New-York Tribune.

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ELECTION FRAUDS EXPOSED.

HOW THE CITY'S VOTE IS SWELLED.

COLONIES OF ILLEGAL VOTERS—INGENIOUS FRAUDS IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY—INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEW CITIZENS—SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DETECTION OF FALSE REGISTRATION.

Continued investigation shows that preparations have been made for illegal registration and naturalization on a large scale. Colonies of tramps and disreputable persons have been found hailing from improvised lodging-houses, or from dancing-halls, saloons, canal-boats, or private residences. Men have registered under the names of convicts, minors have sworn falsely as to their age, and the names of Centennial visitors, stopping perhaps only a day at a hotel of low class, have been used by unscrupulous repeaters. The work of the courts shows that the number of naturalization papers granted is increasing every week.

LODGINGS FOR ILLEGAL VOTERS.

PREPARATIONS FOR FRAUD IN THE THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—A MODEL LODGING-HOUSE—INCREASED REGISTRATION IN THE EIGHTH AND TWELFTH DISTRICTS.

The IIId Assembly District embraces some of the worst portions of this city, and naturally a great deal of illegal registration has been looked for there. Several frauds have already been discovered, and additional ones are unearthed daily. A prominent politician who has been quietly examining the matter yesterday gave the following information to a TRIBUNE reporter. He said that in the First Election District of this district Daniel O'Reiley, who lived on Mulberry-st., opposite the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house, and who held the office of Water Purveyor, with a salary of $5,000 a year, through Tammany, had managed the "localizations" of repeaters, and, in fact, had superintended all the work of this character which Tammany had found it necessary to do in the district. O'Reiley lived, he said, in a small, unpretentious, three-story brick house, and it was known that, in reality, he, his sister, and a sister-in-law were the only residents. Yet Charles Koehler, James Radigan, and five other voters had given his house as their residences. Letters had been directed to the house and they were always received, and when inquiry had been made for any of these men at the door, the reply had always been, "Yes, such a person resides here." At an old building in Prince-st., also in the First Election District, which formerly was occupied by colored people for religious purposes, and then known as the "Old Shiloh Church," was another colony for repeaters. The building had been turned into a lodging-house, in which had been stowed about 400 tramps of both sexes and of the worst character. From this place nearly 40 persons had registered, and it was understood that all the "residents" had not yet been entered upon the books. The price demanded in this house for lodging was 10 cents for a bench or even to lie upon the floor.

From the "Home Dormitory"—a lodging-house at No. 207 Bowery—14 men have registered. This place, which is on the first floor of a building of respectable appearance, was visited yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter. He found the proprietor in a large room in which were about 30 cots; and after a little conversation, from which the landlord inferred that if his house was of the "right sort" he might have a number of applicants for accommodations, the following information was gathered: "Any number" of men could be accommodated. At present there were only about 30 beds, and all were occupied, except five or six; but arrangements could be made for "any number." It would not be necessary for the lodgers to stay in the house every night. "Oh, no; staying here once in a while makes them residents." Any letters directed to the house would of course be received, and no information would be given about the "residents" except in the most guarded manner. Of course the beds would only be paid for when they were occupied. The price was 20 cents a bed. The landlord closed by reassuring the reporter that everything would be "kept quiet," and that it would certainly be "all right." And he winked knowingly.

Many of the repeaters, another politician said to a reporter yesterday, in this district were of very bad character. Numbers of them were comparatively young, thieves and tramps of every description, and ready to seize any opportunity to make a little money. Their price was two dollars for every registration, and they generally did not enter their names for more than four votes at one election. Center Market-place and its vicinity in the Ninth Election District were favorite resorts for these persons. From a low dance-house at No. 8 or No. 9 Centre Market-place, kept by Charles Herrlich, 15 or 16 voters were registered. The accommodations which they had for making this place their residence were cheap and primitive. The price asked for a chair to sit up in all night was five cents, and it cost only ten cents to lie at full length upon a bench.

It has been stated that in this district about 1,000 of the Sweeny and Lowe naturalization papers of 1868 are out. Some 50 perhaps have been captured, but it has been thought best to allow the others to float until election day. In some cases the alarm has been taken and the holders of these papers have taken out new ones. One man who has registered was asked where he received his papers and he said, "In the shop where I work."

