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PREPARING FOR FRAUDS.

ILLEGAL VOTING SYSTEMATIZED.

AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO REPEAT THE FRAUDS OF 1868—COLONIZING REPEATERS IN THE LOWER NEW-YORK WARDS AND IN BROOKLYN—"LEGAL RESIDENCE" OF A MONTH PROVIDED FOR THOUSANDS OF ILLEGAL VOTERS IN BOTH CITIES—THE TAMMANY HALL ELECTION FUND DRAWN ON FOR THE EXPENSES—THE "BOARDING-HOUSE SYSTEM" OF RESIDENCE—TEN THOUSAND NEW CITIZENS MANUFACTURED BY TAMMANY HALL'S PROCESS.

The startling figures of heavy registration in this city and Brooklyn, published on Saturday, are not the only evidences that preparations are making for gross frauds on election day. The "naturalization mill" of the courts, which was used to such effect in 1868 as to give a false Democratic majority in this county sufficient to overcome the Republican majority in the other counties, is being run in something like the same haste as formerly; and it appears that Tammany Hall is paying the expenses of naturalizing about 10,000 new voters in this county alone. None-resident voters are domiciled at others' expense in large boarding-houses and small hotels and tramps' lodging-houses, so as to be able to swear to a legal residence of a month in every precinct in which they choose to repeat. Naturalization papers are being exchanged between repeaters, which enables two or more persons to register and vote on the same papers. Registration from vacant lots and empty houses as places of residence has been detected in many instances, and investigations now going on will probably develop thousands of other cases. The utmost activity is displayed by the Democratic managers in county, district, ward, and precinct to bring voters to the polls to register, and an immense campaign fund is undoubtedly being used for this purpose.

COLONIZING ILLEGAL VOTERS BY THOUSANDS.

THE TRAMPS' LODGING-HOUSES, DOWN-TOWN HOTELS, AND EVEN THE NEW COURT-HOUSE USED AS COVERS FOR REPEATERS—A PERFECTED SYSTEM EMPLOYED—PLANS FOR REPEATING ON OLD FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

Public attention has been called by THE TRIBUNE, within a few days, to the great increase in registration in this city during the first two days of the registry as compared with the years 1872, 1874 and 1875. Many persons have remarked upon the great interest thus exhibited in the approaching election, and unsuspicious citizens have congratulated each other upon the gratifying growth of the city as indicated by the returns. Others, disposed to look a little more closely into the matter, have expressed the opinion that the increase was not altogether legitimate, while those who have had the opportunity and the disposition to investigate the subject with any degree of care, have become convinced that there has been direct and extensive fraud in naturalization and registration. The records show that during the first two days of registration in 1872, 96,512 persons registered, while this year the number registered in two days is 116,998, an increase of 20,486. It would probably not be claimed by any one that this was a legitimate increase. Allowing that the entire registration should be only twice that of the first two days and that the ratio was the same, 40,972 names would be left to represent the growth of the city. It would then be natural to conclude on general principles that fraud had been thus far practiced, but it is not necessary to rely on general principles, for direct evidence is at hand. Facts which are taken directly from official records, show that in the Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards especially there has been illegal registering, and that in the First, Third, and Fifth Wards there has been a somewhat less amount.

In the year 1868, in this city, about 30,000 illegal naturalization papers were made out in one form or another, and used in the notoriously corrupt election of that year. In 1872 about 10,000 of these papers were still held in the city, but comparatively few of them were used, owing to the vigilance of the supervisors. Those holding these papers are this year apparently afraid to present them at the registration offices, and have adopted the expedient of swearing that they are native born, in that case of course requiring no naturalization papers. Records show that 50 per cent of the voters in a district do not change their domicile within the two years following an election. This had been the case in the VIIth Election District. In 1874, as before that year, seven-eighths of the voters there were Irishmen, whereas during the past two days of registration 50 per cent of those who registered in that district swore that they were native-born, an increase of native-born voters for which the usual change of population could not at all account. This is true of other districts, though not in as marked a degree.

The ease with which the street population has been accommodated with domiciles is well illustrated by the fact that 24 persons this year registered as living in a house of very unimposing dimensions in one of the lower districts, from which the highest number of voters ever before registered was four, and from which in 1872 not a single person was registered. This is not an isolated case. The city is full of tenants who came unannounced and will "quit without warning." Indeed a systematic plan to colonize the lower portion of New-York with men from the upper portions of the city, and from Brooklyn and Jersey City for the purpose of having them register and vote in those districts appears to be one of the features of the campaign. The IId Assembly District, comprising the Fourth and Sixth Wards, is the one in which this system is being fully carried out. Within these wards are situated a large number of tramp's lodging-houses and tenement-houses, which are made use of for the purpose of allowing the tramps and vagrants gathered from all parts of the adjacent country to register as legally qualified voters. The number of applicants for registration claiming to be native born has increased since the last election 200 per cent in the Fourth and Sixth Wards. Formerly there were not more than five or six native voters in the Vth Election District, while now there are over forty. In the VIIth Election District, out of 260 persons registered 106 claimed to be native born, and many of these men spoke the English language with a marked foreign accent while making this claim, and were evidently foreigners. A large number of these native voters come from the house at No. 149 Chatham-st., known as the Howard House. This house has already been given as a residence by 28 men. These men are registered as lodgers at the place, and pay 20 or 25 cents a night for a bed. Some idea of the capacity of the place may be gathered from the fact that they give their bed-numbers ranging from 18 up to 153. The proprietor stated that these men were there one day and away three or four days, sometimes for weeks. They had a bed when they came and paid for it, but it was never reserved for them. A man named "Patsey" Doran is alleged to be managing the colony at the Howard House, superintending the registration of the lodgers, and is declared to have said that he had registered 30 voters from that house and would run in 60 more, who should every one of them vote. This is only one of a score of similar cases. At No. 46 Franklin-st. is an Italian place, kept by Joseph Boronca. It is a dilapidated house, in which the proprietor claims to have space for from 85 to 100 people; 20 men are registered from this house of all nationalities. One resident of the ward stated that the place had been several times closed by the police, and that in his opinion there was not a legal voter in the place. Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16 Roosevelt-st. register respectively 6, 9, 11, and 6 men, said to be "bar-room voters," who sleep in little rooms back of bar-rooms. The Americus Lodging-house, at No. 15 New-Chambers-st., is conducted on a similar plan. It is asserted that the nights these lodgers are absent they are establishing a similar residence and registering in other districts, where they propose to vote on election day.

