EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICE-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Just Judge.

From the N. Y. Independent. Chief Justice Chase's recent decision in the case of Elizabeth Turner-a colored girl of Maryland, whom the decision sets free from an enforced apprenticeship to her former slavemaster-is another of the many bulwarks which its author has had the great opportunity, and the equally great felicity, of erecting for the defense of American liberty. The facts

are these:-Mr. Lincoln's decree of emancipation, dated January 1, 1863, did not include Maryland. But Maryland shortly afterwards included herself by adopting a new constitution, which went into operation November 1, 1864, giving freedom to nearly a hundred thousand slaves. But many-perhaps most-of the masters parted with their slaves grudgingly; and, though slavery was constitutionally struck dead, its former upholders sought to revive it under another name, through a system of apprenticeship, degradingly different from the apprenticeship of whites. For instance: by the laws of Maryland, the indenture of a white child stipulates that he, or she, shall be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; but the indenture of a black child stipulates no such thing. The authority of the master over his black apprentice is described in the law as a property and interest; but the authority of the same master over his white apprentice is of no such character. The master may arbitrarily transfer his black apprentice to whomsoever he will; but he cannot transfer his white appren-

tice to any other person. The negroes of

Maryland who were made apprentices to the

masters whom they had formerly served as

slaves, found their new freedom a tyrauny almost equal to their former slavery. One of these victims was Elizabeth Turner. formerly a slave of Philemon T. Hambleton, of Talbot county, Maryland. On the second day after she attained her freedom by the new Constitution, her master made her his apprentice. The Chief Justice says that, after the new Constitution went into effect, "almost immediately, many of the freed people of Talbot county were collected together, under some local authority, the nature of which does not clearly appear, and the younger persons were bound as apprentices, usually, if not always, to their masters." It was for relief from this apprenticeship that Elizabeth Turner appealed to the Chief Justice, in the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by the court, commanding Hambleton to produce the body of Elizabeth Turner, to certify to the true cause of her detention, and to give a reason (if any he had)

ton made the following return to the writ:-"In obedience to the command of the within writ, I herewith produce the body of Edizabeth Turner, togeth-r with a copy of the indenture of apprenticeable, showing the cause of her caption and detention, and respectfully await the action of your Honor."

why she should not be discharged. Hamble-

His Honor then gave an admirably stated decision, releasing the girl from Hambleton's

"The following propositions," says the Chief

Justice, "seem to me to be sound, and they decide the case.

"First. The first clause of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States interdicts slavery or Involuntary servitude, except as a pudishment for crime, and establishes freedom as the constitutional right of all persons in the United States. econd. The alleged apprenticeship in the ent case is involuntary servitude within

"Third. If this were otherwise, the indenture set forth in the return does not contain im-portant provisions for the security and benefit portant provisions for the security and benefit of the apprentice, which are required by the laws of Maryland in indenture of white apprentices, and is therefore in contravention of that clause of the first section of the Civil Rights law, enacted by Congress April 9, 1866.
"Fourth. This law, having been enacted under the second clause of the thirteenth amendment, in culorcement of the first clause of the second clause." of the same amendment, is constitutional, and applies to all conditions prohibited by it, whother originating in transactions before or since

its enactment.

"Fifth. Colored persons, equally with white persons, are citizens of the United States.

"The petitioner, therefore, must be discharged from restraint by the respondent."

The importance of this great and just decision will not be overlooked or forgotten by the friends of impartial justice. There was a time when nobody ever thought of looking to the Chief Justice of the United States for a word or act in favor of a black citizen's citizenship. That time-thank Heaven !- is past. It is a matter of pride to the nation that not only one most of its most intellectual men, but one of its ardent champions of liberty, sits in the supreme seat of American justice. The great and good man whose generous instinct and scholarly taste lent to Abraham Lincoln the beautiful closing sentence of the proclamation of emancipation, now receives, not only the thanks of one humble petitioner, Elizabeth Turner, whom his just judgment has delivered from oppression, but the thanks also of that great political party which is proud to recognize him as one of its ablest, purest, and bravest leaders-one whom it ought always delight to honor-and one whom it may need, at some exigency, to "call from the nation's highest judicial to the nation's highest executive seat.

