffries 606 Beigrade street Charles R. Scholey William Leonard 615 8. Sixth street Henry Nesper 212 N. Juniper street Charles Kelly 1213 Market street Willism Mealey, 1250 Richmond st. Matthew Fogarty. Montgomery co. Stephen Bartheity, Charles McGinnis, \$30 Oberry street. John Conner, Robinson Scholey, James Ferry, 1515 N. Sixth street, Henry Steinme'z, 1313 Race street. Richard Adair, 1213 Market street Patrick McCarly, William McCluskey, 1516 Cadwalader st James Harvey, 3700 Warren street John Daynon, 1624 Bedford street James Swamay J. C. Smith John McElhone 1524 Cad walader street John Moore S80) Darby road George Johnson 1623 Unristian street Thomas Mulvihill James Sweeney, 1113 Somerset street 1465 Salmon street John Thompson 715 Carpenter street Henry Mc aughley 1216 Fizzware street Churles Heron 1517 Somer street John Ford Patrick Burns, 912 S. Front street Stephen McDourm, 1219 Poplar street. Patrick McCluskey, Chester County, John Ford, Patrick Agan, John Ford, Montgomery county, Montgomary county Altred Clarke, 538 Pine, Arthur Clark, 538 Pine Altred Clarke, 538 Pine, Arthur Clark, 538 Pine Edward Fizpatrick Dil Brown Sireel Chester county. John Burns, 521 North street. Thomas Kitkbam, Frederick Foell, 1231 Brown street John P. Bray Jacob Hummell S. cor. Frontand South Arthur Kelly 2302 Market street Charles McGrath 1707 Howard street Samuel F. Kelloy 4401 Main street Jorn Engle Nicetown, Timothy Linahan, 23d and Market sis, Bard Hamili, 2003 N. Fifth street, James Kerney, 1950 Oak street, Frederich Moore Frederick Moore, rear of 817 Duane st. John Engle 603 St. John street Hugo McKeever, 22d and Market sts. Patrick F. Cattby, 10(6 S. Ninth street, James McLaughtin, George Jonnson 1622 Christian street Francis Fiemmio 1150 S. Seventh street Charles Moran, Charles Moran, 1835 Barker street Thomas Lyons, No. 11 N. Tenth street Henry E. Cornog 18%5 Barker street, Paul Anorews, 404 Lynn street, James Downs, Chester county, M. Fritz, 604 Christian. Charles Volgtsberger 1208 S. Sixin street C. McGinnis, 830 Cherry Patrick McMullio 406 Monroe street. Patrick Mahan, M. Duon, 143 Catharine James McGlovin, John Kute, Bernard Kelly, Matthew McNally, James Paradin J. Canningham 301S, 6th George Hagan John Ford Montgomery county. Monigomery county James B. Edwards, James Brown G. Veyer, 98 Moore st. Jacob Laubeogrepp Front and Moore L. Daley, 211 Christian T. Donaghy, 611 South st J Deer, 1021 Master st Peter Rolm John Kelley, J, Casey, 41 J. Casey, 418 Catharine John Kelley, Monigomery county, David Kennedy, W. Weich, M. Naulty, 1156 E. York street, Julius Lapaime, John J Brent John McGovern 1012 Richmond street Serrelle Chiquoin 336 Clark street Peter Young, Montgomery co. Frans Gavan, John Linderman Montgomery co Martin Keating 1247 Wood street John Mullin, 1422 Edgemont st. John Flynn, Rear 706 N. Front st. Charles Onlink y Patrick Gill 1422 Edgmont street Patrick Carroll 109 Otis street Charles Quigity, Thomas Sheldon, 504 E: crett street. J. J. Moser, 712 Shippen Michael Larkey Welter Clausen. 118 Popiar street Geo. Moler, 742 Shippen Edmund O'Day Rear 117 Edward st J Hurley, John Mealy. 735 Bedford street. Henry Rhode. German, bei Alh & 5th. Jemes McKearnan, H Hugh Lafferty, 257 Sumes Street Michael Moran 616 S. Ninth street Abraham Baer 730 Bonth street Rich'd Evans, Chester 2237 Simes Bires. M. Stranb, 524 Richmond street. Patrics Kane, Montgomery county. Thomas Carroll, 1226 Samon street. 1226 Samon street. 1226 Samon street. 1226 Samon street. 1227 Simes Bires. John Williams Montgomery county 1012 Richmond street. 1228 Samon street. 1238 Samon street. 1338 Samon street. 1438 Samon street. 1448 Samon street. 1458 James Hannan 19th and Barker sts

