

# Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1868.

## The Sheriff vs. The Mayor.

Our city has been very deeply agitated during the past few days over the discussion of the legal question whether the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia or the Sheriff of the county is entitled to take precedence as conservator of the public peace. In the settlement of all such questions of law as the one now before us, it is of the greatest importance that the law officer to whom the duty of deciding in behalf of the city all such differences of opinion is entrusted should be consulted in the matter; and his decision, whether right or wrong, should be accepted by the officers of the city of which he is the legal adviser. The law officer of this Commonwealth to whom the duty of this instructing all other officials is given by statute is the Attorney-General. It was, therefore, eminently proper on the part of the Mayor of the city to at once consult Mr. Brewster in regard to what were the relative functions of himself and Sheriff Lyle. Mr. Brewster has carefully examined the subject, and, acting in his official capacity, has announced a decided and unequivocal opinion. He states that the Sheriff is subordinate to the Mayor; that the Sheriff has no right to anticipate a disturbance merely because of the approach of an election; and that he has no right to appoint deputies to be present at the polls, either to protect or overawe the electors. By the Consolidation acts of the city it is made the duty and the province of the Mayor to thus prevent any disturbances, and the Sheriff is only authorized to act in the premises when called upon by the Mayor. The high standing of the Attorney-General both as a lawyer and an official alike give weight to his opinion, and by it all officers of the Commonwealth are bound.

The opinion of any private counsellor, however high his standing may be as a member of the Bar, cannot be pleaded by the officer as a justification for his disregard of the official opinion of that official whose duty it is to advise him.

Such being the law of the case, the citizens of Philadelphia may well view with concern and indignation the action of Sheriff Lyle, as announced in his proclamation this morning, and his instructions to his deputies. These deputies are evidently to be sent to every place of voting within the city of Philadelphia to assure the functions of keepers of the public peace. If they were entitled to such powers, it is the duty of all good citizens to obey the call of the Sheriff and respect his officers. If, however, the Sheriff or any other official acts beyond his province, he ceases to have any legal claims to the aid or even the attention of good citizens, and should be treated both as an intruder and an impudent interloper in affairs which are not his concern. These deputies, therefore—who, from all we can hear, are composed of the very lowest class of the community—are not entitled to the respect or the obedience of any of the legal voters. They are nothing more than armed ruffians, who attend the polls ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the electors, but really to overawe the legal guardians of the public peace in the shape of the policemen appointed by the Mayor. If any of these parties attempt to make an arrest they are guilty of assault and battery, and can and will be both prosecuted and punished. If they make an arrest by superior force they are guilty of false imprisonment, and for that offense the laws of the Commonwealth provide a punishment which will be most rigorously meted out to them. These opinions are but our own individual sentiments, unbacked by the authority of officers, but are in conformity with the exposition of the law as made by that officer whose duty it is to expound it. When we consider this to be the true aspect of the case, the infamous audacity of Lyle appears in its proper light. His instructions to his deputies, while seemingly fair and honest, are really inciting to riot and calculated to lead to breaches of the peace.

Thus, for instance, we find him stating that no one can be arrested by any officer on the day of election unless a warrant is shown charging the citizen with treason or felony, or unless he openly commits a breach of the public peace; and if any officer should attempt to make such an arrest, it is the duty of these so-called deputies to make no distinction whatsoever between persons on account of their political opinions or official or personal positions.

Stripped of the legal veil with which this sentence is drawn, we see that it means merely this, that if a Baltimore rough presents himself at the place of election, and claims the right to vote—be he notoriously unentitled to such a privilege, and be his attempt at fraud as clear as it may be—even after the judges of election have refused his vote and pronounced his act illegal and in violation of law, a policeman dare not arrest this scoundrel without subjecting himself to arrest on his part by those so-called deputies. Had Mr. Lyle conceived of the best plan to incite and provoke a general riot throughout the city of Philadelphia, we doubt if he could have selected one more calculated to lead to that result.

Now, the law of the case, as expounded both by the Attorney-General and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, is this:—That the provision of the Constitu-

tion which exempts an elector from arrest in going to or returning from the polls, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, applies only to such persons as are legally qualified electors. That as soon as a judge of election decides a man who has attempted to vote as not being an elector, and pronounces his act fraudulent, that man loses all the additional safeguards guaranteed to electors, and subjects himself to arrest upon the spot. While, therefore, it is not the province of any officer to arrest a man in line waiting his turn to vote, yet the moment he has attempted to vote and failed he is liable to arrest as guilty of misdemeanor.