The VIIIth District shows this year an increase in registration of 1,500 names over 1872. Six hundred of these are known to be fraudulent. Everywhere throughout this district, as well as in the IIId, are most excellent facilities for stowing away "residents," and numbers of "bucket-shops" and saloons are turned into lodging-houses at night. Naturalization papers are easily obtained here. On Stanton-st., next door to Thomas J. Carleton's saloon, at No. 273, is a place at which, it is said, all arrangements for obtaining a citizenship are easily perfected. The window is covered by a Tilden and Hendricks transparency, but a sign has been displayed in it to the effect that information in regard to naturalization papers would be given there free of charge. A person who has been investigating this place says the applicant was furnished even with the necessary witnesses and taken thence to the court, where some clerk who "attended to such things" drew up the documents.

In the XIIth Assembly District, in the first two days of registration in 1875, 58 names were registered. This year for the two first days it was 109. In another precinct the registration for the first two days in 1875 was 116. This year it was 296. In these localities are a number of large tenement houses, occupied chiefly by Germans. But the new names on the register are mostly Irish—Mulligans, O'Briens, Murphys, and Flynns being in abundance.

TRAVELERS' NAMES STOLEN.

REGISTRATION IN THE NAMES OF CENTENNIAL VISITORS—CANAL BOATS AND STORES COLONIZED—FRAUDS IN THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Ist Assembly District comprises the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Wards, and covers all the lower portion of the city bounded by the North and East Rivers and extending north as far as Canal-st. on the west and Ferry-st. on the east, and is one of the districts in which active preparations are being made for fraudulent voting. From the localities which it contains, it is admirably adapted for the purpose. It lies along the river fronts, and contains many cheap boarding and lodging houses, which are being used for the purposes of false registration. Several well-conceived methods have been detected by which it is intended to try and swell the vote of the district beyond its proper limits. In West and Washington-sts. there are a large number of "Centennial" boarding and lodging houses, which have had runners about the ferries soliciting custom, and which have entertained a large number of transient people during the Summer and Fall, most of them visitors going to or coming from the Centennial. A list of names selected from their registers has been kept at these places, equal in point of numbers to the capacity of each house, and perpetuated upon the books until the present time, and now repeaters are registering in these names, claiming to have been residents of these places for from 30 to 60 days. Large sums of money are necessary to carry on these operations, which are exceedingly well planned and eminently calculated to deceive. Sailor boarding-houses are turning out their full capacity of voters, and where necessary, it is asserted, lists of names are furnished them of the men they are to claim as residents, and men are imported from New-Jersey to register in those names. It is known that men have registered in two and in some cases in as many as four election districts in this part of the city.

Another plan is for men to register from buildings used for business purposes exclusively, claiming that they sleep in these stores for the purpose of protecting them, and that they have no other place of residence. In one instance where two men registered themselves as residents of a store in the lower part of the city, it is alleged that there is no bed of any kind in the place, and that it has never been slept in by any one. It is claimed also that a number of men of bad character, who disappeared from these wards some time ago, have reappeared lately and say without hesitation that they have been out to help colonize Indiana, and have returned to assist in the same work here. Perhaps the sources whence the most fraudulent registration is to come in this district are the canal boats and lighters which are docked all along the water front in this portion of the city. The crews are permitted to register and vote when they claim that they live on board and do not vote in any other place. It is alleged that three or four men, beyond the usual crew, are being employed on many of them, all of whom probably register and vote in some other district. When the large number of these boats is taken into consideration it will readily be seen how many illegal votes can be secured by this one plan alone. Indeed, residents of the district place the probable number of illegal votes which it will be attempted to poll as high as 1,000 or 1,200.

CONVICTS TO VOTE BY PROXY.

NAMES OF INMATES OF PRISONS REGISTERED—FIRST-CLASS HOTELS USED AS COVERS FOR FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

Another fraudulent practice which has grown in favor with the repeaters is that of registering in the names of convicts. Very few of the criminals who are sent from New-York to the Penitentiary or to the State Prison at Sing Sing are really disfranchised, as is popularly supposed to be the case, as they are represented at the polls by faithful friends of the same political faith. Where such cases are detected in revising the registry, warrants are issued and the person offering to vote in the convict's name is arrested on election day, if he comes to the polls. In some of the lower wards the claimants to these prison names are registered in large numbers.

