#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIOUS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURREST TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Nomination of Grant. From the N. Y. Nution.

The humiliating experience which this counhas had on two occasions of a President he deserted the party by which he was ected, and strove to create a new party deoted to his personal interests, has made all ien of decided political convictions justly cautions of being again caught in the same snare. No honest and intelligent citizen, whether Republican or Democrat, can think with complacency of the possibility of repeating in 1870 the disgraceful intrigues of 1842 and 1866. Whatever error or wickedness there may be in the doctrines of a political party, there is, at any rate, some consolation in the certainty that such doctrines must be honestly believed by large masses of men before they could receive the sanction of a 'platform."

The particular men who frame a party platorm may be utterly insincere; but the people for whose satisfaction it is made must generally believe in it, or it would not be supported by politicians. This is true even of a platform like that of the Whigs in 1852, which was despised by a majority of the party in the Northern States. It was not made to please that section of the party. It was framed by Southern politicians, and fairly represented the sentiments of all Southern Whigs and of fully one-third of the party at the North. Even if these did not include the majority of the party (which is doubtful), it cannot be disputed that the platform was heartily ap-proved by a very large minority, and was adopted in deference to the wishes of the people, and not in servile submission to the will of one man.

Not only is there a strong feeling in opposition to all attempts to organize a personal party, but there is a great deal of doubt among earnest members of the Republican party as to the policy of nominating a candidate not unequivocally identified with its past history. A majority of the party are disposed to nominate General Grant, and probably have felt disposed to do so ever since April, 1865. But a large minority, including many of the most worthy, conscientious, and zealous Republicans, are dissatisfied with the prospect, and recall the names of Tyler and Fillmore as melancholy illustrations of the same mistake which has proved so disastrous in the nomination of Johnson. It will not do to override such men without convincing them. And, as we do not agree with their conclusions, although fully sympathizing with their ulti-mate purposes, we shall endeavor to point out to them the distinctions between the cases which have caused trouble in the past and the policy to which they now object.

In the first place, it should be borne in mind that it has always been a Vice-President, never an elected President, who has betrayed the confidence of his party so far as to show any tendency to go over to its adversary. Messrs, Pierce and Buchanan betrayed the confidence reposed in them by the people, but did so only out of their extreme servility to their party managers. Their error was pre cisely the opposite of that which has marked the career of some Vice-Presidents. It is scarcely necessary to inquire into the reasons of this difference while the fact of its existence is admitted. The position of a Vice President is very unsatisfactory to an ambitious man; and when he unexpectedly finds himself promoted to the higher position, it may well happen that his head should be turned by an elevation for which he did not look, and was not qualified. He is selected, too, with reference only to the lower place, and in many cases is chosen purely from considerations of peality rather than with any regard to his bility or even to his national popularity.

He is never a man who has had any reason to imagine that he could be a successful canlidate for the Presidency, and he knows as well as any one that he is nominated for the Vice-Presidency because he is not deemed worthy, either then or ever, to be President. Succeeding to the Presidency by an accident, such a man is not likely to feel any particular gratitude to his party, which he knows not merely did not mean to put him where he is. but actually meant that he should never be put there. Sure to have a policy of his own. he is less willing to defer to the wishes of his party than he would have been had he felt under obligations to it for his elevation. In these and other respects there is an obvious distinction between the case of a President elected by the people and that of one succeeding to the office by accident.

In the next place, the three Presidents who disappointed the expectations with which they were nominated were all notable politicians, whose past record was well known, and whose speeches had been quite as frequent as was desirable. Mr. Tyler had been in the Senate, as well as in other departments of public lite, before his nomination as Vice-President. Mr. Fillmore had been the leader of his party in the House of Representatives. Mr. Johnson had, as is now pretty generally known, filled every office in the gift of the people, from alderman to senator. Nor were they silent men. Mr. Fillmore was not actually loquacious, but was never afraid to speak. It may be remembered that in 1856 he "swung around the circle" in anticipation of Mr. Johnson; and. hough his manner was that of a gentleman, his success in that suicidal business was fully equal to that of our present Chief Magistrate. Mr. Tyler was an active debater; and, as to Mr. Johnson, everybody knows what he is and always was. It may therefore be inferred that mere readiness to speak is not a material safeguard against the disappointment of a party's