## Means and Ends.

From the N. Y. Nation. There are no advocates of equal suffrage whose conviction of its inherent justice, and of its necessity in order to secure a safe reconstruction of the country, can much exceed our own. Nor, we trust, are we given to evasive or uncandid methods of dealing with public questions. Yet, as every man of practical experience in life knows, it is possible, without lacking candor or straightforward frankness, to take such a course in pursuit of a favorite object as will secure the support of men whose prejudices would not permit them to assist if another and more direct method were adopted. It sometimes happens, on the other hand, that the boldest course is the one which encounters the least opposition and has the least irritating effect upon prejudiced men. And it seems t us that the events of this year have a double lesson for politiciaus. To our mind they show that the Republican party has committed a double mistake upon the same question, erring alike in being too bold, and yet not bold enough.

The establishment of equal suffrage throughout the nation ds no less the duty than the logical necessity of the Republican party. It is easy to demonstrate that there is no such necessity as far as the public safety is concerned, for the enforcement of universal suffrage in Ohfb as there is for its enforcement in Mississippi. A government by white voters only is, in the former State, a government by the immense majority of the population, to the exclusion only of an almost imperceptible minority; while in the latter State it is a gov- that astonished the country. Pendleton's

ernment of the minority over the majority. The action of Ohio may be logically inconsistent, but works little practical injustice. The same but works little practical injustice. The same action in Missiasippi or South Carolina involves the most enormous practical injustice. To illustrate the point in another form, let us suppose that Maine should exclude from the polls every man who was the twentieth child of his parents. The rule would be absurd and unjust in the highest degree, viewed in the abstract. But in its practical working who would imagine that it led to a single case of injustice being done to the persons thus excluded, otherwise than in the mere fact of such exclusion What judge would refuse to issue a warrant in favor of a twentieth son? What man would think himself any more free to defraud such an one than he would to defraud any other man? But suppose Vermont should disfranchise all sons except the first bornwhat oppression, jealousies, and heartburnings would arise out of a rule so severe and burdensome! Its government would cease to be republican in any just sense, and would be an insupportable oligarchy. We say, there-fore, that it is not so absolutely inexcusable as many of our friends think for Ohio to act as she has done. Yet we not only favor equal suffrage in every State as a measure of abstract justice, but, as we have said, deem its establishment indispensable. The logical inconsistency of the North is intolerable. The practical question is how to escape from it.

A simple and straightforward path was open to the Thirty-ninth Congress at its last session. It could easily have passed a Constitutional amendment establishing equal suffrage, which would have been ratified last winter by nearly or quite every Northern Legislature, and before long by the requisite number of States North and South. This is the only way in which the question can be finally settled, and the opportunity for such a settlement was unusually favorable. It has already passed away. California and Ohio have elected Demo cratic Legislatures: New Jersey will doubtless do so; and the Northern States will not now give that undivided support to the amendment which they would have given last February. It was thought better to try a more direct appeal to the people in the several States. The question has been submitted to a direct vote in Ohio, with a deplorable result. It is to be so submitted to the people of New York and Michigan. The result in the latter State is doubtful, in the former State not at all so. The cause will be set back at least four years by these disasters.

We are surprised that politicians should not have seen that which has all along been plain to us-that the greater work was for once easier than the smaller one, and that the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was tenfold easier than the passage of similar amendments in the States separately. Experience has re-peatedly shown that there are almost twice as many men who will vote for a legislature that they know will enact equal suffrage as there are that will vote for the proposition directly. In 1860, the question was submitted to the people of New York, and throughout the State there was not a Republican candidate for a State office or for the Legislature who was not openly in favor of equal suffrage. For these candidates 362,000 votes were cast, yet only 197,000 could be induced to vote for the proposition itself. The same thing has occurred in this and other States again and again. We marvel that when such an opportunity was given to the Republican leaders to adopt a course none could call evasive or unfair, and yet which avoided the almost insuperable difficulties of a direct popular vote, they should have thrown it away, and with it have risked and substantially lost a great State like Ohio. We have lost no faith in the wisdom, necesty, and final triumph of the cause of equal suffrage. We shall labor for its success in whatever form the issue may be presented, and shall never consent to its abandonment. But we are anxious that so good a cause may be managed with wisdom sufficient to avoid inveterate prejudices, and to insure success by the use of all fair means. And we hope, therefore, that Congress will even now submit the question to the Legislatures of the States, and that the friends of the cause will concentrate their efforts in the single labor of carryng the measure through in that form, without attempting to raise local issues upon it in the order States.