Giving the place of residence at an empty house or a vacant lot is less practiced in this city than in former years. This method, under the present system of registration, involves a risk of detection greater than the repeater or imported voter cares to take. The favorite plan this year is that of registering at cheap lodging houses in the lower wards and from the more pretentious "boarding houses" in the up-town districts. These so-called "boarding houses" have been started in great numbers in some localities, and are put under the surveillance of officers as soon as their character is suspected. One of these houses, with a handsome stone front, is not very far from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Eight voters have already registered as living at this number. None of the men can be found at home when called for, and one man appears to be the sole occupant of the house. In some instances the fact that the house is not the place of residence of the men claiming to live there is ascertained by addressing a letter to the number given, but in a majority of cases the letter is received by some person in the house to be delivered when the "boarder" returns. The first-class hotels furnish their quota of illegal voters as well as those of a lower grade. A number of Southern men sojourning in the city, whose homes are in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other Southern States, have registered as permanent residents at some of the leading hotels. In some cases they have not been in the city three weeks.

How extensively the colonization of voters has been carried on between New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City has not been ascertained. Nearly all of the down-town wards have received accessions to their registries from Brooklyn and Jersey City, and a large number of naturalization papers have been issued in Jersey City to persons who have already obtained them in New-York.

WORK OF NATURALIZATION.

DETAILS OF THE PROCESS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The naturalizations in the Court of Common Pleas during the present month have been as follows:

Oct. 2	82	Oct. 9	187	Oct. 16	262
Oct. 3	62	Oct. 10	154	Oct. 17	210
Oct. 4	95	Oct. 11	211	Oct. 18	258
Oct. 5	154	Oct. 12	215	Oct. 19	219
Oct. 6	107	Oct. 13	221	Oct. 20	195
Oct. 7	46	Oct. 14	123	Oct. 21	77

Each week shows an increase. Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday seem to be the favorite days, although in the second week Friday's list exceeds that of any other day. Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas naturalized about 240, and Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, about 220 persons. The difference in the number of naturalizations in the two courts was comparatively small, but a large amount of time was devoted by each Judge to the work. Judge Curtis attended to his regular work in the Special Term, including the trial of one of the cases against the Elevated Railway Company, and took the odd moments left by his other duties for the work of naturalization. Judge Robinson gave up the whole working day to the business of naturalization.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

INCIDENTS OF THE LAST DAY OF REGISTRY—FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF FRAUD—THE TOTAL REGISTRATION.

Yesterday being the last day of registration in Brooklyn, more than ordinary interest was shown in the registration proceedings. Active workers in both parties were busily engaged in looking up and bringing to the polling places those who were negligent about this duty, and the appointed committees were on guard against any illegal registration. This matter of fraud has been now so well ventilated that much more caution was observed than formerly by those attempting to perpetrate it. There were probably few instances yesterday where large numbers came from single houses, giving one or two months as the time of their residence in the ward. The committees had, since the last registration day, become so familiar with each district that it would have been dangerous for any persons to register from houses where they did not live. Some complaint was made that in certain instances the inspectors of election purposely delayed the reception of voters' names by asking many useless questions not prescribed by law, thus keeping some persons waiting until too late to register. It was alleged also that naturalization papers, known to be perfectly valid were refused. Generally speaking, however, all was very quiet about the polling places. Few came at a time; if there was any doubt about their honesty, they were promptly challenged and plenty of time was given each one to have his name recorded.

The investigation into the fraudulent registration is being rapidly prosecuted. The names of those who are known to be guilty are taken up in regular order, and a large number of arrests will probably soon be made. In addition to the warrants for arrest signed on Saturday by Supervisor of Elections Allen, a number were signed yesterday. It is in many cases extremely difficult to follow up and find these criminals, because they register under assumed names, and generally live some distance away from the place where they are registered. The person John Wood, arrested on Saturday for registering with illegal naturalization papers, lived in the Twelfth Ward, in one of the poorest sections of South Brooklyn. Although this is a portion of the city that produces the worst classes of criminals, and in which irregular election proceedings would naturally be expected to take place, but very few cases have been detected as compared with some other wards. It is, however, much more difficult to trace the criminals in this ward than elsewhere. There are in some localities long rows of shanties standing in pools of water, and with all the indications of the most wretched poverty about them. They, of course, have no numbers upon them, and the poor Dutchmen and Irishmen who live in them, even when honestly disposed, cannot tell just where they come from. False registration can, therefore, be made from them with greater impunity than elsewhere, and it is not improbable that many such cases have occurred. One number on Hamilton-ave. was given as the residence of some persons from which no one had ever been registered before. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE found, on visiting the place indicated, that it was an old oil mill, that, to all appearance, would not be used as a residence by any persons but tramps. John Walton was one who registered in the same neighborhood, and was afterward found to have lived there only about two weeks. There are many houses also in the ward that furnish suspiciously large numbers of voters from each. With the matter of colonization the vigilance committee can do nothing at present beyond ascertaining the actual residences of the persons concerned. Then upon election day care will be taken that they do not vote twice, and, if they attempt it, that they be promptly arrested. It is alleged that some of the engine-houses of this city have been given as the residences of a large number. In one district in the Seventh Ward yesterday, 14 names were registered from one house. On inquiry it was found that none of the persons lived in the place indicated. No one of the number was arrested, but the matter will be thoroughly investigated. Other cases will undoubtedly be developed during to-day and to-morrow. An attempt to intimidate citizens from voting seems to have been undertaken by some persons. It consists in sending letters to various persons, telling them that they have registered fraudulently, and if they attempt to vote they will be arrested and prosecuted. The letters are dated "Bureau of Elections," and signed by assumed names, closely resembling the names of persons engaged in the office of the Board of Elections. Several of these letters have come to light, and it is supposed that a large number have been sent out.