But again, it must be considered that only Messrs. Tyler and Johnson actually deserted their party; and that these men were both committed by their past record against the measures to which their party was inclined, while they had never recauted their former doctrines. The breach once made, they undoubtedly went much further than was required by mere consistency; but at the outset they simply wished to stand against the progress of their party. The Whig party of 1840 was not committed to the re-establishment of a national bank, while Mr. Tyler was committed against it. The Republican party of 1864 was not committed to equal suffrage, while Mr. Johnson was on record against it. It is true that Mr. Johnson broke with his party before it took final action in favor of equal suffrage; but it is also true that he, and almost every one else, saw that the tendency of the party was in that direction irresistible. Men who have determined to quarrel upon a remote issue seldom wait until that issue pre-

sents itself for decision. Only two Presidents have been elected without having a decisive political record, and the people, and n these were Washington and Taylor. The po-

litical history of the former is less familiar to Americans than any other part of his life, and it may, therefore, not be known to all our readers that he commenced his administration as a very moderate Federalist, atriving to hold the balance between the rival parties, and eventually became a decided supporter of Federal doctrines, doing more for the party than was expected of him at his election. General Taylor, who defined himself as a Whig, but not an ultra Whig," and from whom, a large slaveholder, no shadow of favor towards free-soil doctrines might have been expected, proved himself as good a Whig as anybody wanted, and a more effective advocate of measures which could only result in the exclusion of slavery from the new Territories than any avowed Free-soller.

Had he lived through his term, it is almost certain that the infamous Fugitive Slave bill could never have passed, and that Texas would have received no bribe to induce her to surrender New Mexico, while it is not improbable that Southern treason would have een sternly crushed by a Southern man. A wise though severe decree ordered it otherwite. A Northern man, formerly in sympathy with moderate Abolitionists, and universally supposed, before his election, to be a Free-soiler, succeeded to the Presidency, and by his influence brought about all the humiliating events of 1850, thus leading the South into the abyss of 1860.

Applying these lessons of history to the political affairs of the present day, it appears to us that the masses of the Republican party desire a guarantee that the work of reconstruction upon the basis of equal suffrage shall be carried on to success, yet in such a spirit of moderation as shall ensure good government, and prevent the unchecked supremacy of either race at the South over the other. majority of the party, in short, want to establish equality at the South—not to give dominion to either side. A large and important minority would prefer to leave a qualified and carefully restrained dominion to the white race exclusively; while there is but a very small minority in favor of giving exclusive dominion, or anything equivalent to it, to the negro race. A Presidential nomination is to be made which shall units in cordial assent all wings of the Republican party, and secure the control of public affairs to men of Republican sentiments. That General Grant will command the enthusiastic support of all who are called conservative Republicans, there is no doubt. That he is the choice of a great majority of the party, acting spontaneously and quite irrespectively of the manipulations to which a well-known and veteran politician attaches such importance, is certain. But the active interest taken in the General's success by a suspicious class of politicians, and his own reticence and nonpolitical character, excite (as we have before said) distrust in the minds of some of the most earnest and faithful Republicans. They want a guarantee against a renewal of the Tyler and Johnson experiences, and are unwilling to accept a candidate purely upon trust.

General Grant is in a position of great delicacy, and one in which he can better serve his country than he can as a mere candidate for the Presidency. He is in command of the army, subject to the President, and to him only. Would it be decorous or desirable for him to make speeches, or write letters, or enter into conversation for the purpose of indicating his opposition to the policy of his supe-We do not admire the spectacle rior officer? of a President making speeches in opposition to coordinate branches of the Government; but still less should we like to see the General of the Army engaged in arousing public feeling against his own commander. The only thing that could be more offensive would be the servility which should lead him to go out of of duty to flatter his superio ral Grant is at present a purely military man, and the less soldiers, as such, have to do with dictating our civil policy, the better will it be for us as a people.

But whenever, in the course of regular duty, General Grant has had occasion to express an opinion, his sentiments have proved satisfactory. His views upon the admission of the Southern States, in 1865, were not entirely in harmony with those of the Republican party in 1866; but upon the aspect of affairs, as he then saw them, a majority of the party would probably have agreed with him. The sentiments of his correspondence with the President during last summer must have been satisfactory to every radical who was not determined to object to him. His acts are as unexceptionable as those of any other public He has selected and sustained, so far as man. was in his power, assistants in the work committed to him who were faithful, efficient, and resolved to carry out the will of Congress. He has, therefore, a record; and it is one entirely consistent with the policy of the Republican

