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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

CORTILLY EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Immediate Restoration of the South Under the Constitutional Amendment of Congress.

I'rom the Herald.

The fors and clouds in which the great question of Southern restoration have been covered up since the adjournment of Congress are at length breaking away. We know now what to do. We have been taught by the famous mariner Daniel Webster, after drifting about for many days in thick weather and in an unknown sea, to avail ourselves of the first*glimpse of the sun for an observation and a reckoning, in order to ascertain how far the winds and waves have driven us from our true course. We thus find from the bearings of the Maine election that the true course for the Southern States and the Administration is laid down in the Constitutional amendment of Congress. In other words, we are convinced from the significant results of the Maine election that this amendment will carry all the Northern States yet to come, and that against the solid North any fur-ther resistance from the Administration or the excluded Southern States will be a waste of time, foolish and suicidal to all concerned.

We would, therefore, urge upon President Johnson the statesmanlike policy of a true with Congress, and an active co-operation with the fixed and predominant public opinion of the North, in behalf of the immediate restoration of the South on the basis of this Constitutional amendment. We have shown that there is nothing in it which the President has not himself at one time or another recommended at essential to the security of the Union. It is not the radical plan; it is not so near, in fact, to the Rebel disabling and confiscation plan of Thaddens Stevens as the propositions put forth from time to time by Andrew Johnson. It is a compromise which the President ought to have adopted in co-operation with Congress, and which he ought now to adopt at all events, be cause his conflict with Congress, if persisted in, will be most emphatically decided against him. It cannot be otherwise. The mevitable result is as clear to the searcher for the true situation o things as the light of the sun through the breaking clouds. Not one of the States which voted for Lincoln and Johnson will fail to adopt this Constitutional (amendment, since New Jer sey, the only Northern State whose vote was against them, has led off for the North in the ratification.

The policy and the duty of President Johnson, therefore, are as clear as a mathematical demonstration, and equally clear is the policy of the still excluded Southern States. We have earnestly advocated the President's policy; but alter the verdict of the jury the argument is at an end. The example of Tennessee in the ratifcation of the amendment is now the only alternative for the other Southern States. Tennes-see, in ratifying the amendment, opened the door to the admission of her members into both honses of Congress. She, by that simple act, is reconstructed and restored. Certais individuals of her people who violated their oaths to support the Federal Constitution in going over to Rebellion are disabled from holding any Federal office hereafter until absolved by a twovote of each house of Congress; by that vote they can be reinstated even in Con-gress itself, if duly elected by their people.

Next, m regard to the rights of suffrage to the blacks, this amendment simply provides that when in any State the right of suffrage "is denied to any of the mate inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States," or when this right is in "any way abridged except for participation in Rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the propor-tion which the number of such male citizens above the ago of twenty-one years in such State." In other words, if you give all your males. whites and blacks, above the age of twenty-one years, the right to vote, you shall count them, al in counting your people for Congress, but neither they nor the families to which they belong shall be counted if you deny them the right to vote, whether because of their particular color, or because they do not own a certain amount of property or because they cannot read and write. An abridgment of the suffrage on any of these grounds entails a corresponding eduction in counting the people for representation in Congress. Universal suffrage and universal representation or limited sudrage and partial representation in proportion, just as each State, from Maine to Texas, may for itself elect, is the con-dition of this Constitutional amendment. South Carolina, for instance, has a population of 700,000-of which 200,000 are whites and 400,000 are blacks. Taking 100,000 as the number re-quired tor each member of Congress, she will have seven members if she grants universal suffrage; but if she cuts off all her blacks she loses tour members, and proportionately as the suffrage is restricted by a qualification of color, property, or education to whites or blacks. This may seem pretty severe upon the South, but it applies also, more or less, to every Northern State, including New York, which has a negro property qualification (two hundred and pity lollars), and Massachusetts, where they have a reading and writing qualification. All the States will have to modify their laws to universal suf-frage under this Constitutional amendment, or be cut down to a greater or less extent in their numerations for Congress. This amendment is going through. There is no other settlement for the South. The Governors of the Southern States ought, therefore, to call their legislatures together at once, and ratify this amendment, so that with the meeting of Congress in December they may be all re-stored to both houses. In this way they can at once secure the balance of power in Congress. and put an end to any further attempt of the radicals to apply new restrictions of State resto-ration. The Southern States, too, will thus be put in a position to take their ground, and shape their course to some purpose in view of the Presidential election. What has been done in the case of Tennessee amounts to the adoption of a rule of admission. The way is plain, the door is open, and in this simple act of ratifica-tion the South will be restored to its balance of power. It is the ultimatum of the victoriaus North, and the South will lose much and gain nothing by delay in its adoption.

