

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"Kitty" and "Jessie Brown." Mr. and Mrs. John Booth and Miss Daisy.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Everybody's Friend." Charles Fisher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Le Roi Carotte." Mrs. John Wood, Miss Rose Brown and John Brown.

Business Notices.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough, or Cold, "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

There has been rioting at Sheffield and Liverpool, England. The bill for provincial reform in Prussia will be introduced at the next session of the Landtag.

Louisiana has given an estimated majority of 20,000 for Greeley and Brown. Five persons were severely injured by the fall of a church tower at Evanston, Ill.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was arrested on a charge of libel, and indictments have been found against Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin. The political organizations have made final arrangements for the election.

Real civil service reform insists that honesty and efficiency of the employes of the Government shall be among their first qualifications. Mr. Joel C. Green, late clerk in the Treasury Department (a statement of whose case is elsewhere printed), was dismissed for refusing to settle an illegal account without making protest.

The horse distemper has so far disappeared from this city that the streets have not only regained their wonted activity, but are unusually crowded. Business, brought to a partial stand-still by the epidemic, seems making up for lost time.

Let no voter forget the Custom-house Ring to-day. This close corporation desire to put Decoy Bliss into the office of U. S. District-Attorney, and B. K. Phelps, Collector Arthur's law partner, into the District-Attorney's office.

In the thirty counties of Western New-York, Liberal Republicanism early found congenial soil and growth. Before the Cincinnati movement had gained shape, the progressive men of the Republican party formed a very large element of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things.

Democratic leaders have of late been deploring delinquencies of their own people in the present canvass. It is peculiarly pleasant, therefore, to be able to say that there has been no failure in their National Committee. The Hon. Augustus Schell has conducted its affairs with great discretion and ability.

LOUISIANA POINTS THE WAY. Louisiana leads off in the Presidential election, that State having the right, by Act of Congress, to vote this year on the first Monday in November.

South where the Administration has wrought its own hard will with the people and the office-holders. Her citizens have not forgotten (no citizen of the United States will soon forget) the New-Orleans Custom-house, garrisoned by Federal troops and surrounded by Federal cannon; they have not forgotten the Casey-Packard conspiracy against popular Government—the stolen Republican Convention, the dispersed Legislature, the riotous streets, and the employment of a United States vessel for the protection and safety of the fleeing conspirators.

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Will this lesson be heeded? Will the lesson of to-day be also read by those who have insulted and oppressed the Southern States? Theft and disorder have succeeded war and rapine, and a horde of adventurers, licensed by the Administration, have followed in the retreating footsteps of the Union Army; protests have been unheeded, and revelations of official corruption have been idly jested at by those who are in power at Washington.

And now, will the faint hearts at the North consider Louisiana; and take courage to bring out their last voter? We have strength enough to win. Will you fail to use it?

FOR PRESIDENT. We ask those who are accustomed to read and trust THE TRIBUNE to vote to-day for Horace Greeley for President of the United States.

Because he is the best man for the place. He is incomparably abler, better informed, safer than his antagonist.

Because his election would mean reconciliation with the South, an end of the war, a revival of Southern industry, increased markets for Northern products, a homogeneous country, with consequent safety and prosperity.

Because his election would mean reform at the North—an end of Government patronage in elections, an end of administering the Civil Service, not to do the Government work but to defeat one party and help another—an investigation of the corruptions which have seemed to pervade all branches of the National Government, and have made the rule at Washington as much worse than Tweed's rule, as its scope was wider and its power more resistless.

Because his election would mean an end of carpet-bag governments at the South, proped up by Washington interference for yet longer robbery of already bankrupt communities.

Because, in a word, it would secure those great ends of Reunion and Reform for which the Cincinnati movement was begun, and the triumph of which, whether to-day hastened or delayed, is as sure to come as the Republic is to endure.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION OUTRAGES. We conclude that it is now generally accepted as fact by men of all parties, that the election in the City of Philadelphia on the 8th of October last was the occasion of enormous and unprecedented corruption and fraud. Yet the latest evidence we have—that produced in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas on Saturday last, and republished in another column of this day's TRIBUNE—is more damning than anything which has preceded it.