In the following tables, the first gives the total registration in Brooklyn by wards for the three days in 1872, 1874, and 1875; the second, the registration in the wards on the third day alone for the years 1872, 1874, and 1875. Yesterday was the third and last day for registration in Brooklyn, the offices for registry remaining open until 11 p. m..

REGISTRATION ON THE THIRD DAY.

Wards.	1872.	1874.	1875.	1876.
I	300	899	1,168	910
II	398	592	512	494
III	577	887	984	886
IV	690	757	864	691
V	747	1,145	1,046	975
VI	1,309	1,682	1,871	1,791
VII	1,096	1,424	1,657	1,487
VIII	549	752	869	783
IX	721	717	775	747
X	1,800	1,292	1,491	1,198
XI	924	1,161	1,254	1,062
XII	816	1,002	1,175	918
XIII	1,157	1,102	1,090	1,160
XIV	1,023	1,154	1,151	1,516
XV	1,051	1,014	1,141	1,138
XVI	1,551	1,677	1,732	2,139
XVII	1,217	1,437	1,649	1,475
XVIII	512	799	960	1,0[illegible]6
XIX	1,026	1,061	1,233	1,512
XX	974	1,104	1,267	1,049
XXI	1,837	1,131	1,182	1,541
XXII	654	1,022	1,079	1,069
XXIII	.....	508	581	592
XXIV	.....	209	834	931
XXV	.....	663	822	856
Total	20,929	25,288	28,507	27,290

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

Wards.	1872.	1874.	1875.	1876.
I	3,438	2,742	2,747	3,798
II	1,731	1,649	1,771	1,877
III	2,969	2,492	2,528	3,351
IV	2,644	2,036	2,501	2,574
V	3,314	2,967	3,1[illegible]2	3,767
VI	4,922	4,392	4,604	5,919
VII	4,565	4,139	4,508	5,888
VIII	2,150	2,210	2,572	2,989
IX	2,926	1,984	2,218	2,863
X	3,684	3,[illegible]80	3,911	4,968
XI	3,883	2,835	3,442	4,699
XII	3,471	3,311	3,599	3,915
XIII	3,740	3,[illegible]77	3,218	4,337
XIV	3,647	3,771	4,063	4,712
XV	3,656	3,041	3,234	4,213
XVI	4,345	3,865	4,267	5,898
XVII	3,593	3,514	3,784	4,979
XVIII	2,029	2,119	2,405	3,459
XIX	3,176	2,709	3,028	4,420
XX	4,073	3,694	3,706	4,598
XXI	5,916	2,887	3,352	4,897
XXII	2,553	2,675	2,952	3,739
XXIII	.....	1,447	1,718	2,304
XXIV	.....	764	1,101	1,234
XXV	.....	1,584	2,041	2,358
Total	76,458	69,524	75,922	98,806

A remarkably large number of naturalization papers have been issued in Brooklyn this year. The Democratic General Committee has followed the same plan as that employed in New-York. Tickets assuming the costs and expenses are furnished to the greater portion of the applicants who crowd the corridors of the Court-house. At the close of last week, 4,200 new citizens' papers had been issued.