Let both these be pledged to have every Grant voter in their district at the polls on the morning of election day-early, if possible; before noon at the latest. Let each be previously supplied with ballots, so that he may vote directly on reaching the poll.

-Have fearless challengers at every poll who know who are and who are not legal voters, and whose knowledge of persons is so extensive and general that no vote can be polled by one man in the name of auother. False personation-men voting on registered names which are not theirs-is one of the commonest frauds -repeating or doubl+ voting is often facilitated by it. Look sharp ! Men and brethren, work !

Mexico and America.

From the N. Y. Times. The leading British journals join the French in urging the United States to enter Mexico forthwith, and there set up a stable government. Indeed, the late rumors (ought we not rather to say the late "feeler ?") that something of this sort was contemplated, a quit pro quo, whereby so much "protection" would be exchanged for so much annexation-instead of awakening any suspicion or any sarcasm, has been hailed by transatiantic journalists with very remarkable favor. "This must be the ultimate solution of the problem," says the London Times, adding that it is simply a dilemma, for the Mexicans, between intervention and anarchy.

On the whole, therefore, we may couclude that at least the European "Barkis is willin" -not only because it would do no good for the European Barkis to be anything else, but from a genuine belief in the wisdom of the proposed Mexican policy. "There could be nothing better for the Mexicans or for the world," says the Times, very strongly, "than that the coun-try should be absorbed in the American Union." This is putting the matter quite as boldly as the extremest friend of "manifest destiny" here would venture to do. Columbia must seem to be playing the part of a coy damsel, hesitating to advance toward the dusky suitor in the Gulf, while her Europsan sisterhood urge her to hestate no longer.

Until the Presidential canvass is over, we shall have few though s for aught else. But Mexico must soon come to the foreground as a great international subject of discussion. We stand to Mexico in a different relation, in the world's view, from that which we figure to ourselves. We write, in diplomatic documents and elsewhere, and so does Mexico, of "the sister Republics," but European Governments and peoples consider the relation rather that of guardian and ward. The truth is that in national economy as in domestic, there is no right without a correlative duty, no privilege without a responsibility; and our expulsion of the French from Mexico was accepted by European observe s as a token of the voluntary assumption of those duties toward that country which we refused to let France undertake to perform. Now it is doubtful whether the American people, as a whole, understood their action precisely in this light The Mexican problem supervened upon the outbreak of the Southern question, the negotiations were carried on side by side with the latter, and with the end of the war ended Maximilian's dynasty. Hence, probably, there was not a definite solution of the whole Mexi-can difficulty in the popular mind, but rather a fixed purpose *first* to drive out the Austrian Archduke and his subsidized bayonets—then, the rest would follow.