Another fraud which is being carried on, it is alleged is that of exchanging naturalization papers for the purpose of facilitating these colonization frauds. As an example of how this is done, John Doe and Richard Roe present their papers and register in one district, and then exchanging with each other, visit another district where John Doe presents the papers of Richard Roe and registers in his name, and vice versa. These men are not expected to vote, but on election day repeaters will vote on the lists of these names which are to be kept. The Democratic inspectors in the Fourth and Sixth Wards are said to be not only willing but anxious that any and every man who presents himself should register and vote, and it is due solely to the exertions which have been made by the Republican inspectors that the number of voters registered in those wards in two days does not exceed the total number of votes cast in 1868, when such enormous frauds were made upon the elections.

In 1868, just before the elections, naturalization papers were issued in blank by wholesale, signed by James M. Sweeney. Eight of these papers were detected in one election district, and two or three in each of the others of the Fourth Ward, while many had probably been overlooked. It is stated on good authority that an effort is being made to colonize the New Court House by an officer residing in the Seventh Ward, and that a large number of voters will be registered from that place. In some districts much informality has been noticed in the matter of registration. Men have been allowed to register, it is asserted, without having taken the oath prescribed by law, and men well known in the district have been allowed to register without displaying their naturalization papers. An old resident stated that he did not believe that there were more than 4,000 legal voters in the IId Assembly District, but 3,600 had registered in two days, and he did not think that less than 1,500 votes would be polled by fraud in the district.

NATURALIZATION BY WHOLESALE.

RAPID MANUFACTURE OF NEW VOTERS FROM LATE IMMIGRANTS—TEN THOUSAND ADDED TO THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK COUNTY FOR THE COMING ELECTION—EVIDENCE OF HASTE AND SUSPICIONS OF FRAUD.

Since Oct. 1 more than 5,300 citizens have been manufactured by two of the courts of this city; and within a month the number naturalized aggregates 6,500. Before election day 10,000 new voters will be prepared with papers to cast their first votes in this country. With the exception of the year 1868, when Judge Barnard held open the Supreme Court until late hours at night and made citizens by wholesale, and Judge McCunn in the Superior Court followed his example, the naturalization business has been entirely confined to the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas. Since then there has been no instance in which citizenship has been granted by the Supreme Court, and since 1868 there has been no such rush upon the naturalization offices as during the present year, and particularly that portion of it which dates from the beginning of the pending political canvass.

This present business received its actual impetus near the close of last September, although at that time it by no means reached the average large numbers of the present month. For the entire month of September the whole number naturalized was a little over 500 in the Superior Court, and perhaps 700 in the Court of Common Pleas, and the business was almost exclusively confined to the last 15 days of the month. Thus far during October, it has been the duty of Judge Curtis of the Superior Court and of Judge Robinson of the Court of Common Pleas, to attend to the business of naturalization, and each of these judges has certainly on one day and perhaps on two, been compelled to call in the assistance of another judge. The Court of Common Pleas has naturalized during this period about 50 per cent more than the Superior Court, but Judge Curtis of the latter court has been enabled to dispose of the great bulk of applicants to him before 12 o'clock each day, so as to leave him time to attend to his Special Term business, including the important Rapid Transit case pending before him. Before Judge Robinson, however, the long lines of applicants have for many days blocked the entrances to the courts until three o'clock in the afternoon and later. The affidavits of applicants and witnesses presented in both courts have been prepared on printed blanks by clerks outside of the court-room, and in both courts an examination, more or less exhaustive, has been made in each case by the judges. The following is a list of the number of naturalizations made each day by Judge Curtis since Oct. 1:

FIRST WEEK.		SECOND WEEK.		THIRD WEEK.	
Oct. 2	49	Oct. 9	141	Oct. 16	182
Oct. 3	65	Oct. 10	133	Oct. 17	165
Oct. 4	111	Oct. 11	271	Oct. 18	89
Oct. 5	77	Oct. 12	169	Oct. 19	129
Oct. 6	68	Oct. 13	89	Oct. 20	72
Oct. 7	91	Oct. 14	72	Oct. 21	137
Total					2,111

It will be seen by the above table that the whole number naturalized in that court in October is 2,111, and there still remains one week during which persons may be naturalized and have an opportunity to vote at the coming election.