A SUPERVISOR CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

John McSorley, a Democratic Supervisor of Election, charged with fraudulent naturalization, was brought up before Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination. Michael Murphy, to whom the papers obtained were given and in whose name they were gained was the principal witness against the accused man. The case is still on.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

The council previously announced was held by the Queen at Balmoral to-day. Parliament was further prorogued from Oct. 30 to Dec. 12, 1876.

The date, Dec. 12, is designated to comply with the constitutional practice which limits the prorogation of Parliament to 80 days. In December Parliament will no doubt be again prorogued to February, the regular time for its assemblage. The Crown may, however, at any time convoke Parliament at 14 days' notice.

CARDINALS EXPECTED AT ROME.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

A Reuter dispatch from Rome says: "All the Cardinals residing abroad are expected here to discuss successively important propositions offered by the congregations."

CONFLICT IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

Intelligence has been received here of a fight between Liberals and Ultramontanes at Stabio, Canton of Tessin, in consequence of dissensions over the apportionment of representation in the grand council of the canton. Two Liberals were killed and four wounded.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 23, 1876.

A Calcutta dispatch to *The Times* states that the prospects for the crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. The districts of Khandeish, Nassick, Ahmednaggar, Poonah, Sholapore, Kalad gi, and Beamar, containing a population of nearly 6,000,000, are threatened with severe distress. The local government estimates that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone. It is stated that the monsoon crops have entirely failed, and the absence of rain prevents the sowing of the rabbee and Winter crops. The Collector of Poonah reports that not a single blade of grass is visible for miles. The tanks and rivers are drying up, and cattle are dying from starvation. The Collector at Sholapore gives a still worse report. The Government has opened relief works, and is employing people in excavating tanks and making roads.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANES.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—The British bark M. E. Chapman with coal from Philadelphia was totally lost in the hurricane of Thursday night on Cayo Diego near Cienfuegos. The officers and crew were saved by a Spanish man-of-war. The American schooner W. C. Reid got very badly aground in Cienfuegos harbor. Three unknown vessels are reported ashore on the coast near that harbor. Partial accounts from the interior of the island report that the cane was much broken by the hurricane and the damage done is serious.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 23.—The British ship Almora, from New-Orleans Oct. 12, for Liverpool, arrived here to-night leaking, having been disabled by the hurricane. She was towed from Alligator Reef by the Danish steamer Volmer to the bar, and thence by the lighthouse tender into port. She has a cargo of cotton, rosin, and oilcake.

STRIKE ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

TRAINS LEFT ON SWITCHES—PASSENGERS ACCOMMODATED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A strike occurred at 12 o'clock last night all along the New-Jersey Central Railroad, from Jersey City to Scranton, Penn. At that hour every train was stopped at the nearest depot or switch. The strike was a preconcerted movement on the part of the engineers, and where trains were between regular stopping places they ran on the nearest siding and put out the fires.

At a quarter to 2 o'clock this morning passengers from the New-Jersey Central who reached Communipaw, having in some cases walked considerable distances, came to the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, where they took trains to Newark and Elizabeth. Other passengers crossed the ferry to New-York.

2:30 A. M.—Night Depot Master Blake of the Pennsylvania Railroad received at 2 o'clock this morning a dispatch from Mr. Ricker, General Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, asking him to send a special train out with 100 passengers from that road. The depot master sent a message to George W. Barker, Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania road, asking if he should receive Central Railroad tickets for fare, at the same time providing a locomotive and cars for a special train to Newark and Elizabeth. Barker answered, "Yes, receive their tickets to-night, but not to-morrow." At 2:07 a. m. the train left the depot with 42 passengers, the others having sought hotel accommodations in New-York or Jersey City. Preparations are making to accommodate all the travel of the New-Jersey Central over the Pennsylvania road to-day.

This will tax the road to the utmost, as the Centennial travel makes necessary the running of trains on this road almost constantly, and cars have been drawn from all the Western divisions. The interval between the departure of trains is now only about 10 minutes during the morning and evening.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Norway Plains mills at Rochester are nearly all shut down for lack of water, the river being unprecedentedly low for this season of the year.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 23.—H. B. Clawson, Superintendent of the Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, resigned to-day. A. S. Eldridge was elected to fill the vacancy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Fall running meeting of the National Jockey Club will open at Bonning's Station Race Course on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and continue three days. There will be three races each day.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—The second annual fair of the Alabama State Grange will open to-morrow. The stock display promises to be the largest ever seen in this State. There will be a fine display of machinery and agricultural implements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 23.—Eight companies of sailors and two of marines, from the Hartford, Shawmut and Adams, under command of Lieut. Swinburne, visited the Fort to-day, and went through the regular drill and parade in a creditable manner.