rejoined, 'you appear to think, in common with n any other toolish people, that the great busi-ness of the Administration is the destruction of showny. Now, allow me to say, you are much mistaken. Slavery was killed years ago. Its death-knell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President. The work of this Admin-istration is the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union. Abolitionists, like the different religious sects, nave been obalized and the press of the rebellion and chasing one idea, until they have come to believe that their horizon absolutely bounds the world. Slavery has been, in fact, but an incident in the history of the nation, inevitably bound to perisa in the progress of iniciligence. Future generations will scarcely credit the record that such an institution ever existed here; or, existing, that it ever lived a day under such a Government. But support, for one moment, the republic destroyed. With it is bound up not alone the destiny of a race, but the best hopes of all mankind. With its overthrow, the sun of liberty, like the Hebrew dial, would be set back indednitely. The mag-nitude of such a calamity is beyond our calcula-tion. The salvation of the nation is, then, of vasily more consequence than the destruction of slavery. Had you consulted me for a subject to paint, I should not have given you a Cabinet Council on emancipation, but the meeting which took place when the news came of the attack upon Sumter, when the first measures were organized for the restoration of the national authority. That was the crisis in the history of this Admincourse at once? istration-not the issue of the emancipation pro-clamation. If I am to be remembered by pos-terity,' he concluded, with much excitement of

manner, let it not be as having loved predomi-nantly white men or black men, but as one who loved his country." -We do not recollect that Mr. Seward was

ever really suspect d of a special love for blacks, whatever a ribaid and sourrilous press might have chosen to say. But we *did* and, do understand that Mr. Seward was formerly on of those who held and felt that our country was to be served and saved by justice, by righteous ress, by giving to every man his honest due, by bringing our constitutions and laws into closer and closer conformity to the dictates of eterna ectitude. We have certainly supposed him above the wretched babble which prates of love of the negro surpassing love of country, We long loved and honored him as one of those who saw clearly and telt deeply that was not right but wrong that endangered our Union-that it was slavery, not anti-slavery,

that imperilled the nation's existence. We never heard any but Copperheads assert that "the great business of this Administration is the destruction of slavery." What we undertood was that the Administration should pu down the Rebellion in the shortest and surest way. If slavery or abolition stood in the way of our national integrity, the Government was to walk right over the obstacle in its single-minded votion to the maintenance of the Union. But we are utterly unable to reconcile Mr. eward's averment that "Slavery was killed ears ago," with his grave assurance, in his espatch to Minister Dayton at Paris, April 22, that

"The Territories will remain in all repeats the ame, whether the revolution ishall succeed or shall fail. The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for complaint that the disaffected States are to b conquered by the United States if the revolu tion tails; for the rights of the States and the condition of every being in them will remain abject to exactly the same laws and forms o administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall tail. In the one , the States would be federally connected with the new contederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States out their constitutions and laws, customs habits, and institutions, in either case, will

Most certainly, he could not honestly write thus who believed that "slavery was killed years ago," or that "its death-kuell was tolled when Abraham Lincoln was elected President." An imbassador, we know, is said to be sent abroad to he for his country; but we never heard that they were sent abroad to be hed to for the good of the country. If they were, the contrivance would be a remarkably roundabout, clumsy

