The Reason Why.

MR. SHARSWOOD, in endeavoring to reward the Democratic party for raising him from the bench of the District to that of the Supreme Court, states that, "in the case of those who apply (for naturalization) on the ground of having arrived in the country under the age of eighteen—as they are required to produce no papers—there is nothing to examine." This, manifestly, was the reason why nearly every one of the 7000 petitions for naturalization filed in his Court during the past month were made out in the form known as "minors' papers." Over 3500 of these documents have been examined by our reporters, and this was found to be the case. The Democratic Naturalization Committee were aware of the sentiments of their tool upon the bench, and kindly relieved him of all anxiety by providing their victims with documents which would exempt them from the ordeal of undergoing an examination by the judge. Besides lessening the chances of detecting perjury, it facilitated the business, and rapidity, next to perjury, was the one thing needful. And now, if the ballots of these 7000 tipstave citizens are to be received to-morrow, the only way in which they can be counteracted is for every honest voter to go to the polls. In 1864 nearly 7000 Republican voters, who remained at home last October, performed their duty. There are at least as many more who habitually neglect to exercise the most precious privilege of their citizenship. The call for help which we now address to them is as imperative as was that which aroused the nation in 1861. Let every honest voter let every lover of his country, let every advocate of justice to an oppressed race, let every admirer of gallant deeds upon the field of battle, let every citizen who desires the restoration of perfect peace and undisturbed prosperity throughout the length and breadth of the land, let every man who is unwilling to disgrace his manhood, go to the polls to-morrow! Let him go early in the day, and vote as soon as possible; and then let him hunt up his lukewarm neighbors, and inspire them with a zeal and interest which shall equal his own. In this way the gross frauds countenanced by Democratic judges can be counteracted, and the loyal ticket elected by five thousand majority.

Snowden as a Judge.

MR. SHARSWOOD, in his able Democratic campaign document, asserts that, "upon taking his seat in the Court of Nisi Prius, he found, on inquiry, that the established practice had been to refer the examination of the papers in all cases (of naturalization) to the Prothonotary, with directions, however, that if any doubt or question arose in his mind in any, to report it for the opinion of the Judge." But, says another member of the same Court, "we all three (Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams) regard the practice of naturalization pursued in the Nisi Prius, however old, or by whatever judges sanctioned, as contrary to the plain words of the acts of Congress, and as *therefore illegal*." Granting that the system pursued by Mr. Sharswood is legal, the opinion of the majority of the Court to the contrary notwithstanding, how did Colonel Snowden, the Prothonotary, discharge the high judicial trust delegated to him by the Court? We have been present when the Prothonotary was affixing his signature to certificates of naturalization at the rate of 720 per day—*less than twenty-five seconds being devoted to the "examination" and signing of each set of papers.* We have also been present when a prominent Democratic politician, Samuel Carson by name, in no way connected with the Court, forced his way through the barriers surrounding the space in front of the Judge and Prothonotary, and rushing up to the latter, placed on his desk a naturalization certificate, which was promptly signed, without a glance at its contents! It is upon nearly 7000 papers obtained in this criminal manner that the Democracy of Philadelphia relies for success to-morrow. Will the judges of election lend themselves to the consummation of such an outrage upon the rights of honest citizens? Will deluded foreigners, who have been inveigled by the Democratic Naturalization Committee into becoming parties to these fraudulent and illegal proceedings, run the risk of perpetual disfranchisement by attempting to vote?

Official Notification.

BELOW we publish copies of the official notification of the Attorney-General to the Sheriff. Also, a copy of his instructions to the District Attorney. The tone adopted is dignified and firm, and the Sheriff and his attachés, to whom it is addressed, know Mr. Brewster sufficiently well to be assured that he will do what he says:—

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 1868

To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia:—

SIR:—With this you will receive a correspondence between the Mayor of the city and myself. As it relates to the subject of your proposed exercise of police power at the coming election, I consider it to be my duty to send it to you, so that you and your sureties and your deputies may take warning should you venture to invade the authority of the Mayor. I will certainly hold you answerable in the courts of law by action and prosecution, and before the Legislature by impeachment. I am, sir, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1868

To William B. Mann, Esq., the District Attorney for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

SIR:—With this I send you:—

I. A printed copy of correspondence between the Mayor of this city and myself.

II. A copy of a letter written by me, and sent by me to the Sheriff of this county.

III. A printed copy of a proclamation issued by the Sheriff of the county, and a printed copy of instructions to special deputies, issued by said Sheriff.