Mr. Albert L. Williams, a member of the Philadelphia Municipal Reform Association, having obtained authority from Judge Peirce of the Court of Common Pleas, has examined the returns of the Judges of Election for each election district, the said returns being in the keeping of the Prothonotary of that Court. The result of Mr. Williams's investigations is embodied in an affidavit which was published yesterday in the leading newspapers of Philadelphia, and which we republish in full. He found numerous palpable erasures, alterations, and changes of figures in the returns of the votes, of which he specifies no less than 66 in the returns for Governor, every one of them in favor of Hartranft, the Cameron-Grant candidate. They all consist of deducting a certain number of votes from Buckalew's aggregate, and adding them to that of Hartranft.

There are enough voters in this State who want the best attainable men in all important offices to elect whom they please, if they can only agree upon a candidate. In the present contest in this State, the political question, though not without importance, is entirely subordinate to the issue of reform in the administration of affairs. Yet by the force of habit, thousands of men who know that the question of good government is far more important than that of their party names, will vote to-day for the men whom a caucus has imposed upon them, without any thought of their fitness.

It is against this indolent and apathetic disregard of civic duty that we once more protest. It is incumbent on every man to ask himself, "Who will make the best Governor?" "Who the best Lieutenant-Governor?" and so on through the ticket; and then to vote on his best information and honest convictions direct him. If there were no such things as parties and conventions, every one knows how this question would be answered. There is no comparison between Mr. Kernan and Gen. Dix as to strength of character and capacity. There is no qualification of a good Governor which Mr. Kernan does not possess. He is a man of unstained integrity; of good education; of high professional reputation; of experience as a lawyer and a law-maker; thoroughly acquainted with State and National politics and legislation; in the prime of life and perfection of his powers. His opponent has been an office-holder almost constantly for sixty years, has changed his politics whenever busi-

ness grew dull, and on each occasion has received some new appointment as a reward for his versatility of convictions. In the course of this long career no one can point to any substantial military or civic achievement of this eminently respectable "utility" politician. Of himself he is nothing. He takes his official character from his surroundings. What he would do as a reforming Governor may be surmised from the fact that he would owe his nomination to Mr. Weed and his election to Mr. Murphy.

Is it for the people of the North this day to decide whether Southern voters—not Rebels but Loyalists—with an unimpeachable claim to exercise the right of suffrage, shall be permitted to do so without molestation or hindrance. While it is a Ku-Klux offense, as in North Carolina, to belong to a Greeley Club, there is no Republicanism worthy of the name in that State. That the game of intimidation has been played there, as elsewhere, we have ample evidence. There may have been no oath; there may have been no association called Ku-Klux by name; but there has been and is an association of the Grant voters, for the purpose of frightening voters, and especially colored voters, out of their intention of voting the Liberal ticket. The Grant party treats the Southern voters as if they belonged to the President. Soldiers employ the terror of arms; Federal officers exercise their influence; and threats of murder, of imprisonment, of the destruction of property, have been freely dispensed.

What the Grant party can do successfully in the South it can repeat in the North. It has the will, as events in this city have already demonstrated. Let those who would still secure for electors liberty of choice be found voting to-day upon the right side. If they are not, it is possible that ere long they may not be permitted to vote at all.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS. To contribute or to raise money to defray the proper or necessary expenses of a political canvass is laudable and politic. The expenses of holding public meetings, printing posters, ballots, &c., are very great, especially in a Presidential Election, and they always fall on the relatively poor. They ought to be more generally distributed. Had the Liberals been thrice as well supplied with funds as they actually were in the canvass now closing, they would not have had one cent more than was needed for legitimate uses.

On the other side, money has notoriously flowed like water. They have had dollars to our less than dimes. And they have used these enormous levies to buy up venal politicians of local influence, including vote distributors, inspectors, returning officers, &c. This was the People's vote in Philadelphia falsified by a thousand crimes, whereof the falsely stated returns from Philadelphia, the confessed frauds at Scranton, &c., &c., are specimens. The bribing of voters, whether to vote corruptly or to abstain from voting, has been pushed this year to an extent utterly unprecedented, and all on one side.