But in Europe it was instantly taken for granted that in overthrowing Maximilian we would establish Juarez, or somebody elseanybody, in fact, whom we should choose. It was supposed that we drove the French poacher off the manor because we proposed to trespass ourselves. Hence it is that, so far from satirizing the schmes of "protection" and annexation, now dimly rumored, and con-trasting them with our jealousy of Mexico's integrity when it was French protection that menaced it, the European critics regard this as the natural corollary of our action during the war. And they are satisfied, too, with this solution. "The Mexicans," says the Times, "are incapable of self-government," and it adds. "our own interest can only lie in the restoration of Mexico to the condition of a civilized State," and that "there is no power whose arm for this purpose is so strong as that of America." We are confident that public opinion has not yet ripened to this point in America-and certainly it has not in Mexico, whose wishes on this subject, however, seem to be regarded as entirely irrelevant by the European commentators. However, with the clearing of the Presidential field, Mexico will enter the theatre as a prominent figure: nor will it long be possible for America to refrain from taking decided steps to solve the Mexican problem.

Germans (estimated at 17,000) which formed so notable a portion of the vast procession on the occasion of the recent Democratic demoustration for Sevmour and Blair, and for Hoffman, in the great central city of the continent. We yesterday published an account of a large German gathering in Iowa, and of one particularly striking and Important, on account of its numbers and the powerful influence of the speakers, recently held in the city of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin. These premonitions of German action at the polls are certainly very encouraging.

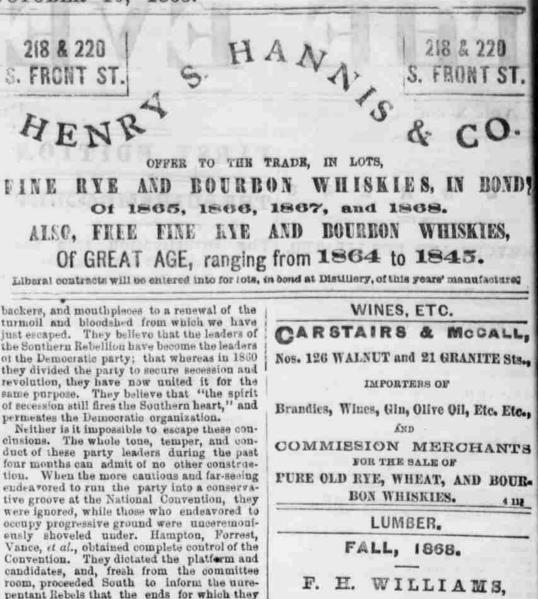
Grant in Galena.

From the N. Y. World. From a letter to the Indépendance Belge we derive more information about General Graut and his political opinions than we have been able to get from him, or from any of the journals who support him, since the commence-ment of the campaign. We are informed that the General of the Armies inhabits a pretty cottage in Galens, "planted upon an eminence, and above it floats the starry banner." In this delightful retreat the General confesses that he is "getting lazy;" that he loves the country life; that he appreciates the charms of country air; that he would like always to be far away from cities; that he reads the World, probably in preference to the Tribune, Independent, and other journals which call him adunnkard; and that he confidently expects to be next President of the United States. According to this correspondent, Gene-ral Grant is only taking a little holiday before he becomes "a prisoner in Washington during four long years, to date from March next," Poor fellow ! should he chance to be elected he clearly foresees his fate. He is to be a "prisoner," tied hand and foot, and, above all, tongue-tied, while Butler, Wade, Wendell Phillips, Kelley, Forney, and others of that sort administer the Government. Politically the General has expressed the opinion that there is no danger at the South of a war of races, which is exactly opposite to the opinion he expressed to Senator Doolittle in 1865, that if negro suffrage was forced upon fought were to be secured. From that day to the South a war of races was inevitable. Otherwise, since the Chicago Convention, and this the air has been filled with the muttersince he confessed that he "was never an ings of revolution. Taking their one abolit onist" and that he was a "Douglas from Demo rat," the General has learned a few cratic orators and mouthpieces, North poll-parrot catch and cant phrases about "parsionate Southerners" and "Northern Copas well as South, have boldly proclaimed that, in the event of success, they purposed perhease," which he introduced into a little to tear Congressional laws into shreds, political speech, the longest, however, which and disperse Congress and the Congressional has been attributed to him. As a public orator, The people thus clearly perceive that with Seymour and Blair as President and Vice-Prewhen General Grant gets beyond "Good night," and "I am much obliged to you," he is considerably beyond his depth; but his public appouncement that he is quite sure of sucwould be forthwith inaugurated. In the outceeding to the next Presidency will be at least rages which are now being perpetrated all over consoling to the Tribune, which expresses the the late Confederacy, they have a foretaste of gravest doubts on that very point. Grant's iarewell to the correspondent-"I'll see you what would follow the success of the Democratic party. And it is because of this that again in Washington"-irresistibly brings to mind a little failing of the late General Scott, they are now rallying with such unanimity and determination to the support of Grant, who declares "let us have peace." We have in this dread an explanation of the fact that who had a weakness for inviting people at some indefinite future time to call on him "at General Dix and all other leading Democrats who did not sympathize with the Rebellion the White House." At last he had an opportunity to try for a residence in that building, are declaring for Grant regardless of party ties. It explains why it is that the Demoand, though he and the Tribune and the Herald all predicted his election, he carried only four States.