As Attorney-General, I advise and instruct you to forthwith call the attention of the Judges of the First Judicial District of the Commonwealth to these papers, and to ask them to instruct the Sheriff as to his duty in the premises.

I am truly, etc.,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney-General.

Our Nominees for Judges of the District Court.

WHEN a judicial officer has through a long term of experience proven himself honest beyond reproach and able beyond question, it is a duty which the community owes not only to him, but also to itself, that he should be retained in that position which he has proven himself so well qualified to fill; and when a member of the Bar is called to a seat on the Bench, and has displayed eminently the qualities that are requisite as a jurist, it is the duty of our citizens to keep him in that position for which he has attested his fitness. The office of Judge is the most responsible of any within the gift of the people of the United States. It is only through our courts of justice that we see the existence of a governing power.

Were it not for these tribunals, we would not be aware of any authority in this nation. The law is felt only within the court rooms. With these officers rest the safety of property; the preservation of the fair fame of the citizen, yes, even his very life, is within their control. It is, therefore, a matter of the most vital moment and importance, which rises above all partisan considerations, to have a judiciary pure and spotless, well trained to the task which it is their duty to perform, and thoroughly able as lawyers. That the people recognize these facts was proven last year by the election of Judge Sharswood and Judge Ludlow by the votes of members of the Republican party. Both of these officers had proven their ability and experience as judges, and, throwing aside all considerations of party, the people went so far as to retain them by sacrificing all partisan considerations. The same motives that caused the retention of these gentlemen last year are operating to-day to cause the re-election of the Hon. J. I. Clark Hare as President Judge of the District Court and the Hon. M. Russell Thayer as Associate Judge.

Judge Hare has proved his purity to be beyond all question by the most bitter of his personal or political foes. There has never been a breath of suspicion against him as an officer of the highest and most unimpeachable integrity. At the same time, his decisions from that Bench, his valuable editions of standard legal works, and the high value set upon his opinions by both his brethren of the Bench and Bar, have shown his eminent mental capabilities to discharge all the important responsibilities of his high office. Would it not then be an error—would it not almost be a crime—for the people to heedlessly and causelessly remove this tried and faithful public servant, and put in his place a gentleman who, whatever may be his legal attainments, has never proved anything but a bitter partisan—a sour and irascible debater—and a willing sacrificer of the law to the interests of his clients? The important issues which come before the District Court, the vast power it wields over the property, over the commercial rights, and over the mercantile dealings of this community, demand the retention of Judge Hare in the position he fills.

In regard to Judge Thayer—we can speak with an assurance which even the Democratic members of the Bar will not pretend to gainsay—that during the year which he has sat upon the Bench he has displayed a legal acumen second to none, and which has, beyond all question, proved that his proper place is the one he now occupies. He has acted not only with discretion, with firmness, with courtesy, but also with an ability which, as a jurist of his short standing on the Bench, is are and most surprising. He was sacrificed last year to the very principle which now calls for his re-election. It was on account of no demerit which he possesses, but because of the superior claims of Judge Ludlow, based merely on the fact that he was already an occupant of the Bench. We now call upon those lawyers of the opposite party who last year plead so earnestly with us to vote for Judge Ludlow to be true to their own principles, as then avowed, and support the re-election of Judge Thayer. It will be worse then inconsistency, it will be the grossest deceit, for those men, after having argued and pledged themselves in favor of the retention of an able and honest Judge, without regard to his politics, to now oppose the re-election of our nominee for Associate Judge. They cannot reconcile it either with their feelings as men of honor or lawyers of common sense, and its effect will be most disastrous to their standing as members of their profession.

