Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

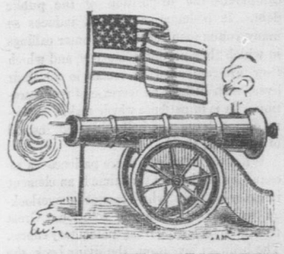
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Blanchurst,	18. Jacob Grafius,
7. Frank C. Hooton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hoopes,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rane,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

VICTORY!



UNION THUNDER!

Great Republican Victories.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska

All Republican by Large Majorities.

Our Congressman, Judge and Assemblymen all Elected by handsome majorities.

Election of Grant & Colfax assured!

No official returns have yet been received and we are only able to give estimated majorities. Pennsylvania is put down as safe for **15,000** Republican majority, Ohio **30,000**, Indiana **12,000**, and Nebraska **3,000**!

Official returns will make some changes and some of the majorities may be smaller and others larger, but the general result will not be materially changed. An immense fraudulent copperhead vote has been polled in this State. Many of the voters have been imported from New York and Maryland. These will not be on hand at the Presidential election so that our majority then will be largely increased.

In our Congressional, Judicial and Legislative districts, the Copperheads have polled a large fraudulent vote wherever they have had the majority of the election boards. The whole gain in this county and even more, is in all probability made up of carpet-baggers from Maryland, illegal naturalizations and other fraudulent voters of various kinds. Adams county in this Congressional District was largely colonized in the hope of carrying the Copperhead Congressman. No corruption, fraud, bribery or trickery has been left untried by the Copperhead leaders of the district, but all their efforts have failed.

CONNECTICUT!

The latest returns from Connecticut, giving the official vote of all but three districts, indicate a Republican majority of about FOUR THOUSAND. Last spring the Copperheads carried the State by 1764 of a majority, our gain therefore is about 6000 in an aggregate vote of from 85,000 to 90,000 votes. The first telegrams last week reported about ten thousand of a gain, but six thousand will answer all practical purposes just as well. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana follow suit.

HONEST JOHN.

The latest telegraphic news as we go to press reports Hon. JOHN COVODE as having carried the 21st Congressional District, after a desperate contest, by twenty-five of a majority.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Supreme Court, at Nisi Prius, Judge Sharswood, in the matter of the rule on Colonel Snowden in regard to the fraudulent naturalization certificates, Judge Sharswood, this, morning, delivered his opinion at great length, cancelling the twelve forged certificates of naturalization.

He exonerates Prothonotary Snowden and adjourns the court. This is cheering news for the Democrats, who were fearful of having declared illegal all naturalizations made since September last, amounting to about six thousand votes.

Death of Howell Cobb.

Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia died on Friday last of apoplexy, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

REACTION IN CONNECTICUT.—The town elections in Connecticut on Monday last show a decided reaction in favor of the Republicans since last spring. It is useless for the Democrats to say there is nothing in these local elections, or that they only reflect the sentiments of the people upon local questions without regard to national topics. In a crisis like the present, on the eve, as we are, of a momentous Presidential election, these little signs indicate the bend of the popular sentiment upon the great issues of the hour. The great Republican gain of fourteen hundred in the city of New Haven is especially significant. Altogether, we are bound to take this result in Connecticut as the first manifestation of the approach of that immense tidal wave which will sweep over the whole country in favor of General Grant in November next.

THAT SAME OLD COON!

"THAT ROOSTER'S EYES IS SOT."

Gettysburg Repeated! The Johnnies routed horse, foot and dragoon! Glory! Glory! Glory! State Ticket 15,000 majority! Cessna's Record Vindicated! Rowe *rows* the Cops up Salt River! Bedford County gone to the Dogs! Grant's election a settled fact! Where's your Chicken, Meyers!

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

The Supreme Court Naturalizations—They are Declared Illegal—An Important Letter from Judge Read—A Death-Blow to Democratic Frauds.

