### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

#### The Carnival of Fraud.

From the N. Y. Tribune. That General Grant could only be beaten by wholesale fraud—by poiling tens of thou-sands of votes against him which had no legal voters behind them-was manifest to all intelligent and clear-sighted persons months After Vermont and Maine voted, even the wilfully blind could hardly doubt it. After Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska added their thunders, even the last "loop to hang a coubt upon" had vanished. It was so plain that Seymour and Blair bad not the ghost of a chance that the World, seconded by the National Intell gencer, stopped trying to figure out Democratic gains upon the vote polled by that party against George Washington or some candidate scarcely less antique, and called loudly for a change of programme and of candidates. Blind partisans may rail at these journals, but what they proposed was exactly what should have been done. At that late day, probably any ticket that could have been put up would have been beaten; but the Democratic masses would not have known that, and might have been persuaded that they had still a chance. Now, they not only have none, but they know it. They have the same prospect of winning that Napoleon's army had after the charge and repulse of the Old Guard at Waterloo.

General Grant cannot possibly be defeated; but may he not be cheated out of the return? An eminent member of the Tammany ring recently enunciated the maxim that "in a close election, good counting is the main point;" and the principle has a wide application. The American people have already in their hearts chosen General Grant their next President, and will so proclaim by their votes on Tuesday of next week; but may not a different result be fraudulently stuffed into or falsely counted out of the ballot-boxes? That is the problem whereon the Democratic wire-workers have been steadily engaged since they heard from Pennsylvania and Indiana. They do not really expect to count out General Grant by the help of ever so much fraud: they do hope to return Hoffman as Governor, and thus perpetuate and extend the villainies whereby

they have so long plundered the people and enriched themselves. Twelve months ago it was notorious that the devices for fraudulent naturalization whereby Henry Clay was beaten in 1844 were not adequate to the present emergency. Few or no persons formerly received certificates of naturalization from our courts without actually appearing therein and mumbling over something which was assumed to be oaths of renunciation, etc. Even thus there were hundreds who voted against Clay who had not been a year in the country. But the present exigency of sham Democracy could not thus be met. Naturalization by proxy began to be extensively practised as early as 1866. Immigrants fresh from Europe, whose expressions or associations rendered it certain that

they were of Democratic proclivities, were

quietly asked by the rumseller whose bar-room they frequented, "Wouldn't you like to vote?" "Yes; but I'm not naturalized, and have been but a year in the country." Oh, that can be fixed;" and it was. A dummy forthwith appeared in court as an applicant for naturalization. "What is your name?"
"Dennis Rafferty." "How long have you been in the country?" "Seven years," etc. etc .- the applicant and his witnesses auswering every question with practised celerity, and correctly-only Dennis Rafferty was not the name of the applicant, but of the freshly landed immigrant who was thus to be made a voter. The certificate being duly made out, signed and sealed as the law directs, was handed over to the rumseller, and by him presented to the true Dennis Rafferty, who thereupon proceeded to register and vote as an American

citizen.

But even this was too slow. The Sham Democracy needed more voters than could be thus manufactured, and commenced the fabrication of naturalization certificates "out of the whole cloth"-that is, without any swearing or other proceedings in court whatever. Blank certificates were made out, signed and sealed, leaving only the name of the person to be thereby invested with the attributes of citizenship to be filled in at discretion. Thus the Democratic majority in Luzerne county, Pa, has been swelled by thousands for some years past; thus was a Democratic Senator returned from the Huntington district of that State last fall: and thus was the Democratic vote this year in Pennsylvania swelled by many thousands of votes, and three Republican districts made to return Democrats to the next House of Representatives.

Such crimes are usually diffused and multiplied till they become too flagrant to be borne. When recently in Washington county, New York, we met the county judge, who said, "I naturalize every applicant who supplies the proper proof of his fitness, and hold court in different parts of the county to afford every facility. I naturalize a good many-all who have a right to be naturalized. Those who have not make a journey to Troy, where there is a court that puts them through with certainty and despatch." Thus scores are daily made citizens who dare not apply where they

are known. The fact, notorious in Democratic circles. that certificates of naturalization could be had in this city for \$2, and no questions asked, finally attracted the attention of the United States Marshal, Robert Murray, who there-upon determined to ascertain how the thing was done. So he quietly made his arrange-ments, and in due time had bought, at second hand, five naturalization certificates for persons who never existed-price \$2 each. His agent bought them of Benjamin B. Rosenburg, Demecratic Bureau of Naturalization, No. 6 Centre street, now under arrest. Mr. Rosenburg can, perhaps, tell how he came honestly by them, and how the signature of the County Clerk and the seal of the Supreme Court were honestly attached to them, though he seems in no hurry to do so. At all events, a clue to the mystery of iniquity has been obtained, and will be followed up. We invite especial attention to our report of Saturday's proceedings in this case, which will be found full of interest. And we desire here to correct our first hasty expressions with regard to United States District Attorney Courtney. He is doing his duty in the premises, regardless of its parti-san bearing, as becomes a faithful officer and a true man. His associate counsel for the prosecution are, of course, doing all that is within the scope of eminent legal ability and patriotism. The case is in first-rate hands, and no wriggling and twisting will suffice but to delay its full development. The whole truth is bound to come out. We shall see hew many and how exalted are those impli-