We hope, therefore, that both the Bar and the vast body of conservative citizens, who recognize the importance of having a judiciary above reproach, will break loose from the bonds of party discipline, and act as becomes citizens of principle and carers for the public welfare. Let them vote, if they will, the remaining portion of their partisan ticket; but let them, in the case of the Judges of the District Court, sink partisanship, rise above personal feeling, and remember that the safety of their property and a proper maintenance of their business depend on the decisions made by these two Judges; let them rise to the dignity of American citizens, and support these gentlemen, who have proved by years of experience their integrity as men and their erudition as lawyers.

Infamy!

THE *Universe* claims to be the "oldest Catholic paper in America," and the organ of the Church *par excellence*. Very well. Read the following editorial from its issue of yesterday:—

"The election for this State will take place on the day after to-morrow. *Like good patriots and true members of the community*, WE HOPE THAT EVERY CITIZEN WILL VOTE EARLY IN THE MORNING, LATE AT NIGHT, AND AS OFTEN AS POSSIBLE DURING THE DAY. *If the right of suffrage is a great political right, it deserves as frequent exercise as it is possible to give it on the days of test.* It is true that there are malignant laws for the punishment of the patriotic act of voting more than once at one and the same election. But *it is people without any public spirit that are afraid of these bad statutes.* The citizens of true, national courage never shrink from the penalty of imprisonment and mulctation attached to them: but skilfully and boldly they both circumvent and defy them—thus doing high honor to their manhood and important service to their country. THE ONLY WAY TO COVER AN OPPOSING PARTY WITH THE SHAME OF DEFEAT IS TO VOTE AS FREQUENTLY AGAINST IT AS POSSIBLE. As in the field of war against treason and invasion, every soldier is bound, by all the laws of pride, justice, humanity, and valor, to give his musket no rest in sending bullets into the camp of the enemy; so in the more important contest of the scramble for the offices of the nation, *each good citizen is under a most sacred duty to be as continuous as ever he can in putting votes in the ballot-box against the peculating faction that would have all the good things of this glorious republic to itself.* Therefore, we say GO TO THE POLLS EARLY, GO TO THEM LATE, AND GO TO THEM AS OFTEN AS YOU CAN DURING THE DAY. *Universal suffrage means nothing if it does not justify this.*"

There is a flavor of the sublime in the unblushing infamy of this article, which almost excites a feeling of admiration. "*The* ONLY *way to cover an opposing party with the shame of defeat is to* VOTE AS FREQUENTLY AGAINST IT AS POSSIBLE!" Here is your true Democratic doctrine in a savory nutshell. There is no quibbling, no hesitation, no equivocation. "*If the right of suffrage is a great political right, it deserves as frequent exercise as it is possible to give it on the days of test!*"

Our readers must rest assured that this damnable advice will be followed by hundreds, perhaps by thousands, of ignorant men who are accustomed to regard the utterances of the *Universe* as the fruits of inspiration. Watch them! Detect them! Arrest them! Punish them! And as for the *Universe*, that must be attended to hereafter, when the miserable wretches whom it succeeds in enticing into an open and defiant violation of the law have been properly cared for.

Hector Tyndale.

The ordinary slanders set afloat against candidates during the progress of a political campaign are seldom worthy of notice or denial; but when the moral character of an esteemed citizen is attacked by unscrupulous partisans, it may become necessary for him to say something in his own defense. The vile abuse which the Copperhead organs of this city have heaped upon General Hector Tyndale, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is so contemptible that it would be beneath his notice were it not that his honest declaration that he is not a member of any church has been made the text for diatribes declaring him to be an atheist and infidel. By allowing these slanders to remain unnoticed would be by many persons considered as a tacit acknowledgment of their truth, and we, therefore, as a complete and satisfactory vindication of General Tyndale on this point, submit to our readers the following extracts from an address delivered by him before the Mercantile Beneficial Association eighteen years ago, on the occasion of opening the new rooms of the society:—

"It is then in this the first room of the Association, that we invoke the blessing of our Father upon our efforts to promote brotherly feelings and kindly affections amongst its members; it is from this room, we will hope with His aid, that a beginning shall be made in the elevation of the mercantile character, and, through that, the elevation of the community in which we live, and of our State; and, if successful now, not here will this change stop, but throughout this brotherhood of States will this ever-widening circle roll, and still extending with the free thoughts that always radiate from truth, however humble, it will progress throughout the world." * * * * *

