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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1867.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:-

" IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE Union, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the Union in case of such an event."

The Correspondence Between Judge Allison and Judge Ludlow.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found an extract from a letter written by Judge Joseph Allison to Judge James R. Ludlow, in reply to one received from that gentleman, in which the President Judge approves of the renomination of his associate. Over the receipt of this letter there is much joy in the camp of the Democracy; but when we look at the circumstances under which it was written we cannot see how Judge Allison could do otherwise than as he did. The letter in question was written to Judge Ludlow personally, and it is evident, from the contents, that it is in reply to one received from the same source. How could Judge Allison, with courtesy, refuse his asked-for assent, when the gentleman who asked it had sat side by side with him for ten years, and when the personal relations between them were of such a character? Which one of our readers, if he had been on terms of close intimacy with a gentleman for ten years, and had nothing personally against him, and was informed that no question of politics was under consideration, would have refused to ratify a nomination which it is evident that the Judge thought was a noparty movement? We, therefore, can feel no surprise at the tone of the letter, but are rather surprised that it is not warmer in its commendation. It is a cold and formal endorsement, in terms anything but warm. Yet such as it is, it is placed before all the people as a conclusive evidence of Judge Allison's opinion.

The letter in question must have been written at least a month ago, probably previous to the nomination of Judge Ludlow by the Demooracy, certainly before the writer heard of that nomination. Under such circumstances, can we consider the opinion expressed by Judge Allison before that event as indicating what he would now say if asked? Before the action of the Democracy, and the acceptance of their nomination by Judge Ludlow, every Republican paper, with the exception of The Evening Telegraph, gave a qualified assent to that gentleman's reëlection. But to-day every Republican paper in Philadelphia is as earnestly opposed to such an event as we have been from the beginning. And why is this? It is because Judge Ludlow accepted a Democratic nomination on a platform which is infamous and insulting to every oyal man, and because the Democracy have acknowledged him, and his election would be a victory for Andrew Johnson and the semi-Rebel party. There was no alternative left for the Republicans but to oppose Judge Ludlow, or else take their places as the hangers-on or members of the party which from the bottom of their hearts they despise for its course during the war. They attempted to raise the election of indge above the turmoil of party strife; for that attempt we honor them, and we honor Judge Allison for joining in the attempt; but we did not support the movement because we knew that such an effort would fail. It has failed, and to-day those Republicans who joined the movement have, with few exceptions, returned to their old places in the ranks. Judge Allison has had no chance to return. He knew of the movement, joined with it, but had not witnessed its signal failure. He did not know that, by the action of the Democracy, the election o Judge Ludlow would be esteemed a Democratic party triumph; that the no-party movement has been scattered to the four winds of heaven, and that to-day the issue between Thayer and Ludlow is the same as between Woodward and Geary, or Agnew and Lowry. In such a contest, does any one doubt where Judge Allison would stand? We feel sure that, had he but the opportunity to retract, like his colleagues in the movement here had, and have availed themselves of, even personal importunity could not secure his assent. But he has had no such chance. Across the sea he does not know the new attitude which the action of the Democracy and Judge Ludlow has placed the contest in, so that he is led by the words written months ago, and we are to suppose that he would stand the same then as now. We might as well take the letters from radicals writing to Mr. Johnson before his ascent to the Presidential chair, in which they pledge to him their support, and publish them as strong arguments in favor of "My policy" to-day. The attitude of the man about whom they were written has changed,

and it is false and without influence to use the

Judge Allison would now be were he at home, and saw the Democrata exulting over what they prophesy will be a party viotory, we feel confident would be the reverse of his views, and would be in favor of our able candidate, Hon. M. Russell Thayer. As it is now, Judge Ludlow sees fit to advertise the letter received by him from Judge Allison, which really has no application or force. It was written when the Judge was pretending to be a no party candidate. 'To-day the mask is thrown aside, and he is as much a Democrat as Clymer or Vallandigham. The force of the letter is broken by the change of the position of Judge Ludlow, and its tones will fall idly on the ear, without any weight, for all its application is destroyed.

The Republican Party and the Young Men of the Nation.