cated by it. A grave public duty is devolved by these disclosures on the registers of legal voters not only, but on the great body of our citizens. It is already proved beyond dispute that counterfeit certificates of naturalization have been sys-

ralized; but we insist on a reasonable inquiry and scrutiny. Put the applicant on oath, and make him swear to the facts requisite to prove him legally naturalized. There are threats that Judges Barnard and Cardozo are preparing to mandamus every register who shall refuse to enroll the name of any one who presents a certificate of naturalization. They have no right to do this, and will be removed from office next winter if they do not behave themselves. Let no register interpose a captious objection; but it is the simple duty of every one to take care that the ballot-boxes are not corrupted and the people's verdict talsified by fraud. And it is the duty of our upright citizens to stand by them, to rally around them, and see that they are not overawed or browbeaten. We ask every good citizen who can do so to attend and watch the registry of his district on Friday and Saturday next.

#### Candidates on the Stump. From the N. Y. Herald.

The country has before it an unusual spectacle in electionsering in the appearance personally on the stump of so many candidates for high office. Aside from our local aspirants for place it is noteworthy that of the four men whose names are before the public on Presidential tickets three actually stand in the forum and solicit the "sweet voices" of the voters. Both the Democratic candidates and one of the other party are giving the people reasons why one or the other should be preferred. In the cases of Seymour and Blair this seems almost to have become a necessity. Blair alone could be accepted by the people in any effort to explain Blair's previous declarations as AWAY made in the Brodhead letter. Seymour has also been forced forward by the circumstances of the campaign, which have made it neces-sary for some one who should speak by authority to say that Democratic triumph does not mean revolution. Natural and proper as it may be in one way for candidates to make an appeal to the people, we are disposed to regret a tendency to depart from that ancient usage of our elections by which the candidate for the highest office in the republic was permitted, as by common consent, to keep himself from the dust of the final contest at the polls and to stand on his history as his best commendation. Grant alone is not made a show at these bucksterings. He alone does

not come before the gaping masses
"To brag unto thus that i did and thus—
Show the unsching scers which he should hide,
As if he old receive them for the nire of their
breath only;"

and we are sure that he cannot for this stand any the worse in popular respect. How this sort of popular appeal is regarded in the entourage of Seymour we may perceive by the annexed despatch, which we give the benefit of a conspicuous place:-

"Unbounded enthusiesm wherever we go, The people are thoroughly aroused and determined to throw off the yoke of despotism and the crushing weight of unnecessary and Intolerable faxation. If the same fire burns everywhere success is certain, and with it all the blessings of the Constitution and real peace to every part of our land. "FRANCIS KERNAN.

"SANFORD E CHURCH, "WILLIAMS."

How pitiful a sound of the demagogue has a)l this! And this is from the inner circle that surrounds an aspirant for the Presidency. In the fact that this sort of prate is heard in the higher atmosphere of the Democratic party is seen, indeed, the reason why the candidate must himself come out. There is none other. Never was a party so poor in men.

How Grant's Election Will Give Us Peace.

From the N. Y. Times.

Zimes. Out with it, some of you. How is Grant going to give us peace? It is the all-important question, and you sinan't dodge it. Your recon-struction is a dead failure. Is begoing to maintain and perpetuate the carcase, or has he a little pet plan of his own? '-- World.

The Reconstruction laws have been on the statute books about a year; they encountered from the outset the most bitter and envenomed hostility of the Rebels in the Southern States and of their political allies in the North. They have never had the approval of the President of the United States, nor has he given the aid and influence of his office to securing for them a fair and impartial trial. On the contrary, he has given the ex-Rebels of the South to understand that they could rely upon whatever aid it was in his power to give them to defeat the object of those laws and to secure their overthrow. How was it possible, under such circumstances, to give those laws such a trial as would fairly test their character? Yet the World insists that they are "failures," and insists that the whole policy shall be abandoned.