"I do not, I would not, strive to exalt our pursuit above any other; I cannot if I would; I ask for justice simply. He who, by the labor of his hands has wrought the iron, has shaped the tree, has sown, nurtured, and reaped the fruits of earth, who has given to the crudities of nature, in any way, a form and shape of usefulness, he is a benefactor of his fellows, and his employment is, in itself, a noble one; he is, in a manner, a creator; and as such deserves to be called, as he really is, the child of *our* Creator and our common Father. Labor in any form, in any condition, still preserves its heavenly origin, for the Father of us all is the centre of all labor." * * * * * * *

"Honesty, which is Justice; Hope, which is Faith; Fidelity to our trusts, which is Courage; Love for our fellow-man—and this we cannot have without the deepest love for Him who dwelleth chiefly in the hearts of men—which is Christianity, all demand of us to labor for the right. * * * * The raw material of truth, like all materials, is given us by God, and *we* are to weave them into the web of life, if we would have that web bear the inspection of the Overseer to whom we must render up our work when life's factory is closed. It is your real practical man who *believes* what he receives as truth, and, believing, strives to bring them into practical uses."

We commend the above extracts to the attentive perusal of all voters who have been shocked by the slanderous charges brought against General Tyndale, and we leave it to the honorable instincts of men of all parties to judge how far the authors of these charges are competent to decide upon questions of Christian morals, not to speak of gentlemanly good manners.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—We commend the following endorsement of Charles Gibbons, Esq., the Republican candidate for the office of District Attorney, by some of the most prominent business men of Philadelphia, to the attention of our readers. With regard to Mr. Gibbons' qualifications and fitness for the office there can be but one opinion, and by electing him to the District Attorneyship the public will secure the services of a sound and able lawyer, who will be in every way entitled to their confidence. Mr. Gibbons should, and doubtless will, receive every Republican vote:—

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1868.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned beg leave to recommend the election of Charles Gibbons, Esq., to the office of District Attorney. This office is one of the very highest importance, not only to the security of property, but also to the safety of the person of the citizen. The acknowledged ability of Mr. Gibbons as a lawyer, and his integrity and firmness of purpose, eminently fit him for the position. The office is seeking him, not he the office. He has no private ends to serve or personal enemies to punish. He will neither be seduced nor terrified in the discharge of duty. Such a man needs the support of the citizens of Philadelphia, and we take this mode of inviting your active influence in favor of his election.

Very respectfully yours,

C. H. Clark,	Abbott & Noble,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	R. B. Aertsen,
N. B. Browne,	W. H. Merrick,
B. B. Comegys,	Iungerich & Smith
Thomas Smith,	W. P. Tatham,
R. Ashhurst & Sons,	William Sellers & Co.,
A. E. Borie,	A. Whitney,
M. Baird & Co.,	William Howell,
C. & H. Borie,	Cabeen & Co.
Charles Dutilh,	Christian & Co.,
G. N. Tatham,	E. C. Knight & Co.

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

"Let us Have Peace."

Mr. Editor:—Many of our citizens think we shall have trouble and disorder at some of our polls to-morrow. This will not be if citizens DO THEIR DUTY. If fifty or sixty of the business men of each precinct will *go to their polls in the morning, and stay there through the day, their presence alone will have a tendency to keep peace* and preserve order. Persons inclined to violate the law or disturb the peace will not do it in the presence of so many law-abiding and peaceable citizens. It is THE DUTY, then, of every good citizen, to-morrow, to manifest by his presence at the polls the deep interest he feels in this matter.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 200 N. NINTH Street and No. 725 RACE Street. 7 22 3p

POLITICAL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

SIR—I am informed and believe that Sheriff Lyle has organized a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing election, and exercise police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia. As I am most anxious, in the discharge of my official duties, to avoid any conflict of authority, and especially such as might endanger the public peace, I respectfully request you to advise me as to the relative functions of the Mayor and the Sheriff in the premises.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

To Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster,
Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