ONE of the strongest elements of success in the Republican organization is the hold it has upon the young men of the country. A very large proportion of the new voters who each succeeding year come upon the stage of action are Republicans. The explanation of this significant fact is to be found in the liberal and progressive character of the Republican party and its doctrines. Young men are proverbially radical. Their sympathies are generous; their impulses are liberal; their tendencies are all progressive. How can a conservative, reactionary, old fogy party expect to win recruits from such a class of citizens It must look for its supporters rather to those who have lost the generous fire and enthusiasm of youth, who have become hardened by contact with the world, and who, grown selfish and insincere themselves, have lost all faith in their fellow-men. There is nothing in the doctrines or present attitude of the Democratic party that can attract the sympathy or support of the young. Hatred of the negro, a desire to oppress him, to thrust him down into degradation and misery, a fear of allowing him a fair chance in the race of life, a constant spirit of denunciation and injustice towards him-these are the alpha and the omega of the Democratic faith. Deprive that party of the negro, and of the prejudices against him growing out of his former condition of slavery, and its stock in trade would be gone. It would have no working capital left. But what a basis is this for a great party! What enthusiasm a man must feel in kicking a poor fellow-mortal who is down and can't help himself! What laurels must crown the victor in such a cause!

The Republican party, on the other hand, is the party of true progress, of a broad and unselfish humanity, of a trust in the people, of a belief in the dignity and worth of human nature itself. It abhors all class rule, all class privilege. It believes in the rights of the people, without regard to color, race, or creed. It is the counterpart of the Liberal party in the Old World. The fight is essentially the same here as there-equal rights against class privileges. Such a party must in the nature of things attract to it the young, the ardent, the enthusiastic, the progressive, and the liberal. It stands to-day as the only representative of the distinctive political principles upon which our Government and our free institutions are founded. The principles of the miscalled Democratic party are the principles of aristocracy; those of the Republican party

are those of true democracy. If we add to all this the proud record of the Republican party, its splendid defense of freedom and free labor against the assaults of slavery, its championship of the Union and the Constitution against traitors and rebels in arms, the achievements of its great leaders in the field and in the halls of legislation, we have a sufficient explanation of the hold it has upon the young men of the nation. It is the popular party, because it deserves to bebecause, in short, it is the great organ of American progress, of American ideas, of American power and glory!

The Republican Party and the Tranquillity of the Country.

THE triumph of the Republican party is essential to the tranquillity of the country. The organs of Mr. Johnson, awed by the uprising of the people, have for the moment ceased to vex the public ear with their infamous threats against social order and the integrity of the Government; but the purpose doubtless remains. It only needs a Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania this fall to encourage these reckless plotters against the public peace to a renewal of their treasonable plans and suggestions. We have no fears of the final result, even should Mr. Johnson be encouraged to attempt the revolutionary role urged upon him by his Copperhead advisers; but the temporary distress inflicted upon the community, especially upon the laboring classes, and upon men in active business, would be very great Such a convulsion is to be avoided, if possible The people's only safety is by standing to gether in the Union party in such an array of power as shall carry dismay to the hearts of the miscreants who would pluck down the social fabric, that they might plunder and rob amid its ruins. Let every man who values peace and tranquillity, the preservation of order, and the regular administration of law. vote against Andrew Johnson and the Demo cratic party.

Our Example.

THE patriotic, Union-loving people of other States are looking as anxiously as ever to Penn sylvania for such an example of devetion to the Constitution and to the Union in the election this fall as shall inspire confidence and joy throughout the republic. The old Keystone must not falter now that we are upon the very threshold of victory. The fruits of our struggle in the field are still ungathered. The foes of the Union are endeavoring to save the "lost" Rebel "cause" at the ballot-box. previous opinions as an index of what the They must not be allowed to succeed. The

us from the ground, that we carry forward this great work to a triumphant conclusion. Let no man falter in his duty to the country at such an hour as this.

The Attempt to Catch Republican Votes for a Democratic Nominee.