Understand that we do not object that the other side have dollars to our penny—that is their good fortune. We object that they have used those dollars so as to destroy the Right of Suffrage. The voter once bought is evermore venal. He wants to sell every vote he casts thereafter. In no former canvass was one-fourth so much done to debauch the general suffrage as in this one, whereof the baleful influences will stretch through many years to come.

The vast sums raised for this canvass from our Federal office-holders and other Government beneficiaries were intended to corrupt. They were needed for no other purpose. They were raised to induce men to vote as they would have chosen not to vote. Such is their just condemnation.

VOYING FOR TAMMANY. Here are Tammany candidates, recommended by honest people for our support. What do such things mean? We thought we had done with Tweed and all his works!

Even yet a good many citizens are asking just such questions. Let us make brief answer. Leading Democrats, headed by Samuel J. Tilden, rose, last year, against the Tweed dynasty and overthrew it. They forced Connolly out and put Andrew H. Green in his place. They compelled Wm. M. Tweed to resign, and indicted him for his thefts. They even secured a successor to Peter B. Sweeney, and thus left the Tammany Ring broken to fragments. Next they reorganized the Tammany Society, cast out the men who had brought disgrace upon it, and substituted the men who had overthrown and expelled them. For Tweed they put Samuel J. Tilden. Every member of the Ring was summarily ejected; and men like Augustus Schell and Horatio Seymour and Horace F. Clark,—men identified with the business interests of New-York, and long recognized as the rightful intellectual leaders of the Democracy,—took their places.

In one word, Tammany used to be composed of the thieves. Now it is composed of the honest men who overthrow the thieves. And that is why Tammany nominations once more deserve the attentive consideration of honest men.

A ONE-SIDED COMPARISON.

There are enough voters in this State who want the best attainable men in all important offices to elect whom they please, if they can only agree upon a candidate. In the present contest in this State, the political question, though not without importance, is entirely subordinate to the issue of reform in the administration of affairs. Yet by the force of habit, thousands of men who know that the question of good government is far more important than that of their party names, will vote to-day for the men whom a caucus has imposed upon them, without any thought of their fitness. It is against this indolent and apathetic disregard of civic duty that we once more protest. It is incumbent on every man to ask himself, "Who will make the best Governor?" "Who the best Lieutenant-Governor?" and so on through the ticket; and then to vote on his best information and honest convictions direct him. If there were no such things as parties and conventions, every one knows how this question would be answered. There is no comparison between Mr. Kernan and Gen. Dix as to strength of character and capacity. There is no qualification of a good Governor which Mr. Kernan does not possess. He is a man of unstained integrity; of good education; of high professional reputation; of experience as a lawyer and a law-maker; thoroughly acquainted with State and National politics and legislation; in the prime of life and perfection of his powers. His opponent has been an office-holder almost constantly for sixty years, has changed his politics whenever busi-

ness grew dull, and on each occasion has received some new appointment as a reward for his versatility of convictions. In the course of this long career no one can point to any substantial military or civic achievement of this eminently respectable "utility" politician. Of himself he is nothing. He takes his official character from his surroundings. What he would do as a reforming Governor may be surmised from the fact that he would owe his nomination to Mr. Weed and his election to Mr. Murphy. Is the contrast any less vivid between the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor? Mr. Depeu is one of the most brilliant young men of the State, a thorough master of parliamentary practice and traditions, an intelligent and honest practical politician. Gen. Robinson is a gallant old soldier, mailed in honorable service, and liberally provided for by a grateful country; but a more totally unfit person for Lieutenant-Governor could not be found among any hundred officers and gentlemen. In regard to both the first and second places on the ticket the same thing may be said. The Liberal candidates are men of blameless character in every respect, and far superior to their opponents in special fitness for the service required. Should any voter who cares for good government hesitate between them?

TO-DAY.

It will be decided to-day whether a President of the United States can purchase a reelection. It is safe to say that without the Federal patronage, without a direct appeal to the pocket-books of citizens, without an enormous expenditure, Grant would this day be without the ghost of a chance. We have never had a party canvassing in so mercenary a manner before; and may we never have such an exhibition of debasing appeals again! Be the result to-day what it may, the Liberal party will survive, and we shall not again have the scandal of an Administration doing exactly as it pleases, with no opposition to keep it sweet and decent.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE—SAMUEL S. COX.

