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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

The Position of General Grant. THE premature bringing forward of General Grant's name as a candidate for the Presidency, by a set of mercenary politicians in New York, who desire by that device to monopolize favors at his hands should he succeed. has precipitated a discussion of the General's political position, in which considerable acerbity of feeling has already been displayed, and that certainly has not, in any degree, improved his chances for the Republican nomination. It is quite probable that full justice is not done to the real position of General Grant in these discussions. Every man must be judged, to a certain extent, by his own standard. General Grant has never set himself up as a speechmaker. His reticence, so far as public addresses are concerned, has been habitual and of longstanding. It could not reasonably be expected, therefore, that he should mount the rostrum, and in a formal speech make known his political views. And yet, really, as to the great dividing line of our politics, General Grant's position has been clear and well defined. The animating principles which divide parties now are identical with those which divided them during the war. All of our issues are such as have naturally developed out of the issues involved in that struggle. It is true that some men who labored and fought with the Union or Republican party during the war have now gone over to the Democracy, but their numbers are not large, and it is they, and not the Democracy, who have changed. The Democratic leaders are the same as during the war-the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, the Seymours, the Woods, the Blacks, the Clymers, etc. Their principles are the same. Now, in regard to this whole class of politicians, their schemes, their policy, their character, General Grant's position has never been equivocal. He has always manifested for them the most undisguissd contempt and aversion. He sanctioned the very measures during the war which called out their most envenomed opposition, and on several occasion he has expressed himself as in favor of severer repressive measures towards their acts of disloyalty than were adopted. A "Copperhead" has been General Grant's peculiar aversion. In our political contest last fall, when the Democrats were so assiduously endeavoring to make capital out of his presence with the President during his memorable stumping tour, the General took occasion to let his position in regard to this subject be clearly understood.

As to General Grant's position upon the fundamental issues of our politics, we think, therefore, no man has any ground for doubt. Nor do we think that recent events have afforded just cause for imputing to him any adhesion to or endorsement of President Johnson's policy. It is true he accepted the position of Secretary of War ad interim, upon the temporary suspension of Secretary Stanton. But the President had, prima facie, the right of suspension under the Tenure of Office bill. General Grant could not, therefore, have prevented the suspension. But when he relieved Secretary Stanton he took care to emphatically endorse his administration, and in such form as, under the circumstances, was a direct reflection upon the President for suspending him: for if Secretary Stanton had conducted the affairs of the War Department in the manner indicated by General Grant, then the President had no sufficient and just cause for his suspension. In the case of Sheridan's removal, we find General Grant still more openly opposing the President. He protested in writing against the removal. But the President had the power to order it, and did order it. Grant publishes the President's order, that the responsibility of the act may be fixed upon the proper party. But when it comes to giving instructions to the new commander, General Grant then speaks in his own name, and by the authority specially conferred upon him by Congress. And what does he say ? Why, his very first order is an endorsement of every official act done by General Sheridan, and a command to General Thomas to continue all of General Sheridan's orders in force until specially modified by Grant himself ! No more emphatic or authoritative condemnation of the President's course in removing General Sheridan could be desired. No more emphatic endorsement of Sheridan's course could have been given. The very acts which the conservatives have been condemning in General Sheridan. and which involve the essence of the whole reconstruction policy of Congress, are thus publicly and officially assumed by General Grant as his own. This is the more significant as Congress, during its late session, formally endorsed General Sheridan's administration thus drawing the line between him and the President so plainly that none could mistake it. Grant now adds his testimony, and ranges himself alongside of Congress. This one act is worth a dozen speeches. In view of this condition of affairs, we do not think it would be wise or generous on the part of radical Republicans to withdraw their confidence from General Grant. He should be indged fairly and impartially, and from those official acts of his which are the best indication of his political views, and this should be done without any reference to the coming Presidential contest. It is not at all certain that General Grant would consent to be the candi-

date of any party. It is not at all certain that he would obtain the Republican nomination in any event. Indeed, we deem this whole discussion of candidates as premature. The election is more than a year distant, and we know not what developments the next six months will witness.