The New York Times says :---When the war ended, slavery had been

tion to deal with; but still, as matters would surely be growing worse all the time under our banes, and as it is very hard to turn in such a course when once it is entered upon, what could be done but increase the army and to could be done but increase the army and in-tensity the stringency of its rule? One of our Southern correspondents, writing from Geor-gia, discussed this matter on Friday, as it appeared in that quarter. He spoke of the results of treating and holding the Southern people as conquered subjects—of the desolation that would soon exhaust the South, of the cer-tainty that it would soon be a dead weight attached to the Union, and assured us that if would only be possible to repress turbulency by a large aimed force stationed among and restraining the people. But this writer view the matter almost entirely in its economic if in luences upon the country; and that is a point of view to which our agitators will pay no acter tion whatever. We imagine, however, that both in this respect, and in respect of the influen-upon the liberties of the whole country of despetic policy towards the South, the peopl will in time come to consider the entire quea-tion. They will find, we judge, sooner or later, that there is no course so wise and safe as that which accords with the Constitution, and which demands a recognition of the existence and rights of all the States, and of the rights and powers inherent in all citizens. South as well as

North. Is it not the true way to adopt this

OBITUARY.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A GOOD MAN

MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN.

In order to pay a small tribute of respect to the memory of a great and good man, as well as to satisfy a demand made upon us by numerous patrons, we transfer the following elegant and truthful enlogy upon our late fellow-citizen to our own columns, from the North American and United States Gazette of Thursday last :---

If it was a good and a wholesome thought in "Old Mortality" to deepen and keep legible the inscriptions upon the tomb-stones of those who had honored their country or their religion, and thus keep alive their memories, they are little less entitled to good consideration who first chiseled those names, and placed on stone a record of the virtues that reflected credit on their possessor, and produced a desire to imitate the admitted ex. cellince. Hence benefits are conferred upon sodiety when mention is made of the excellence of those whose lives have illustrated the virtues that belong to their condition, and whose deaths have dons honor to their profession.

The death of our late townsman, Matthias W Ealdwin, has been mentioned in all the daily papers of our city, and reference has been made to the means by which he acquired his position in business, and became the muster of princely wealth. The lesson of Mr. Baldwin's life even in that regard must be profitable to the young, who are considering how they may ascend, and a minute notice of the particular steps which lead on to fortune would be instructive to all who are seeking encouragement in their efforts to achieve a place. Not less, any even more so, would be a fair statement of the difficulties encountered in the selection of means and the judgment evinced in the abandonment of those that did not, on trial, equaexpectation, and the still greater judgment that comprehended in advance the movements of th. times and provided a supply of that which wa only about to be needed.

The foresight of Mr. Baldwin, his promptness to seize upon the suggestion of a sound judgment, and his patient abiding of the harvest of a liberal sowing and careful culture, his buoyant hopes smid difficulties and his admirable use of success are instructive, and should be made familiar to the young. They are a part of the jewels of our city, as they are illustrations of the character o our people.

But the writer of this is unskilled in those ennobling arts by which Mr. Baldwin achieved his reat distinction as a manufacturer. He leaves therefore; to others, who comprehend the difficulties of the trade, and the high genius by which those dilficulties were surmounted, to give the instructive esson which they ought to convey, and make Matthins W. Baldwin the subject of a volume that shall be to the young mechanic and merchant their Best Companion.'

mortal mind. The writer of this article had the pleasure of observing the progress of Mr. Baldwin for fifty years, of sharing with him public responcibilities; and no act, even in his most straitened day, is recalled on which Mr. Baldwin was less a true and apright man than he was when no tempations but wealth invited him to swerve. He was in principle an honest man. There was no necessity for thought, for calculation, to make him dorightright with him was almost an instinct, so deeply sealed and so constantly active was such a principle. He was a good man. To the young Mr. Baldwin seemed to die in a

good old age; to his contemporaries and his sepiore, he seemed to have been called away in the midst of that soundness of judgment which great experience matures, and in the failness of that intellect which was so useful to others.

