BUSINESS NOTICES.

Splendid Assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing—Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's—choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments expressed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between BENJAMIN & BRO.
Fifth and Market. 518 MARKET STREET,
North circle. PHILADELPHIA.
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—TO KILL2 INSTANTLY. Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin are rendered harmless during the fall months. They are killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous, but certain to do its work. A saucer of a cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

Use now; it keeps vermin from depositing their eggs, and thus prevents next year's crop. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of imitations. Sold by all druggists. LYON on the flask. Sold by all druggists. 4mS1OmW2

Lehman's Book of Science have effectually proved their utility and popularity. This advertiser has yet to learn of a case where any person took the trouble, from sheer caprice and lack of energy, a person fresh from the filthy crowd of boarders, could not, by following Lehman's Pamphlet, a specimen of from supplies the place of a doctor, or remove the cause which made the sufferer feel so entirely miserable. Sent free. 4mS1

Diagnostic Healing Institute and Conservatory of Music.—Diagnostic Healing Institute and Conservatory of Music, 1 Dover Street, Boston, Mass., 24 years established, including cancer and tumors, free, cash. Consultations as usual.

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PIANOS, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, 1862, for the best pianos made, when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 112 S. Second Street, Philadelphia. 1122 w s mr1y

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the late Paris Exposition. DUTTON'S Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street. ss11,1f1

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, at BLASIUS BROS., 1006 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN

Wednesday, October 7, 1868.

THE FRAUDULENT VOTE.

The view which the EVENING BULLETIN has taken from the beginning, that the revelations in the Prothonotary's office and the discovery of the fraudulent naturalization papers, discredit the whole issue of the Secretary's Court, is now fully sustained by a majority of the Court itself. The letter of Judge Read to Chief Justice Thompson, although it has not the binding effect of a legal decision, expresses the opinion of three of the justices of the Supreme Court, Read, Agnew and Williams. The latter, at least, as yet, taken his seat upon the bench, but his views coincide with those of Read and Agnew, and this document will carry with it all the moral force of a decision of the Supreme Court.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The progress of the investigations into the mode of manufacturing voters in the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Court does not tend to relieve the public anxiety on this important subject. On the contrary, a degree of ignorance and carelessness was developed, yesterday, which constitutes the strongest presumptive evidence that a great fraud has been perpetrated upon the people of Philadelphia through this agency. The testimony of the several clerks is confused and contradictory, and Governor Swearingen that in 17 years of clerkship he never heard of a naturalization paper being sealed in blank, others, in the same office, testified to their knowledge of such papers. Nothing has been done to connect Colonel Snowden, personally, with these frauds, nor did we expect that anything of that kind would be shown; but in the over-weening zeal of the Court and the Democratic lawyers to defend the Prothonotary, who can scarcely be said to have been suspected, they have proved infinitely too much for their own cause. Thus Mr. O'Byrne showed that the public has no accurate copies of a seal, and Judge Sharswood and Mr. Cuyler elicited from another witness the fact that it was easy to counterfeit the seal of the Court. What then? Nothing then, but the strengthening of the feeling in the public that not only have large numbers of men been fraudulently naturalized *in* the Court, but that a wholesale manufacture of naturalization papers, seal, signature and all, has been effected, outside of the Court. As that eminent citizen "Piggy" Divine, had his pocket full of genuine papers, he got them from Colonel Snowden's office, in some way yet to be explained. If they were counterfeit papers, then the Democratic Executive Committee of Twenty must be looked to as the direct sources of the fraud. In either case there is abundant proof that a determined effort has been made to carry this city, if not the State, by a stupendous piece of fraud. Its timely exposure will do much to defeat it. Many fraudulent voters have already been rejected, and many more will fall into the hands of the law on election day. Our friends must be vigilant and courageous. They will be protected at the polls, and they must not hesitate to challenge every suspicious voter, and compel him to prove his right to vote. The people of Philadelphia must not permit a desperate set of hungry politicians to regain their "lost cause" at the ballot-box, by bulldying or by fraud. The privilege of American citizenship is an inestimable boon, and however the rebel Democracy may plot to rob the people of Philadelphia of the right to govern themselves through a pure and free ballot-box, the loyal air will must assert itself, and be ready to maintain its just cause at all hazards.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Modern Democracy has its uses. Like every other institution, it is valued by its proving by contrast the excellence of truth; it is the drag upon the radical wheel, keeping it steady by a persistent and ceaseless opposition, it is the poisonous exhaust of the political atmosphere, bad and dangerous in itself, but valuable as a balance and an antifetor pan, and it allows room for the inference of opinion which exists between men, and which, widely diverse as it is, seems to find some point of adhesion in classifying itself under two or three sets of general doctrines. Democracy, in fact, is a painful necessity, and as such, it is accepted and borne with, but the claim of its disciples that it has any inherent virtue is altogether unallowable, and we may say, monstrous. The Democratic party of this city professes many excellent things, but its practice is opposed so absolutely to its declarations, that we are entitled to believe them hypocritical and false. It preaches rascally sermons from good texts, and has cardinal doctrines that are not developed in its code of laws.