If there were no other reason for going to the polls to-day, the pleasure of voting for Mr. Samuel S. Cox against Mr. Lyman Treman would be a sufficient inducement. He is a man of deep convictions, unswerving character, brilliant abilities, and distinguished record. He was an unflinching War Democrat, the Congressman whom Mr. Seward credited with a greater share of the glory resulting from the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery than that accruing to any other man. He is a thorough parliamentarian, a keen and ready debater, full of intelligence and resource. He knows Congress as well as his own library, and has never been tainted with the suspicion of a job. He is one of the most valuable representatives whom any constituency could select to transact its business and guard its interests in Washington.

His opponent is an office-seeker pure and simple. He has no profound convictions on any subject. He was a Southern sympathizer before the war began, and has vacillated backward and forward ever since as the chances of office brightened or faded. He was making up his mind to join the Liberal movement when the Custom-house party, whom he had publicly denounced as dishonest and incapable, offered him this nomination, which he promptly accepted. He has no experience in public affairs. If he were sent to Washington it would take him the rest of his life to learn what Mr. Cox already knows, and when he had learned it he would make no such effective use of it as the eloquent and quick-witted metropolitan member.

A first-rate State like New-York should be represented by a first-rate man. Lyman Treman does not fill this requirement, and Samuel S. Cox does. Vote for him and you will never be ashamed of the Member at Large.

THAT \$14,000,000.

The power claimed by Secretary Boutwell to inflate our Greenback Currency at his discretion to the extent of Forty-four Millions, is a power to make rich or poor whomsoever he will.

You are a heavy buyer of Pork, or Wheat, or Cotton, or Beef: the Secretary gives his screw a turn by drawing in Greenbacks, and you are ruined by a fall of your commodity in price which you could not have foreseen and provided for; or you sell one of those staples for delivery at a day specified, when you shall have returned from buying, and he lets out a flood of Greenbacks and makes you rich in a day. Your commodity is really worth no more than before; you only pay for it in reality less than you bargained to do, while its nominal or face value was less than the Secretary has made it.

If there is to be inflation or contraction it should be effected on ample public notice, in accordance with law. The Secretary's actual course is despotism of the Turkish pattern. It cannot abide discussion.

CHOATE.

It is a little more than a year since that respectable body of seventy citizens, popularly known as the Septuagint, was organized at the great reform meeting in this city. It promised to set everything right that had ever gone wrong; to give us a new charter; to break up the immoralities of the caucus system; to prevent the nomination of bad men; and to put a stop to stealing. When the excitement and hurrying of the campaign had died away it was found that the achievements of the Septuagint amounted to just two; they had sent Mr. James O'Brien to the Senate and they had given us Choate. The election of Mr. O'Brien was certainly not a thing to be proud of, but a great many respectable people have clung to the hope that Choate at least was a boon. If he has, never done anything particularly wise, and if an immense majority of his fellow-citizens do not know exactly who he is, it is at any rate a great comfort in these perplexing times to have a cock-sure person of this sort, who will tell us just which way to walk and just which candidates ought to be voted for. Here we have John Thomas putting up candidates on purpose to be beaten, and black-guarding the very men whom his party means to vote for. Here we have Apollo Hall shouting for Grant, and the Custom-house supporting a Ring Democrat for Mayor. Here we have Mr. George William Curtis throwing mud at Mr. "Hank Smith" at the very time when Mr. Hank Smith is lending his countenance to the Administration, and assessing policemen \$10 apiece for the benefit of Grant and Wilson. Here we have all sorts of reformers making all sorts of corrupt bargains with any rogue who will help them in beating Mr. Greeley. In such a chaos comes Joseph H. Choate to show us the way out. How glad we ought to be!

A little while ago the Septuagint promised

to put every candidate for office to the inquiry, and allow no man to be voted for until he had passed the ordeal of their secret Committee. The Committee was merely another name for Choate; but Choate made noise enough for seventy, and flourished manifestoes at such a rate that many of us expected to see all the rascals take to their heels without more ado. Of course, when Mr. Choate made up his slate there would be an end of discussion. No honest man would venture to contradict him, and if all the rejected candidates did not immediately retire from the canvass it would only be because they had not sense enough to know when they were beaten.