SIR—Your letter of to-day is before me. By it you request me "to advise you as to the relative functions of the Mayor and the Sheriff" in the exercise of police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia. You also inform me by the same note that you "believe Sheriff Lyle has organized a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing elections, and exercise police powers at the various election precincts in Philadelphia." The subject has been examined by me, and I am of the opinion that to you, as Mayor of the city, is confided by law the exclusive police powers within its corporate limits. By the Consolidation acts, and supplements thereto, the Legislature has given to the City Councils unlimited power over all matters connected with police within its local jurisdiction. This was intended to supersede all other authority over that subject—to prevent a conflict between different officials, and to concentrate in one hand, subject to one general supervising authority, the force necessary to be created.

I am of the opinion that Sheriff Lyle has no authority to organize a force of deputies to attend at the ensuing election, and exercise police powers at the various election precincts. Whatever power he may possess, and that remains to him after the acts of the Legislature upon the subject, it is a common law power, and that is by the acts of Consolidation made subordinate to your superior and exclusive authority. The Sheriff has no right at law to anticipate a public disturbance merely because an election is about to be held, and under such a pretext, days in advance of the event, to summon a *posse* or appoint special deputies, to interfere, in an independent way, with a subject which is confided to you exclusively. The Councils of the city have given you the command of a fixed force; in addition to which, by resolution dated October 3d, 1868, they have "instructed and empowered you to appoint such a number of extra policemen, to act on the day of the election, for the purpose of preserving the peace and keeping the election polls clear of disturbance, as you may, in your judgment, deem necessary." This power and instruction you must exercise and obey, and any interference with you or your policemen, so appointed, in the discharge of their duties, by any Sheriff or deputy, would be a violation of law that would subject them to punishment. In the presence of the police of the city of Philadelphia, both the duty and power of the Sheriff or his deputies, for such purposes, are suspended.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To the Honorable Morton McMichael,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
oc12

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

From "Sunday Dispatch," June 21 1868.

It is due to Mr. Melloy to say that the present law requiring that the five per cent. of the delinquent taxes, formerly pocketed by the Receiver, shall be paid into the City Treasury, might not have been passed for years yet, if ever but for him. When Mr. Melloy was a candidate in 1862, he authorized his friends to pledge him to hand over this percentage to the city and in 1864 he published the following card, it being the first of the kind ever published by any candidate for Receiver:—

"In answer to inquiries made as to the manner in which in the event of my election to the office of Receiver of Taxes, I mean to discharge its duties, I will state that I shall not appropriate to myself, but will account to the public for all of the five per cent. commissions now authorized by law to be collected on the unpaid taxes at the end of each year, and that I will put a stop to all abuses touching expenses for advertising Sheriff's costs and other illegal exactions."

The amount of this five per cent. of the unpaid taxes annually is about $25 000 and sometimes much more which snug sum now goes into the City Treasury instead of into the Receiver's private pocket; and it is to Mr. Melloy's repeated offers, if elected, to give this amount to the public, that we are mainly indebted for so early a passage of the law compelling Receivers to do this. Mr. Melloy's card first drew public attention to this stupendous perquisite of the office, started agitation on the subject of repealing the law under which it became such, and finally caused the passage of the present law on the subject. Since Mr. Melloy's nomination appears to be conceded, it is but just and proper that he should have the full benefit of this fact, as well as of the fact that he is an industrious, honest, and correct business man and a good citizen. That he would make a first-rate Receiver no one denies.

From "Sunday Transcript," June 28, 1868.

John M. Melloy, the candidate for Receiver of Taxes, is an honest tradesman and a public-spirited citizen. He was among the first to condemn the Five Per Cent. Fraud of the Tax Receiver's office, and though a candidate for the position, was prominent in urging the repeal of that measure of iniquity. The city owes him a debt of gratitude in this regard that it should not be slow to repay.

From "Evening Telegraph," June 24, 1868.

The nomine for Receiver of Taxes is John M. Melloy, a tin merchant on Market stree, who is doubtless an honest man. It is to him the credit is due of giving up the five per cent commission for which all the politicians for years have sighed

From "Sunday Times" June 28, 1868.