On Saturday the clerk who has had charge of the naturalization papers in the Court of Common Pleas was completely exhausted by his labors, and was obliged to return home early in the day, and, although the records could not be got at owing to this circumstance, it was ascertained that the naturalizations in that court since Sept. 30 have been between 3,100 and 3,200. Judge Robinson in one day granted papers to 280 persons, and on the following day to 220 persons. The average number of persons naturalized each day in that court is over 150, and this rate will probably be exceeded during the present week.

Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, stated that it was the most trying work of his whole judicial duties, monotonous, yet requiring care and watchfulness. That day he had passed on 220 cases; the previous day 280 persons had been naturalized. The reporter mentioned to him that some of the straw bail men had been hovering about the naturalizing courts. Judge Robinson said he had been looking out to see whether any one man would try to be witness for several persons, and so far he had no reason to believe that any such system was being carried on. Still it was very difficult to remember every face or name that appeared before him.

TAMMANY HALL'S QUEER METHODS.

A SYSTEM OF NATURALIZATION DEVISED BY THE DEMOCRATS—MEN SOLICITED TO NATURALIZE AND THEIR EXPENSES PAID BY TAMMANY HALL—"PROFESSIONAL WITNESSES" EMPLOYED AT RATES OF FROM $1 TO $5 FOR EACH FALSE OATH.

With the driving out of the "Ring" judges, McCunn, Barnard, and Cardozo, the practice of extensive naturalization frauds on anything like the scale of 1868 became impossible, although a great many persons who are not entitled to them have succeeded by ingenious devices in securing citizens' papers during the past few weeks, and the attempts at violation of the law are very frequent. With a shrewd witness who will not scruple at perjury, an applicant for naturalization papers finds little difficulty in passing the necessarily superficial examination before the courts. Owing either to the indefinite wording of the United States law prescribing the manner in which the examinations shall be conducted or to its lax enforcement, the work is done in the several courts in different ways. In one branch of the United States courts the papers of every applicant were required to be submitted to the judge for his personal approval; in the other branch of the same court the clerk administered the oath and issued the papers without the judge being present. In the Superior Court of the State the applicant answers the questions under oath, while in the Court of Common Pleas the questions are asked first and the oath administered afterward. The propriety of the different forms of procedure is daily called in question, but it is claimed that all of them are legal.

It is estimated that more than four-fifths of the applicants for citizens' papers are brought before the courts through the agency of Tammany Hall, the machinery of which for the purpose of controlling the new voters is very complete. The applicant is first taken in charge by a Tammany committee in the Assembly District where he lives, and presented with a white card bearing the signature of some member of the Tammany Hall Committee, recommending him as a suitable person for naturalization. Provided with this he presents himself at the headquarters of the Tammany Committee on Naturalization in Centre-st., near Chambers-st. Here he is placed in charge of a runner, who goes with him to the office of the clerk of the court before which he is to appear. The papers being duly filled out, the Tammany runner gives the clerk of the court a red card, which is an order on Tammany Hall for the naturalization fee. Ten thousand of these tickets have been distributed by the Tammany organization, of which about one-half have been used. That they have been given out without proper discrimination is shown by their being found in the possession of three of the five persons who were arrested for attempting to procure naturalization certificates by fraud.

Two fraudulent methods of obtaining citizen's papers have been discovered within a few days, the extent of which is not yet known. One of these methods was described in the account of the arrest of a Democratic Supervisor of Elections in Saturday's TRIBUNE. This man, John McSoriey, went before a judge of one of the State courts and under the name of Michael Murphy obtained his certificate. He took with him a witness who perjured himself by identifying McSarley as Murphy. The real Michael Murphy was afterward found, and it was ascertained that he had taken out papers in 1868 and claimed to have lost them. McSorley offered to get him a new certificate, and did so in the manner described. A similar case, implicating another Democratic official, has been discovered, in which no arrest has yet been made. A more common practice, which is less liable to detection, is that of procuring witnesses who for a small consideration will swear to having known an applicant for any number of years, or to any other facts that may be necessary to secure the requisite papers. A gang of these perjurers is daily observed in City Hall Park and around the old haunts of the "straw bail" men in some of the Centre-st. saloons. These professional witnesses charge a fee of $1 to $5, and collect invariably in advance. An amusing feature of the naturalization business last week was the consternation of some of the applicants who would get up to the front of the long line in readiness to be sworn and find that their hired witness in the other line had disappeared with their money. This happened in a number of instances. Very few persons who attempt to get certificates of citizenship fail. If they are rejected in one court they are properly "coached" by their friends, and try another court with better success.

GLARING FRAUDS CONTEMPLATED IN BROOKLYN.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN—NEW-YORK REPEATERS REGISTERED FROM TEMPORARY BOARDING HOUSES—THEY ARE TO VOTE IN BOTH CITIES—LARGE NUMBERS REGISTERED FROM VACANT LOTS AND EMPTY HOUSES.

Further inquiries have only confirmed the truth of the statements made in a recent number of THE TRIBUNE in regard to registration frauds in Brooklyn. In previous years, especially on the occasion of Presidential elections, there have been undoubtedly many illegal registrations and much fraudulent voting. But this year, an organized plan seems to have been developed for carrying on these frauds on a much larger scale than ever before. The remarkably large number of names recorded on the first two days of registration in 1876 of 68,179, against 47,167 in 1875, and 38,508 in 1872, presents, it is thought, evidence of illegality. But a careful investigation of the actual facts in various parts of Brooklyn has furnished the most positive and satisfactory proofs that illegal registration in its various forms has this year reached a degree of magnitude never before attempted in that city.