THERE never was a more impudent or unfounded claim put forth in behalf of any office-seeker than that which assumes that Judge Sharswood is in any possible sense a non-partisan candidate. On the contrary, he is a partisan candidate, pledged to a partisan platform, and bound to carry out on the bench. so far as he may, the political sentiments of the party whose standard-bearer he is. His nomination was so arranged that no man could vote for him without giving a moral endorsement to the platform upon which he stands and the party with which he acts. Suppose him to be elected, does not everybody know that his election would be claimed all over the country as a triumph, not of an independent, non-partisan candidate for Judge, but as that of the Democratic party? We are aware that it has been weakly claimed for Judge Sharswood that he does not endorse the platform upon which he stands; but such a claim is evidently unfounded. When has he ever denied his endorsement of the Democratic platform? Whom has he authorized to make any such denial for him? How many Democratic votes would he get, were he authoritatively to repudiate the platform? What was the platform for, except as a recognized and formal expression of the political views of the party and the candidate? What sentiment in the platform is repugnant to the political record of Judge Sharswood? A fair answer to these various questions shows that no consistent Republican can vote for this Democratic nominee. Nor is there the slightest excuse for doing so. The Republican nominee, Judge Williams, is in every respect as worthy a candidate as any party could desire. His ability is unquestioned. His experience is ample. His integrity is above suspicion. His moral character is irreproachable. In every element necessary to the high position for which he has been nominated, he is not only competent, but he excels. Why, then, should any true Republican refuse to support him? Why should any Republican stultify himself, and strike a fatal blow at principles dear to every patriotic heart, by supporting an outand-out Democrat upon an avowed and purposely made offensive platform? Democratic support of Judge Sharswood is appropriate. He is a Democrat, and the candidate of Democrats, but he has not the slightest claim to the support of any honest Republican. Nor do we believe he will get it.

Mr. Mullen's Speech. On Wednesday evening young Mr. Mullen, who aspires to legislative honors in the Fifth District, made a speech to his future constituents, which, taken altogether, is by far the most brilliant electioneering document put forth by the Democracy during the present campaign. Peter Lyle's tirade against the "radical rascals," and Joseph N. Peirsol's unaffected letter on the League Island question, were completely eclipsed by the maiden effort of the youthful Mullen. The effusions of Lyle and Peirsol are both characterized by their excessive modesty; but even in this respect young Thomas excelled them, as in the course of an address which fills only two-thirds of a colmmn, he referred to himself, by the use of personal pronouns, in one way and another, sixty-seven times. It is true that Mr. Brooke's young man became somewhat muddled in the course of his disquisition, especially when he attempted to quote from a celebrated English statesman, and talked about the election of members of the next Congress during the coming fall election. But it must be remembered that this was Mr. Mullen's first effort on the stump, and that he himself expressed at the outset the fear that he might "not come up to the expectations" formed of him. And if all this suffices not by way of an excuse, the naive manner in which he closed his remarks by apologizing for "spreading himself out," should certainly satisfy his future constituents. If any of our readers have not had the pleasure of perusing Mr. Mullen's address, we would advise them to borrow a cepy of yesterday's TELEGRAPH, and glance through that luminous discourse.

THE DEMOCRACY of Boston have a little more common decency than their party friends of this city, and therefore are quite willing that General Sheridan should receive at the hands of the people the full reward of his gallant services in the country's behalf. The Boston Post, referring editorially to "Little Phil's" proposed visit to the "Hub," says:-

We are glad our municipal authorities are taking such measures as will insure a proper manifestation of respect and gratitude towards seneral Sheridan for his eminent military services. He was a brave and faithful officer during the war, and deserves all the honor his country freely accords him as a military com-

What a sad contrast is presented by these frank words and the following ungenerous assault upon the hero of the Shenandoah from the Democratic organ of this city!

"Sheridan has departed from Philadelphia on his discreditable political pligrimage, but he has left behind him a big bill for the city to foot. Thousands of doilars have been recklessly and extravagantly spent by the radical ring having him in charge, for feeds, carriage hire, and a variety of incidentals, all of which will come out of the pockets of the heavily burdened ax payers. In this way is the people's hard arned money squandered by the radical spend-brifts, and the bonest hard working mechanic who cannot afford to buy meat for his children more than once a week, is compelled to furnish reedbirds, champagne, and cigars for hungry

The "boys in blue" should not forget the gross lack of decency which the aforesaid Democratic organ has displayed in this matter; and when they are besought for their votes on Tuesday next, they should remember that "Little Phil" has done the country more service in the field than a whole regiwriter now thinks. What the opinion of blood of our slaughtered brothers appeals to ment of Lyles, Leeches, and Balliers.

quences, be as serious a public calamity as would have been a Union defeat during the war. It would give new heart to the enemies of freedom, and would fan into a flame the smothered and smouldering embers of treason throughout the South. It would nerve the arm of the present false Federal Executive, and encourage him in his purpose of practi-Congress, and of restoring to power the secestowards undoing all the good that the war ac-

The Value of Our Votes.

next Tuesday might, in its future conse-

The success of the Democrats in this State

cally annulling the reconstruction laws of sionists of the South. It would go very far complished, and that Congress has since been endeavoring to secure permanently to the country. It would not only strengthen Andrew Johnson and his secession supporters: but it would tend to discourage the friends of the country in Congress and throughout the North. In short, it might, as we have already said, lead to the election of a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress in 1868.