For Receiver of Taxes John M. Melloy, Esq., has a third time received the Democratic nomination. Mr. Melloy has been for many years in business in Market street, as a large manufacturer of tinware. His reputation as a business man is A. No. 1. Although twice defeated for the same office, yet, like Mr. Fox, he on both occasions ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Melloy was the first candidate for Receiver to propose to forego the handsome perquisites of the five per cent. on outstanding taxes, amounting to some $25 000, it is said. Attention was thus called to the subject, and legislative enactment has been had which now puts that percentage into the City Treasury. The credit of the correction of the abuse is due to Mr. Melloy. 10 10 2t4p

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.
CITY TICKET.
MAYOR.
GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALE
RECEIVER OF TAXES.
RICHARD PETTIT.
CITY CONTROLLER.
SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.
CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER McCUEN
PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
CHARLES GIBBONS.
CITY SOLICITOR.
THOMAS J. WORRELL.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
J. I. CLARK HARE.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT.
M. RUSSELL THAYER.
CONGRESS.
First District:—BENJAMIN L. BERRY.
Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.
STATE SENATORS.
Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY
Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL.
REPRESENTATIVES.
First District—DAVID FOY.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—COL. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Twelfth Distric—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD. [10 3 9t
Fifteenth District—JAMES HOLGATE.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL C. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. JOHN CLARK.
Eighteenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE REGULAR Assessors, also the Extra Assessments of the ward at J. A. Maharg's Pavilion Hotel, N. E. corner of NINTH and COATES Streets. 10 8 4t*

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY of Philadelphia.—It will be your duty on the 13th of October to elect an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. M. Russell Thayer, who for some time has filled the office, is a candidate for election. During the period he has passed upon the Bench he has shown himself to be eminently adapted for its duties. To learning and ability he now adds those habits and experiences of the position which the actual administration of justice alone can give. He has been thoroughly tried, and has won the confidence and respect of his brethren and of the Bar. The highest interests of the community demand for the Bench the permanency and stability of capable and upright men.

The undersigned members of the Bar appeal with confidence to you to support the views herein expressed. With the best means of estimating Judge Thayer's capacity and character, they assure you that his removal from the Bench would be a most serious loss to the public.