GENERAL CAMPAIGN NEWS.

THE SOUTH TO FORCE A VICTORY.

ARMED MEN FROM GEORGIA INVADING SOUTH CAROLINA—GEN. HAMPTON'S CAVALRY REORGANIZED—CABINET MEETING CALLED FOR TO-DAY—THE SITUATION BECOMING MORE SERIOUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—At the Cabinet meeting to-morrow it is expected that the situation at the South will receive earnest attention. Some most significant reports, many of them of a private character, have reached the Government which call for grave consideration. Some official statements concerning Louisiana and South Carolina affairs will be given to the press to-night. Information of a positive character has been received that armed bodies of mounted men from Georgia are riding through portions of South Carolina intimidating colored voters by means of threats to commit outrage. These bodies are armed and drilled and have the appearance of rebel cavalry. They ride in connection with what appear to be reorganized companies of Gen. Wade Hampton's cavalry with their old officers. Some of these organizations have also appeared in the western and south-western counties of North Carolina, and their work there is the same as that of the Georgia squadrons operating in South Carolina.

A letter has been received here from a former Confederate officer, a man of Southern birth, educated at the South, and an extensive land-owner in his native State, Mississippi, who since the war, without being an active Republican, has voted the Republican ticket. He details a system of outrage and intimidation in that State which seems incredible, and says the fact is well understood among all his Democratic neighbors that Louisiana and South Carolina are to be carried by the Democracy by fraud and whatever force may be necessary either to keep negroes away from the polls or so to threaten and overawe them that they will not dare to vote the Republican ticket. The writer says that, though a Southern man whose lifelong associations have been among Southern men, he will be forced to abandon his property and move North in case Gov. Tilden is elected. The plan of carrying South Carolina is by such means as have already been related. If they should fail, dependence is placed upon the House of Representatives to throw the State out by the XXIId Rule.

OUTLOOK IN THE CITY CANVASS.

FEELING AMONG THE REPUBLICANS—PROBABILITY THAT A STRAIGHT TICKET WILL BE NOMINATED.

The sentiment seems almost universal among Republicans, in favor of taking advantage of the split among the Democratic factions on local issues to nominate a straight Republican ticket. Many believe that some of the Republican nominees can in this way "slip in," where it is impossible to elect a Republican on a direct issue, as between Republican and Democratic candidates. The total Democratic vote of the city will not be much more than 90,000. With a good ticket in combination with Green and Ottendorfer, it is more than likely the Anti-Tammany organization can poll half this vote. The leaders of Anti-Tammany are still in the attitude of the friends of the workingmen, and the laborers are still as much disgusted with Tammany Hall as they were a year ago, and more so than they were when their champion, O'Brien, in 1872, actually polled 35,000 votes. Mr. Ottendorfer is as popular now with the Germans as when, in 1874, he polled a vote, on a direct issue, of 25,000 for Mayor. The coalition of these elements with Mr. Green, in view of the immense patronage the latter commands and the numerous motley associations he has organized for the campaign, would be a very formidable one, which alone could beat the Tammany ticket as now announced, notwithstanding the recognized popularity of Mr. Ely. The offensive character of Richard Croker, the strong animosity within the party to Mr. Calvin, the offense to the Germans in the rejection of Muller and Eickhoff in favor of Mr. Flanagan, whose strength lies solely in the fact that he is an Irishman, together with the general ill repute of Tammany Hall with the workingmen, will cost its ticket thousands of votes. It is not unreasonable to believe that the two factions can evenly divide the Democratic vote. The Republicans have polled—under exceptional circumstances, it is true—53,000 votes for Mr. Havemeyer and 55,000 for Phelps. In a three-cornered fight, with good men and not party hacks in the field, the Republicans can this year poll 50,000 votes without help from any faction, except such as good nominations would naturally attract from the more thoughtful of all parties, particularly large taxpayers.

These arguments are advanced by the leading Republicans, and the position is clearly favorable to no alliance with the friends of Mr. Green. It is considered certain that Mr. Green will now go forward and complete his ticket without much expectation or hope that the Republicans will nominate him. The Republican County Convention will meet on Wednesday next, and there is very little doubt that a straight ticket will be selected. The Anti-Tammany Convention will come later.