Well, Mr. Choate spoke. Strange to say, the battle still goes on. We have not heard of anybody running away. On the contrary, a disrespectful public said, Pool! and straightway forgot all about Choate. The Septuagint being busy with other things could not help him. Sixty-eight out of the seventy had become candidates for office, and the whole company had caught the prevailing demoralization and gone to bargaining with the Custom-house. Choate stood aglance. Then he remonstrated. The rebellious citizens began to ask who Choate was; John Thomas wanted to know how he dared to oppose regular Republican nominations; and no less a "reform-antidote" than the son of ex-Mayor Opdyke had the temerity to declare in print that he did not believe Choate to be infallible, and would not place his conscience or his vote in that gentleman's keeping. Finally one of the Septuagint itself cast up in Mr. Choate's teeth the fact that he had sustained Mr. James O'Brien as a model reformer last year, and was abusing him as a thief now. Last night the news was published that Mr. Choate found the preparation of his Complete Family Ticket a pretty heavy job. It was so tiresome and so expensive to print ballots and put up booths that he was afraid he could not be ready in season; but he should do his best. We regret to say that Choate is a failure. As Mr. Opdyke expresses it, the wisdom of his action has not been in proportion to the excellence of his intentions, and there is just as much difference of opinion among honest voters to-day as if he had never constituted himself the final judge of every candidate's character and fitness.

THE SPECK OF WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Dispatches from the Far East indicate the imminence of an armed conflict between Korea and the reorganized Empire of Japan. It would seem almost a fatality that Japan, with which we have such interesting relations, and for which our countrymen cherish such lively sympathy, should be so soon involved in a war which may test the value of international friendship. But the Japanese are confident, and, with a fair share of what we can afford to call Yankee boastfulness, express their determination to vindicate their ancient claim to the fealty of the Corea.

The original conquest of the country, it is claimed by the Japanese, was about 1,600 years ago, when the Empress Jingo-Kogo, at the head of a considerable army, invaded the Corea, subjugated the people, and laid them under tribute. This tribute was regularly paid for several centuries; but Japan becoming involved in internecine wars, the Koreans took occasion to allow the payment to lapse; and many years passed without the annual levy being exacted. When Taico Sama, the founder of the dual system of imperial government, and a warrior of renown, came to the Tyeoonate in the sixteenth century, he demanded a renewal of the tribute from the Koreans, and, on their refusal, invaded the country and brought them to terms. The tax was paid until the downfall of the late Tyeoon, chief of the Tokugawa clan; and when the Government, after a short struggle, was rehabilitated, and the present Emperor became firmly seated on the throne, he sent word to the Corean Emperor that the annual tribute, payment of which had been suspended, must be forthwith coming with arrears. The Corean Government replied in these concise terms:

"We have received your letter, and have given it very deep consideration, comparing your dispatch with other dispatches. It is a long time since there has been any intercourse between our two countries. Your dispatch demands payment of tribute. We will show how this affair stands. Taico Sama, without provocation or cause of any kind, invaded Corea, and made Corea sign a document agreeing to pay tribute. In those days Corea was unprepared for war, and had not even been informed of the intention of Japan. But it is very different now. The invasion by Taico was a crime committed against Corea by Japan, which is not yet punished. Your demand is so unreasonable that, instead of Corea paying you tribute, it is for you to return the money paid by Corea."

This was turning the tables on Japan; and as tribute had been paid for about ten centuries, it will be seen that Corea has an enormous demand against Japan to offset that for the tribute in arrears. It can hardly be expected, however, that Corea is in earnest in anything further than a vigorous defense of the threatened invasion. Such a conflict would be further complicated by the attitude which China would be compelled to assume; for, China, in its turn, has held a loose sort of domination of the Corea. When the famous Shang dynasty was overthrown, B. C. 1123, the Viscount Ke, a determined enemy of the Chow dynasty which succeeded to the throne, fled to the Corea, where he was afterwards invested with the sovereignty of the country by the reigning Emperor of China. In this characteristically Chinese manner the Corea was "annexed" to the Celestial Empire, and a show of tributary dependence was kept up until modern times. China cannot be neutral in any war between Japan and a country which has up to a very recent period acknowledged dependence on the Chinese Empire.