This has not been confined to the poorer sections of the city, but in every district, even the most respectable it is possible to find names upon the rolls that either belong to no individuals or else to those living elsewhere. The methods used to avoid detection are various, in some cases shrewd and skillful, in others bungling and foolish. One of the favorite plans seems to be to ascertain vacant lots that lie unnoticed between long rows of houses, and register from them. Some of the repeaters have been traced through different wards, registering in various places, sometimes under different names in each place, in other instances using the same name. In the latter case they are careful to give a very common one. The number of James Burns and Patrick Reilly's found in the lists is something remarkable. There are many persons registered at houses where the placards "To let" stare at one from the windows, and a ring or knock at the door brings no response. The "boarding-house" system is also popular in certain localities. In portions of Navy, Prince, and Johnson-sts. are many houses which until recently have been unoccupied or in each of which only a single family resided. From a large number of these as many as 10 or 12 persons have registered, and, if challenged, readily take the oath that they have lived one month in the district. Inquiries at the house are answered by the reply that all of the persons named "board there;" and so for the time being they do, but their numbers are largely made up of the street gangs or others of the lower population of New-York, whose vote is accepted without question in the wards in which they live in this city. Their vote in Brooklyn they are careful to secure by legal methods. From one house on Hall-st. there are 15 men registered, 12 of them as having lived only one month in the district. The house, from its front appearance, would hardly seem large enough to accommodate that number of persons, even if they had no families, and ordinarily only three men are accustomed to live in it. There is, however, a rear portion of the building which has been fitted up as a temporary boarding-house, and there the 12 one-month men go for their suppers when their day's work is done. They are perfectly safe in casting their vote at the polling place in that district, for they have complied with the law. They can only be punished for also voting at their old homes or for repeating the boarding-house plan in other localities. Although this is an instance of the highest number registered in any one house, there are a number of others on the same street where six, seven, or eight persons are registered for one month in which either a single family or no one had formerly lived.

For a long time many vacant houses on Ryerson-st. have been unoccupied. Within a few weeks the neighbors have noticed a number of families who appeared to be living in the buildings, but who brought no furniture with them. The placards still in the windows indicate that the houses are to let, and no persons appear to occupy them during the day. From these houses several persons have already registered, giving the "one month" time. A number of these have been injudicious enough to mention the fact that they pay no rent for their present quarters. Some of them are known to have registered elsewhere. The vacant lots selected for places of residence are many of them situated in spots difficult to trace out and where such fraud would not be suspected. The upper portion of De Kalb-ave., for instance, is occupied for the most part by the respectable poor, who have plain but neat dwellings. There are frequent spaces between them where no buildings stand, and in a large number of cases also the buildings are unoccupied, either because they are too old or being new have not yet been filled up. It would be useless, for instance, to inquire for Henry B. Blamon at No. 1,063 De Kalb-ave., where he is registered, for there is no one living there, nor has there been for several years. The lot lies between rows of brick buildings, where its situation would not be noticed. Between Nos. 1,019 and 1,087 De Kalb-ave. there are no buildings whatever. John Adlington was one of those who registered from this section, giving his residence as No. 1,073. As he was suspected by one of the inspectors, he was promptly challenged, and readily swore that he had resided at that place three months. Now that it has been ascertained what a singular place of residence the swampy spot is that No. 1,073 occupies, the inspectors and other citizens who are to guard against election frauds will be ready to meet him and the rest of those who claim to live there with another challenge on election day. Kosciusko-st. is another street that has its full share of repeaters. It is new, and the houses are scattered about irregularly. Some of the names on the registry rolls are unknown to the occupants of the houses, and in other instances the same persons are registered elsewhere. For instance, Archibald Varian is registered at No. 325 Kosciusko-st. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE inquired at that number for him. It was stated that he did not live there, and that no one of that name was known or lived in that immediate vicinity. William V. Stewart and Cornelius Wilson were sought at Nos. 584 and 588 but no such houses could be found. These are instances taken from a small section.

The Vigilance Committee, which has this matter in charge, claims that it already has positive knowledge in regard to a very large number of repeaters, each of whom will be carefully watched. Their names are classified and known only to those whose business it is to attend to the individual cases. It is said that in almost every instance the suspected persons are either Irishmen or negroes, there being scarcely any Germans among them. Only 3,000 additional names need be registered to-day, the last day of registration, to raise the total number of voters in Brooklyn this year above any number previously recorded. It is thought by many best acquainted with the various sections of the city that fully 20,000 names yet remain unregistered. It is not anticipated that there will be many fraudulent registrations to-day, as the polling places are known to be well guarded; all vacant lots are noted and the number of voters living in each house has been ascertained. Between this time and election day, selected committees will be constantly at work investigating the alleged frauds. A number of arrests will probably be made to-day and to-morrow for false registration. On Saturday warrants for the arrest of over 20 persons for fraudulently obtaining naturalization papers or registering were signed by Supervisor of Elections John J. Allen. John Wood of No. 269 Van Brunt-st. was the first one arrested. It was alleged that he obtained his naturalization papers without having been in the country five years. He was put under $1,000 bonds.

RIOTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—Riotous demonstrations of negroes, generally supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair, are reported from various points of Charleston County. A serious demonstration of negroes at Mount Pleasant Village, opposite Charleston, is causing great alarm to the white residents, who will petition Gen. Ruger for troops.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—John Meagher, 18 years of age, fell into the Connecticut River in a fit last night and was drowned.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—E. L. Bascom, a prominent farmer and cattle dealer of Gill, was thrown from his carriage while on his way to this place last evening and died this evening.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—Francis Vernon died from the effects of poison this morning at a police station. The deceased was formerly an apothecary on the United States steamer Lehigh. He was despondent from loss of employment.

WEBSTER, Mass., Oct. 22.—The body of Lillibridge Barber of Grosvenordale, Conn., was found in a ditch near the Norwich and Worcester Railroad in this place this morning. The surroundings indicate murder and robbery.

KEENE, N. H., Oct. 22.—A freight train coming down the Cheshire Railroad to-day was run into on a curve by an upward bound engine, and Henry M. Staples, the engineer, and Lewis Philips, the fireman of the freight engine, were killed.

CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

THE KIND TO CARRY NEW-YORK.

LESSONS FROM THE INDIANA ELECTION—REFORM, WAR CLAIMS, SOUTH CAROLINA, HARD TIMES AND HARD MONEY AS ARGUMENTS.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Political speeches to be effective must be judicious. Neither campaign orators nor central committees can determine in advance what the issues of a great political contest shall be. They may suggest subjects of discussion; they may, to a certain extent, lead the popular thought, if they do not set themselves against its general drift, but they cannot arouse the people and win votes by talking on subjects in which the people are not interested.

One of the shrewdest and best-informed Republicans in this country, a man whose opinion in all political matters is treated with the greatest respect by Democrats as well as by Republicans, told me, on his return from Indiana two weeks ago, that while the campaign in that State was splendidly managed by the Republicans, many of their speakers by firing over the heads of the people failed to make much impression on their audiences. Col. Ingersoll, he said, struck the keynote of the canvass and set the fashion for Republican speakers, and while his efforts were wonderfully effective, when they came to be copied by second or third-rate imitators, they fell flat on the ears of the people. In their mouths it was the same old story of the glorious record of the Republican party in the past and a renewal of promises made in 1868 and 1872, but in too many instances forgotten after the election. The Democrats talked about the hard times and attributed the present depression in business to Republican mismanagement and extravagance. This was a strong card for them to play, because unthinking people naturally attribute widespread financial disaster to unwise legislation, or weak or corrupt administration. The Republican speakers in many instances failed to meet these assertions as they might have done, and to show that the panic of 1873 and the subsequent hard times have been due to causes entirely outside of political policies—causes which have operated with similar effect in almost every commercial or manufacturing country in the civilized world, and with which the President and Congress have had little more to do than the Governor and Legislature of Indiana. When the Democratic orators promised a reduction of taxes, reform of abuses, and economical government under Mr. Tilden, and referred the people to the decrease in the annual State tax in New-York, the war on the canal thieves, and the successful administration of Gov. Tilden in this State as examples of what might be expected of him if elected to the Presidency, the Republican speakers who followed too often contented themselves with "pointing with pride" to the past history of their party and denouncing the Democrats as disunionists.

There has never been a time in the recent political history of this State when judicious campaign speeches would have been as effective as now. It is a fact to which Republican orators and party managers cannot close their eyes that there are thousands of Republican voters in New-York State who care less for party ties than ever before. They earnestly desire good, honest, economical government, reform in the civil service, and an early return to specie payments; and, other things being equal, they will give their support to those candidates whose election they honestly believe will bring about these reforms. Republican orators may arouse the sentiment of patriotism by appealing to war memories and depicting the dangers which may attend the political ascendency of the South in the National Government. They may alarm some voters with the prospect of having to pay enormous Southern claims, and they may convince some that the Democratic candidates are not honest men. But to win in this State they must, I believe, do more than this. Recognizing the fact that justly there has been widespread dissatisfaction with the Republican Administration at Washington during the last eight years, they must show why genuine reform is more likely to follow the election of Gov. Hayes than that of Gov. Tilden. If they can do this successfully they can carry this State. The people of New-York certainly desire a change, but it must be a change for the better and not for the worse.

While I was waiting in the ante-room of the Republican State Committee in New-York the other day, a politician from the country came in and asked for some campaign documents for distribution among the people of his county. One of the clerks asked him what kind of documents he needed most, and he replied: "Something against Robinson." This incident suggested to me a line of inquiry which I have pursued as far as my limited opportunities would permit during the few days since I left the city. I have yet to hear of the first Democrat whose allegiance to his party has been shaken by the attacks that have been made either on the State or National candidates. It may be that some wavering Republicans may have been prevented from leaving their party by the disclosures in regard to Gov. Tilden's income tax; of that it would be impossible for me to know; but the Democrats who were not opposed to Mr. Tilden from the start and for other reasons, universally accept the explanations that have been made as satisfactory.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina is certainly attracting widespread attention throughout this State and provoking much animated discussion. Gen. Grant's administration has so often interfered in Southern affairs pending elections, and almost always in behalf of the plunderers who have disgraced the name of Republicanism, that many thinking people find it difficult to form an opinion in regard to the present troubles. While the citizens of this State desire that peace shall be preserved in the South and that the people shall have a right to give expression to their political preferences on the stump and at the ballot-box freely and without intimidation, they have, without regard to party, learned to look with suspicion on the use of United States troops in any Southern State during a political contest. It was the popular disapproval of this policy as applied to Alabama in 1874 which helped to raise the storm in the Autumn of that year that swept the Republicans out of power in the House of Representatives.