Mr. Baldwin's strong sense of right made him tenacious of the principles which he and adopted, and upon which his public and private life was moulded. He was firm in his adherence to them, and, at proper seasons, he was earnest in their defence, though rather conspicuous in their illustration. But he never wounded the sansibilities of others by an untimely presentation of his own views, nor outraged the proprieties of social life by indelicate attacks upon the opposing opinions of associates. Stern in the practice of those virtues which belong to the religion which he professed, he was yet most lenient to the errors which marred the character of others. He cautioned the erring with delicacy, and he rebuked the offender with gentleness. For lesser faults he had the forbearance of one who understood the weakness of human nature, and for graver offences he had th censure that startles but mends. To the young man who had departed slightly from the way, h extended a hand that led to the right; for the older h

had a pardon and a blessing that bade him go an in no more. No one can tell into how many channels th good influences of Mr. Baldwin extended. Hi fiberal hand was open to assist the unfortunate, and he directed, by example, the character of objects His own life and its results were to the younger an encouragement to virtuous enterprise, while his own wast undertakings gave active and profitable employment to hundreds who lived in the influence of his good example, and grew better in

an atmosphere of the purest morals that Christianity has softened and sanctified. The ruling motive of Mr. Baldwin's action was right, not merely the abstract sense of right that vermits no direct wrong to others, but that higher, puter sense, that made him solicitous that all the enjoyment which he had of his own right should te multiplied by and ministered to, the good o others. Hence, it was a rule of life with him to

multiply the rights of others, that he might increase their usefulness and their enjoyment. All who knew Mr. Baldwin knew him to be a zealous Christian. The best qualities of religion were illustrated by his unostentations charities his large philanthropy, his love for man. All who knew Mr. Baldwin could not designate the denomination of Christians with which he had direct and intimate fellowship; but a man of such fixed principles would scarcely be without an explicit creed, and with an attachment so strong and so particular as to make him seek to extend the benefits of his general views by means of the channels which he held to be most appropriate. No man that approached Mr. Baldwin with requests for means to promote any good object ever went away empty; but who can tell how full-handed returned those who intimated to him the necessities

of some religious enterprise that was directly in the way which he specially approved. The largest of these offerings are known. The liberal man shuts his eyes to the syndence of his liberality, but the beneficiary suffers an open mouth to speak ou of the abundance of a grateful heart.

The Master and Teacher of all benevolence did not rebuke the presentation of a motive for praver for the restoration of a sick man, "That he hath tuilded us a synngogue." He might have beard the reason urged with double force in behalf of one whose death is now mourned, and whose life may have been protracted by the exercise of those reste NES graces which strengthen where they influence and a hi Fhilo bless the objects upon which they are employed. No man in this city, perhaps, has ever done E more for the religious denomination of which he was a member than was necessarily known to be done by Mr. Baldwin. The thousand percolating hav drops of incidental aid, the numerous rills of charity that flowed from his ample means are to b. indged of only by the blessings which they produced, the benefit of the individual or the association alone "betraying the secret of their silen course." But there are others, where princely mu-D nificence, moved by a religious discrimination. meet the eye and command the respect of those who know how doubly beneficial is that aid which comes at a moment of need. The record of such liberality is made where it will be ineffaceable. The character and deeds of the man capable of such acts will be held in "sweet remembrance." Mr. Baldwin, though always alive to the interests of the country, found little time for what is called public positions. He was a member of the Convention that formed the present constitution of the State of Pennsylvania; and his influence was given to the conservative side of measures discussed. He was at the time of his death, and had been for many years past, a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison. in which situation his business habits, and his sense of justice, and his love of mercy, made him emi-



LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of "ARAH BURD, deceared. The Auditor appointed by the 'Court to studit settle, and adjust the first account of EDWARD SHIPPEN and HOMAS H. WALKER, Trustees of JAMES P. RURD, under the last will and testament of SARAH BURD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the bands of the accountants, will meet the parties in-terested for the purpose of his appointment of TUES-DAY, september 26th, at 3M o'clock P. M. at bis office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9.25 mmw St. WILL'AM L. WARSHALL, Auditor.