Corea has a population of 13,000,000, an army of 640,000 men, and a navy of 200 vessels. But Japan, with a population four times as large, and an immense, well-drilled army, equipped with some of the modern improvements of warfare, may well boast of being able to subdue her semi-barbaric adversary. The contest must needs be largely naval; and the world would have an opportunity to discover of how much practical value her new fleet and armament really are to modern Japan.

Every body has heard of "The Arkansas Traveler," his private name being Sandy Faulkner. He still lives, and is clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel, Little Rock. Somebody recently asked him the question: "What kind of a State Government have you got now?" "Well," responded the Arkansas Traveler, "I reckon we are cussed with the worst pest of thieves and trash ever sent out from oblivion to Arkansas. They just govern here with a high hand and if our lives are our own, our money ain't. There is a good deal of truth in this. The carpet-baggers, so long as they are backed up by the Administration, can easily plunder without killing."

All Liberals, whether Republicans or Democrats, should make a vigorous effort to-day to return Wm. H. Douglass as Assemblyman from the 15th District. He has the support of the Liberal Republican, Tammany, and Apollo Hall organizations, and should poll an immense vote. It will be a shame if Clarkson N. Potter is not returned from Westchester. There are plenty of voters there to secure his election. Watch your ticket for the Presidential Electors to-day, and see that it is headed by the names of Amos J. Parker, Henry E. Seidman, and John L. Williams. Better still, to make sure of it, out

Remember that in this city the polls close to-day at four o'clock. Hereafter they are closed at sundown. Thousands of voters are in danger of disfranchising themselves by neglecting to observe this change. Vote before four o'clock, and to make sure of avoiding a crowd at the polls, vote if possible in the forenoon.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS.

1. The polls will open, to-day, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and will close, in this city, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; elsewhere throughout the State as usual, at sundown. Do not fail to vote in the forenoon, if possible.

2. There will be seven ballot-boxes at each voting place. In the box marked "President, Number One," the ballot for Presidential Electors must be placed. The box marked "General, Number Two," is for the ticket for State officers—for Mayor and other city and county officers. The box marked "Congress, Number Three," is for the ballots for Congressmen. The box fourth in order will be marked "Assembly, Number Five," and will be for the reception of ballots for Assemblymen. The box, marked "City, Number Six," will be for the ballots for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Each ticket deposited in this box should contain the names of fifteen candidates for Aldermen, and one candidate for Assistant Alderman from the Assembly District in which the polling-place is situated. The next box will be marked: "Act in relation to Canal and General Fund Deficiencies." The ballot to be placed in this box will read: "For the Act to create a State Debt to pay the Canal and General Fund Deficiencies;" or, "Against the Act to create a State Debt to pay the Canal and General Fund Deficiencies." The box, marked "Proposed Amendment relative to the Court of Appeals," will be for ballots reading, "For the proposed Amendment relative to the Court of Appeals;" or, "Against the proposed Amendment relative to the Court of Appeals."

3. Be sure that your tickets are right. Attempts will be made to deceive you with fraudulent tickets of all sorts. In order that no reader of THE TRIBUNE need be misled by such devices, we print elsewhere the regular Liberal and Democratic tickets for Presidential Electors and for State and City officers. Each ticket is numbered on the back with the number of the box in which it should be put, and is in such a shape that it can be easily cut out and voted. They are absolutely correct—an essential thing, of which voters setting their ballots from the ticket peddlers about the polls cannot be sure. We do not print the several district tickets for Congressmen and Assemblymen.

4. In order to vote, your name must be upon the Registry List. If it is not already there it will be useless for you to present yourself at the polls. Every man is a legal voter who is over 21 years of age, and who has been a citizen of the State for 10 days, and has resided in the State for one year, in the county for four months, and in the Assembly district where he now lives for 30 days prior to the election, and who is properly registered. In case your right to vote is challenged, you will be required to take the oath prescribed by law, and after you have done so your vote must be received.