The Ghost of Revolution.

From the N. Y. World.

The radicals are making precions little by From the N. Y. Tribune. their misrepresentations of the "war and revointion programme" falsely attributed to General who honestly seeks may know who are re-Blair. In every speech which that gallant sponsible for the wholesale butcheries consoldier makes he exposes with new cogency unually taking place at the South. Here are the brazen effrontery of the radicals, who have some of them:already revolutionized the Constitution out of existence in ten States of the Union, and with scores of unoffending blacks were set upon, beaten, mangled, and some of them nearly a military despotism have la'd the foundations of a negro supremacy from the centre to the killed, while they all narrowly escaped burnverge of the republic. Nobody believes in the ghost of revolution ing to death, at the hands of the present sup-



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Hemlock and Spruce Joists. Carolina Flooring, all grades, White Pine Boards, all qualities, Shingles, Plastering Lath, And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 s thstu2m AT LOWEST PRICES. EPRUCE JOIST, EPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK, 1868. 1868. 8. BEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868. BEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR, 1868.

FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELA WARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP FOARDS, RAIL PLANK, 1868. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANE. 1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANE. 1868. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANE. 1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Work Still Needed. From the N. Y. Tribune.

An immense majority of the American peo ple prefer and mean to have General Grant for their next President. Mr. Lincoln, in 1864, had about 400,000 majority on the popular vote; General Grant's will exceed that if the entire legal vote is polled, and that His opponents know that he is the only. people's choice, and they are working desperately to defeat that choice by illegal naturalization and illegal votes.

We are holding many Grant meetings-most of them very large ones. We are making converts from the better portion of our adversaries; and these are most welcome, but they are not essential. What we need is simply to poll our own legal vote and prevent the polling of illegal votes against us. And this may be hindered rather than helped by holding great mass meetings. It is not the work still needed, though it may possibly incite to having that work promptly and thoroughly done.

Reader I is there a Grant Club in your township, with an organization that reaches every corner thereof? If not, we entreat you to see that one is organized within the next fortyeight hours. Call a meeting yourself, if no one else will unite in ca'ling it, and wait personally on your Republican neighbors, and urge them to attend it. Don't let an hour be lost, but get a Grant Club organized and at work immediately.

In the more common case, that you have a club already in working order, be entreated to send at once a deputation therefrom to any and every township in your county that has no club organized, and get one set in motion forthwith. Lose not a day till you know that this duty is performed.

Please comprehend that the first duty of a club is to make a complete alphabetical list of all the legal voters in the township (or ward), with a separate list of those who may possibly claim the right of suffrage. If you have not already done this, let the members of the club residing in each school district (or block, if in a city) make up a list of the men who reside in that district, classifying them into legal voters and others. Condense these district or block returns into one for each election district, and you are ready to go ahead.