The probabilities of the nominations for the Independent and Anti-Tammany ticket are about as follows:

For Mayor	Andrew H. Green, Dem.
For County Clerk	Jacob Hess, Rep., or James O'Brien, Anti-Tam.
For Surrogate	George F. Curtis, Dem., or W. C. Traphagen, Anti-Tam.
For Supreme Court	Ex-Judge Gross, Dem., or Ex-Judge Lowe, Anti-Tam.
For Coroners	Three Physicians in good standing—1 American, 1 Irishman, 1 German.
For Sheriff	Joseph Shannon, John Morrissey Democrat.

The nomination of Hess, Republican, if made at all, will be with the idea of securing the Republican indorsement, but the Republican leaders are bitterly opposed to giving it to him, or to any sort of compromise. Mr. Hess and Thomas Murphy are, in fact, the only leading Republicans who favor any form of coalition with Mr. Green's independents. O'Brien, as the working power of Anti-Tammany, is much more likely to get the nomination, and there is no doubt he will bring great strength to the party. Mr. Shannon will bring to the support of the ticket Morrissey's men, as Shannon is the immediate representative of Mr. Morrissey.

Considerable opposition has sprung up within Tammany Hall to Richard Croker as a candidate for Coroner. It is charged that Mr. Kelly's special "noblest work" has not only committed murder, but that he was at one time an Orangeman and became a Catholic simultaneously with his entrance into active politics in this city.

AT THE CITY HEADQUARTERS.

VIEWS OF POLITICIANS UPON NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PROSPECTS.

The Republicans at the National Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel were in the best of spirits yesterday and confident of success. Among the numerous callers were Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, the Hon. John Jay, and members of the Local Finance Committee, including L. P. Morton, George Bliss, sr., and Joseph Seligman. It was reported that the merchants of the country were becoming thoroughly awakened as to the danger which would threaten the financial interests of the country in the event of Mr. Tilden's election. A prominent merchant of the city, whose support was not expected, has come forward and voluntarily contributed pecuniary aid for the election of Hayes, having become alarmed at the thought that a Democratic Administration would pay the Rebel claims. August Belmont's assumption that a change of Presidents and financial policies in this country made no difference with the credit of the country abroad, is received with no favor by the Republican leaders. At the request of prominent Germans, Mr. Schurz will write a letter in reply to Mr. Belmont, and it is reported that many of the soundest financiers of the country have invited William M. Evarts to discuss the same question. The news from California is of the most cheering kind. There are grounds for believing, it is stated, that Oregon and Nevada will also give Republican majorities. Wisconsin is regarded as sure, and the Republicans claim to be gaining ground in this State. Connecticut, which has been regarded even more doubtful than New-York, is now expected to contribute to the election of Hayes. The Republicans are confident that THE TRIBUNE has not exaggerated the attempts which are making to perpetrate election frauds in this city. They have been wide awake, and expect to be able to prevent illegal voting to any great extent. Carl Schurz will go to St. Louis the first of next week. During this week he will make four German speeches in the East, in addition to his address at College Point last evening. This evening he will speak at Newark, Wednesday at Hoboken, Thursday at Rondout, in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, and on Friday at Rochester. The Republicans learn from Democratic sources that Gov. Tilden is still hopeful of success, while his chief supporter, Abram S. Hewitt, is troubled with a sudden attack of faint courage. Gov. Tilden has great confidence, they say, in his star. His belief in his luck is somewhat Napoleonic in its blindness. The Republicans are confident of their ability to furnish his star with a St. Helena on the 7th of November.

Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, was prominent among the callers at the Democratic headquarters in the Everett House yesterday. The Democrats are working hard, and if they harbor any despondency are able to forget it in their great activity. They profess to be flattered at their prospects. Some of them are not slow to express their disgust with the Tammany local ticket, and openly predict its defeat. But they claim that Mr. Green is loyal to Gov. Tilden, and expect a full support for the State and National tickets. They say that Gov. Tilden made Mr. Green, and express the greatest confidence in the latter's constancy and honesty.

TILDEN'S RECORD AS A REFORMER.

