(SUNDATS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

Personalities in Politics.

THE foundation of the original Democratic party had among its corner-stones one of personality. Its appeals to the people were either based on hero-worship, the exaltation of a man to the seventh heaven of political party, or else by the vilest abuse of all such leaders as saw fit to oppose its triumphs. If this feeling of personality existed in the party during its best days, it is with no surprise that we see that it has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. Never, in the history of the campaigns of our country, have the Democratic journals indulged in more gross and disgusting personalties than during the one which is now in progress. We notice that not only is the political and public career of the radical leaders abused with an openness and a discourtesy very discreditable in the opposition; but also their private character is assailed in attacks so wanton, so malicious, so scurrilous, and so false, that we are at a loss to account for the inventive genius of the authors of these stories. We could instance cases without number. There is, in fact, hardly a Kepublican leader who is exempt from assault. A slander too disgraceful to repeat is current among the opposition journals in regard to Thaddeus Stevens. Another, almost its equal in the magnitude of the crime. was circulated about General Butler. All can easily remember the tale of the conduct of General Kilpatrick, and the gross injustice that was done to that soldierby the propagation of the talsehood.

The latest object of their attack is General N. P. Banks, who is accused of drunkenness at Portland, and the New York World gracefully remarks, that he "was treated as they would a sick horse, to get him in a condition to speak." We apologize to our readers for the quotation, but it serves to show how reckless and desperate the opposition has grown. The utter falsity of the charge was proved by General Banks, and is attested to by the gentlemen who were with him at Portland, and by the audience that listened to his address. Yet, notwithstanding his refutation of the wilfully concocted libel, we see it republished again and again, with no other object than to injure the character of a statesman of national reputation. It can do the Democracy no good, and can only be accounted for on the ground of a malicious desire to blast the fair name of an honorable opponent.

We have quoted sufficient to prove that such is the style of Democratic argument during the campaign, and as citizens of a great country, who prides herself on the civilization of her children, we regret such a custom. We do not speak as partisans, for we condemn it when found on the Republican as well as on the Democratic side, but as lovers of decency, we deplore the prevalence of the habit. Why should the private character of a man be dragged before the public because he sees fit to express his political views? Why should we not contest with him on the principles be professes, and not on his personal morality?

Does it affect the soundness of an argument in support of our national measures. whether the speaker be a religious or irreliglous man? We hold a man accountable to the social bar of judgment for all malteasance in private life; but in arguing an important issue, is it fair or is it necessary to penetrate the circle of personality, and test the force of our argument by the character of the speaker? Have the American people so far degenerated as to enjoy the gossip of scandal, and do the Democracy hope to alienate the confidence of the masses by maligning the domestic

conduct of a statesman? We hope the day is not far distant when both parties will be compelled, by the torce of moral censure, to abandon this style of campaigning; when the great parties of the day will base their claims for the suffrages of the people on principles, not personalities; when an attack on an opposing leader will be only on doctrines, and not on his domestic concerns. We think that the people are getting disgusted with the grossness of these personalities, and feel that before long we will not have cause to complain of the bad taste displayed to-day by our opposing contemporaries.

What the Late Rebellion Was. A DEMOCRATIC contemporary speaks of the traitor in Fortress Monroe as "quiltless of

moral wrong." -Upon no point do the Rebels and their friends exhibit more sensitiveness than upon the moral character of their late efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States. It is quite natural that they should do so. Success often sanctifies in human eyes a bad cause, but defeat can find no solace except in the inherent righteousness of its endeavors. Kossuth failed in his efforts for the liberation of Hungary, but the justice of his undertaking has not only saved his name from reproach, but has placed it high upon the rolls of honorable fame. But suppose Kossuth's effort bad been one for the deeper enslavement of his people, what then? His name would have been saved from ob-

ivion only by its transcendent infamy. The misfortune of our Rebels is that they

have not only failed, but they have failed in a bad cause-one which the intelligent moral sense of the world will continue to look upon with increasing disapprobation. In the first place, they endeavored to overthrow the existing order of things without a just cause. Now there is something sacred in government itself as government, so that no man lhas a right arbitrarily and recklessly to attempt its destruction. Its overthrow must be justified not only by the existence of great and crying wrongs, but by the impossibility to reach and rectify them in any other way. Nobody can pretend this on behalf of the slaveholders' Rebellion. Where was their list of grievances? Where their catalogue of wrongs? Where their instances of unendurable oppression? They have never shown them; they never can show them, for the simple reason that there were none. They were living under a free representative republic, in which they had their just and equal voice. They had no complaints to make of the laws, for they were laws of their own making. They had no oppression to escape from, for the Government had been in their own hands. Almost without interruption for fifty years they had managed to control the policy of the Government both at home and abroad.