And who can estimate the magnitude of such

a national calamity?

Let such Republicans as may have been half persuaded to vote for Sharswood, or for Ludlow, or Lyle, or any one or more of the Demo oratic candidates, from personal motives, imagine what would be the condition of the country in case of our defeat next year, and let them decide, instantly, that they will not be guilty of contributing in the leas: possible degree to such a calamitous event-Imagine Andrew Johnson President for another four years, or some man like Vallandigham or Pendleton in the Presidential chair, from March 4, 1869, to March, 4, 1873, with a Congress of revived and restored Rebels and Northern sympathizers to support him! Will any honest and inteligent Republican in Pennsylvania be guilty of contributing to such a direful result? In fact, it is next year's battle we are fighting now. The victory of Gettysburg, though fought over a hundred miles away from us, saved our city, and the battle of Tuesday next, though a year in advance, will have a weighty influence on the Presidential election.

But we will not lose this battle! It is only necessary for Republicans to stand true to their colors to assure a triumphant victory to the right, and we are convinced that no true Republican will vote for any man, however dear a friend personally, whose name is on the Democratic ticket. The mere question, per se, who shall secure the local offices, is of no consequence in comparison with the great national issue at stake. Those who fought, those who have freely given of their treasure, those who have lost sons, or brothers, or fathers, or friends in the war to save the country they love, will not now so act as to practically annul our blood-bought victory over rebellion, but will march to the polls united, strong, and determined to carry into complete execution what they have thus

The Pennsylvania Election.

THE following stirring appeal to the Republi cans of Pennsylvania appears in the New York Tribune of to-day, and is so earnest in its tone. and so thoroughly covers the ground, that we republish it with our warmest endorsement:-

"There is one point, not precisely political, which ought to be carefully considered by the people of Pennsylvania next Tuesday. They are to elect a Supreme Court Judge, not as we do here in New York, for three or four years, but for the extraordinary term of fifteen years -practically, for life. The longer the term of office the more important the event, and the more weighty the responsibility of the voter. In minor offices, where we can shift from year to year, the matter may be comparatively trivial, made so by the insignificance of the official and the brevity of his term. But here is an extreme case; the character and direction of the Supreme Bench of the second State in the Union is at issue; whoever succeeds in reaching that most honorable position, remains there-death only interfering-until half the voters who made him judge are in their graves.

"We do not propose a criticism of personal fitness, nor do we repel it. Henry Williams is the regular and honored nominee of the Republican party, and we most ardently hope and work for his election. Why? Because he is a true, loyal, able, thoroughly qualified man; because he is the unanimous choice of the party. and therefore represents the governmental policy and the local issues for which we humbly labor. Of his fitness there can the no question not born of malice. He is in the prime of life, with mental faculties in full vigor; he has had sixteen years' experience upon the bench; he has nad an unusually thorough judicial education and training; he has been one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the State; his breadth of information in the studies of the profession is most extraordinary, reaching not only to the dommon questions of the courts, but running into all the special inquiries likely to come before the bench shat ne ought so soon to adorn. His character for uprightness, integrity, and high morality is beyond question. He has the respect, confidence, and esteem of all who know him. His decisions and rulings during the sixteen years he has been upon the bench have commanded very general acquiescence; and even when appealed from they have been in a large majority of cases affirmed, often with very marked expressions of approval from the court above, which has frequently been satisfied to affirm the judgment solely for the reasons expressed by the judge

"We deprecate the entrance of partisan feelings into any canvass for Judicial officers. This case would be no exception were it not that the other side force it upon us. A Democrat knows no compromise; party infuses his whole being, and no act that has not a partisan significance meets his approval. Therefore, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who desire to elect for their chief judicial officer a man of rare ability and most fitting acquirements, are op posed-not on the ground of their candidate's fitness, but because he is not an old hunker Jacksonian dyed in the wool Democrat.