Again, the idea has gained prevalence, through the statements of certain interested parties, that if the judge of elections took away from the fraudulent voter his certificate of naturalization, and retained the same in his possession, he would be guilty of a felony, and as such be liable to arrest.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas unanimously—the Democratic judge himself concurring—stated as their opinion that for no acts committed during the hours of election could a judge or inspector of elections be taken from the polls, that they had the right to take up any paper which they deemed to be fraudulent, and that for so doing they were not guilty of felony.

It is, therefore, the privilege—yes, we will say the duty—of every election judge to whom any of the fraudulent or seemingly fraudulent papers of naturalization shall be presented, to not only retain these papers in his possession, but to cause the arrest of the party presenting them.

In case of a collision of forces taking place within our city—a contingency which we do not anticipate will occur—the responsibility will rest on that officer who has exceeded his authority, and for any excess of authority—be it either through ignorance or wilful determination to provoke a riot—he will be held to the strictest accountability, official, civil, and criminal.

Mr. Sheriff Lyle, in appointing these deputies in defiance of the legal opinion of the Attorney-General, has ventured on a step which will without doubt subject both him and his sureties to prosecution for any wrongful step taken by any of these newly appointed officers, and we feel warranted in saying that not only will the \$80,000 looked up as security for his good behavior be made responsible for his acts, but he will himself be rigorously dealt with by the Commonwealth for any illegal action, and if any grounds exist for his removal, he will be removed from his office of Sheriff, and be held personally responsible for any bloodshed or destruction of property.

Our citizens need not, however, anticipate any interference with their rights. The Sheriff knows that he is liable, and will carefully instruct his deputies not to place him and his sureties in the awkward position of defendants in a suit; while the Mayor of the city has taken every necessary and proper precaution to see that the rights of none, be their politics what they may, are infringed upon by roughs—whether they be imported from Baltimore or sworn in as deputies under the mask of preserving the public peace.

## Captain Richard Donegan.

UNDER a lithographed frank, the Honorable Samuel J. Randall circulates a copy of an address from certain parties in favor of the opponent of Captain Donegan, as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. The signers of the call are mercantile men. Shall their opinion amount to a feather's weight in forming a judgment as to the fitness of a candidate for a legal office? Captain Donegan's long standing at the bar attests his fitness, and his services to the country merit such a reward to a gallant soldier and good lawyer.

ONE of the points made by Mr. Sharswood in his stump speech in behalf of the Hampton Democracy, was to the effect that "it has been held in the Supreme Court of the United States that the judgment of a Court admitting an alien to become a citizen is conclusive that all the provisions of the law have been complied with." This is undoubtedly good law; but what does it amount to when, as three of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declare, "the whole practical part of naturalization is entrusted to two tipstaves?" Is the Supreme Court made up of a Prothonotary, two tipstaves, and a seal? Is Judge Sharswood merely a figure-head, to round out the proportions of our highest judicial tribunal? If such be not the case, the seven thousand pretended certificates of naturalization bearing the signature of James Ross Snowden do not stand as records of the Supreme Court, and are of no more worth than so much waste paper. To render such documents of any avail, it is necessary, as Judge Read declares, that "the examination of the applicant or voucher should be conducted by the judge himself." Under these circumstances, will any deluded foreigner run the risk of arrest and punishment by attempting to vote upon papers which have received the official sanction of tipstaves only?

THE TWELVE APOSTLES OF DEMOCRACY—Timothy Donohue, Edward McNulty, Hiram Jacobs, George Palmer, Bernard Mullin, Theodore Snyder, James A. Watson, Hugh Brown, Thomas Evans, William Gross, John H. Little, and John Hartmann, who together vouched for 366 applicants out of 1473—one-fourth of the whole number—who were naturalized between the 14th and 24th of September. James A. Watson subsequently betrayed the cause of Democracy by confessing himself to be a wholesale perjurer, and Mr. George Sharswood, Judge of the Supreme Court, stepped into the apostolic vacancy, and vouched for the whole 7000 that have been naturalized in his court since the first of September. The votes of 7000 honest citizens will be required to counteract this stupendous fraud, unless the officers of the election do their whole duty to-morrow, and reject them, one by one, to the seven thousandth.

