Cuveniug Eelegraph
 WEDNESDAY, OcTOBER 31, 1866.
Fersonalities in Poiltics. party had amonong its coriner-stones one of
personality. Its appeals to the people were 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 ele by the vilest abuse of all such leaders as saw it to oppose its triumphs. If this feeling of personality existed in the
party during its beat days, it is with no surparty during ius best days, it is wim no sur-
prise that we see ethat it has grown with its
growth and strengthened with its strength. Never, in the history of the campaigns of our
country, bave the Democratic lournals incountry, have the Democratic lournals in-
dulged in more gross and disgusting perduiged in more gross and disgusting per-
sonaltes than during the one which is now
in progres , We notic in progress. We notice that not only is the
political and public career of the radical political and public career of the radical
leaders abused with an openness and a disleaders abused with an openness and a dis-
courtesy very discreditable in the opposition;
but also their private character is nssalled in but also their private character is assalled in
attacks so wanton, so malicious, so seurrillous, and so false, that we are at a loss to
account tor the inventive genius of the
anihors of these stories. We could int cases without number. There is, in fact, cases without number. There is, in fact,
hardly a kepubllcan leader who is exempt
from asaualt. A slander too disgraceetul to from assault. A slander too disgracetul to
repeat is current among the opposition jour-
nals in regard to Thaddens Stevens nass 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 conluct of General Kilpatrick, and the gross injusu-
tice that was done to that soldierby the protice that was done to that
pagation of the talsehood.
The latest obiect of their attack is General
N. P. Banks, who o accused of drunkenness at Portland, and the Now York World
graceefully remarks, that he "was ureated Chey would a sick hinse, to get him in a con-
dit'on to gpeakk," We apologize to our resddit on to speak.". We apologize to our resd-
ers for the quotation, but it serves to show
how reckless and desperate the opposition has grown. The atter falsity of the charge was
proved by Gease proved by General Banks, and is attested to by the gentlemen who were with him at Port-
land, and by the address $Y$ the audience that listened to his of the wilfully concocted libel, we see it re-
published again object than to injure the character of a states. man of national reputation. It can do the Democracy no good, and can only be ac-
counted tor on the ground of a malicious deopponent.
We have puoted sumctent to prove that such is the style of Democratic argu-
ment during the campaign, and as citizens of ment during the campaign, and as citizens of
a great country, who prides herself on the
civilization of her children, we regret sach a civilization of her children, we regret such a
custom. We do not speak as partisans, $\begin{aligned} & \text { or we we } \\ & \text { condemn it when found on the Republican as }\end{aligned}$ 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 betore the public beciuse he sees if to express his political views?
Why should we not contest with him on the priaciples be
sonal morality
Does it affec
ment in support of our national measures Whether the speaker be a religious or irrelithe social bar of judgment for all malteasance in private life; but in arguing an important lissue, is it fair or is is necessary to penetrate
the circle ol personality, and test the the circle of personality, and test the force of Have the American people so far degenerated as to enjoy the gossip of scandal, and do the Democracy hope to alienate the confldence
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 toree Souh parties wil be compelled, by the force
of moral censure, to abandon this style of
campaigning; when the great parties ot the day will base their claims for the suffrages of
the people on principles, not persontle the people on principles, not personalities ;
when an attieck on an opposing leader will be
only on doetrines, and not on his domestic only on doetrines, and not on his domestic
concerns. We think that the people are get-
ting disgusted witt the ting disgusted with the grosseness of these
peroonallties, and feel that betore long we
will not have cause to complain of the wad will not have cause to complain of the bed
taste displayed to-day by our opposing contaste displaye
temporaries.

> What the Late Rebellion Was. traitor in Fortress Monroe as "gullteess of moral wrong.'
> friends exhibit more sensitiveness than upon the moral character of their late efforts to overthrow the Goveroment of the United
States. It is quite natural that they should do so, Success otten sanctifes in human
eges a bad canse, but defeat can find no eyes a bad cause, but efeal can except in the inherent righteousness
orlace e exter
of its endeavore. Kossuth failed in his efforts for the liberation of Eungary, but the Justice of his undertaking has not only saved his
name from reproach, but bas placed it high name from reproach, but bas placed it higi pose Kosenth's eflort bud been one for the deeper enstavement of his people, what then
His name wouid have been saved from obivion only bv its transcendent infumy.