The Hon. John M. Read, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has written the following letter, which speaks for itself, and which will be read with deep interest at the present time:

PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1868, No. 1119 Chestnut street.—My Dear Brother:—In the early part of the week ending on the 26th of September last I heard casually that the number of naturalizations in Nisi Prius was very large, and on Saturday I was informed that some persons were arrested for naturalization frauds in that court. This arrested my attention, and I wrote a note to my brother Sharswood, who was holding the court, suggesting certain regulations which were adopted by the courts of New York, giving facilities to any citizen to know who was naturalized on the preceding day, his residence and the name and residence of his voucher, or witness. The suggestion was only partially adopted.

On Monday, the 28th, it was stated to me that seven hundred and twenty persons had been naturalized on that day, and that there was strong suspicion of fraud. That evening I wrote and had delivered to the Prothonotary a note requesting him to give me the number naturalized on each day in September, including the 28th. The next morning I called on brother Sharswood, and finding his views were so different from mine, I wrote him a letter, which was delivered to him before one o'clock on that day, a copy of which is annexed to this note, marked (A).

Complaints being made that all access to the naturalization papers or records was refused to respectable citizens, on the next day (having received from the Prothonotary the list I had asked for) I wrote another note to my brother Sharswood, a copy of which is annexed (marked B).

In the proceeding before Alderman Beitler Colonel Snowden testified "his duty was to attach his name to the papers when brought to him by the tipstaves of the court, and he admitted that his name might possibly be attached to them without their having been sworn to." The Crier of the Nisi Prius said: "I or Mr. Schell swear the petitioners or vouchers, but do not mark the papers so that we can recognize them; I have administered within the last ten days from two to four thousand oaths." One of the persons naturalized, named Huninger, swore: "I was in the rebel army from 1862 to 1865; Schnitzel asked me how long I had been in the country, and I told him; he asked me if I had any citizen paper, and I said no, and he said I could get it without much cost; we went to Nos. 495 and 497 N. Third street, to a Democratic committee; he put his name to a paper and paid ten cents, and got a ticket. We then came to the court; Schnitzel also swore to George Minnich; he said taking an oath was nothing; at Leckfeldt's he said, "I can swear fifty times for a glass of beer."

Another naturalized person, named Mullock, said: "I am forty-two years old; have been at Leckfeldt's fourteen days; I came there from New York; a man named Snyder swore I resided here over one year immediately before I made the application; I never saw him before, nor have I seen him since."

Colonel Snowden could not recognize any of the men. It is clear, then, that the whole practical part of naturalization is intrusted to two tipstaves, who, on Monday, 28th of September, made seven hundred and twenty citizens.

During the September Nisi Prius six thousand and eighteen persons were naturalized, of whom two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two were naturalized during the last week. See paper appended marked (C).

The opportunities for fraud are, therefore, vastly multiplied by this practice of lighting speed in creating citizens, many of whom understand English very imperfectly. The natural consequence is, that frauds are committed in the process of naturalization, and papers are afloat which are believed to be forgeries, but are so well executed that the Prothonotary cannot say positively that it is not his own name.

It is therefore clearly the duty of the Prothonotary to ferret out these frauds by every means in his power, and by giving free access to all respectable citizens to examine the naturalization records and papers, in order to assist in their detection. The Prothonotary of the highest tribunal in the State should not avail himself of any technical objection, but throw the whole open to a searching examination. Nothing else will satisfy the community.

Applications directly and indirectly were made to me to interfere personally, which I of course declined to do, having no power to control in any way the Judge regularly assigned to hold the Court of Nisi Prius. I however thought it proper, under all the circumstances, to telegraph Judge Agnew, and Judge Williams, who was attending his sick wife in the interior of New York, to come to Philadelphia, which they did. Judge Agnew arrived on Saturday and Judge Williams on Sunday morning; but we did not meet until Monday.

After a careful examination of the acts of Assembly, we were unable to discover any authority to convene a special session of the Supreme Court. The court in banc having risen in July last, without an order of adjournment, its next meeting, as prescribed by law, will be at Pittsburg, on the third Monday of the month.