## "It May Be."

SINCE the first of September about 7000 persons of foreign birth have been clothed with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizenship by two tipstaves of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in defiance of the letter and spirit of the law. In reference to them Mr. Sharswood says:—"IT MAY BE THAT AMONG SO MANY CASES THERE ARE INSTANCES OF FRAUD, PERJURY, AND FALSE PERSONATION!" When we glance at the facts which have been developed during the past ten days, this timid and hesitating "may be" assumes the proportions of a downright and positive certainty.

I. In examining the petitions on file in the Prothonotary's office, we have encountered numerous cases in which the blank for the voucher's attestation remained just as it came from the printer's hand.

II. In this same examination we have encountered cases in which two persons have acted as vouchers for each other, one of them, in swearing that he was a citizen, being guilty of perjury by the plain and undisguised confession of his signature and oath.

III. In this same examination, we have encountered the name of James A. Watson, of Germantown, as voucher for at least seventy-two persons, with not one of whom, according to his subsequent confession under oath, was he acquainted. Timothy Donohue and Edward McNulty have each appeared in the capacity of voucher more than forty times, and Hiram Jacobs, Bernard Mullin, George Palmer, John Ward, and Hugh Brown more than thirty-five times each.

IV. In this same examination we have discovered that nearly every applicant out of 3500 swears that he came to this country before attaining the age of eighteen years, and in nine cases out of ten he has perjured himself in so doing.

V. On the 28th of September, not less than 720 times did Colonel James Ross Snowden affix his signature to certificates of naturalization, accomplishing the work at the rate of 25 seconds to each application, without presuming to examine the papers, and without dreaming of referring them to the Democratic judge who sat behind him writing letters and reading newspapers.

VI. On one occasion we saw a person in no way connected with the Court pass beyond the railing and place on the desk of Colonel Snowden a naturalization certificate, which was duly signed by the latter, and "no questions asked."

VII. Under oath before Alderman Beiler, Colonel Snowden has admitted that he may have attached his name to certificates "without their having been sworn to."

VIII. One of the vouchers has been proven to have said that he "could swear fifty times for a glass of lager."

IX. Numerous persons have testified under oath that the men who vouched for them had never seen them before the day on which they went into court and swore they had known them for years.

Certainly, with these facts in view Mr. Sharswood could run no risk of "extra-judicial impropriety" by bringing discredit upon the records of the court of which he is a member, and confessing that "it may be there are instances of fraud, perjury, and false personation."

What is the remedy? Let every man whose sympathies are in favor of the purity of the ballot-box and the cause of liberty and justice, hasten to-morrow to exercise the full rights of his citizenship. Every honest vote that is cast for Hartranft, Tyndale, and Gibbons will counteract one fraudulent ballot, if the judges of election are so derelict in the discharge of their sworn duties as to permit these fraudulent and illegal votes to be polled.

## The Judicial Champion of Democracy.

"THE personal integrity of the respondent is therefore fully vindicated." Stripped of all its verbiage and special pleading, the decision rendered by Mr. Sharswood in the case of the fraudulent naturalization certificates may be summed up in the single sentence which we have quoted. And with that, Mr. Sharswood thinks that he has done his whole duty, for, as soon as he had finished reading his decision he ordered the Court to adjourn sine die, thereby preventing the Attorney-General and his associates from suggesting any supplemental action. The "personal integrity" of Colonel Snowden was never assailed by the prosecution. They went into court for the purpose of calling the attention of the Judge to a gross fraud upon the rights of the people, perpetrated in the name of the tribunal over which he presided. It was at his suggestion, and not of their own motion, that a rule against the Prothonotary was granted. And when the proceedings thus inaugurated by Mr. Sharswood resulted, as every one in advance felt confident they would be made to result, in the entire exculpation of the Prothonotary, the original object of the investigation—the detection and punishment of the guilty parties—was defeated by the summary adjournment of the Court. A more shameless partisan trick than this was never resorted to in the history of our State Judiciary. If Mr. Sharswood had announced at the outset his settled determination to defeat the ends of justice by preventing this inquiry, he could not have displayed a more studied purpose to bolster up the scandalous frauds which have been perpetrated before his very face, and through his connivance, during the past month.

But this was not sufficient. Mr. Sharswood, having vindicated the honor and integrity of the Prothonotary, next directed his attention to John Devine, and attempted the same kind of office in his behalf. By a violent stretch of the judicial imagination, he conceived the idea that this man Devine had fallen among his enemies, and had by them unwittingly and unwillingly been put in possession of the forged certificates! He devotes

not less than three-quarters of a closely-printed column to the vindication of this man, and then adjourns his court, for the purpose of preventing any further investigation into the frauds committed in his presence. Here again, his settled purpose to contribute to the success of the Democratic ticket is evident. John Devine was but one of the instruments employed by the leaders of the party to pervert the will of the people. Yet, if a full and searching investigation into his proceedings had been permitted, the whole monstrous fraud would have been disclosed, and its consummation prevented. For this manifest reason the latter-day Jeffreys came to the rescue of desperate partisans, and so manipulated the proceedings before him as to screen in the most effectual manner all concerned in the wrong-doing.