The misfortune of our Rebels is that they
a bod cousue-ono which the intelliggont moral
a bense of the world will continue to look opon
sen
with sense of the world will continue to look apon
with increaslog disapprobation. In the first
place, with increasting disapprobation. In the first
place, they endeavored to overthrow the
existing order of things without a last canse. Nowt there sis somethings watceredi in avoveramentent
itself as government, so that no man lhas a tiself as goverament, so that no man lhas a
right arblitrafly and recklessiy to attempt ts
deatruction. Its oyerthrow must be fustiged destruction. Its overthrow must be fustifed
not only by the existence of great and crying Wrongs, but by the imposiibility to reach and
rectify them in any other way. Nobody can pretiry them in any other way. Nobody can
pretend this on beialt of the slaveholders'
Rebellon. Where was their llist of griepaces Rebellion. Where was their list of grievances?
Where their catalogue of wrongs? Where their instances of unendurable oppression?
They have never shown them; they neve They have never shown them; thoy never
can show them, for the simple reason that
there were none. They were living under there were none. They were living under a
free representative republe, in which they
had their just and equal votce. complaints to make of the lhaws, for they
were laws of thelr own making. no oppression to escape from, for the Govern-
ment had been in their own hands. Almos
with without interruption for fifty years they had
managed to managed to control the policy
ment both at home and abroad.
 mense sums of money, the waste and de-
struction of enormous amounts of property, and a vast and mourntul sacrifice of human
life. No wonder that the authors of stupendous public and private misfortunes
stand speechless and aghast before the bar of history, and listen to its already audible and
hnevitable sentence of condemnation But not only was the slaveholders' Rebel-
lion deatitute of any auflict 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 prineiples of freedom and equality. The of principles onunciated 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 concernod, to orertlion this form of government and to found in its
stead a government which should incorporate into its very essence the idea of in-
equality and oppression. This inteation was equality and oppression. This intention was
boldy avowed and mos: cordially elaborated and defended in Alexander Stephens' eele-
brated "corner stone" speech, while he wa acting as Vice-President of the so-called Sonthern Confederacy. The tact, then, is
incontrovertibe, that this Rebellion was an attempted revolution against human rights,
and in tavor of human wrongs. It was an
eflort effort of tyranny to strike down liberty-of
despotism to override freedom-of the haughty few to trample under toot the riggts
of the suffering many. Its success would
have ber of the suffering many. Its success would
bave been the triumph of cruelty and wrong,
a retrogression towarda darker ages, tion in tavor of might instead of right, a vic-
tory of the dogmas and practices of barbarism over the culture and re
beauty of Christian civilization.
And is it supposed that any man who has
been the leader in an attempt like this, and
bas failed in $1 t$, is to be handed down to pos-
terity as a hero, a martyr, a great and good man, a friend of his race? Nay, verily, his-
tory has but one place for such a that is the pillory. She will point to him as
an illusitration 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 thim as one who sought by bad denounce him as one who sought by bad
means to accomplish a worse end-as the cruel author of unutterabie woes to many
innocent persons, that he might overthrow a wise and free enovernment of the peopple, and
erect upon its ruins a vast empire of sellish erect upon its ruins a vast
ness, pride, and oppresslon.
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 desting once mor left to work out their
after their own fashion
Notwithstandiog the fact that Maximilian
has given, and if supported would probably have continued to give, to Mexico a much
more stable and promaing Government than
amid the multutuding nore stable and promising Government than
amid the multudinous revolations and
counter-revelutions of the pest counter-revelutions of the phast she has been
able to secure for hersell, still his empire
coold not be looked could not be looked upon by Americans with
tavor, and its downall will bee accepted with cherrs rather than with regrets. Its esta-
bilishment was, uoder all the ele blishment 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 deflant violation of
uhe Monroe doctrine, which for more
than than croty years had been a cherristhed
police ou elle American people, but it
was avowedly cone for the purposeof maling Was avowealy cone for the purpose of making
a counterpoise in Che interest of forelgn
countries-of the "Latine race," as the Emperor Napoleon termed 't-ace, as as the Em
and influence of the United Stawt and infuence or the United sy Mor More-
over, it wis always believed by mare of
our people that the establishment of Max. our people that the establishment of Max
milian's empire. just at the time and under the circumptances or that event, was gone
into with disect Into with direct refr-rence to an intervention
in behalit of the Rebels, had their suceess,
or our own complications, ever presented a favorable occasion for such a moveinent.
was in view of this that General Grant Was in view of this that General Grant once
denounced Maximillian's oceupation of Mexice denounced Maximillian's occupation of Mexico
as "a part of the Rebellion."

| forelgn deapotism, and of the Goverament which he has been endeavoring to estabilish, is a most gratify ing circumstance to Amerlcan pride and patriotism. That it is likely to be accomplished without our flring a shot or losing a man, is pretty conclustve evidence that, so far as thls business is concerned, our fotefgn affairs have been well managed by Secretary Seward. <br> But, now, what is to become of Mexico herseli? is the next quesion. Already there are rival elaimants of her Government. Besides Juarez, who has held on wondertully 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 have 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, flrm, and stable Government. |
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