The Democratic party of this city proclaims itself the defender and conservator and special champion of the Union, as we perceive every day in its organs; and for thirty years it kept itself to the men who had sworn to destroy this government, and when the blow at last came, it consistently supported and encouraged the traitors, placing obstacles in the way of loyal men; maligning the soldiers who were in the field; opposing every measure adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the war; giving aid and comfort in every shape to the enemy, and finally trying to deprive us of the results of a hardly-won victory.

It professes to be the only advocate of perfect liberty, and yet it sustained the institution of slavery through the last three decades of its existence, it sealed the lips of Northern men upon the subject of emancipation; it made free speech a crime in the South, punishing it with death; and even now, it is striving to suppress free opinion in the same section by deliberate intimidation and assassination. It claims by its name and its declarations to be the party that cherishes universal equality. But it opposes equal rights for all men in the North and in the South; it built up and sustained the only aristocracy we have ever had in this country, drawing rigid class lines, and destroying, in the South, that middle class which is vitally necessary to the protection of human rights? Its advocacy of slavery was only an attempt to degrade the laborer to a position from which he might never hope to rise.

It professes to be the party of enlightenment, and yet it lives and thrives upon the ignorance and prejudice of the uneducated classes. The most degraded among our population are found wholly in its ranks, and they are disciplined by appeals to their prejudice and their selfish instincts. Its leaders hold sway in those sections where the ignorance of the people is densest. If there is a district in which free schools and newspapers do not abound, and where civilization lags, there will always be found a large Democratic majority. It opposed the common school law in this and other States. It defeated educational enterprises in the South, and established that poor white class, which is a disgrace to a Christian land, and it made the possession of a book by a negro a crime.

The Democratic party claims also to be the especial champion of honesty, and it has performed the most gigantic frauds in elections that the world has ever known. Under its administration Pennsylvania and Mississippi both repudiated their obligations; Democratic secretaries robbed the United States arsenals to furnish Southern rebels with weapons; handed over our naval vessels to the secession; depleted the Treasury that we might be left defenceless; and the Democratic Fiend consummated the largest bit of thieving that was ever attempted by an officer of the Government. Now, the whole party is pledged to virtual repudiation of the National debt, and to the destruction of the National credit.

It claims to be the party of decency, of law and order, and of progress. But it is represented by the most scurrilous journals that have existed since the discovery of printing—journals that do not hesitate at profanity, obscenity and falsehood of the grossest description. It outraged law in the New Yorks riots, in New Orleans massacre, in the Camilla massacre and in its support of the Ku-Klux Klan in their organized system of murder. It proves its sincerity in support of these things; by its virulent opposition to every liberal measure; by the honors it bestows upon the bigoted conservatives in its ranks, and by its obstinate clinging to the traditions of the past.