Republican speakers in this State are doing effective work so far, as they are meeting the most vital issues of this contest and discussing those questions in which the people are so intensely interested, but I know that many of the old arguments on which the Republican party has relied in its campaigns of the past five or six years are not converting Democrats; I doubt if they are strengthening Republicans. Z. L. W.

THE CITY IN A FOG.

TRAVEL ON THE WATER DELAYED—ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

The weather during yesterday and the day previous was introductory to the fogs usually prevalent in this vicinity at this season of the year. At intervals during Saturday banks of fog invaded the river and made navigation intricate. The reports from Sandy Hook stated that vessels could be seen only a short distance, and few ventured to pass in. The steamship Agnes, in trying to get to sea in the afternoon, ran ashore about 200 yards north of the Quarantine station, but subsequently floated without sustaining any injury, and anchored off Quarantine. On Saturday morning the Fall River steamer Bristol ran into a schooner off Huntington, Long Island, during the fog, cutting her to the water's edge. The Bristol lowered her boats to render assistance to the schooner, but after an hour's search did not succeed in finding her, and recalled the boats. Several coasting schooners, with freight and passengers destined for Florida, were to have sailed Saturday afternoon, but the prevalence of the heavy mist and fog deterred them.

The Hoboken ferryboat Weehawken was run into by a freight-boat as she was leaving her slip in Hoboken, and a panic was caused among the passengers, but no one was hurt, and the boat escaped with slight injuries. The freight-boat was loaded with cars for the Morris and Essex Railroad, and being low struck under the guards of the ferryboat. Both boats were moving slowly, and thus a serious accident was avoided.

At a late hour last night few accidents to persons on account of the fog were reported, although the entire city and water frontage were clothed in mist which the light of the street lamps was not able to penetrate far. Miss Katharine McCune, a young lady residing on Jersey City Hights, walked off the point of rocks at the head of Second-st., Hoboken, last evening, in the fog, and fell a distance of twenty feet, breaking her right arm and sustaining a number of bruises. She was removed to the Hoboken Police Station and attended by City Physician Pindar. The street at that point is unfinished, and there is no rail to prevent people from walking off.

HEAVY FOG ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 22.—A dense fog prevailed at all points on the Hudson last night. All the night steamers were from 8 to 10 hours behind time.

WRECK OF A WHALING FLEET.

TWELVE SHIPS LOST IN THE NORTH PACIFIC—CARRIED AWAY BY A PACK OF ICE—PART OF THE CREWS LEFT IN THE SHIPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The whaling bark Florence arrived yesterday from the Arctic Ocean with 190 men on board, belonging to the crews of the Arctic whaling fleet, of which 12 ships with a part of their crews have been lost in the ice. The abandoned ships are the barks Onward and Clara Bell, San Francisco; ships St. George and Marengo and barks Cornelius Holland, James Allen, and Java of New-Bedford; ship Camilla and barkentine Josephine of Boston; bark Acors Barnes, New-London, and the Hawaiian barks Desmond and Arctic. The vessels had on board altogether 1,000 barrels of oil, together with a large quantity of whalebone and ivory. Some of the survivors of their crews have gone to Honolulu on the Three Brothers.

From the written reports of the masters of the fleet, it appears that after a prosperous month's cruise the Arctic was crushed by the ice on July 7 off the Sea Horse Islands, 18 miles from the Bend. The crew escaped to the shore, and finally were taken on board by the bark Onward and subsequently distributed among the fleet. About August 1 the ships, 14 in number, reached Point Barrow. The Northern Light and Norman remained south, catching walrus, and escaped the disaster that befell the rest. Whales were plentiful around Point Barrow, and the ships did well until the ice closed in on them. The fleet tried to escape from the ice, but could not reach open water. They were completely surrounded. The Florence averted destruction by getting in the lea of a grounded iceberg near Cape Smith, and the Rainbow and Three Brothers reached a position of safety at Point Barrow. The Clara Bell drifted ashore with a broken rudder, and was abandoned jammed fast in the ice. The other vessels were carried slowly northward by a drifting field of ice. Various attempts were made by the crews to reach land, and a few men were lost. Finally the situation got desperate, and a general abandonment of the ships was agreed on.

The vessels were 20 or 30 miles from land, and abreast of the west head of Smith's Bay. Sept. 5, all being ready on board the C. Holland, St. George, Marengo, Desmond, James Allen, Acors Barnes, and Onward, the signal for departure was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition, and were stored with about 25 days' rations of bread and meat, a change of clothing, and a blanket for each man. Everything else except guns and ammunition was left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside of the ground ice to navigate the boats southward, and so reach the two ships supposed to be outside of the pack. The men left at 3 p. m. They first carried the baggage a half mile or so ahead, then returned and dragged the boats along. The ice was very rough in places, and many holes which would not bear the weight of a man were encountered. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from cold. The first night the party camped on the ice about four miles from the ships. The next morning they resumed the march in a blinding snow-storm from the north-east. The prospect was most discouraging. Several of the men deserted and returned to the ships, where numbers of the crews remained who refused to face the hardship of the journey toward the land. Of their fate nothing is known. On Sept. 6 the party reached a strip of open water, when the boats were launched and pulled toward the land. All that day and the next the boats kept working through and over the ice, and at 8 p. m. made land two miles west of Point Targent. At noon on the 9th the sighted the Three Brothers and Rainbow at Point Barrow, and reached them before night. The ice was all solid beyond, and the only chance of escape was to drag boats overland to the open sea, a distance, as afterward proved, of 130 miles. Sleds were made and the journey begun; but on reaching Cape Smith the party found the bark Florence there. After consultation, it was decided that any effort to proceed would be madness, and preparations were begun for Wintering at Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource for food.