"If this were the only question, we might pass it over in silence. The man who prefers an inferior judge of his own faith to a first-class judge of any other faith, is a fool of the first water. We are not going to inveigh against

Judge Sharswood, the Democratic candidate. He may be the glass of fashion and the mold of form-he may be one of the very ablest and best men in the Keystone State; but the cauvass is in such a position that men, whether willing or not, represent ideas. If Sharswood succeeds, the exultation will be not over the choice of the man, nor over the success of the judge, but the air will be vexed with the ululations of the Johnsonized Democracy over the success of "My Polley." This we deprecate.

"And we most cordially hope for the success of Judge Williams, because he is not only our lawful standard-bearer, but by the vote east for this, the only State ticket, will the political standing of Pennsylvania be assured. If the Democratic candidate shall be successful, the great and important—it may, indeed, be said in some sense the controlling-influence of Pennsylvania in the national political arena will be counted as being against Congress and the measures of the National Legislature for reconstruction, and in favor of President Johnson and his views. How strong an influence will it have upon the elections in November in the great State of New York! What shorts of exultation and triumph will be echoed and rechoed from one and of the country to another if Pennsylvania has given a majority for the Democratic candidate on the State ticket! What new life and energy will be infused into the unrepentant and unreconstructed Rebels of the South if the telegraph shall announce to them a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania! It will be the sole cause of rejoicing which will be heard of after the election, should the Democratic candidate be elected, that he is a Denocrat, and of the straightest sect.

"Friends in Pennsylvania! You attach vast importance to the action of your State. 'As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union,' is an old and generally truthful saying. Yet we ardently hope the Keystone State may go right next Tuesday, and that the Union may follow the excellent example. The hours for work are few; let every man be up and doing, and there can be no reasonable doubt that, if proper exertion is made, we shall record on Wednesday morning a grand victory for the right side,"

GENERAL ROSECHANZ, who has heretofore been allied to the Democratic party by family and other ties, made a short, blunt, and soldierly speech in San Francisco on the eve of the late election in California. He said that he knew nothing whatever about the local issues pending in the contest in that State, but was present at the meeting because he thought that the result of the election there would have an influence on the approaching elections in the Eastern States. If the hero of Stone River had labored through a twocolumn speech, he could not have shown himself more heartily in favor of the success of the Republican ticket throughout the country than he did in these few words. The General further said that, when certain Democrats waited upon him for the purpose of ascertaining his views and gaining his support, he said to them:-"What will you do with the power when you get it? You cannot do snything with it." In conclusion, "he thought the people had better not give them the power which they sought, and he did not think that they would." In these last words he struck the key-note to the present contest, and it remains for the "Boys in Blue" of this city to see to it that his words come true. Sheridan, Sickles, Rosecranz !- Lyle, Leech, Ballier ! Soldiers, you have your choice between these

"REWARD YOUR ENEMIES."-The people of Philadelphia have their votes claimed for Mr Joseph N. Peirsol for City Treasurer entirely on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies. That gentleman, having done all he could to injure our city, is now to be rewarded by being made City Treasurer. A good opportunity is afforded for the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount. Let Mr. Peirsol present his own claims for our votes. expressed in his letter on the report of League Island as a Navy Yard:-"I have been informed, and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer is \$2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use. The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is im-

JUDGE SHARSWOOD AND SECESSION .- Judge Sharswood is a life-long and conscientious believer in the doctrine of secession. We do not say this for partisan purposes, but merely as a fact which would not be denied by the Judge himself. He did not actually aid the Rebellionn or was he a traitor, yet for years before the war, or the war was thought of by the people, he declared his conviction that in theory and under our form of Government a State had the right to secede. This is announced in his Commentaries on Blackstone again and again, as every student of that work can testify. Those who vote for him vote for one who is an original secessionist. and who was so consistently, and we believe is so still. Can any loyal man place in power one who held this doctrine? Can any soldier who has fought for the maintenance of the Union vote for one who held and holds that in so doing he crushed by mere force what was a legal right?

A CLAIM TO BE SHERIFF,-Mr. Peter Lyle posesses two qualities in a marked degree, and these are an immense amount of arrogance and a very bad temper. He has no courtesy, and is evidently so passionate as to be utterly unfitted for the important duties of Sheriff. How this modest and courteous gentleman thinks of himself, and speaks of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we will let him show for himself. His speech to the Convention which nominated him contains the following paragraph:-

"Let us canvass our precincts, and slop this colonization. If we stop this cheating, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. We were not beaten last year I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but I was counted out. The right way is not so let those BASCALS