It was in the face of these and similar facts that they inaugurated a bloody attempt at revolution, involving the expenditure of immense sums of money, the waste and destruction of enormous amounts of property, and a vast and mournful sacrifice of human life. No wonder that the authors of such stupendous public and private misfortunes stand speechless and aghast before the bar of history, and listen to its already audible and inevitable sentence of condemnation!

But not only was the slaveholders' Rebellion destitute of any sufficient justifying cause-it was entered upon for an atrocious end. The real cause of complaint that the Rebels had with the Government of the United States was, that it is founded upon the principles of freedom and equality. The glorious truth enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," was to them a rock of stumbling and a stone of offense. They determined, so far as the South was concerned, to overthrow this form of government and to found in its stead a government which should incorporate into its very essence the idea of inequality and oppression. This intention was boldly avowed and most cordially elaborated and defended in Alexander Stephens' celebrated "corner stone" speech, while he was acting as Vice-President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The fact, then, is incontrovertible, that this Rebellion was an attempted revolution against human rights, and in tavor of human wrongs. It was an effort of tyranny to strike down liberty-of despotism to override freedom-of the haughty few to trample under foot the rights of the suffering many. Its success would have been the triumph of cruelty and wrong, a retrogression towards darker ages, a reaction in favor of might instead of right, a victory of the dogmas and practices of barbarism over the culture and refinement, and beauty of Christian civilization.

And is it supposed that any man who has been the leader in an attempt like this, and has failed in it, is to be handed down to posterity as a hero, a martyr, a great and good man, a friend of his race? Nav. verily, history has but one place for such a man, and that is the pillory. She will point to him as an illustration of how the wicked are overthrown in their own craftiness. She will hold him up as an example of warning to those who would overthrow free governments that they may establish despotic ones. She will denounce him as one who sought by bad means to accomplish a worse end-as the cruel author of unutterable woes to many innocent persons, that he might overthrow a wise and free government of the people, and erect upon its ruins a vast empire of selfishness, pride, and oppression.

The End of the Mexican Business. THE Mexican business, so far as the empire of Maximilian is concerned, evidently draws to a close. The French troops will soon be withdrawn, Maximilian will go back to his home in Austria, and the Mexicans will be left to work out their destiny once more after their own fashion.

Notwithstanding the fact that Maximilian has given, and if supported would probably have continued to give, to Mexico a much more stable and promising Government than amid the multitudinous revolutions and counter-revolutions of the past she has been able to secure for herself, still his empire could not be looked upon by Americans with tayor, and its downfall will be accepted with cheers rather than with regrets. Its establishment was, under all the circumstances attending it, one of the severest of the many insults with which during the Rebellion we were obliged to put up from foreign countries. Not only was it a defiant violation of Monroe doctrine, which for more than corty years had been a cherished policy of the American people, but it was avowedly some for the purpose of making a counterpoise in the interest of foreign countries—of the "Latin race," as the Emperor Napoleon termed it—against the growth and influence of the United States Moreover, it was always believed by the manage of our people that the establishment of Max. milian's empire. just at the time and under all the circumstances of that event, was gone into with direct reference to an intervention in behalt of the Rebels, had their success, or our own complications, ever presented a favorable occasion for such a movement. It was in view of this that General Grant once denounced Maximilian's occupation of Mexico as "a part of the Rebellion."

The downfall, therefore, of this protege of foreign despotism, and of the Government which he has been endeavoring to establish, is a most gratifying circumstance to American pride and patriotism. That it is likely to be accomplished without our firing a shot or losing a man, is pretty conclusive evidence that, so far as this business is concerned, our foreign affairs have been well managed by Secretary Seward.

But, now, what is to become of Mexico herseli? is the next question. Already there are rival claimants of her Government. Besides Juarez, who has held on wonderfully for the last four years, and deserves well of the Mexican people, there is General Ortega, who claims to be the constitutional head of the country, and General Santa Anna, who is ready for anything that may turn up. Probably the United States Government may bave to decide the matter in the end; and in that event Juarez will be the fortunate man. Let us hope that whoever is placed in power, Mexico will have, what to her would be the greatest of all possible blessings, a wise, firm, and stable Government.

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To such we extend our greetings, and invite them to send contributions to Rev. S. W. TilOMAS, No. 1013 ARCH St. or to any of the Methodist pastors. 10 27 61 METHODIST CENTENARY .- A CARD

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