On the night of Sept. 13 the ice began to break up before a strong east wind, and on the next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands, with the baggage, were put on board; ran down the coast and found the Clara Bell frozen fast in the ice; the next night made Wainwright's Inlet. The party waited there for the crew of the Clara Bell and to get water. On the afternoon of the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow joined the Florence, bringing the crew of the Clara Bell. A part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers and a rendezvous appointed at St. Lawrence Bay, where they would stop for water. Both arrived there on the 23d, and left next day for San Francisco and Honolulu.

It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hope can be obtained of the rescue of the ships or those who remained on board of them. All are undoubtedly lost and carried away to the north-east in the immense ice-pack which closed them in for miles around. The reports are signed by the following masters: W. H. Kelly, master of the Marengo; E. F. Homan of the C. Howland; F. S. Hickworth of the Acors Barnes; J. Keenan of the James Allen; James H. Knowles of the St. George; E. A. Ludlow of the Camelia; T. W. Williams of the Clara Bell; George F. Lary of the Josephine, and Ezra B. Lapham of the Onward.

The masters of the abandoned Arctic fleet express uncertainty as to the number of names of the men who remained with the ships or returned to them after beginning the homeward trip, but so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that 50 or 60 were left behind, many of whom were Kanakas.

WHAT THE SHIPS WERE WORTH.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 22.—An experienced ship-owner gives the following list of estimates of the values of vessels lost in the recent disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet, not including oil and bone that may have been taken:

Acors Barns, J. H. Bartlett and sons, agents, $36,000; Camilla, Swift & Allen, $36,000; James Allen, Gideon Allen and sons, $36,000; Cornelius Howland, Swift and Perry, $40,000; Java 2d, Joshua C. Hitch, $26,000; Josephine, Swift and Perry, $40,000; Marengo, J. H. Bartlett and sons, $40,000; Mount Wallaston, Swift and Allen, $32,000; Onward, Mathew Howland, $40,000; St. George, George and Mathew Howland, $36,000; Clara Bell, said to be worth, $24,000; Arctic, said to be worth, $32,000; Desmond, said to be worth $24,000.

Both the agents and insurance companies decline at present to give a statement of the insurance, but it is well known that all New-Bedford vessels are well insured.

SITTING BULL TIRED OF ROAMING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A telegram was received at the Indian Bureau yesterday from Fort Peck, Montana, to the effect that messengers from Sitting Bull's camp report that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellowstone at the mouth of Big Horn River, en route for the fort. They claim to want peace. The agent asked what course he should pursue toward them. After consultation with Gen. Sherman, instructions were telegraphed to Agent Mitchell in the afternoon as follows: "Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations except after such surrender, and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be held at the agency. Make early preparation to defend the agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 22.—Snow has fallen on the mountains from one to three feet deep.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 22.—The total number of interments yesterday was eleven, of which five were from yellow fever.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 21.—Freights on lumber to Montreal, Burlington, Whitehall and Quebec have advanced 25 cents per hundred feet.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 22.—The single-scull race between Scharff and Evan Morris yesterday was won by Scharff by one length. Time, 35 minutes, 35 seconds.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Dr. D. R. Burrell of Bloomingdale Asylum, N. Y., has been appointed resident physician for the Hospital for the Insane in this village.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 22.—There have been labor troubles at the Sandy Smelting Works. Union men tried to drive non-unionists from work. Nine have been arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 22.—Her Majesty's Government intend to present St. George's House, at the Centennial Grounds, to the City of Philadelphia after the close of the Exhibition.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company has begun the construction of lines from Omaha to Kansas City and the work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22.—President Grant has appointed Robert Ogden Tyler of this city to a cadetship at West Point, in recognition of the distinguished services of his uncle, the late Gen. Robert O. Tyler.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22.—Wickes Hill, a well-known citizen of Newport, died at the dinner-table to-day of heart disease. He was 88 years old. John Luther, cashier of the Blackstone Canal National Bank, died to-day.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

A RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM PRESENTED.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND RESOLVED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL—TEN RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS CONCENTRATING—MEDUN CAPTURED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says Russia has presented to the Porte an ultimatum embracing in substance the following points: 1. A six weeks' armistice, unconditionally. 2. Administrative autonomy for Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. 3. The execution of reforms under the supervision of commissioners named by the Great Powers and to be protected by an armed foreign force.

Another Reuter dispatch from Vienna says: Intelligence received here states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolajevitch, a brother of the Czar, will take command, and it is said his staff has already been formed. A Paris telegram says that England has informed Russia that she will not oppose a six months' armistice. *The Pall Mall Gazette* declares that it has no faith in the negotiations, and says there is no such understanding between the Powers as may insure Europe against the worst consequences of a war between Turkey and Russia. A Berlin telegram to the same journal says the report is current there that the Powers have again collectively urged the Porte to accept the English proposals unconditionally. A Reuter telegram from Constantinople adds that the embassadors of the Powers met yesterday at the residence of Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Embassador. It is believed they agreed upon common action for procuring an understanding with the Porte regarding an armistice and conditions of peace.