Over 2,000 people assembled at Parepa Hall, at Third-ave. and Eighty-sixth-st., last evening to witness the grand rally of the Republicans of the XXIst Assembly District. The speakers of the evening were Major-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and the Hon. John Warwick. In the course of Gen. Sickles's remarks he alluded to the last Democratic statement that Mr. Tilden had reduced the debt to the amount of $7,000,000. This he was not afraid to assert boldly as the grossest imposition that had ever come under his observation. The explanation of this attempted delusion the speaker then gave as follows: During the war we were obliged to contract a debt of $21,000,000. Taxes were afterward imposed in order to repay this before 1877. When Gov. Hoffman came into power he found the sum of $6,500,000 saved for the payment. This was recklessly squandered, so that when Gov. Dix succeeded to the office in 1872, he discovered this defalcation, and he called upon the Legislature to levy taxes to make good the deficiency. They responded, and imposed extraordinary taxes for this purpose. When Mr. Tilden came into office he found that this defalcation had been made good, and this tax was no longer necessary. Thus he is enabled to say: "Look at the difference! It is a reduction of $7,000,000!" But he fails to tell you that the tax was levied to supply the defalcation under a Democratic Governor. Even now the appropriations this year exceed by $500,000 the largest ever made for the maintenance of the government. Is this reform? He has made the people of the State pay twice over that debt of $6,500,000. Sitting Bull complacently asks for arms and ammunition to fight our soldiers, but he must yield the palm to Gov. Tilden, for such consummate assurance as this was never heard of before.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

Ellwood E. Thorne has addressed a communication to the Independent Republican Central Committee, resigning his position as president of that body. He states, as his reason for this action, that the organization has become "perverted from its original purpose," and recent conventions and primaries show him that it is now "subject to personal interests which are adverse to the welfare of the Republican party and to the success of its National and State tickets." He asks all the older members of the organization to "consider with care the course into which its more recent associates are leading it." At a meeting of the Republican Reform Club, at its headquarters, at No. 39 Union-square, last evening, it was decided to withdraw from all connection with the Independent Republican organization.

LOCAL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Conventions were held by the Tammany Democrats in a few Assembly Districts in this city last evening, with the following results:

First District—James Healy.
Second District—Thomas F. Grady.
Fourth District—John Galvin.
Fifth District—Peter Mitchell.
Thirteenth District—Theodore P. Rich.
Nineteenth District—Thomas E. E. Ecclestine.

In Brooklyn, Democratic Conventions were also held, and the following nominations were made:

First District—John M. Clancy.
Second District—John D. Fray, renominated.
Sixth District—John A. Dillmeier, renominated by the Independent Democrats.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations to Congress are reported:

District.	*Nominee.*	*Politics.*
VIIth, New-Jersey	Leonard J. Sliastney	Republican.
VIIth, New-Jersey	A. A. Hardenbergh	Democrat.

TAMMANY ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

The Tammany Aldermanic Convention of the VIth Senatorial District met last night at the corner of Allen and Grand-sts., and nominated George Hall and ex-Alderman John W. Guntzer.

SUPERINTENDENT ELLIS'S ANSWER.

A STATEMENT OF THE STEPS THAT LED TO CLOSING THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A statement is given to the press by Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, in answer to the charges of neglect of duty toward the depositors of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution of New-York City by Mr. Best, receiver of that bank. Mr. Ellis says that the bank superintendent obtains information as to the condition of institutions from two sources only—the reports of their officers and the reports of the examiner. On March 31 and April 1, 1874, the superintendent received the report of George W. Reid, William F. Aldrich, and Isaac H. Vrooman, examiners, showing a surplus of assets at the Mechanics' and Traders' of $82,331 18 and a deficiency of income of $14,677 90, owing to the suspension of interest on Southern State bonds and the failure to rent real estate. By the official and lawful means which he could use, the Superintendent was thus advised in the Spring of 1874 that the bank had a surplus of $82,000. That meets point first in Mr. Best's letter as to the knowledge possessed by the superintendent of the condition of the bank. Subsequently action was taken in the Board of Trustees to ascertain and report to the superintendent the condition of the bank. In consequence of the communication made by the trustees, the Superintendent at once caused a special examination to be made; and the examiner reported the following as the condition of the bank, the valuation of the bonded securities being fixed after a consultation with several of the prominent bankers in the City of New-York, and in accordance with their judgment:

Grand total of assets				$2,432,591 72
Due depositors	.....	..	2,396,594 72	
Interest accrued	.....	..	36,000 00	2,432,594 72
Less judgment against E. Goulard	.....	..	.....	5,650 00
Leaving deficiency	.....	..	.....	24,981 90
Income.	Rate of Int.	Amount at par.	Revenue.	Totals.
Tennessee bonds	6	$168,000	$10,080 00	.....
Bonds and mortgages and other bonds	7	1,914,600	134,025 50	.....