POLITICAL.

Seymour's Stumping tour--A Speech at Lewisburg, Pa.

BUCHNANIA, Oct. 21.—Governor Seymour arrived here this afternoon, and was received by a large gathering of citizens. He was accompanied by Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica, who was escorted to the Rink by a large cavalcade and torchlight procession. The Rink was filled with people. Hon. H. L. Fink, Mayor of the city, presided. Governor Seymour addressed a meeting for half an hour. A fine display of fireworks was made near the hotel after the meeting.

Governor Seymour goes to Buffalo at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. At the Rink, he spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens: I am astonished at this demonstration. I left my home to-day for the purpose of addressing a meeting at Buffalo to-morrow evening. I can therefore speak to you to-night very briefly. Nearly four years ago this country was ravaged our land ceased. We found at the close of the great conflict that a large section of our country had been disorganized in its industry, its social economy, and in its moral condition, as a result of that war. If we turned from the South, the portion which had been overrun by the valor of our troops, and took into consideration the condition of the whole country, we found it burdened by an enormous debt, by enormous taxes, by a depleted trade upon the ocean, and the business of the people ruined. We met now for the purpose of determining whether those who have administered affairs during the past four years have done the people wisely and well. They come before the people of this country asking to be reinstated in power. They say they have so conducted affairs that they are entitled to the confidence of the people. They claim that their measures have been wise and judicious, and they have tended to advance the interests of the country and the Republic. In their convention they congratulated the people upon the success of their measure of reconstruction. The question now presented to the voters of this country is, whether they are satisfied with the conduct of those who have conducted the affairs of the country, and are entitled to your confidence? Have they so administered your finances that your taxes have been lightened, as they might have done? Can the business men of the country, who conduct the enterprise, and who employ its capital, say they regard such conduct in the administration of affairs now administer its affairs that if they shall again be placed in power they can go on in confidence in their transactions? Upon the decision of this question will be, No. The day was when the American people were proud to have their country counted among the foremost nations of the earth, as a people largely engaged in the commerce of the world. We do not find that this great subject has, during the past three years, attracted the attention of those who administer the affairs of our land.

Whatever class we address, whatever individual interests we consider, we find that at this time the policy of the Government is such that labor is depressed, business is perplexed and the future is full of uncertainty. Now, why has this administration failed? Why has it been so far short of the fulfilment of their duties, that at the end of four years they find themselves still embarrassed, hampered and oppressed by the same conditions of affairs which we found at the close of the late war? They claimed in their national convention that they had a right to congratulate the people of this land upon the success of their reconstruction scheme. The Supreme Court of the land has been improved; they claim that the heavy burden of debt which rests upon the land was about to be lightened. These questions have been discussed by the Democratic party, and those who speak for the Democratic party, who have been engaged in laying before you the issues upon those subjects, and what is the result? So completely have the measures of those who are driven from the field that it is necessary to change their front. We are asked now to turn our backs of front on the eve of battle is a dangerous thing. For more than the years of the war we were fighting untrue to my country, which I love, and to those who have shown honor to this country in utmost heart, because in my private life, in assemblages like this, and in the executive chair of the State, I endeavored to do my duty and to have their constitutional rights and the government accorded power of my people, and which constitutional modes. It was for this reason and for this alone that these Democrats have been arrayed against me, and now those same men come before you to share the spoils, with the idea that if we succeed in this election the peace of our land will be broken, and that anything in the history of the Democratic party during its long continuance of power, was less anything in its conduct during the war, when we filled our armies with men, and our treasury with money, when we were supplying the armies of the Union, when we were filled our armies with members of that party—when we should have been paralyzed if we had opposed to us? Is there anything since the war that taxes or depresses the energies of those who do not seek the peace and prosperity of our country and the welfare of the people? It is said that if we get into power we shall do differently from that they claim to have done rightfully legally and constitutionally. Now we are not only constitutional ends, but we mean, whatever we do, to follow constitutional ends and means. We ask you now that by your votes you shall pronounce upon the measures which have prevailed by the Congressional party. If we do well in the place you put us, we shall endeavor to do more time and at a future election to go on with the work of reform and reinstate in full power the great and glorious Democratic party which is identified with all that is glorious in the history of our country."