The judges have been regularly assigned for September and October, we of course had no right to interfere with them. Judge Williams not having taken the oath of office for reasons which when made known will be perfectly satisfactory to the community, his opinion is not (like Judge Agnew and myself) an opinion of a full judge of the court. We all three 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 is therefore illegal.

Naturalization is a judicial act, and the examination of the applicant and his witness or voucher should be conducted by the Judge himself.

This was the practice of Judge Agnew when a President Judge, and is the uniform practice of the District Court of Allegheny county.

This will be the opinion of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court whenever Judge Williams takes the oath of office.

I should not have intruded upon you my opinions, or those of Judges Agnew and Williams, were it not necessary that they should be known to you and Brother Sharswood, and through you to the community.

You will oblige very greatly by having this read in open court. I am, very truly, yours, JOHN M. READ.

To Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

(A.)

No. 1119 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1868.—My Dear Brother:—Since our conversation this morning I have learned that in the Court of Quarter Sessions the naturalizations since September 17, 1868, are about 824; each petition is approved and signed by the Judge, and every day, before the office closes, each paper is folded, indorsed and handed to a clerk for index. Of these 824 a number came from the Democratic Committee.

Court of Common Pleas—Naturalizations September 1, 700. The Judge signs every paper.

District Court—Naturalizations since September 1, 600, of which 100 were from the Democratic Committee. The Judge himself interrogates each applicant and the voucher, and many are rejected.

This information is public, not private. I have requested our Prothonotary to inform me how many have in this month (exclusive of yesterday) been naturalized, and how many were naturalized yesterday.

The information has not been given me and I am, therefore, obliged to rely upon common report which gives the naturalizations of yesterday at 720,, and before at 4000, making a total 4720.

A single day, therefore, outnumbers the whole naturalization in two courts, and nearly equals them in a third.

My own opinion is that the duty is imposed on the Judge of personal examination, and that the practice of the District Court seems to be the nearest approach to a proper execution of the acts of Congress.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court.

(B.)

My dear Brother: I hope and trust every facility will be given to respectable citizens to examine and take memoranda of the naturalization papers in our court. I understand this is the practice in every other court in the country.

The public have a deep interest in knowing whom the courts are daily making voters, and they are entitled to the knowledge. Every other body concerned in giving qualifications to citizens to entitle them to vote is obliged to do it openly and to make it public.

How much greater then is the duty imposed upon a judicial tribunal, the highest in the State, which is *creating* citizens, to let all its proceedings be known to all its fellow citizens.

In New York every citizen can know the names and residences, and the name of the witness of all persons naturalized the preceding day in all the courts of the city. The number naturalized and the *number rejected* by the court upon examination are given.

These matters are all published daily in certainly one, if not more of the public journals of that city.

In a republic form of government all judicial proceedings, particularly the *creation of citizens*, should be made known to the community, and this cannot be done if the court will not do it, nor allow any person access to its records in order to do it.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN M. READ.

September 30, 1868.
No. 1119 Chestnut street,
Hon. George Sharswood, Supreme Court

(C.)

Naturalization in Supreme Court, 1868:

September 14	69	September 26	464
" 15	39	" 28	720
" 16	49	" 29	518
" 17	102	" 30	428
" 18	110	October 1	476
" 19	191	" 2	484
" 21	395	" 3	254
" 22	381		
" 23	415	Total	6018
" 24	497	Naturalization during	
" 25	434	ring last week	2872

Naturalization during the same period in—	
Quarter Sessions	1460
Common Pleas	857
District Court	781
Total	3098

HOW COPPERHEAD VOTES ARE MADE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—*The Tribune* this evening issues the following extra. The facts are obtained from the Police Head quarters, and can be depended upon:

New York city is being fast emptied of her roughs to-day. Last evening and to day their ugly countenances have been seen congregating around the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot at the foot of Courtlandt street, all bound for Philadelphia.