Now appoint a captain for each school district (or block) -a young, active, zealous, popular Republican-whole duty it shall be to see that every legal voter in that district is duly registered (if in a State where registration is required), and that no name which is not that of a legal voter is placed on the registry of that district unless in defiance of his most strenuous protest. If any names shall be placed on the registry of persons not really entitled to vote, let no lawful effort be spared to preclude voting on any of those names,

Let the captain (or whatever he may be called) of each election district choose a lieu. tenant (or alternate), who shall be pladged to aid the former in his proper work and replace him in case of sickness or other disability.

The Germans.

From the National Intelligencer. The adoption by the radicals of odious sump tuary laws in States where they had over whelming power, and were therefore deaf, dumb, and blind to all remonstrance from so quiet and unobtrusive men as is the German population, has gone far to detach large masses of them from an unnatural alliance with a party that, in reality, was their hateful oppressors in what related to their social life An eminent publicist has suid that men are less solicitous concerning their political status than of their property; and less of either, or both of those, than of their habits and customs.

The leaders of the radical party in many States so offended the Germans in the respect last named that they were compelled not only to repeal or modify their existing sumptuary laws, but also to cease menace of still worse ones. Even Mr. Charles Sumner had to come out and advocate the drinking of German wives. And our own Mayor Bowen was obliged to promise the Germans that he would not interfere with the sale of the beverages (wine, beer, cordials, and, as to that matter, brandy; etc.) peculiar to them, and to be had neually on Sabbath days at gardens and publle houses. Outside of the great questions now at issue between parties concerning civil liberty in its various aspects, for which the Germans, as a body, in other days were the most strenuous advocates, the question sternly arises whether the radicals, if again entrusted with the reins of government, will not find in the fact of the vast strength of their position, all things considered, a warrant for reimposing the sumptuary laws.

The radicals boast that if they carry the present Presidential election they have the foundation stones laid for forty years of supremacy. The abomination of desolation which would be the national character during that period, and at the end of it, may be imagined by the great strides in political crime of that party in less than forty months (not years) of the past, by a naurping, revolutionary, venal, mercenary, and corrupt Con-Congrass.

We believe the German mind is profoundly moved by the hideous aspect of public affairs in general, as well as in the respect of the particular dangers of a renewal of the wretched sumptuary laws from whose galling oppression in the social life they have barely escaped by the undoubted influence and acts of the Democracy.

This idea seems to be taking practical force and effect, from the fast of the vast number of are irrevocably pledged by their platform,

which the radicals labor in vain to conjure up. Even capital, proverbially timid, finds its eyeballs quite unseared by the horrid vision.

Meanwhile, the revolution already actually wrought in the structure of the Government by the Congressional usurpations of Executive power, by Congressional gagging of the Judiciary, by the overthrow of Republican selfgovernment among eight millions of people, greatens hourly in all men's eyes.

Look Out for Frauds

From the N. Y. World. We warn our friends in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana against the frauds which the radicals hope to perpetrate next Tuesday. Last week, at an expense of fally \$200,000, they imported a lot of bogus "Boys in Blue" into Philadelphia, designing to retain enough of them to counteract the handsome Democratic majority which that city is expected to give on the 13th inst. This game was blocked by the vigilance of the Democratic committee. Foiled at this point, the radicals made wholesale charges of frauds in naturalization, and secured the arrest of one man on a charge of having on his person forged naturalization blanks. An examination revealed the fact that the man on whom the papers was found was drank; that he had no such papers before he fell under the influence of liquor, whence it was clear that the blanks were put in his pocket after his arrest for drunkenness, and when he was not sober. What the radicals will attempt next is known only to themselves. But the Democrats must not relax their vigilance until the polls close on election day; indeed, we know they will not.

Private advices from Ohio and Indiana inorm us that in those States the radicals are making strenuous exertions to win by the corrupt use of money and colonization of voters. Within a few days \$300,000 were sent to Indiana by Eastern radicals; for what purposes one is at a loss to divine. Our friends in these States must be on their guard lest they be cheated of the honest fruits of their labors during the past six months.