Again, there is no successful general of the war, still in service, to whom the same objections, or more serious ones, could not Yet what radical Republican has had reason to complain of Thomas, Sheridan, or Schofield? There seems to be something in their vocation which makes real soldiers more obedient to the people, and more faithful to the spirit of the nation, than other classes of public men. They do not travel as rapidly in political affairs as some other men, but they are at least as certain to arrive at a sound conclusion, and they make thorough work when

they reach it. We have no such absolute faith in General Grant as would lead us to favor his nomination independent of party, or without any distinct enunciation of principles. He must, when the proper time arrives, be put upon a sound political platform, and must stand there. Much will depend upon the men who gather round him, and upon his own opinion of their relative values. But this is true of every ser vant of the public, and only adds to the reasons why good men should take such a part in his support as will entitle them to his confi-All the disreputable politicians of the Republican party are flocking around the Grant flag-not that they care for Grant, but that they may secure the spoils of victory. We believe that a majority of the best men are satisfied of the General's integrity, ability, and fidelity to the party; and we hope that they will exert such an influence as shall ensure a victory which will require no distri-

bution of plunder. One consideration we must add before clo-It would be an excellent thing to have a President without a policy. It is the business of Congress to frame a policy, and the business of the President to execute it. For many years the opposite theory has prevailed, and has led to boundless corruption. It is the fact that a policy is the President's own, or that he thinks so, which makes him so anxious to bribe men into its support. This theory of government has, in the times of Buchanan and Johnson, almost led to revolution, and has now culminated in the present discreditable administration of public affairs. We shall be heartily glad to see an end of this mode of government; and we think an opportunity is presented for putting an end to it, by the election of a man sympathizing with, but not dictating, the popular decision, and who will carry it out because it is the will of the people, and not because it is the will of

Reconstruction-A Point Gained. From the N. Y. T mes.

There is hope for reconstruction-Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, though not victorious, has accepted an ultimatum and is satisfied. The measure passed on Wednesday, divested of Mr. Stevens' method of increasing the Southern representation, received the unbroken Republican vote in the House, and goes to the Senate with a fair chance of speedy enactment. It changes that provision of the present law which requires the vote of a majority of the number registered to complete reorganization -substituting therefor a simple majority of the actual votes; and further facilitates the work of providing for the election of members of Congress simultaneously with the vote on the new constitutions. This is all. And the fact that no further conditions are suggested by the extremists, but that, on the contrary, Mr. Stevens abandons threatened obstacles and declares himself ready to sustain the admission of Southern representatives at the earliest possible period under the law, shows that the apprehension of disturbing influences from that quarter need not be further enter-

The circumstance is rendered additionally significant by the causes which produced it. Mr. Stevens would probably not desire to have it understood that he voluntarily surrendered his position, or acquiesced in rational views because of their superiority. He is not the man to yield, even to reason. But he understands the folly of kicking against the pricks. And when the great body of the Republican members supported Mr. Bingham in his opposition to a proposition which would have arbitrarily disturbed the basis of Congressional representation, the venerable Commoner wisely gave up the point, and took his stand with the rest on the finality of the

law as amended. The party is then once more united on ground controlled by the moderate element, which has thus again proved its ability and right to dictate the policy by which the party shall be estimated. The extremists have re ceded before superior force, and to-day the party in the House is harmonious and united in favor of hastening the restoration of the South. If impediments arise, they will come from the South itself. Congress is evidently desirons of facilitating reconstruction, and will neither sanction fresh penalties nor tolerate demands designed to prolong sectional

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the present attitude of the party, as indicated by the action of the House on Wednesday, has been in some degree influenced by recent manifestations of Northern opinion. The Republican majority have learned from Mr. Johnson's experience the folly of attempting to cultivate crochets and persevere in prejudices in defiance of public opinion. They see, doubtless, that the extreme radicals are guides whom it is not safe to follow, and that the future power of the party is dependent on the practical success of its legislation. There is no escape from the dictum, that by its fruits it shall be judged. Nor is there any means of evading the responsibility it has assumed as the party by whose measures the Union is

to be restored. From this assumed relation of cause and effect, we derive the hope that the good sense and moderation of the party will be further shown when the results of the conventions and the subsequent voting shall be brought before Congress as the high court of revision. The same spirit which has now restrained Mr. Stevens will then find useful exercise in pruning, correcting, perhaps in liberalizing the constitutions framed by the conventions. The anxiety now felt to quicken reconstruction and render it easy will then take cogn zance of its reality. The mere form will be valueless. To be permanent and sure, it must have vitality-the life which springs from Justice and liberality as the guarantees of lasting peace.

For this ultimate test of republican statesmanship we wait patiently, with an expecta-tion strengthened by the course now taken by Congress on the subject.

General Grant's Reticence. From the N. Y. World.