It is deemed certain here that Russia has not the support of either Germany or Austria in the contemplated movement against Bulgaria.

MEDUM CAPTURED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. The general levy he ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only 300 men responding. Medum has capitulated to the Montenegrins, who hold the Turkish garrison of 400 men as prisoners of war. The Montenegrins have also taken the guns and ammunition of the Turks.

BELGRADE, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

Gen. Tchernayeff has transferred his headquarters from Deligrad to Kaonik.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING AROUND DELIGRAD.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

The Standard's dispatch from Belgrade says:

The Turkish forces in Servia resumed the offensive on Thursday and a battle began which lasted three days. It consisted of two distinct operations: One in front of Saitschar and the other on positions commanding Deligrad. In the latter movement the Turks captured on Thursday 13 redoubts, great quantities of arms, and many prisoners. The fight was long and bloody. The Turks continued to advance. On Saturday there was further fighting. Hafiz and Abdul Pashas opened fire before Djunis, and Fazli Pasha shelled Alexinatz. The Servian forces at Djunis, under Horvatovich, were routed with great loss. There are fears that Djunis, which is the key to the road through the Morava Valley, will fall into the hands of the Turks.

TURKISH VICTORY NEAR SAITSCHAR.

The Times's dispatch from Belgrade reports that in the fight near Saitschar the Turks gained the day, having captured Bolevetz. Should the Turks make good their double advance on Paratkin, the Russo-Servian army would be placed in a serious position. The affair is not yet decided.

GREAT UNCERTAINTY STILL EXISTING.

The Times correspondent at Belgrade says:

The diplomatic situation is still painfully uncertain. Preparations for war continue, and so does the Russian immigration. I am assured on good authority that 22,000 Russians are recorded by name as having come to Servia.

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* says Russia has abandoned the intention of raising a foreign loan.

The Times Paris dispatch mentions a rumor that the mission of Lord Loftus to Livadia is to inform the Czar that England would not take the initiative in fresh negotiations, but would not feel herself attacked so long as Russia's negotiations struck no blow at the portions of the treaty of 1856 not modified by the London Conference of 1871. This rumor is not vouched for.

A Vienna dispatch to *The Daily News* says intelligence has been received from Constantinople that the Porte will accept a six weeks' armistice on the condition that the reform projects be not interfered with, and that the *status quo* be maintained in Servia and Montenegro.

THE WAR SPIRIT IN RUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch to *The Daily Telegraph* says the Czar is to be presented with an address from the Moscow Douma declaring "the readiness of all classes to obey all commands in reference to war for the liberation of the Slavs. Similar addresses have been accepted from town councils throughout the empire.

A Berlin telegram says the *National Zeitung* states that Germany has defined her position upon the armistice question as follows: She is indifferent whether an armistice of six weeks or six months is granted. Therefore her interposition, with the object of bringing about an understanding between the Powers on this particular question, can avail little. But, on the other hand, Germany never fails to recognize that the object to be arrived at is the restoration of an understanding between the Powers, with the view of procuring a durable peace.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

DUEL IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

The Standard's Paris special reports that a duel has been fought on Swiss territory between Vicompte Baruel des Roches and Paul Gerard. The latter was pierced by his antagonist's sword and his life is in danger. The affair was the result of a political quarrel.

SLADE AGAIN IN COURT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Slade, the American spiritual medium, and his assistant, Simmons, against whom three new summonses were issued, appeared before the Bow Street Police Court to-day, when the case was adjourned to Friday next. It seems probable from the course of the proceedings thus far that the case will be sent before a jury.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF HOUSTON ASHORE—A STEAM-TUG MISSING.

KEY WEST, Oct. 20.—The gale which set in yesterday broke at 11 o'clock last night. The wind attained a velocity of 90 miles an hour. Nothing can be seen this morning of the steam-tug Godfrey Kleber, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported ashore on a reef. The weather is hazy. The City of Houston, Capt. Deering, which left New-York Oct. 14 for Galveston, went ashore last night at Boca Chica. She will probably come off after lightering. All on board were saved. Mr. Albury, a passenger, died last night.

EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Oct. 20.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the whole island is interrupted. The lines connecting with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. The barometer is still very low, and there are signs of another hurricane. The wind varies from north-east by east to north-east. None of the American vessels in the harbor have suffered thus far. In this city several buildings have been severely damaged, and many trees in the public park are down. One of the walls and the roof of the new theater at Payret, now constructing, were destroyed.

LATER ACCOUNTS OF THE STORM'S RAVAGES.

HAVANA, Oct. 22.—The hurricane which visited this section on Thursday night is believed to have caused less damage than that of September, but no accounts have been received from the interior so far. During its progress the American steamer Margaret went ashore, but got off without damage, and the American ship George Peabody had her cutwater slightly injured and martingale broken. There were no other accidents to American vessels. Six Spanish schooners were sunk and many more damaged by striking the wharves. The weather is now clear.

THE STEAMER CITY OF MEXICO SAFE.

The steamer City of Mexico arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday. She experienced a tremendous hurricane on Thursday, and was compelled to throw overboard 130 bales of hemp to lighten her. For 23 hours the officers had no hopes of saving the vessel.