David Paul Brown,	W. M. Meredith,
Eli K. Price,	Samuel H. Perkins,
Wm. M. Kennedy,	Wm. Henry Rawle,
Daniel Dougherty,	E. Spencer Miller,
N. B. Browne,	R. C. McMurtrie,
Wm. M. Tilghman,	John Clayton,
J. B. Townsend,	Samuel C. Perkins,
A. Thompson,	Aubrey H. Smith,
James W. Paul,	Henry Wharton,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry C. Townsend,
H. Thompson,	J. Alexander Simpson,
Edward M. Paxson,	Edward S. Campbell,
Jas. Pollock,	Isaac C. Price,
D. W. O'Brien,	Thomas J. Clayton,
H. R. Warriner,	John B. Colahan,
James I. Barclay,	Benj. H. Brewster,
Edw. Shippen,	Clement B. Penrose,
Edw. Armstrong,	Enoch Taylor,
Edwin T. Chase,	Wm. C. Hannis,
George M. Connaroe,	John Shoemaker,
Jacob Thomas,	John O'Brien,
Horace Binney, Jr.,	H. E. Wallace,
Morton P. Henry,	John R. Latta,
Edgar J. Pettit,	W. W. Juvenal,
A. S. Letchworth,	Chapman Biddle,
Ed. E. Law,	R. S. Paschall,
Joseph F. Brinton,	E. Hunn Hanson,
Clement B. Penrose,	Christian Kneass,
James H. Castle,	Amos Briggs,
William L. Dennis,	Frederick M. Adams,
Andrew Tone, Jr.,	R. Rundle Smith,
Charles W. Beresford,	Henry R. Edmunds,
Egbert K. Nichols,	Charles N. Mann,
Thomas A. Budd,	J. D. Meredith,
James Lynd,	James W. Latta,
Robert Eden Brown,	Joshua Sperling,
Charles Gilpin,	Wm. Rotch Wister,
James Duval Rodney,	Charles H. T. Collis,
John K. Valentine,	Maurice Black,
B. Kimball,	H. C. Alleman,
James T. Mitchell,	George Emlen,
B. Franklin Fisher,	Horatio Gates Jones,
Wm. F. Judson,	Thos. A. Gummey,
Wm. Vogdes,	R. D. Ashhurst,
M. Henzinger Messchert,	G. Irvine Whitehead,
V. Guillou,	J. E. Rosengarten,
James Starr,	Henry Saunders,
Edw. L. Perkins,	George Junkin,
Henry E. Keen,	W. W. Montgomery,
I. Wayne Comiston,	J. M. Power Wallace,
John G. Johnson,	George D. Budd,
James W. M. Newlin,	B. Franklin Wayne,
John A. Burton,	Washington Gilpin,
J. S. Sharp,	E. Smith Kelly,
J. Morgan Jennison,	Samuel B. Huey,
A. Atwood Grace,	Henry C. Terry,
G. Harry Davis,	George W. Baugh,
John K. Valentine,	Robert N. Wilson,
H. R. Brown,	Moses A. Dropsie,
Charles E. Lex,	Samuel Wagner, Jr.,
J. G. Brinckle,	Horatio N. Walker,
W. W. Willbank,	Joseph A. Rhoads,
John Dolman,	Wm. P. Messick,
J. T. Thomas,	William McMichael,
J. A. Bonham,	John C. Mitchell,
Joseph K. Grundy,	Thomas E. McElroy,
E. Lucien Richie,	Thos. Bradford Dwight,
Thomas Mitchell,	Elias L. Boudinot,
Charles S. Pancoast,	Cadwalader Biddle,
J. Edward Carpenter,	John Hughes Edwards,
Samuel W. Pennypacker,	Bainbridge H. Webb,
S. N. Rich,	E. S. Harlan,
John Blackburn,	Thomas Hart, Jr.,
Charles T. Bonsall,	John C. Knox, Jr.,
Montelius Abbot,	J. Howard Gendell,
J. Wilson McArthur,	Joseph M. Pile.
T. W. Reeves,	

HEADQUARTERS UNION UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

We are on the eve of an important election. The unrepentant Rebels of the South, united with the Copperheads of the North, are again upon the war-path—not with arms in their hands, but with hatred in their hearts to those brave and loyal men who perilled all to save their country. Defeated on the battle-field, they are anxious to try another on which to test, not their prowess, but their treachery. The cowardly attempts of the Copperheads of the North to assist their brethren of the south during the Rebellion are again resorted to, in the hope that this combination of traitors will secure by the ballot what they in vain hoped to gain by the bullet. Pennsylvania is the battle-ground selected for this atrocious venture.

The importation of voters from the rebel cities of Baltimore and New York, with many from New Jersey and Delaware, has already been attempted for the purpose of placing them on our extra assessment lists. The frauds perpetrated, if not with the connivance at least by the neglect of a Judge of the Supreme Court of our State, are now undergoing investigation. Forged naturalization papers with the name of the Prothonotary and the seal of the Court attached, have been disseminated amongst the people to an extent difficult to ascertain.

There yet remains to finish up this diabolical plan to cheat the honest voters of their rights the importation from New York and Baltimore of thieves and roughs, just previous to election day, together with ballot-box stuffing in certain Democratic wards of our city. Some may think this picture exaggerated, but we assure you that, after a thorough and exhaustive examination, with information from sources entirely reliable, we give it as our deliberate opinion that arrangements for frauds had been made by this so-called Democratic party in the city of Philadelphia alone, which, if consummated, would have aggregated ten thousand votes. Never in the history of the corrupt organization, self-styled Democratic, has rascality been attempted on so stupendous a scale. In comparison all previous efforts sink into insignificance. With these facts before you, fellow-citizens, will not every man who feels an interest in the purity of elections come to the polls and denounce by his ballot this barefaced treachery?