Incidentally, Mr. Sharswood took occasion to vindicate the tipstave process of naturalization, which he did in the most emphatic manner. That he should belittle himself, both as a Judge and a citizen, to this extent was less a matter of surprise than of regret. In Judge Read's masterly letter, the utter defiance of law by the Court presided over by Mr. Sharswood has been fully exposed, and no mild words of deprecation from the Democratic minority of the bench can avert the ultimate result of the exposure. The irascible Chief Justice, in his response to Judge Read, did not hesitate to question the truthfulness of the latter in asserting that Judges Agnew and Williams coincided in his view of the subject of naturalization. But Judge Agnew has already settled the question of veracity by the publication of a letter to Colonel Snowden, in which he says:—

"In view of the manner in which you have suffered your subordinates and the tipstaves of the court to rush the papers through in more than a maelstrom current, how is it possible that a single requisite of the law could be complied with? Such a custom, unwaranted as it is in my judgment to delegate this important function of the court to the clerks and tipstaves, cannot justify this pell-mell speed, the absence of all thought and examination, and this disorderly haste with which you have suffered your subordinates to drive the papers through the court."

The drift of Mr. Sharswood's whole Democratic harangue tends in this one direction. He occupies his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court solely by virtue of the frauds perpetrated by the Democratic party at the election of last year; and now he appears in the character of a thorough-going partisan, determined to bolster up the cause of his party by sustaining fraud and perjury whenever and wherever they are committed. There is but one present remedy, and that is for every honest voter to go to the polls and deposit his vote. If every Republican does his whole duty to-morrow, the city will be saved.

## The Story of Harper's Ferry.

THE romance of nature and of history has been strangely gathered about this wild and glorious ravine, and the politics of our State and city have been curiously linked to it by the gallant deeds of Geary and of Tyndale. Harper's Ferry, the marvel of the tourist, was clothed by nature with a beauty and grandeur that would have made it ever famous, even if varied interests of many other kinds had not congregated around its majestic bluffs. In the old peaceful days it enjoyed a species of sentimental renown as being a sort of Gretna Green, to which runaway lovers from the neighboring States fled for those bans that were to prove the bane or bliss of the future.

When that strange old pioneer, John Brown, stung to madness by the violence and sinful aggression of the propagandists of slavery, sought a stronghold for his insane venture, he chose this mountain fastness. With a handful of men he seized a single arsenal, and momentarily delayed the progress of a single line of travel. The action was in itself so trifling that a street fight has often been more disastrous to life, but the cause from which it sprang and the aim at which it was intended elevated it into what was considered a national crime, and John Brown died the death of a traitor to the laws of Virginia.

Two years had not rolled around before the aggressions of the power against which he had striven, and the treason of the very men who had sentenced him for that hideous crime, had inaugurated the most extensive treason that he would ever have beheld, and their evil deed ended in rendering the wildest dream of that ill-fated visionary into fact.

By a strange coincidence, one of the earliest events of this struggle was a new seizure of the grand old mountain gateway by another "traitor." But the cause was changed, and mad Southern fanatics strove to hold it as the key to the capital of their endangered fatherland.

These first days of terror passed away, and again the grand old ferry was under a loyal leader—a man who, by the strange freak of fate, had learned his lesson of fealty on the bloody borderland of Kansas. And, to round the story into poetic fullness, beside him, with helping heart and hand, was the brave soldier who saw in the mortal conflict of the battlefield but the realization of a battle that he had himself fought with heart and mind. Although reproaching the zealot's ill-conceived rebellion against the law, he had recognized the courage and truth of the old man's heart by the high hope and dauntless faith stirring in his own breast; and when, in the new war, he led his aroused countrymen against the armed ranks of a traitorous host, the actual battle was but a dim reflex of that harder conflict waged with his own conscience when, under the dictate of an earnest conviction, he had risked his life to bear into safety the body of a convict wrapped in all the opprobrium of the gallows.

By the mysterious orderings of Providence the slave was enfranchised as a consequence of the direct and wilful deed of Henry A. Wise and his traitorous comrades.