5. Every qualified voter has the right to challenge any person who he believes to be attempting to vote contrary to law. Each political party will have a challenger at each polling place, and such challengers are authorized by law to occupy positions immediately adjoining the Inspectors of Elections, so that they can see every man offering to vote. No good citizen should, however, feel it to challenge a voter which he believes to be fraudulent because it is the business of his party challenger to do so.

6. The Federal Enforcement Act provides for two Supervisors of Election to attend the polls in every election district as United States officers. They have the right to challenge the validity of the election should afterward be questioned.

Commissioner Davernport has procured the appointment of a large number of Deputy Marshals who he claims, have the power to arrest any person under orders from the Supervisors. The law, as amended, gives them no such power, and if they attempt to interfere with any citizen in the exercise of his right to vote, such citizen should appeal to the State authorities for protection.

Nothing could prevent the Seventy from making themselves ridiculous in this canvass; that was inevitable. Laggard superfluities on the stage were for a moment they had played a useful part, not knowing how to get off gracefully and not willing to retire out of sight, they could not expect to escape the merriment of the audience. But we own we have been surprised at seeing them adopt the worst and meanest tactics of that Tammany Ring whose ghost is now their only stock in trade. They have printed and were distributing everywhere yesterday two tickets purporting to be the Republican and the Democratic. While the former gives the Grant State ticket, and the latter the Liberal, both contain the names of the Grant candidates for the municipal and judicial offices to be filled at this election. We would like to know how many of the voters of that County are aware of this piece of old-fashioned political rascality, and how many, if confronted with it, would deny and denounce it, as in the case of the anti-Catholic circular. The Committee should hold a meeting and purge their body of those smart scoundrels who do such things. They disturb the Committee's homogeneity of honesty and dullness.

The Liberal Republicans and the Democrats of the New and Reformed Tammany have nominated Peter Woods for Assembly. The Committee of Seventy have felt constrained to adopt and recommend him. The opposing candidate is the notorious Jim Irving who was compelled to resign his seat last year before in order to avoid expulsion. He is supported by the rump of Tweedites who have lost power in Tammany, by the O'Brien Apollo Hall organization, and by the bulk of the lower order of Republican politicians of the Grant party can be traced off. All good citizens will unite in defeating such a monstrous combination in favor of a very bad candidate. They will vote for a worthy and honest citizen in Peter Woods, who for ten years has been an active enemy of the old Ring.

Fate seems to pursue Charles Cray, whose name has been repeatedly misspelled in THE TRIBUNE. He is the candidate of the Liberals in the XXII District for the Assembly, and is supported by Tammany and the Committee of Seventy. He is a prominent member of the East Side Taxpayers' Association, and an earnest and enthusiastic reformer. His opponents are Wm. Haw, Jr., the Commissioner of the Eighteenth Ward, and John H. Wood, whose accounts have never been explained, and who has been repudiated by the Custom-house organ, and John Hartman, an Apollo Hall Democrat, who will not poll the vote of his party.

The proposed constitutional amendment, on which the last ballot is to be cast, is for extending the term of the Commissioners of Appeals. The ballot for or against the act to supply deficiencies in former appropriations, and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canal, involves a doubtful constitutional question, and the probability has seemed that the vote would ultimately prove of no effect whether it should result for or against the act.

There is only one Congress District in this city in which the Grant Republicans think they have a ghost of a chance. That is the Fifth District. Even there they ought to be beaten. Mr. Charles P. Shaw is a Liberal Republican of unquestionable record. He has received the nominations of his own party, of Apollo Hall, and of the Tammany Democracy. It begins to look as if he could be elected. Bring out the last vote for him.

All Liberals, whether Republicans or Democrats, should make a vigorous effort to-day to return Wm. H. Douglass as Assemblyman from the 15th District. He has the support of the Liberal Republican, Tammany, and Apollo Hall organizations, and should poll an immense vote.

It will be a shame if Clarkson N. Potter is not returned from Westchester. There are plenty of voters there to secure his election. Watch your ticket for the Presidential Electors to-day, and see that it is headed by the names of Amos J. Parker, Henry E. Seidman, and John L. Williams. Better still, to make sure of it, out