Democratic Candidates for the next Prestdency.

From the N. Y. Times. The Democrats, in these new times of hope.

have begun to look about for a candidate for the Presidency. Pendleton, Seymour, and McClellan are the three most promising names, and either one of them would find general acceptance with the Democratic masses. At this moment, Pendleton is in favor, and his nomination by the leading Democratic journal of the West has given his name a temporary prominence, that may or may not help his prospects in the future. He has so well played his part in the Ohio campaign, and has taken grounds so popular with the Democracy upon the questions of the day-and, moreover, his efforts have been followed by such remarkable results in the State election-that he is enabled to step gracefully to the foregound as the man best fitted to uphold on the national field the party banner which he has borne so successfully in his own State. It is true that in the last Presidential campaign, Pendleton was a heavy drawback to General McClellan, and, as the representative of a Copperhead peace policy of dishonor and disunion, did a great deal to secure the overwhelming repudiation of the Democratic ticket by the American people. But the issues on which he was condemned three years ago are now questions of a far distant past; and it has often been remarked how short the American memory seems to be, and how frequently, in political life, we fail to hold a man accountable even for delinquencies that should insure his permanent dismissal from a public career. Mr. Pendleton himself, in his electioneering speeches, made very little allusion to his war record, or rather his peace record; he treated it as a matter altogether forgotten, or at least without practical present interest; and in adroitly seizing on the living issues of the day, which also extend themselves into the future-in holding up the great matters of finance, taxation, reconstruction, and fidelity to the Constitution—he lifted the people to grounds where neither the feelings, prejudices, nor opinions of the past could have any place or influence. He doubtless felt confident that in the presence of such overwhelmingly important questions as these, people would not care much about his position in 1864, or whether he favored the Chicago platform or the generaiship of the Chickahominy. It would seem, too, that he was largely justified in this conclusion; for i does not appear that the Republicans damaged him at all by reproducing his record, and it is certain that though this record was perfectly well known, yet in face of It the Democratic vote was swelled to an extent

friends, therefore, are forward in proclaiming that if, next year, he be placed at the head of the ticket of which three years ago he formed the tail, his name, his abilities, and his privciples will insure him a support sufficient to carry him into the chair of President Johnson If the Democrats succeed in their threat o carrying this State next month, there will be a chance for Governor Seymour's friends similar to that which the Ohio election has furnished to Mr. Pendleton's friends. His Presidential claims will at once be pressed by the New York Democracy with a vigor and persistence which may be expected to make up for lost time. Seymour is one of the men with "claims" upon the Democratic party claims which his backers will make the most

of, when their opportunity arrives. The high position he has long held in the party, the services he has rendered it, the sears he has received for it, the sufferings he has endured or it-these things, as well as his personal and intellectual superiority, give him a right to demand that he shall not be overlooked for the advantage of those who can show no such claims and have no such political availability. It seems, moreover, that Seymour's friends are prepared to claim for himwhat no one pretends to claim for Pendleton - that he can make display of a firstclass war record. We Republicans are not likely to forget the exact character of this record, as we found it in 1862 and 1863. Nevertheless, certificates are already prepared for national circulation, showing that it was of the highest loyal order, and proving to the satisfaction of those who know nothing whatever about the matter, that it was owing to his efficiency and terrible earnestness in raising and forwarding troops that the Government was able to tide over the most critical and dangerous periods of the Rebellion. We have no doubt that, after all, this consideration will weigh strongly in favor of his nomination by the Democracy; for, though Pendleton's case seems to ignore the value of this point, the Democratic leaders have acquired too much knowledge of the strength of the patriotic

sentiment throughout the country to permit

them, on such an occasion as is now approach-

ing, to overlook the record of a candidate

during the great era of the war.