The mighty mountain gateway, the scene of so many conflicts, now opens a peaceful entrance to a line of traffic. As if at the word of command the lofty peaks stand back, veiling

their opposition to the work of man, and at their feet speeds, with a rapidity that rivals the lightning-bolt playing around their summits, that white-winged messenger of peace and prosperity which will link the remotest regions of our native land in the strong bonds of mutual interest and brotherly harmony.

## To Intelligent Democrats.

THERE are many honest, intelligent, and patriotic men in the Democratic party, whose devoted attachment to the Union no one can doubt, for they proved it by their words and actions during the darkest hours of the Rebellion, when the ultimate success of the national arms seemed most doubtful, but who, nevertheless, from force of habit, education, or prejudice, make it a matter of conscience to vote the straight Democratic ticket at every election and under all circumstances. Now these men will be called upon to-morrow to perform the highest duties of citizens, and we appeal to them to reflect, before they deposit their ballots, whether they will be doing justice to themselves, their children, and their country by allowing their prejudices of education and association to influence them in a matter of so much importance, and which should be decided by the same clear-headed judgment that they bring to bear upon their private business affairs.

The only reason that some men can give for affiliation with the Democratic party is, that their fathers were Democrats before them. Leaving out of the question the important fact that things have changed, and that the issues of to-day are not the same as those of twenty, or thirty years ago, it is an absurdity to suppose that the last generation was any more competent to form opinions, or to decide upon points of political policy, than are the men of our day, into whose hands have been committed the safety, honor, and welfare of the nation. We therefore request the patriotic and thinking men of the Democratic party to ask themselves candidly and dispassionately whether the success of that party in the election to come off to-morrow will really advance the best interests not only of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Democrats as well as Republicans rushed to arms when the Union was in peril, but the Democratic party as a party was on the side of the Rebels and traitors during the entire war, and it was their encouragement which prolonged the contest, desolated homes, and burdened the country with debt and taxation. It was the Democracy and not the Republicans who delayed the reconstruction of the Rebel States; and at the Convention in New York the traitors who began and carried on the war against the Union were not only received with open arms, but they were allowed to dictate the platform and to nominate candidates who would not be worthy of the support of intelligent men on any ticket. In that Convention the Northern Democrats, who really wished to raise the party out of the depths into which it had fallen, and make it worthy of the respect of respectable people, were unceremoniously thrust on one side; their wise counsels were disregarded, and the men who ruled the Convention did not hesitate boldly to announce their intention to revolutionize the Government in case they succeeded in electing their candidates in November.

Do the intelligent and educated Democrats of Philadelphia consider it worth their while to continue any longer in connection with this party of lawlessness, treason, and revolution? It is complained that the Republican party is radical, and that it is ruled by extreme men. Be this as it may, it is at least the party of progress, the party that subdued the Rebellion, and the party that has upheld and will uphold the national honor at all times and under all circumstances. If the Republican party is too radical, let those Democrats who cannot consistently and conscientiously act any longer with their old political associates come into it, and act as a check on the extreme views of extreme men with their conservatism. The election to-morrow will have no little influence on the Presidential contest next month, and the question for every honest voter, whether he calls himself a Democrat or a Republican, is, How ought that contest to be decided so that the happiness and prosperity of the whole country will best be promoted? We can conceive of but one answer to this question, and that is by the election of the Republican candidates.

## Consider!

THERE are times when honest, reflecting men, who have no partisan ends to secure, and who only desire to obtain the best possible administration of public affairs, are undecided as to how they ought to vote. Last year two Democratic judges were elected on the ground that the judiciary should be lifted above party politics, but the Democrats eagerly paraded the result as a victory of their own winning and an evidence that a reaction had set in against the Republicans. At the election which is to come off to-morrow, no man need hesitate for a moment; the Republican ticket presents an unexceptionable list of candidates, all of whom are entitled to the confidence and support of our citizens, independently of any partisan considerations. They are men who have proved their patriotism on many a hard-fought battle-field and by an unswerving devotion to the Union cause when it seemed to be in most imminent peril. The Judicial candidates presented to the people by the Republican party are sound and able lawyers and experienced judges, who are entitled to reelection on the same grounds as were urged in favor of Judges Sharswood and Ludlow last year, if for no other reasons. We call the attention of impartial and thinking voters to these considerations, and we invite a comparison between each and all of the candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets.