This is the party that comes before the country to-day, and asks to be placed in power. The American people recognize its shabby utility, but we have too much faith in their intelligence to suppose that they are willing to confide the best interests of the country to its hands. Our destiny is to advance, and the organization pledged by its record and its principles not only to retard our course, but actually to undo much of our accomplished task.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

The cable this morning informs us that the desire of the Spanish people for a republican form of government is daily becoming more evident. This is an encouraging fact, which promises much for the earnestness of the Spaniards in their desire to advance themselves to the high level of modern civilization freedom conceded by other nations. But while this manifestation of a progressive public opinion cannot be regarded—in this country especially—but with feelings of gratification, there are very grave reasons for the belief that Spain is not ready for a simple democracy. As much as we should rejoice to have a true republic established in the very citadel of tyranny, it is to be feared that the incapacity of the people for self-government would only produce anarchy and subversion of law and order, and afford to the monarchists of Europe a text from which to preach most forcibly the doctrine of the divine right of kings.

There are nations in Europe ready for a republican form of government, but Spain is not one of them. Probably, with the exception of Turkey, she is the least fitted for such a change. Her people are bigoted, consequative, worshipful of the past, opposed to innovations, without faith in the future, without action in the present, illiberal in their religion, blindly submissive to priestcraft, holding rank in awful reverence, tenacious of class privileges, torpid and inactive amid the restless and darting enthusiasm of the nineteenth century, satisfied with Spain's laggard's place in the great race of nations, boastful of these very faults, and, as Buckle says, "the sole representative now remaining of the feelings and knowledge of the Middle Ages."

Such a people is this has not the capacity for self-government, and it is to be hoped that it will not be attempted. Spain must be educated up to the modern standard, and to do this, a constitutional monarchy, under a wise and liberal sovereign who shall be governed in some measure by his parliament, is the most effective means. Despite contrary rumor, it is probable that good Spain will wisely choose this system.

As a very natural result of the Democratic doctrine of repudiation, we find that many of the farmers in the interior of this State are holding their crops from market until they know what effect the election is to produce upon the currency of the country. Their fear, in this instance, that greenbacks will have a very uncertain value, should the Democracy come into power, is certainly operating to cause farmers to delay converting their crops into money. They know that which they feel afraid of until after the election. This is a legitimate result of the Seymour and Blair platform. But it is producing an additional result among our substantial farmers. They are not only protecting themselves in this way against the disastrous consequences of a Democratic success, but they are determined to prevent such a success. They are, as a class, men of hard, simple common-sense, and party prejudices have no power to control them, when their personal interests are so directly assailed. Only to-day, we heard from a substantial German farmer in the interior, who has always voted the Democratic ticket, and who employs more than twenty voting hands. He writes that he shall sustain the Republican ticket, and that every man in his employment will do the same. They all feel a common necessity of self-defence against the destructive policy of the sham Democracy. They are not so wedded to party as to sacrifice their own property and prosperity for it, and there are large numbers of them who will go quietly to the polls and vote the full Republican ticket, under the pressure of a sense of that self-preservation which is the first law of nature.

The people are ranging on the old line, and coming squarely up to General Grant's old rule: "VOTE ONLY FOR SUCH MEN AS WERE LOYAL TO THE COUNTRY IN 1861."

Connecticut has done bravely. In a mere town election, with no general issue before her people, she has demonstrated that even in the unpromising soil of the "Nutmeg State," the banner of Grant and Peace floats triumphantly. The imperfect returns show such Republican gains as leave no room for doubt as to the result in November. The Republicans have gained ten towns, while the Democrats gain but three. The Republicans break in upon the Democratic ticket in five of the Copperhead strongholds, while the Democrats divide but one of the Republican towns. "If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" If, without any general excitement, we make these important gains in a local election, what may we not expect from Connecticut when she rallies for the grand fight of November? If the Republicans of Connecticut will do their whole duty for Grant and Colfax, we shall hail them with the old toast:—"The Nutmeg State; where shall we find a grater?"