The issues involved in the contest have been thoroughly discussed. Are you willing that the control of our City and State shall be placed in the hands of men who are capable of resorting to the means already alluded to? *We think not!*

Come, then, to the polls. Let every man opposed to the villainy we have described; every man who has the good of his country at heart; every man interested in the fair fame of his City and State, come to the polls—vote early, and see to it your friends vote also.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. J. HARPER,
Chairman Com. on Resolutions and Publications.
1t

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, held September 16, 1868, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The Hon. Leonard Myers, member of Congress from the Third District of Pennsylvania, by his persistent efforts in behalf of the tobacco interest of Philadelphia, secured in the new Internal Revenue bill certain provisions which were of immense advantage to the trade; therefore

Resolved by the Board of Directors of the "Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia" that the thanks of the entire trade are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Leonard Myers; also for his successful efforts in reducing the tax upon cigars from ten dollars to five dollars per thousand, thus saving to the trade a large and immense expenditure of money, and securing to the Government more certainty of collecting the revenue, by removing one great temptation to commit fraud.

D. C. McCAMMON, President.
W. M. ABBEY, Secretary. 1t

EIGHTH WARD, ATTENTION!—A Business Meeting of the UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the EIGHTH WARD will be held on MONDAY EVENING, October 12, at 8 o'clock at Old Horticultural Hall, S. W. corner BROAD and WALNUT Streets. Let there be a full attendance.

By order of Ward Executive Committee.

J. C. MARTIN, President.
SAMUEL MACMENEY, JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, } Secretaries. 1t

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS,
LEONARD MYERS.
SENATOR.
A. WILSON HENSZEY.
ASSEMBLY.
JAMES SUBERS.
COMMON COUNCIL,
JOHN L. SHOEMAKER.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
JOSEPH H. COLLINS, THOMAS C. STEEL, D. W. C. MOORE.
M. C. BOGIA (for the unexpired term of P. Frazer).
R. J. C. WALKER (for the unexpired term of Charles M. Baker). 1t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 2 5 3p

POLITICAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I have received official information that

ORGANIZED BODIES OF EVIL-DISPOSED MEN, IN THE CITIES OF

BALTIMORE, NEW YORK,

And other places, have made preparations to visit the

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO VOTE

AT

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

In various Election Districts of this City;

AND WHEREAS, it is the determination of the constituted authorities to make every effort to

DETECT, ARREST, AND PUNISH,

With merited severity, all such offenders against the laws of this Commonwealth;

Now, therefore, all such persons are hereby notified and warned against any interference with

The Rights of the Legal Voters

And Citizens of Philadelphia, by presenting themselves at any election poll in the city of Philadelphia on the day of the General Election. *And I do hereby call upon all Police Officers* to be active and vigilant in

ARRESTING ALL SUCH PERSONS,

With a view to their

SPEEDY PUNISHMENT.

And I further call upon all railroad agents and good citizens to communicate to the Mayor of the city, without delay, whatever information they may have in relation to the said INTENDED VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS of this Commonwealth.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
10 8 4t DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS

REWARD!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1868.

Whereas, It is believed that certain persons in Philadelphia and elsewhere have conspired to induce lawless men from other States to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of voting at the General Election to be held on the 13th inst.;

And whereas, It has been judicially ascertained that large numbers of NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES are in circulation, purporting to have been issued under the seal of the SUPREME COURT, and the signature of J. ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary, which are fraudulent and spurious, and that numerous persons holding such certificates have been fraudulently assessed for the purpose of voting at the said election; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the League be and he is hereby authorized to offer the following Rewards, to wit:—

A Reward of Two Thousand Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of the conspirators concerned in the importation of persons from other States, either for the purpose of voting at the GENERAL ELECTION to be held on the 13th of October, 1868, or for the purpose of intimidating the voters of Philadelphia at the said election. A further

Reward of One Thousand Dollars,

For the arrest and conviction of the principal persons concerned in the issuing of false and fraudulent naturalization papers under the SEAL OF THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania. Also, a

Reward of Twenty-five Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY person who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE upon any FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPER at the said General Election. Also, a further

Reward of Fifty Dollars

For the arrest and conviction of ANY and EVERY PERSON, not a citizen of Philadelphia, who shall VOTE or ATTEMPT TO VOTE at the said General Election.

THE FOREGOING REWARDS WILL BE PAID BY THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
10 10 3t SECRETARY OF THE UNION LEAGUE.