Why We Are Opposed to Match Games. At the commencement of the games of baseball between the Athletic Club of this oity and their various New York rivals, we expressed a regret at the revival of these contests for championship, and characterized them as "dissipations" and tending to immorality. Several of our readers have objected to our views, and accuse us of opposing "healthy recreation" and "out-door sports calculated to strengthen the physique of the players." Now we do not desire to be misunderstood on the subject, for the experience of the past two days has only confirmed us in our opinion already expressed. We are heartily and entirely opposed to such games as have been played this week in New York city. We are at the same time as enthusiastic in favor of all "outdoor sports" as any of the members of any of the clubs in our country. We would have exercise given to our young men. We would encourage the formation of base-ball clubs, and would like to see them play often and play well. But we do not favor an excess in base-ball any more than we do in any other needed recreation. Anything, be it ever so useful and proper itself, if carried too far becomes injurious; and base-ball is not an exception. Last spring we deprecated the continual demands made by clubs and employés for permission to play games two or three afternoons in the week. It is robbing the employer, and carrying the good so far that it becomes an evil. And today we are opposed to the match games because of the waste of time and money they occasion to the player, and because they are fostering a spirit of gambling that is calculated to do nothing but harm. So far as the "healthy exercise" is concerned, there would be just as much of it, and with just as much beneficial effect, if the Athletics had stayed in Philadelphia and played their neighbors. The expense to some must be of course heavy. Each man must expend no small sum, and many of them are not so situated as to warrant any such waste, while it must necessarily remove them from their business for an entire week, and thus deprive themselves or their employers of what should be devoted to work. A spirit of roving and excitement is engendered, and all the good neutralized by the nervous state in which they are kept through the entire game. So much for our first ground of opposition.

In the second place, it causes an immense amount of gambling-betting being as essential to such games as bats or pitchers. The recent game in New York between the Athletics and the Mutuals was the occasion for an immense amount of money changing hands. It seems to be taken as a matter of course that such a contest should cause heavy wagers on the result. All the New York papers concur in stating the sums lost and won, and the variations as the game progressed. The New The Difference.

Fon the past two years the Democratic party has been clamoring for the immediate admis sion into the Union of the late Rebel States. The country has been wearied with its importunity. Now, however, that party is beginning to sing a different tune. It has suddenly lost all desire to see these States admitted Indeed, its chief fear seems to be that they will be admitted. It now urges them to stay out of the Union. Military "despotism" is preferable to admission. They must stay out, and wait for a "Northern reaction."

What is the secret of this sudden change of front ? Simply this, that when the Democrats were so clamorous for the admission of the Rebel States, it was because the President had so "cooked up" matters that they were sure to come in with the old Rebel Democratic element in full power. Now, however, under the Congressional plan of reconstruction, the people have some voice in the matter, and they are likely to come in with the Union element in power. That is the difference. When the Democrats thought their party would make something by having the Rebel States admitted, they were furious for admission. Now, when they think their party will be likely to ose by it, they are as bitterly opposed to admission. Considerations of right, justice, sound statesmanship, the pacification of the country, and the maintenance of the Constitution, have had no weight with them in either case. It is simply to them a question of party power.

The Coming of Charles Dickens. As agent of Mr. Dickens has arrived in New York to make preparations for the arrival of his principal in this country, and arrange for a series of lectures and readings to be delivered by the illustrious novelist. In view of the experience of the past visit of the author of "Pickwick Papers," and the manner in which he reciprocated the courtesies showered upon him by the American people, the question naturally arises, How shall he be received ? When some twenty years ago he was amongst us, he was feted and feasted without stint. He was lionized and idolized. Hospitality without measure and without price was lavished upon him, and he accepted all the offers of friendship given him by our people. He returned to Great Britain, and how did he requite our courtesy? Let the readers of the "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit'' bear witness.