So the Democratic party and the World in 1864 insisted that the war was a 'failure''that the Rebellion could not be crushed-and they called for a truce and for terms of peace with the Rebel Confederacy. The people did not concur in this opinion. They rejected this advice, and determined to push the war. And the result proved the utter falsity of the Rebel plea. The very fact of Lincoln's re-election satisfied the Rebels that the war would not be abandoned, and gave a death-blow to their hopes of success; and in less than two months after his second inauguration the whole Rebel army had surrendered, and the Rebellion was

completely suppressed. Now, the election of Grant will have a precisely similar effect on the temper of the Southern people now; and that is one of the ways, we beg to inform the World, in which "Grant is going to give us peace." His election will give the country, North and South, to understand that those laws, and the State governments organized under their authority, shall have a fair trial; that they shall not be swept away by violence nor destroyed until people who live under them shall be satisfied by their practical operation that they are not such as their necessities require; and that even then they shall be superseded only by such other laws and forms as people of the States shall prefer. which supports him stand pledged to maintain these laws just as they are, without regard to the will of the people or to the practical results of their operation. The Southern State Governments, which Frank Blair declares must be dispersed by force, were created by the people of those States. Their constitutions were framed, their laws were made, by men chosen for that purpose by the great body of the people for whom they exist. And those who made them have the same right to amend, modify, or change which they had to make them. Those States are now in "practical relations" with the Government of the Union; and like all other States similarly situated, they are self-governing in local affairs. Their people have a right to make such laws as they see fit, to change their Constitutions at will, and to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

The reflecting leaders of opinion in the South know the generosity and justice of General Grant. They know that he will do nothing from revenge or passion-that his aim tematically issued. No honest man can object | will be to promote the welfare of every section, to silence, strife and to make all portions

do not urge an indiscriminate refusal to register | of the people contented and happy under just persons who claim to have been recently natu- | and equal laws, wisely and impartially administered. They know that the whole country trusts and confides in him-that his whole public career gives conclusive proof of his unselfish patriotism, and that the course his love of the Union may prompt him to pursue will be in conformity with the will of the people, and will therefore command the ascent and support of the whole country. The natural effect of this conviction in the South will be to turn the public mind away from all schemes of violent resistance to the laws, and to induce them to rely on President Grant for such wise, tolerant, and impartial administration as will either commend these laws to the judgment and favor of the people, or else show the necessity of their being amended or replaced by others. This is another of the ways in which Grant will give us peace."

But there is still another class of men at the South to be dealt with in this matter. There is in every section of almost every Southern State a class of lawless, reckless, unsernpulous vagabonds-men utterly without principle, impoverished by the war, without modes or habits of industry, who flourish best in the midst of strife, and whose profit lies in fanning the ashes of domestic war. These are the men who commit the murders and assassinations which mark the political canvass in the South. They lead the cry for Frank Blair because Blair promises them new revolutions and new wars, and it is only in such commotions that they have any chance of profit and advancement. And so long as they have the passion, the pride, the ambition of the leaders of the Democratic party and their hopes of success to back them, they will prosecute these schemes of murder and violence, and prevent the return of that 'peace'' of which the South and the ountry stand in such pressing need. With Seymour for President and Blair for Vice-President, both standing on Wade Hampton's declaration in the party platform, that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "usurpations-unconstitutional, revolutionary, null, and void," and with the Brodhead letter to give practical force and effect to this sweeping declaration-with the whole patronage of the Government at their command, and the moral influence and support of the whole Democratic party at their back, they could keep the whole South in a state of commotion, and prevent the return of quiet, confidence, and consequent prosperity for many years to come. But with Grant in the Presidency they would have no motive for doing so, and would find, too, that there was an iron hand and a determined will at the helm, to repress by the use of armed legal force all crime, violence, and disorder with which the local civil power should prove incompetent to cope. Once convinced of this fact, they, too, would promptly "accept the situation," and no longer stand in the way of giving these reconstruction laws a fair and impartial trial. This is another of the ways in which "Grant will give us peace."

The whole country-North and South, East and West-Republicans and Democrats, will feel that in Grant we have for President a patriot and not a politician-a man under no such obligations and with no such relations to any party as will constrain him to do at its bidding, and for its interest, what he does not regard as conducive to the public good-a man of clear judgment, practical force and energy of character, and devoid of all ambition but that of promoting the peace and of advancing the power and prosperity of his country. He will be the tool of no faction or party. His hold upon the confidence and faith of the people will protect and defend him against subservience to any clique or undue dependence upon any faction. And this will be another of the influences which will give Grant the power

to "give us peace." "We asked the Tribune how Grant was going to let us baye neace and it gives us an article queries, respectfully if not satisfactorily. We queries, respectfully if not satisfactorily. We queries, respectfully if not satisfactorily. We do not believe that journal doubts the substantial justice of this view of the case. We do not believe the World itself thinks that the public confidence in the fature would be greater in case of Seymour's election than in ease of Grant's. S-ymour is the favorite, the "idol" the World styles him, of a political party. Outside of that party he commands no confidence. His acts would be regarded as in the interest of his party, and this feeling, whether just or unjust, would impair public confidence in him, and thus deprive him of the power to give the country peace. Grant is not a party man, nor a politician in any sense of the word. He commands at this moment the confidence of a very large part of the Democratic party to a greater degree than does Governor Seymour himself. His election restores harmony and unity of action to the two great departments of the national Government, and thus ends what has been for the last three years a potent element of public disturbance and strife. And before the four years of his first term shall have expired, the whole country will have reason to rejoice in the restoration of "peace and its sequence prosperity."