THE Democrats of Philadelphia claim to be the true friends of the soldiers because they have upon their ticket three soldier-candidates. The Republicans, however, have four on theirs. namely, Colonel Charles Kleekner, Colonel Elisha W. Davis, Colonel Marshall C. Hong, and Colonel John Clark, as brave soldiers as ever handled a sword .- Norrigion Free Press

BRING OUT THE VOTES.-The State of Penn. sylvania has a majority of at least 20,000 in favor of the Republican party if the full vote can only be got out, but the danger to which we are subjected, and which, if not counteracted, will lose us the State, arises from the fact that it is much more difficult to bring all our voters to the polls than it is for the Democracy to secomplish that result. There is too genial a sentiment in the Republican ranks in opposition to any determined exertion and personal inconvenience. We are glad to see, however, our fellow Republicans are at last getting aroused, and on every hand we hear the comment from gentlemen;-"I had not intended to vote, but since the Democracy have made it an issue, I shall vote the straight Republican ticket." Let every Republican see to those who are apathetic and compel them to come out and exercise the dearest right of an American citizen.

IF YOU WISH to have the greenbasks in your hand turning to waste paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. If you want to have all your property invested in United States notes transferred by a magician's wand tate old colored paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. Every vote cast for him is an indirect support of repudiation, should he get the opportunity. Let not only the capitalist, but the laborer who has been saving his wages, think of this before he supports a man whose sympathies are all in favor of such a line of judicial decision.

JUDGE LUDLOW declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them in most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations stuitify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and traducer, if they can. He denounces them; with Christian-like resignation, or possibly unmanly pusillanimity, they reward him with their votes. Will they kiss the hand that

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon. Joseph Allison, in which he says:-

"I have seen the address to JUDGE LUDLOW, so umerously and respectfully signed, and cannot pernit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty to say, privately and publicly, THAT I AM FOR HIS BE-ELECTION."

JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

JUDGE LUDLOW.

In 1862 A. D. Polleau was arrested by the United tates authorities for treasonable language Juige Ludlow instructed the Grand Jury to find a true bill against the United States officers, and promised to use all the force of the Court to cause their arrest. Upon hearing this Judge Allison hastened to toe Court Room, counterm auded the order and gave his opinion of its proprie y and loyalty. He said:

derellet in my duty as a Judge a Court, if, by my silence I might even his Courf, it, by my all and in the not place upo anction it, and it has peaking, I the not place upo it my most emphasis condemnation, " a fair was unwise a cause if places this Court in a fair was unwise a cause if places this Court in a fair was unwise because in places this court in a false position before the country, as anxious for, and of its own motion seeking, a cause of difficulty with the Government, and because the lectormate result or such action is a precipitate a collision between the States and general Government, when such collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitutional Government of the land may be undield and strengthened in its fearful struggle with an intamous Rebellion which delies its authority tramples on its flag, imperia its existence and which has died the land with lamentation and wor. * * * * 1 have thus, at some length, gantiemen, expressed my views upon a matter of great public moment; I could not do otherwise, and deal justly with myself as a true and loyal citizen, with the community of which I am a member and an officer, and with my country, which has a right to know, in this the hour of her extreme peril, that as a citizen and magistrate my personal and official support shall be given to it."

The inference is natural so far as he was concerned, that Judge Allison was determined to place his loyalty on record, but could not answer for his colleague, whose action he reversed. Which is of the most import, the tardy and solicited assent in 1867, or the spontaneous rebuke in 1832?

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. ATTENTEDN! ATTENTEDNIE

Meetat the Northwest corner of THIRTY EIGHTH and MARKET Streets, at 7% P M., on FRIDAY October 4, to attend in force the REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, at the Commissioners' Hatt West Philadelphia. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, come one and all.

Committee,

SULDIERS ORPHANS. Quite a number of the Orphans of the Army and Navy, in charge of Mr. J. Henry Smyth and the Matron of the Soldiers' Home, Pwenty-third and Brown streets, returned from Atlantic City yesterday. Brown streets, returned from Atlantic City yesterday, after an excursion of a very pleasant character.

They gratefully return their thanks to the proprietor of the Chester County Home for his sindness and illerality in placing at their disposal the comforts and conveniences of his excellent Hotel, When asked in reterence to the expenses of their stay, his reply was:—"Their fathers paid them long ago,"
Such hospitality from a stranger deserves to be recorded.

ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company. OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1987.

We desire to ca .attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif-

191 68 taking in exchange U. S. 6a of 1881.

(For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every com-

fidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

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