He sneered at and ridiculed all he saw. He turned our very hospitality into contempt, and requited it with picturing us as a race of 'toadies." Under these circumstances, it is hardly necessary for us to say that we most earnestly hope that the American people will not forget what is due to themselves, and fall down and worship Mr. Dickens. We would have him treated with politeness. All rudeness is to be carefully avoided. But we do not desire to see the same scenes repeated, and we again be exposed to his pen. What he has written is the best evidence of how he esteems those who are so anxious to make him a demigod. None but the flunkey and sycophant will act in such a way as to have another trait gallery such as that manufactured in



was now much changed. He was restless, cross, and fretful, and was much given to suddenly starting, crying out, and gnashing his teeth while asleep. His appetite was very irregular indeed; at times he would eat voraciously, which appeared to relieve him for the time being; and then there were times when he wouldn't eat scarcely anything. He would

occasionally be taken very sick at the stomach. which was usually followed by a severe fit of vomiting. A greater portion of this time he was under medical treatment, I having employed several of the best and most eminent physicians in this city, which availed nothing. I also tried a number of Vermifuges and Worm. Confections, thinking that he might possibly

On Sunday morning, June 9, 1867, he was taken violently sick at the stomach, which, as usual, was soon followed by a severe fit of vomiting and a constant disposition of the bowels to act, but with no success. Becoming alarmed, I immediately called upon Dr. G. W. Vaughn (druggist), corner of Richmond and Shaokamaxon streets, and, after explaining to him the child's symptoms, he remarked that, is his opinion, the cuild had Worms, and advised me to purchase a box of Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, which I accordingly did, and the result that followed after administering them was truly wonderful in the extreme, and will furnish a theme for naturalists and the medical faculty to investigate and discuss for some time to come. The box contained (24) twenty-four Sugar Drops, and upon examination I ascertained that they were free from the unpleasant tasta and smell that almost all of the worm preparations now in general use possess. I gave him (4) four of the Sugar Drops about an hour before each meal on Sunday and Monday, June 9 and 0 inclusive. On Tuesday evening, June 11, the

child with much difficulty passed an enormous

chapters of "Martin Chuzzlewit." York Tribune, speaking of the match, says:-"The general impression among the fraternity

in this locality was that the Mutuals would be the victors in the match, and those of the 'sports' of the city who are never so happy as when they can find a favorable opportunity for investing their stamps in wagers, were not slow in offering bets on the Mutuals, even to the extent of giving tempting odds-chances of which the Philadelphians, who came with their pet club, were fully as eager to avail themselves, especially when odds were offered. Probably in no match this season has there been so much money invested in wagers as on this contest, and hence a feature of the close of the game was the contrast between the glum, disap-pointed looks of the backers of the Mutuals and the exultant smiles of the Philadelphians.

"The totals at the close of the eighth innings were left at 18 to 14 in favor of Philadelphia, and now it was that a revulsion in the market took place, Athletic stock taking a high leap to a premium position, while Mutual paper was forced to a sale at a heavy discount."

Thus it will be noticed that the idea of betting on the result is held to be a rational one, and as much gambling done as is effected at the Derby, or at a Spanish bull-fight. We hold, therefore, that any sport which occasions an indulgence in the crime of gambling is a wrong which should be prevented. While, therefore, we desire to see base-ball grow in its influence, and see all the young men engage in it, as we consider it will, if not carried to an excess, benefit them in health, we must hold to our expressed opinion, and deem match games detrimental to business habits and sound morality. They do no good, and only cause jealousies, require an expenditure uncalled for, pro mote gambling, and waste time.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSOURI AT KANSAS Crry .- The telegraph announces the laying o the corner-stone for a railroad and wagon bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City. It is to be constructed of iron, and will be 1400 feet in length. The river runs towards the east where this bridge is to be built. On the north side is a level bottom, extending back several miles to the bluffs. On the south side, the river runs close up to the bluffs, which are from 150 to 200 feet high. The channel is on the south side, and a rock bottom extends two-thirds of the way across the river. Kansas City is now the point of concentration for several important lines of railroad, and is one of the most promising and flourishing young cities of the West.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS .- The triangular fight taking place in California threatens to endanger the success of the radical ticket. There are two Republican "Richards" in the field, each fighting the other, and both fighting the Democrats. Although the contest is now exceedingly warm, we hope before the day of election matters will be compromised, and all freedom-loving citizens have but one candidate to support, and thus, without a doubt, secure a complete and easy victory.