9 25 maw St WILLIAM L. WARSHALL, Auditor, IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of SARAH BURD, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the first second of EDW ARD SHIPPEN, and THOMAS H. WALKER, Trastees of JONEPH S. EUED under the nineteenth clause of the last will and testament of SARAH BUDD, decedent, and to roport divitibution of the balance in the hands of the account-ants, will meet the particle interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESOAY, September 25(h, at bid o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 625 WALNUT Btreet, in the city of Fhilade pha. Planwist WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Auditor.

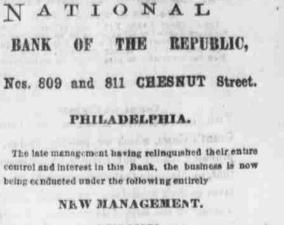
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARY L. HAINES, allas MARY L. AUSTIN,

The Auditor sppohted by the Court to mulit, set is, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ Adminis-trator of the estate of said decedent and to report distri-bution of the balance in the hands of the seconstant, will meet the parties increased for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY september 24 1816, at 4 o'clock F. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philade/phia. 0.000 fmst. WILLY IAN M. BULL And the

A THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE et al. The Auditor appoint of by the Court to andie, sette, and adjust the account of WILL'AM NAS'AU, Trustee of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Excent or o his last will and testament, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will mae's the association of the purpose of his appoint-ment, on TUESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866 at 11 o'cocc A. M., at Fis office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Thiladelphia. 9.14 mw5t^s W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA Estate of PAT*ICK MEE dAS, deceased. The Arditor appointed by the court to and, se tie, and adjust the accoust of JOHN CKAY, executor of the ast will and testament of PATHICK MEE dAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties in-terested or the purpose of bis appointment, on a UES-DAY, september 25 1866 at 4 o'clock F M., at his office, No. 402 WALSUT Street, in the city of Philadel-phia. phin . 14 mm 5.* W. D. BAKER Auditor

IN 'THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOSEFH M. THOMAS deceased The Auditor aptointed by the Court to mubit, settle, and adjuct the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN CUIRBERT, who survived ALGERNON S. RUBERTH EXecutors of JO FFL M. THOMAS. cease



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President

Cabinet Councils. From the Tribune.

Mr. Montgomery Blair has been accustomed to plume himself on originally standing alone in Mr. Luncoln's Cabinet in favor of reintorcing Fort Sumter and fighting secession generally. According to the Blair version of the matter, Governor Seward not only opposed all efforts to relieve Fort Sumter, but actually sent elsewhere the expedition which Messrs, Welles and Blair had caused to be hastily fitted out at this port expressly for that service. Minister Harvey's telegram warning the Rebel leaders in Charleston of the determination to provision the fort, is quite generally understood to have been inspired from the State Department. We are wofully mistaken if Mr. Seward either anticipated a civil war when he accepted that department, or was not ready to go as far as

almost any one else to avert it. Mr. Carpenter, the artist, in his "Personal Recollections of President Lincoln," says:--"While standing, as I thought, unobserved, near a corner of the room, Mr. Seward ap-proached me, and, in a manner of more than usual warmth, said:--I told the President the other day that you were painting your picture upon a faise presumption? Looking at him to some surprise, I inquired his meaning. 'Oh,' he

stroyed, and its destruction had been completed and made final by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment." -"When the war ended," at least one million

of our people were still in actual bondage. The Constitutional amendment inhibiting slavery Constitutional amendment infibiting slavery had not been ratified. Nor would it have been to this hour, had not Mr. Johnson said to the Rebel States, "Raify it, or I keep you under martial law till you do." And, up to this hour, they have gone just so far in putting away slavery as he insisted they should go under penalty of being kept under military rule. Whether those who have misited on equal

Whether those who have insisted on equal rights and equal laws as the basis of Reconstruction, or their antagonists, are the more clearseeing, right-feeling Unionists, events must de termine. We will concede that our opponents mean well: we must maist that putting the new We will concede that our opponents wine in new bottles is the true sateguard against explosion. There is nothing else so sule as justice.