As for General McClellan, we cannot see that he has been strengthened at all by his absence from the country ever since his defeat in the last Presidential election. It will not avail him anything to come back uncommitted on any of the questions of the hour. We cannot see that it will help him to keep quiet until he time for the nomination. But there are others, and those of his own party, who think lifferently on these points. Doubtless those who have him in training fancy that the course they have kept him on thus far is that which will secure at least his success in being nomi nated; and they may even imagine that by ludiciously keeping him from obtruding himself before the public until the time for de ision arrives, they will at last succeed in bringing him forward in a style calculated to astonish the beholders. All this is something more than doubtful. These are not times for such manceuvring or such men; and though there are certain special friends of "Little Mac" who are very sanguine of his Presidential prospects in a new trial for success, we cannot see that the feelings of his party, or the circumstances of the country, are such as

to give any sort of basis for their rather stilted enthusiasm. We do not suppose the Demecracy are likely to take our advice as to whom they should nominate. We are quite satisfied that with General Grant we can beat any possible Demoratic candidate so badly as almost to deprive he election of the character of a contest. In his respect, and on this condition, it really makes little odds to us, or even to them, who may be their nominee. But still, on many accounts, we should like to see them have a candidate calculated to damage the country and its great interests as little as possible. Between Pendleton and Seymour, therefore, it is not the former whom we might desire to see them nominate. Pendleton, on the financial question, has undertaken to assault the honor and the credit of the nation, and a Presidential campaign conducted on his principles would demoralize the people to an extent that we would not attempt to estimate till the campaign was over. Gevernor Seymour, on the ther hand, has expressed tolerably sound views on this vital matter; and were there nothing else to lead us to prefer him as the candidate of our opponents, this alone would be conclusive in his favor, even though he might take more votes from us than Pendleton would take. And we have no doubt that this view of the case will be sustained by nearly all the influential Democrats on this side of the Allegheny Mountains.

Virginia.

F. om the N. Y. Tribune.

The election in Virginia has passed of in better order than could reasonably be anticipated, after the flery appeals of the Rebel press. We hear that in two or three instances the colored people have misused those of their kind who noisily proclaimed their intention of voting the conservative ticket; but on the whole, the behavior of both white and black voters will compare favorably with that of the free and independent electors of this or any other Northern city. Our latest despatches confidently count upon the success of the Convention by a considerable majority; but there seems to be room for doubt, in the matter of delegates, whether the radicals or conservatives will predominate. One point, however, is assured: the non-voting or dog-in the manger policy is not popular; the people have voted, and that, too, much more generally than we anticipated. The Convention is a fixed fact. If the anti-reconstructionists have a majority of the delegates, they may retard the work of reinstatement for a time; but they at least do themselves justice by taking an active part in the work, and in a legitlmate way expressing their views. The returns are yet too meagre to determine which side is in the majority, and so it is idle to speculate upon what will be done or left undone.

Secret Societies.

From the N. Y. Independent. The Rev. Dr. Jonathan Blanchard, Presilent of Wheaton College, Mr. Philo Carpenter, and other good men, representing several different denominations of Christians, have issued a call for a convention, to be held in Aurora, Ill., October 31, at 3 o'clock in the "For prayer and consultation on the follow-

orders to the Christian religion.
"2. The duty of professing Christians in re-

"3. The propriety of calling a national conerence to them. vention on the subject."

We take pleasure in obliging the friends of this convention by giving a conspicuous publicity to the above call. Any person who desires to attend the convention will be hospitably entertained during its sessions by applying, on arrival in Aurora, at the office of Mr. Hastings, opposite the Empire House.

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We dislike secret societies, and hold no membership in any. Nevertheless, if any dozen or twenty, any hundred or thousand persons, choose to organize themselves into a secret society for any laudable purpose, we cannot see but that they have a perfect moral right to do so; nor ought they to be lashed with that whip of criticism which is sometimes used upon them as if they were offenders against Christian morality. Under the open and generous institutions of this country, where free speech is every man's undenied privilege, secret societies seem altogether unnecessary, objectionable, and repugnant to the spirit of the age. But under a tyrannous government, who does not see that secret organization might readily become a sacred duty of patriots? For instance: During the late reign of terror in the South, did any sensible Northern man condemn the Unionists of Alabama or Mississippi for meeting each other in secret conclave? Certainly not. On the other hand, the secret order of "Know Nothings" - that mysterious multitude of American voters who for a while discussed political questions by the doubtful light of a "dark lautern"-was always an object of popular distrust and suspicion. It was, what it deserved to be, a shortlived organization. And every such organization for political purposes must take only a shallow root, and soon wither in American soil. Still more reprehensible, in these days of religious toleration, are secret societies for the propagation of religious opinions. Jesuits work in the darkness; Protestants in the day. Secret societies for benevolent ends-such as the Masons, the Old Fellows, the Sons of Temperance-have done much good, and perhaps some harm; but we see no reason why their secresy should be condemned or approved on any higher ground than simple expediency; for it offends no moral law, no religious principle. We know no reason why such societies should necessarily lock and bar their doors against the outside world; nor, on the other hand, do we know any reason why these same societies, if they prefer to sit in secret, should not be allowed to do so without falling under the condemnation of their fellow-citizens.