These roughs and bullies are the "repeaters," who intend to swell the Democratic vote in Philadelphia to-morrow, providing they are not apprehended. The police are well aware of their intention, but are powerless to prevent their departure. They have been recruited in almost every ward in the city, and each delegation is headed by a prominent "striker," who is to receive the lion's share of the funds. There are less by one hundred and fifty Emigrant Runners in the First ward to-day; they cuff be easily recognized in acrowd. Most of them wear rough pilot-cloth coats, with blue and red flannel shirts, and glaze caps.

The "Pudding Gang" from the Swamp, in the Fourth ward, have deserted their haunts, most of them having left in the early train. They have round bullet heads, their hair being cut moderately close and combed behind their ears.

The West Broadway rangers from the Fifth ward were wild with delight last night previous to their departure by the Washington train; it is not known under whose auspices they travel. It is supposed they took possession of the train.

The old Dead Rabbit crowd from the Five Points, and Mulberry street, and from the Sixth Ward, started by the Amboy boat at an early hour this morning.

The old "White Ghost Runners" from the Tenth ward have deserted Broome street to earn a square meal of victuals. Much fasting has made them ravenous, and it will take a plucky Philadelphian, with plenty of nerve, to dare challenge them. They went by the way of the Erie Railroad to Great Bend and will reach Philadelphia by a circuitous route. A number of them will escape detection by going this route.

By far the largest crowd is the silver fingered gentry that congregate around the St. Cloud, right under Captain Mills' very nose. They expect to "work" many an exciting crowd, beside voting early and often. Very few of them are basking in the sunshine on Broadway this afternoon. They all dress with good taste, being very partial to blue cloth walking coats and black pants. Last, but not least, were 150 Metropolitan bandits, under the notorious Dick Crocker, all well armed and spoiling for a fight. They hail from the Twenty-first ward.

Full 5000 of the most hardened desperadoes of this city are now in Philadelphia.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE STRONG.

Appointment of Henry W. Williams.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 30.—The following correspondence will explain itself:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—*To His Excellency, Gov. Geary:* Dear Sir—Accompanying this you will receive my resignation of my office of Judge of the Supreme Court. I am constrained to resign, not by any disrelish for the duties of the Court or for its associations, but by a sense of duty to my family, for whom I ought to make some better provisions than I can make in my present situation. When retiring from the bench, permit me to say I feel the deepest interest in the Court, and to express a desire that my successor may be a man in all respects fit for the situation. Such a man I think you will find in the Hon. Henry W. Williams, now a Judge of the District Court at Pittsburgh. He was the Republican candidate last fall, and, in my judgment, no better man can be found. I earnestly commend to you, and urge his appointment. It is very desirable that the vacancy be filled, so that your appointee may join the court when it convenes at Pittsburgh on the 19th of October next. I am very respectfully and truly yours,
W. STRONG.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Sept. 30, 1868.—*Hon. Wm. Strong:* Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, tendering your resignation as judge of the Supreme Court. After careful consideration, I feel myself constrained to accept it, sincerly regretting that the Commonwealth at this important juncture should be deprived of the eminent bearing, integrity and patriotism with which you have so long adorned the Bench. Most respectfully,
JOHN W. GEARY.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburgh, Sept. 30, 1868—*Hon. Henry W. Williams, Pittsburg.*—I hereby tender you the appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. William Strong, resigned. Will you accept?
JOHN W. GEARY.

THE SEYMOUR COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—One of the Seymour counterfeit bills, which we noticed before, having been sent to General Spinner, the United States Treasurer, at Washington, to ascertain whether it was not a violation of the law establishing the national currency, he referred the matter to Solicitor Jordan of the Treasury Department, whose opinion is, that all such imitations, for whatever purpose issued, are clearly violations of the law, and all parties concerned in the issuing or trafficing in them are liable to fine and imprisonment for so doing. Information has been received that large quantities of this bogus stuff have been passed off upon the negroes of the South, who are assured that it will be as good as any money if Seymour shall be elected.