Southern Restoration-AfterEverything, What Then! From the Times.

Suppose the Southern whites were to suffer confiscation of their property and disenfrachisement, as demanded by Mr. Thad. Stevenssuppose the blacks were to obtain the right of voting and free gifts of landed estate, as advocated by Wendell Phillips-suppose a wholesale system of hanging were enforced, as advocated by General Butler-suppose the Southern States were reduced to the style and condition of provinces or territories; and then suppose that after all these things were accomplished, there were still to be symptoms of dissatisfaction in the South, and occasional outbreaks against the blacks as at New Orleans-what then? Of course even then, according to the extremists, it would not do to admit these States to their constitutional position in the Union, as long as they were anything less than entirely satisfied with the treatment meted out to them, or as long as their regeneration was so incomplete as to make even an occasional riot possible. But we hardly suppose the Northern people could ever, under any circumstances, be induced to countenance such horrible scenes as Parson Brownlow urges against his Southern tellowcitizens in case they remain contumacious to wards the policy of such men as himself; and herefore, they would have to look about for ome new means of dealing with a community that was found to act precisely as all other communities have acted when political persecution was exercised over them instead of political justice. There would be but two modes, so far as can see, which could be adopted-one of hem that which is now urged by conservative statesmen, to wit, permitting the bouthera States to resume their rights as States, and the Southern people their tranchises as citizens, with all the powers and responsibilities of regulating their local affairs for themselves and maintaining civil order on their own account. Or, on the other hand, sub-jecting them to permanent military rule, and maintaining among them such an army a-could at least hold postession of their ter-ritory at all hazards. This latter style of policy has been tried not a few times, and in not a few times, and in not a few places, in the bistory of the world; and though we have never heard of civil or political order being permanently maintained under it, and though of course it is impossible to associate with it any idea of republicanism or freedom, yet it would at least have its advantages over some other plans which are 11101 sanguinary, as well as over some others which have their strocity concealed beneath a thin veneer of patent philanthropy. No doubt a pretty heavy standing army would be required for the regulation of the eight millions held in subjugation from the Potomac as far as the Rio Grande, and no doubt, after a while, we

hould have raised up a very turbulent popula-

Fifty years' acquaintance with Mr. Baldwin, and frequent association with him in the discharge of public duties, enable the writer to speak of him as a conscientious man; and in that ennobling quality lay the secret of his great success. What he undertook, he believed to be right. What he said, he knew or believed to be true. What he completed bore upon it no less the mark of a master mind and master hand than an impress of strong moral integrity, and a well regulated conscience. If Mr. Baldwin was seen in his earlier days connecting new business with that which he had first undertaken; or if he startied his brother manufacturers by passing from one pursuit to another, time served to show that he was reaching out to that means of distinction for which his genius and skill had fitted him, and making himself ready, by taking a first step, to take those which his progress should suggest. His new views were attained by ascending, and his foothold was made secure on each attainment by the

correctness of his judgment. He who leads public enterprise must sometimes wait the progress of the many, or be left alone. He who provides in advance for others may often find his provision neglected and his hopes disappointed. Mr. Baldwin understood that from experience, but when he became a public benefactor by anticipating the large demand for locomotive engines, his enterprise and judgment were rewarded by that success which is the artisan's great object, and finally by that wealth which is the almost certain result of foresight and enterprise, directed by sound judgment and a pure conscience

A suggestive theme for a public address or an seny might be found in the business abilities. character and success of Mr. Baldwin; and some one who would make the lesson attractive will probably present it to the young, as an encouragenent to undertake with prudence great matters and pursue with earnestness whatever their hands find to do, and not to be deterred by small obstaies, and especially not to cease from enterprise because a single path to success has been closed There is a power in genius that moulds events to ts own purposes, or accommodates itself to new pircumstances. It is certainly good for any man who has to achieve his own pecuniary independence that his taste and education should by moulded to the requirements of a pursuit upon which he is to enter. But it is better that his owers of mind should be so directed that he may eize upon new suggestions, and profit by a change which chance or progress may make. The disoveries of science, the inventions of genius and the advancement of the arts are constantly presenting new objects for enterprise, upon which men of character in their pursuits may saize, and make them subservient to immense success. Mr Baldwin comprehended that, and he profited by the changes which railroads produce, and rose to distinction upon a business that had no existence when he commenced business life.