Some excellent men in the West, we are well aware, have long been of opinion that one of the crying evils of this land is secret societies. We do not fully share this opinion. Nevertheless, these men-and perhaps Dr. Blanchard is one of the ablest and most eminent among them-have a right to be patiently heard on the subject. We trust, therefore, the convention will be sufficiently attended by the public to keep it from holding what it most dreads—a secret session !

General McClellan.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a maxim frequently quoted some years ago in this city, during an unfortunate ecclesiastical investigation. The scrupnlous said, "Once a Bishop always a Bishop," shook their heads, and voted for suspension instead of deposition. We are reminded of this circumstance by seeing it announced that "many Democrats12 favor General McClellan for the next Presidency. "Once a candidate," we suppose they say, "always a candidate:" and thus the poor General is to be put into that forlorn limbo of hope deferred from which so many great men have been relieved only by gentle and benevolent Death. As the foe of cruelty, if not the particular friend of the General, we enter our protest against this amiable contumacy. There may be a few men who still think that he would make a good candidate; there may be political gamblers still willing to play upon his chances; and if he were nominated there are those who could vote for him; but as he will no candidate, as he will not be entered at all for the sweepstakes, as there will be no opportunity to make bets upon his majority or minority, it is not generous to distract his military mind from the study of fortifications and the science of defensive digging, by breathing his name in connection with any election for any office whatever. Mercy dic tates that when even a major-general is in the plight of General McClellan, he should be severely dropped. We could mention several personages, now no longer in the flesh, whose old age was made superlatively wretched by ill-timed determination of mistaken friends, who would keep them before the people as Presidential candidates long after the ghost of possible achievement had vanished. The General is too young to enter upon such a career of misery. If undisturbed, he may yet write many valuable volumes upon the Art of War, with pictures of numerous fortresses which it would be impossible for him to capture. He may do something for gunnery. He may invent a new projectile. He may design uniforms of novel neatness or of invincible splendor. He may make an excellent lecturer at West Point. He may devise a digging machine of great value to farmers. But if he is to waste his life in dreaming of the Presidency, in hoping and ighing and hoping again, in constant aspirations and predestinate disappointment, he had better at once fall upon his sword and split his heart, after the Roman fashion.

The Virginia Election - Progress and Prospects of Southern Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. Herald,

The additional returns of the Virginia reconstruction election will be very interesting to the politicians. The election involved, first, the question of a convention or no convention for a reorganization of the State in pursuance of the terms of Congress; secondly, the election of delegates to the convention. If the convention is voted down the delegates elected will remain at home, and the convention issue will have to be tried again at another election. On the registration books the whites have a majority in the State of some thirteen thousand against the blacks; and as the whites appear to be, except a very small fraction, gathered into the conservative party, while the blacks are almost en masse radicals, and with a few scattering whites make up the radical party, the conservatives were encouraged to make a square fight for the possession of the State. Encouraged further by the late Northern elections, they have evidently undertaken to vote down a convention, under the impression that, with a little longer delay, a Northern reaction will upset the whole radical Congressional programme of reconstruction and bring about easier conditions to the unreconstructed States. If the Virginia conservatives, then, have defeated the convention, they have gained this delay.

Assuming, however, that a convention has been ordered, we may further assume that it will be composed of such materials as will make a State constitution acceptable to the present radical Congress, and that the same order of things will prevail from Virginia to Texas. What then? We shall have then, no doubt, some negro Representatives and Senators sent up to Congress, and universal negro suffrage established in every State, from the Potomac to the Mexican frontier. But will I Old Rye Whiskies.

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this settle this negro suffrage question? We think not. Mr. Chase proposes to enforce the universal negro suffrage test upon the South. but to let the subject drop for the present in the North, considering the warning voice of the late Ohio election. But this will never do. In the very creation of a Southern negro balance of political power in our national affairs, a Northern white reaction will be raised against it, and, once raised, the reactionary agitation will be kept up until this Southern negro balance of power is abolished in some restrictions upon negro suffrage. If the North could not stand the insolence and presumption of a Southern white balance of power, it is not likely that a Southern negro balance of power will be tolerated. If New York at last became disgusted with the arrogance of the white masters of South Carolina the ignorant Carolina negro slaves will hardly be allowed to take the place of their late masters. Negro civil and political equality is one thing, but negro political supremacy in this country is quite another thing, and a thing which can never be safely attempted North or South.