The question of the personal qualifications of the respective candidates, however, is, in the present instance, secondary to the great issues at stake and to be de-

ecided to-morrow. The influence of the result of the October election on the great national contest in November cannot be overestimated, and no minor considerations should be allowed to stand in the way of a complete and decisive victory for the Republican cause—the cause of national honor, national welfare and human liberty.

Let the undecided and hesitating voter pause and consider what he is doing before he deposits his ballot for a single candidate on the Democratic ticket. All such votes will be counted as so many in support of Democratic principles, and the private reasons and personal friendship or regard for a particular candidate which may influence the voter will be entirely ignored. A Democratic success, however trivial, will prolong the present unsettled and unhappy state of the country, while a strong, clear, and emphatic voice from Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in favor of the party of liberty and progress will carry demoralization into the ranks of the Copperheads and Rebels, who are now making a last desperate effort to regain their forfeited position in the councils of the nation and to prove the war a failure and liberty a name of derision. A Democratic victory to-morrow means tumult, discord, and outrage, while a Republican success will be prophetic of a new era of peace, prosperity, and national greatness. "Let us have peace!"

## The Duty of Voters.

THE right of suffrage is the highest privilege of a citizen; and it is not only the duty of every citizen to deposit his ballot, but also to vote with a full understanding of what he is about and a full appreciation of the important act he is performing. It will not do for men to say, "My vote will make no difference in the result, and it is not a matter of any consequence which side gets it." Every vote counts, and every citizen should go to the polls impressed with the same sense of responsibility as he would if he knew that the result depended entirely upon him. In this way alone can the voter properly perform the important duty which devolves upon him, and the fraudulent practices of the Democracy, which have recently been brought to light, render it more than ever necessary that every Republican vote should be counted to-morrow. The Republican ticket is a good one in every respect, and the "scratchers" will have no justification in giving a single vote to the Democracy; and the issues between the two parties are so well defined that all may understand them without argument or explanation. Let the Republican voters turn out in force, and we will win the day in spite of forged naturalization papers, colonization, and other frauds which the Democracy hope will secure them a victory they could never achieve by honest means. A timely exposure has been made of the means which the Democratic leaders will use to accomplish their ends; and after the warning which has been given, no Republican will have any excuse if he neglects to do all in his power to defeat the enemy. Vote a straight ticket yourself and persuade your doubtful friends to do likewise, and then you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have not given a grain of comfort to the friends of Rebels and traitors; and that, whatever the result of the election may be, you have at any rate done your whole duty in the premises.

## The Receiver of Taxes.

By the re-election of Richard Peltz, the present Receiver of Taxes, our citizens will have an opportunity to show their appreciation of his fine business abilities, and to retain in an important office a gentleman whose services are particularly valuable to the public on account of his thorough acquaintance with all the details of his department. It is one of the misfortunes of our political system that when we get a really competent officer in a place of public trust, he hardly becomes fully initiated into the routine of business, so as to conduct the affairs of his office with satisfaction to himself and profit to the public, before another election renders him liable to be displaced by a new man, who will be obliged to commence at the beginning and learn every thing anew. Mr. Peltz had eight years experience as a clerk in the Receiver of Taxes' office before he was himself elected chief of the department, and he brought with him every necessary qualification of education and business ability. He voluntarily consented to pay into the city treasury the five per cent. on the delinquent taxes, amounting to \$25,000 or more per annum, which former Receivers considered themselves entitled to appropriate to their own uses, and he has instituted a number of other reforms in the management of his office which save money to the city treasury. How well Mr. Peltz has filled the position of Receiver of Taxes those of our citizens who have transacted business with his office are well aware, and his re-election to-morrow will not only be a well-deserved compliment to a faithful and efficient officer, but also a positive benefit to the taxpaying citizens, who are always interested in having the pecuniary affairs of the city managed with ability and economy. In urging the re-election of Mr. Peltz, we know that a better man for the office which he has held for the last two years cannot be found; he is emphatically the right man in the right place, and as such he is entitled to the support of voters of both parties.

MR. SHARSWOOD, in his Democratic harangue from the bench of the Supreme Court, delivered on Saturday morning, quoted the following paragraph from "Starkie on Evidence":—"The seals of the courts of justice are of public credit, are part of the constitution of the courts, and supposed to be known to all." And yet that very proper Democratic judge, James Thompson, declared under oath that, although he had been on the bench of the Supreme Court for years, he did not know the seal of his own court! What is the dictum of such a partisan worth, when it attempts to uphold a gigantic fraud upon the rights of honest voters?