Charge Along the Whole Line! From the N. Y. World.

The campaign is restored to due and dra matic proportions. It is not Blair and Grant any more. The World may proudly say, it is Seymour and Grant! and will be till the canvass closes. This is as it should be. The heads of the tickets incarnate the issues. Needless now to explain the points in contest. They are as plain as last year's events. Sey meur and Union; Grant and Disunion. Sey mour and Security; Grant and a battle of races already begun in but half expectation of his success. Seymour and peace; Grant and war between the people of a third of the States. Seymour and economy: Grant and revenue thisvery. Seymour and the equality of the three branches of Government; Grant and Congressional despotism, judicial subserviency, and Presidential cipherhood. Seymour and prosperity; Grant and financial rain. Seymour and concord; Grant and perpetual division. Seymour and law; Grant and arbitrary power. Seymour and the equality of States; Grant and the extinction of Statehood. Seymour and patriotism; Grant and sectionalism. Seymour and harmony; Grant and internecine violence. Seymour and honesty Grant and radical requery. Seymour and the Government; Grant and a despotism. Seymour and republicanism; Grant and absolutism.

These are the issues in contrasted, direct statement. Seymour represents and insures the first; Grant represents and makes certain the second. On the one side is patriotism; on the other side is the policy of hate. On the one side is toleration; on the other side is tyranny. On the one side are ballots; on the other side are bayonets. On the one side is magnanimity; on the other side is proscription. On the one side is justice; on the other side is disfranchisement. On the one side is due distribution of power; on the other side is negro supremacy. On the one side is order; on the other side is perpetual disturbance. On the one side is release from unequal taxation: on the other side are grinding imposts and eternal taxes. On the one side is the written statute; on the other side the bared sword. On the one side the Constitution; on the other side fraud, commercial convulsion, endless civil strife, and the failure of government by the people. Seymour and another President in proper time. Grant transmuted into a dictator for life. Such are the results. And now the Democracy are aroused. The

October elections show the invincibility of the Democracy, and prove that the radicals bave to import New Yorkers to carry Pennsylvania; Illinoisans to carry Indiana; and to vote, unlawfully, negroes to carry Ouio. Tas precedents set by former elections are worthless for this. November is to be governed by matters and principles which had no priency in '64, '60, '56, and '44. The year 1868 is a nonesuch. It is a law unto itself. We can succeed, will succeed, are bound to succeed, if we take in the full measure of the time.

Then let the Democracy advance ! The order is nil desperandum, every man to the front! Victory is more than possible, is probable to heartful effort. "The occasion is piled high" with opportunity. Let us "rise high with the occasion."

This appeal is meant for where it is most pertinent. New York is sure. So are Kentucky, Masyland, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, and Oregon. Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Georgia, Alabama, Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana, Nevada, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Illinois, more than enough to elect Saymour, can be carried by the Democracy so certain as they make an effort commensurate with the magnitude of the occasion and with their real resources. Even Michigan and New Hampshire should be and can be carried if Democrats press the canvass on the trus issues, and repudiate and dissipate the extraneous, false fictions grafted on to it Radical slanders on our platform and our men. Time is short. For the very reason that it is short, energy should be redoubled and work quadrupled. Time, brief as it is, is on our side. We can press home the truth in the days that still remain. The radicals, too concerned with self-preservation after the shaking we gave them in October, can invent no new lies. Every hour is golden. The days are too few for many big meetings. Organize! Organize! Organize! Pile on the truth! Expose the false! Arrange to poll every legal Demoeratic vote and to squelch every radical fraud. County work, township effort, district exertion, every minute concentrated exercise, is the duty of the hour. A glorious triumph is possible, even as things now stand. As things should stand, and can be made to stand, a glorious triumph is more than probable Let us achieve it.

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Furbiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generaily, on liberal terms,
Their Capital, together with a large Surpins Fund,
is invested in the most careful manner, which enables
them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in
the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

Alexander Bebson,
Isaac hazleburst,
Daniel Hatdeck, Jr.,

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT." A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON, No. 910 CHESNUT Street, Who has just received NEW CHROMOS, NAW ENGRAVINGS.

LOOKING GLASSES, E.C. PHOTOGRAPHS, 3152

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED
would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast from. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airlight self-cleaning, having no pipes or droms te bataken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal thin any furnace now in use. The bygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only flot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparaton would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle, CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARK ET street,
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilistors, etc., alway on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5109 NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED

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No. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House-An unfurnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM with first-class Board,

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders. Reference required. DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.

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