The New York Democracy Preparing to Carry the State by Wholesale Frauds--Forged Naturalization Papers Issued by the thousand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—The following co-incidence reports that the courts of this city have been running night and day for weeks in naturalizing foreigners persons and enable them to vote at the ensuing election. Many thousands of new voters have been created this fall. The vote of New York is now made to stand at 80,000, or 17,000 greater than was never before polled. Robert Murray, Fenian chairman, has boasted that in addition to the legitimate naturalization now in progress, many forged papers of citizenship were now being issued. After long and laborious endeavor through his agents, he discovered the Republican Registering, claiming to be chairman of the Tammany Committee, and Democrat, procuring blank papers from the Supreme Court, stamped with the official seal, and signed Charles E. Loew, county clerk. By employing some abused agents, he obtained individuals capable of fraud. To effect this, he drew up a great many fictitious names of men who never existed at residences which had no substantial foundations. For these imaginary men, he then were enabled to obtain, at two dollars each, a large number of certificates of naturalization, duly attested as above described, from Richard Busteed, Tammany chairman. The mode of doing this was in this wise: The agent calls upon Mr. R. with a promiscuous list of twenty or thirty names, some of which were dead, some without any residence, and residences. For each of the names as were complete, Mr. R. it is alleged, was in the habit of sending a runner over to the Supreme Court at once, applying for the original papers, of which the list as soon as possible, when others should be procured. The runner, entering by a private door to the Supreme Court clerk's office, would come out in a few minutes with the documents stamped and signed, ready for the invalids voters, and soon after they were transferred to the marshal's agents or deputies. This thing was followed up until the marshal had got half a dozen or so of the papers, which he showed one of Murray's agents his book, on which four fellows in Philadelphia had made the office were inscribed, and stated that he had a right to make out papers to any applicants this fall. Furthermore, he offered to deliver any number of forged papers to any one who could be trusted that wanted them. Marshal Murray yesterday arrested the agent in the name of the United States. His authority for this proceeding was Commissioner Davis. Mr. Murray was especially taken before U. S. Commissioner Osborne, when the following charge was preferred against him:

United States of America, Southern District of New York—Robert Murray, marshal of the United States for the Southern district of New York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is informed and believes that on the 20th day of October, 1868, one Hungerford, whose name is to the deponent unknown, but who was then and is now a member of a committee at a Centre street, in said city of New York, called and known as a naturalization committee, did wilfully and knowingly make, forge, and counterfeit, and cause and procure to be falsely forged and counterfeited, five certain certificates and evidences of citizenship, which said certificates and evidences are hereto attached, and deponent, Deponent and Commissioner, with a violation of section thirteen of the Act of Congress passed March 18, 1818, entitled "An Act for the regulation of seamen on board the public ships of the United States," and against the peace of the United States." and further says that he will verify the charge aforesaid, upon as many of the witnesses, who know the facts aforesaid to be true as to the alleged counterfeiting and forging of certificates aforesaid. ROBERT MURRAY,

Sworn to before me this 21st of October, 1868.

JOHN E. ROSE,
United States Commissioner.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen appeared for the Government, and stated that defendant had, in violation of a statute of the United States which defeats as felony the making of false, fraudulent, or forged naturalization papers, for the selling or uttering of the same, sold hundreds and thousands of such false, fraudulent, and forged naturalization papers, the papers being duly made out, and bearing the seal of a competent court attached to them; only a blank space had been left for the insertion of any name at party choice to insert. The defendant had been engaged for a number of years at this information from one at No. 8 Centre street, and had sent vast quantities, filling numerous orders, both up the river and into the interior of the State.

The examination was then fixed for to-morrow at 2 P. M., and defendant was held in bail, in $10,000 bail, and committed to Ludlow street jail.

There is evidence that parties stood ready to guarantee, for a sufficient consideration, any authority for any office in any district that might be required.

The arrest has created immense excitement among the New York Democracy.—*Press.*

Wade Hampton's Position as to the Issues, Results and Consequences of Success.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 21.—The *Daily News* of this morning publishes a letter from Wade Hampton, in reply to a Wisconsin lawyer who asks his opinion, in view of the widespread misrepresentations of his course, to define his position to the issues, results and consequences of success at the war. Hampton says:

The main issues involved in the war were secession and slavery. The first the primary one, the latter resulting from it, and forced to the front to these I adopt fully and without reservation the principles and sentiments of the Democratic National Convention in New York, and in the words of the platform promulgated there, I recognize the entire extinction of slavery as a fact, and this as the result accomplished by the war, and as to the issues, results and consequences of this