From present appearances, under the existing Congressional terms of reconstruction, not one of the outside States will get through the various processes required in season to be admitted to a voice in the coming Presidential election-not one. We may, then, predict that this question of universal negro suffrage as a test of reconstruction will exercise a powerful influence on the Northern States in the coming Presidential contest—powerful enough, perhaps, against any candidate but General Grant, to upset the Republican party. So that, in any event, Mr. Chase's grand idea of universal Southern negro suffrage will operate to unhorse him.

The Popular Verdict.

From the N. Y. World. We are of a hopeful turn, and even in the midst of patriotic threats and "loyal" mobbing looked cheerfully forward to a turning of the wheel. One day, says Herr Bismark, in the life of a man is five years in the life of a nation, and of this national twenty-four hours we see the dark side of fortune coming up into sunshine and the whilom top of the wheel, with all its precious weight of moral ideas and holy humbug, going down, down, down among the dead men. With such a weight upon it, we look to see it there remain stationary, till, in the fulness of time, a vast ulcer of ism drops off, and the deceived sense of many good people comes purified up to the

Truly, to drop metaphor, the radical party, losing ground. From every election, gubernatorial, judicial, or town, the same news comes in that the people are worn out with this incessant agitation, and are sending its cauting fomenters to the right-about as fast as they get a chance to speak. One year hence the country will look back on its late past as men look back on horrid scenes, half in disbelief of their actuality and half with a shudder at the sense of their being real. The patience, the patriotism, and the purse of a people eminently devoted and practical have all been cruelly tried, and tried, as that people are now discerning, in the simple interests of fanaticism, rascality, and fraud. When the radical party came into power there was but the one great issue before the country of reconstruction, and we have to ask him who reads this, no matter what his political bias, if, instead of settling hat issue, they have not only made it ten imes more complicated, but added to its dis-ractions the further running issues of negro uffrage, impeachment, financial embarrassment, and stupendous revenue frauds. It is useless to say that these new issues were inevitable, and the old one insoluble by any ttainable statesmanship. The United States would be but a shabby sort of Government it t did not contain a power fully sufficient to enl with all the issues that might arise within it. It has this power, and the whole of it was given into the hands of the radical party without one single condition annexed to its exercise by the people but this-do it. There, the people saw, was the work, and there the power to do it; and now that it has

not been done, and not only that it has not been done, but that it has been miserably botched and gnarled and twisted, they are righteously giving in their verdicts against that party as wholly corrupt and bungling. There is not a single great question now agi tating this country-taking impeachment as a moribund-that has not also arisen of late years in Europe, and been there settled on irm and prosperous bases, while we, who claim to be so far in advance of that effate statesmanship, are lost in the sea of uncertainty under radical guidance. If these men could not originate, why did they not copy? Peace at any price was, and is, the need of the country; but that peace they have not given us, and it will never be ours at the hands of a dynasty half thief and half blockhead.

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They are satisfied with a fair business profit. They sell goods only on their own merita.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they wer \$40, the muit of the purchaser only who doe cet what he is goaranteed and paid for, Their goods are 25 per cent, cheaper than car ought elsewhere. They have cheaper and finer goods than ca seoght in the city.

They have the 1 rgest and most complete stoo

All Harness over \$25 are "hand-made," Barness from \$14 to \$525. Gents' Saddles from \$5 to \$75. Ladica' Saddles from \$10 to \$125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacture

LACEY, MEEKER & CO

NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET EXCURSIONS.

FALL ARRANGEMEN CHANGE OF HOUR On and WEINESDAY, October 23, the steamer El HANCOX will leave Ler dock, second wharf a Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 & M. and 3-30 I Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7, 10 2217

WILMINGTON STEAMS
LINE CHANGE OF HOUR, E
Ch and other TUERDAY, October int, the stea
E. M. FRITON and ARIFL will san as folio
Leave CHI SNOT street where at 2. M. and 2 F
leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12 F
at opping at CHESTER and HOOK cach way,
to Wilm ingion is cents. Excession tickets, per 9
boat, 15 cents, Fare to Chester or Hook
cents.