POTATO FIELDS IN EUROPE .- The exte land under potato cultivation in Franc

2,040,364 acres; in Austria it is 1,308 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,419 acres; in Bay 649,735 acres; in Great Britain, 498,843 a in Belgium, 369,850 acres; in Sweden, 33acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wur berg, 167,948 acres; and in Denmark pro 69,176 acres.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- All NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .---COE & CO., Agen a for the "TELEGR and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets D 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WAL OFFICES:-No. 144 S, SIXTH Street, Philadel TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

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A model can be seen at the office of SAM WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK st where subscriptions for shares in the Company be received. 8.1

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The next term commences on THURSDAY tember 12. Candidates or admission may be e ined the day before (September 11), or on Tue July 30, the day before the annual commenceme For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN Clerk of the Facu Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 26 FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COU WILLIAM F. SORFHANS' COU Twentieth Ward. [72] Subject to the rules of the Democratic party. CH -

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Worm (14) fourteen inches in length, and about ention of purchasers to their as thick as the first or index finger of a grown person, and still larger in the centre. Upon OF SILKS. examining the monster, and holding it up to the gas-light, I noticed that its stomach was covered with a thin and almost transparent skin for the space of (4) four or (5) five inches, ate Advance in Prices. exposing to my view a mass of what appeared to be Worms struggling and working among fidently assure our customers each other! My wife cut open the Worm, and, VE MONEY BY PUR strange and mysterious as it may appear, she ING NOW. [8 20 tuth2t took therefrom (14) fourteen living Worms ! One of the number was a genuine bona fide Tapeworm. and when abstracted from its living tomb was coiled up in a singular manner. With much difficulty we succeeded in straightening it out, and found that it was (15) fifteen inches in length, and that it was flat and narrow, and contained a number of joints. The remaining (13) thirteen were the ordinary Round or Stomach Worms. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind WHITE FOR BODIES. that if the monster Worm and its contents essential for SUMMER had remained in my child's stomach a sufficient now selling the balance length of time to attain a greater degree of . perfection, it certainly would have carried hisa to a premature grave. I had almost giver s.p. the last hope when I was providentially di-EDLES & CO., rected to use your great preparation-Dr Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops. My child began to improve immediately after geteventh and Chesnut. ting rid of the monster that was fast destroying his life; and now, thanks to your "WORM SUGAR DROPS," he is in the enjoyment of perfect health. ALL & CO., Not knowing the value of the Worm and its contents to the medical faculty, my wife during my absence destroyed it. This unfortunate oc-SECOND STREET. currence I regret very much indeed, as my intention was to present the curiosity to you, their Fall and Winknowing that it would be a valuable acquisition to your stock of curiosities pertaining to the medical profession. To-Day, In conclusion, allow me to say that I can, and will in every case, heartily recommend your excellent preparation, Dr. Wishart's Worm Sugar Drops, as the best, safest, and most reliable Worm Confection extant. COLOBED POPLIN You may publish a portion or the whole of [8 20 tuthsit this letter if you see proper. ORED DELAINES. Truly yours, OBED POPLINS. WM. O. SNYDER. Surgeon Dentist. Opening Daily. No. 289 Richmond Street. Philadelphia, Pa. and ARCH Streets. DUCTION IN PRICES. FOR SALE BY ed Bosom Linens, and Shirt-Unbleached, loc. per yard

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