GENERAL GRANT.

After the fall of Vicksburg, General F. P. Blair made a speech at St. Louis, in which he said:

"You will permit me, I know, coming back from Vicksburg—the scene of our recent conquest—to say what ought to be said, and what not dwells in the heart of every officer and soldier in Grant's army, that to Major General Ulysses S. Grant, is due the great achievements which have been performed by his army. And when *any ambitious and vainglorious chieftain* comes back and attempts to claim for himself the great deeds which have immortalized, and ought to immortalize, General Grant, the whole army of Grant, the whole army engaged in that expedition, will repel the idea; and we will proclaim everywhere that the leading spirit, the great chief and leader of the expedition, was General Grant. We claim for ourselves only that we sought with cordiality and cheerfulness, with such courage as we possessed, with such endurance as we were endowed with, *to carry out his plans;* and we did so successfully."

The "vainglorious chieftain" that Blair referred to was General John A. McClernand, now the head and front of the Democracy of Illinois.

Soon after Lee's surrender, April 11, 1865, the New York *World*, now distinguishing itself by personal abuse of General Grant, said:

"General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great compaign of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well earned reputations to his. Sheridan and Sherman deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time since Grant was made Lieutenant General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater General of the two. That judgement, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant."

The same article of the *World* contained the following:

"General Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a wholeseme character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have one necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other. They are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulyssns Grant, the driver into that city of his two-horse team, with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy. It is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism and the shallows of affectation of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible glib-tougued demagogues."

SOUTHERN IDEA OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The massacre at Camilla seems to have whetted rather than satiated the appetite of the Southern Conservatives for blood. The Columbus *Sun* hopes that "at the next collision sure and speedy vengeance may seek and find the white leaders rather than their ignorant and deluded dupes." The Charleston *Mercury* expresses a desire, in the event of another such an affair, to be able "to chronicle that every white man has been slain." The *Southern Opinon*, generalizing its remarks, Camilla massacre as a text, asserts that if Grant is elected "the disciplined cohorts of the South must be marshaled once more, and the issue will be, shall the white or black man rule in the South. When it comes," continues the *Opinion*, "to the last arguement reposed in the musket's muzzle and the bayonet's point, where will the negro be?" This is the ferocious spirit that breathes through all the organs of Blair Democracy in the South. Labor must be subjected to capital, the freedmen bound hand and foot and delivered up to the tender mercies of their former masters, and the white men who have stood up declaring for the equality of all men before the law are to be slaughtered, right and left. That is the Sonthern idea of supporting the Constitution and preserving a republican form of government.

AMERICANS IN JAPAN.—Letters from Yeddo state that the Japanese Government has appointed Henry W. Grinnell, late a Lieutenant in the United States navy, to an important position in the navy of the Mikado. The title conferred is that of Inspector General of the Japanese navy, and the salary named is $15,000 per annum. This appointment gives power to arrange school ships, build dockyards, &c., all to be modeled and regulated in accordance with the most approved foreign system. It is calculated that, out of more than one hundred steamers now owned by the Japanese princes, at least thirty can be relied upon for active service in the new establishment. It is also reported that a similar post in the army has been offered to General Paul Frank, late acting United States Counsl at Cobe (Hiogo).

POLITICS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Winterset (Iowa) *Madisonian* tells a good story on one of the school districts of that county, where the Democracy are in the ascendant. The people concluded it would be a good thing to establish a Sunday School and had a meeting for that purpose. Everything went on smoothly until the matter of purchasing a library came up. One thought they had better buy of the Baptist Publication Society, another of the Methodist, and so on, until finally a Republican suggested as it was a Union School, they should buy of the Union Publication Society. An old, Democrat immediately arose and said he thought it a great pity that now a days they must bring politics even into the Sunday School. For his part he didnt want any *Union* books!