Now that General Tyndale has nailed the lie which the *Age*, and other Democratic journals, have circulated so industriously, to the counter, that paper has the effrontery to say that it "promptly gave him the benefit of the denial" when it was first made by "two evening Radical journals." This is simply and deliberately untrue. The *Age* has never yet given General Tyndale the benefit of the denial of this outrageous slander. On the contrary, it has kept up a shuffling insinuation that it still believed the story, and has once, since the open denial of it, spoken of General Tyndale as "the man who defies John Brown." The *Age* cannot get away from the ugly responsibility of having fathered this slander upon a man whom its conductors knew to be innocent of the charges which they were directly, or by insinuation, making against him for days after their falsehood had been openly exposed.

A correspondent, "B—," writes to know what the powers of a sheriff's deputy are on election days. He speaks of a feeling of intimidation, arising from the fact that Sheriff Lyle is swearing in one or two thousand deputies for service on election day. We can only answer that a sheriff's deputy has no power whatever to interfere with citizens in the discharge of their rights at the polls. If there should be a disturbance at a polls, or an obstructing of access to the place of voting, which the police could not deal with, the sheriff's deputy may interfere; but if he interposes in any other way he is just as liable to arrest and punishment as any other person. No one need feel any hesitation about voting at any poll where he belongs, on account of the presence of sheriff's deputies.

Connecticut answers promptly to little Phil. Sheridan's stirring appeal: "EVERY MAN WHO LOVES HIS COUNTRY SHOULD VOTE FOR GRANT."

Concert Hall was crowded last night with a very brilliant audience, assembled to celebrations by Wayne McVeigh, Esq., and Hon. Lewis Barker, of Maine. The next Union League meeting will be held to-morrow evening at the same hall, and will be addressed by Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, and Mr. Bayard Taylor, of Pennsylvania.

We publish upon our second page, to-day, an extremely interesting account of a voyage paid by a correspondent to the great musician, Franz Abt. It will be found worthy of attentive perusal.

Bunting, Durborrow & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold now (Thursday), October 8th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, the most attractive special sale of French Dry Goods made this season in Philadelphia, embracing a general assortment of the celebrated fabrics of Messrs. L. & R. Ourry & Co., to which the particular attention of the trade is invited, "a fair richness of styles and shades, quality of goods cannot be surpassed."

On Friday, Oct. 9th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, will be held a large assortment of regular sale goods, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Linens, Ticks, Canvas, Denims, 10 bales Brown Sheetings, Cotton Cloths, Canaverettes, Domestics, Brooms, Tapes, Cotton Yarns, Wove Corsets, &c. Full line Linens and Linen Goods, 1,200 dozen L. C. Hdkfs. Also, White Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, 10,000 dozen Hosiery and Gloves. Also, Belmoral and Hoop Skirts, Sewing, Traveling and Undershirts and Drawers, Suspenders, Ties, Tailors' Trimmings, Umbrellas, &c.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 10th, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, a large line of Carpetings, 100 pieces Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boe & Shoes.—The special attention of the trade is called to the large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c., to be sold by Catalogue for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day, by Messrs. Thos. Chalkley Jones & Co., Auctioneers, No. 505 Market street.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Grocery Store in a desirable locality, will find purchasers by addressing "Grocer," Box 1,500 Philadelphia Post Office.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Boot and Shoe Store, in a good location, will find purchasers by addressing "Boots," Box 1,500 Philadelphia Post Office.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Drug Store, in a good location, will find purchasers by addressing "Druggist," Box 1,500 Philadelphia Post Office.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Hardware Store, in a good location, will find purchasers by addressing "Hardware," Box 1,500 Philadelphia Post Office.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Tobacco Store, in a good location, will find purchasers by addressing "Tobacco," Box 1,500 Philadelphia Post Office.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Dry Goods Store, in a good location, will find purchasers by addressing "Dry Goods," Box 1,500 Philadelphia Post Office.

Wanted—To Purchase.—Parties who desire to sell a Grocery Store, in a good location, will find purchasers by addressing "Grocer