Mr. Baldwin then was prominent in his occupation. He understood the art which he practiced, and he knew how to make science subservient to that set, and so he became great as a business man. But the distinction and wealth which Mr. Baldwin acquired were less to him than that serenity of temper by which the hours of business or of social enjoyment were illuminated, and the wealth which he acquired seemed chiefly valuable to him as a means of gratifying a refined taste, and promoting objects worthy the consideration of an im-

nently useful, while the urbanity of his manuers secured for him the affectionate esteem of his colleagues. No one could attempt an analysis of the charac ter of Mr. Baldwin without being struck with its wonderful, its beautiful simplicity, and the adaptation of his manner to all with whom he caminto relation. The humblest artisan found in him a sympathizing friend, and the noblest and boldes projector felt instructed by his observation. The aged gathered encouragement by his presentation of the benefits of his experience, and chill dren grew happy in his benignant smiles. He seemed to have a force of character that took him through all enterprises, and a gentleness of disposition that gave sunshine to all results. The extended factory and the ponderous machinery seemed to be triffing instrumentn his hands to effect great objects; while home and the fireside, with its splendid collection of the fine arts, and the endsaring smile of affection that no art could make or imitate, was the sanc naty of the domestic affections.

It is for others to do more ample justice to the character of Mr. Baldwin, and tempt the young aspirant for distinction, by showing how truth conscientiousness and persavering industry se-oure success, and how the best instincts of the on heart and the purest principles of religion are compatible with the most devoted attention to be husiness of life; how, indeed, they influence mans and direct the execution of the scheme is the man of enlarged enterprise, and finally, how hey gain predominance and become the leading notive where they had only been the influencing ower

Some one else will find time to show how much honor the creative and completing faculties of such aman as Mr. Baldwin reflect on his whole com-ity how the fulfilment of his great undertakings are made pleasings to others, who in a hundred ways are called on to perform part of the immense ways are called on to perform part of the immense jabor for which his inventive power created a de-mand; and how the city in which he dwelt feels that the fame, the character and the success of Mathins W. Bald win are inseparably connected with the honors which such a man achieved. Let it be the object of this article to show that in Phil-adelphia, such a man as Matthias W. Bald win could not live without the distinction which tal-ent, enterprise, success and purity of life ought to recure; and such a man could not die without the regret that so much worth should pass away, nor which our city has to bestow are reserved for the which our city has to bestow are reserved for man who is faithful to his vocation, and in all his relations an example of noble, generous enter-prises and of gentle, Christian manzers. J. R. C.

SERIE Freedors of JO EFGI M THOMAS, de- ed, and to report distribution of the balance in the s of the accountent, will meet the parties inte- d or the burpass of his appointment, on WED DAY September 26, A. D. 1806, at 4 o'clock P. M., is Office No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of olderblia	U. S. SE
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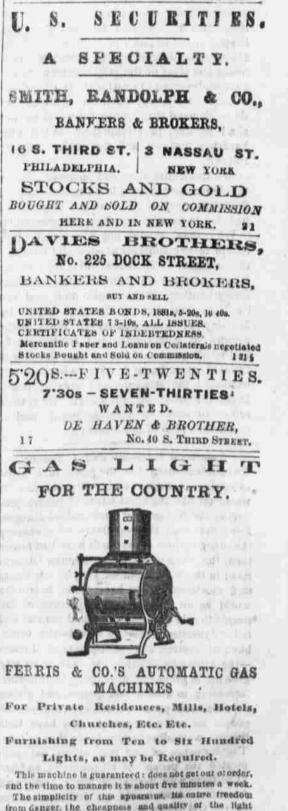
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