It is plain that the radicals are slarmed at their prospects. If they felt sure of carrying the States already named, we do them the justice to believe that they would not resort to foul means to obtain by what fair means may elude their gra-p. Bat watch them, irie1.ds l

What the North Dreads.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. In his letter to Wade Hampton and others, accepting an invitation to address "ten thousand people" at Columbia, S. C., John Quincy Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor

Adams, the Democratic caldidate for Governor of Massachusetts, writes:---"Tre interest and, I doubt not, the convic-tions of the dominant party will prevent any dispussionale consideration of your case until after the election. It is declared and, I fear, it is widely believed, that the spirit of second atili fires the Southern hear, and works through the Democratic party. A mass of housal mean are taught and believe that the success of that party means the colliceal re-establishment of party means the political re-establishment of negenius of revolt, and the elevation to power of the Southern leaders in the late war,

"If the Democratic party is defeated in their cauvass, it is because the people fear its success would jeopardize the substantial results of the Walte

"These fears mitgle largely in the canvasa and will exert a strong indicence in the result."

Mr. Adams here hits the nail on the head exactly. The supporters of the Union dread the election of Seymour and Blair because they

porters of Seymour and Blair. They were not claiming the right of suffrage, nor anything else but the privilege of peaceably earning their living in a tobacco factory. II. In July, 1863, the Colored Orphan Asy-

Blair's Brodhead letter, Demo-

"usurpations" at the South with the bayonet.

sident, another era of anarchy and discord

eratic rank and file are deserting in shoals to

The Southern Carnival of Murder.

There are unfailing tests whereby any one

I. In Brooklyn, a few years ago, some

the Republican party.

lum in this city was burned to the ground by a vast mob of Democratic sympathizers with the slaveholding, negro-despising oligarchy which miscalls itself "the South;" while every black who could be found, whether at home or in the streets, was hunted like a wild beast, and, if caught, mangled or murdered. One, at least, was roasted as he hung, after he had been caught and choked to death. Not one of them was even suspected of any other offense than his color.

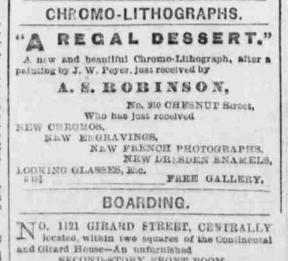
III. In the winter of 1862-3, seeing a stout young man in a country store near this city, who was rigged out with gun, powder-horn, shot pouch, etc., for a hunting excursion, the writer casually said to him, "If I liked to shoot, I would go down to Virginia." "On," he responded, "if I were going to Virginia to shoot, I wouldn't shoot white men; I should shoot niggers." For what reason he would shoot them, he did not indicate; nor was it necessary that he should.

1V. When Andrew Johnson was pressed to favor impartial suffrage, before his apostacy had become unequivocal, he responded, "if the blacks are enfranchised, there will be a war of races," or "they will be killed." He never dreamed that they would seek to kill any one because of their enfranchisement; he meant that the whites would kill them if they were allowed to vote.

V. In no single instance of recent collision between armed or partially armed parties at the South have the blacks failed to be by far the heavier sufferers. If they planned and instigated these wholesale butcheries they would evidently manage to be sometimes the stronger,

better armed party. VI. The spirit and language of the Rebel or Democratic press through most of the South continually implies that the blacks deserve killing for presuming to vote for Grant and Collax. The speeches of Howell Cobb, Toombs, B. H. Hill, Wade Hampton, etc., imply that they have no right thus to votethat they wrong their white neighbors by seeking to do so. Even Hill's last cautious etter asserts that Seymour's election will be understood as deciding that the new State governments are not established; in other ords, that the blacks have no right to vote.

Men and brethren ! consider !



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