"I will not give you reason to imagine that think my sentiments of such value as to wish myself to be solicited about them. They are of too little consequence to be very anxiously either communicated or withheld." Thus wrote the greatest philosophical statesman of modern times (or of any time), in the opening sentences of his most celebrated production. If his opinions were not of conse quence enough to justify his withholding them when respectfully asked, we do not know that it follows that no other man's can be. If the comparative value of opinions were to be estimated by the greatness of the faculties employed in their formation, we suppose there are not many men who could modestly refuse to disclose what such a man as Edmund Burke thought he could not modestly conceal. The resolute silence of General Grant, which

baffles alike solicitation and artifice, must stand

on other reasons than the value of what it so

sedulously protects from the profanation o public knowledge. It is possible that he foils the inquisitiveness of his countrymen because he considers their curiosity as impertinent but this theory is not without its difficulties. If what he keeps so close were things told him in confidence by other men, and not opinions of his own which he is at full liberty to disclose, we could account for and appreclate his reticence. His countrymen have not so eagerly sought his views upon matters which concern only him, but on matters of vital interest to them; matters on which they need rectification and guidance if they are wrong, or con-firmation if they are right. By telling his opinions he would betray no confidence. violate no trust. If they are important, his fellow-citizens feel that they have a right to know them; if not important, they do not understand why, by the artifice of a studied and tantalizing mystery, they should be clothed with factitions consequence. General Grant's countrymen believe him to be above any petty quackery like that by which the tribe of doctors, in so many modern comedies, conceal their ignorance by wise shakes of the head and the learned jargon which is more effective than silence. Being too honest to practise similar arts, he does not hang out a dumb reticence to screen mental vacancy. whatever direction we seek the causes of his obstinate silence, we find only perplexity. We can conceive why, when the commander of a fighting army, he should conceal his military plans; but we never supposed that the political opinions of a citizen, or even of a candidate for office, were a kind of information he is bound to keep from circulation in his own camp lest it should come to the knowledge of the enemy. True, it is customary to transfer the phrases of the camp into politics, and talk of cam-paigns, battles, and victories; but opinions are the very missiles with which we fight. A

dumb political canvass is as much out of nature as a noiseless battle. Now what is there in the public relations of

General Grant's o exceptional as to impose upon him this studied and stubborn silence on topics upon which every other man speaks without reserve or mystery ? He is Secretary of War; but we never before heard of a Secretary of War making a profound secret of his political epinions. He is an officer of the army; but other army officers do not feel that they violate any of the proprieties of their profession by telling where they stand in politics. There is nothing then in General Grant's official relations that binds him to keep silence. The only remaining supposition is, that General Grant refuses to let his opinions be known because he expects to be the candidate of one or the other of our political parties for President. If the public inquisitiveness annoys him, he has only to declare, with such sincere emphasis as to command belief, that he will accept no nomination from any party, and nobody will persecute him in quest of his opinions. His silence cannot be accounted for on the ground that he is not a candidate; for in that case he would hazard nothing by frankness, and would have no for concealment. Every other conceivable hypothesis being excluded, we may rationally suppose that General Grant keeps his political opinions secret because he expects to be the Presidential candidate of one or the other political party.

Having by a pretty sure though circuitous route reached this point, the motives of his silence seem more impenetrable than ever. Why should a candidate for the Presidency refuse to tell his opinions? It would naturally be supposed that of all men in the country those who are candidates for its highest office in times when opinions are greatly divided, should be the most frank, open, and forward in declaring their sentiments, especially if they have no political record to speak for them. It is so inconsistent with manliness for a candidate to secrete his opinions lest they should damage his prospects, it is so incompatible with a high sense of character to wait before declaring himself till he is satisfied which party will prove the stronger, that the country does not think of attributing such motives to General Grant. It is derogatory to a man's estimation to let his opinions even seem to depend on his chances of political promotion, or to be dictated by his personal interest. General Grant's silence is as painful as it is puzzling. Certain it is, that he cannot be a Presidential candidate without declaring himself for one party or the other. The declaration is likely to come so late as to subject him to unpleasant imputations. If he cherishes a high and jealous sense of honor, he would prefer to withdraw from the canvass altogether rather than wear the appearance of concealing his opinions until he can adjust them to his interests, or make them subservient to his ambition.

Presidential Pretences for Stanton's Removal. From the N. Y. Tribune.

His real reason, as is well known, was that Mr. Stanton would not remove District Commanders like Sheridan and Sickles, who aimed to carry out the Reconstruction acts in good faith, and substitute in lieu thereof military tools like Steedman and Hancock, who would attempt to counter-legislate, in the interest of Rebels and reaction, against the acts of Congress. To this, the real reason, the President is utterly oblivious. Instead thereof, he assigns, first, that Mr. Stanton would not resign when requested. But why did he request him to resign ? A request to resign and a removal are so nearly one and the same thing that to account for the latter the former must be explained. Mr. Johnson's answer is like that of the urchin who was asked what made yonder bell ring? "Somebody," he replied, "must be pulling on the rope." President's second reason is that the Secretary received at 10 o'clock on Sunday a despatch from General Baird relative to the difficulty in New Orleans which culminated in a riot on Monday morning, and, had the Secretary sent the telegram to the President, the latter would have us infer that the riot would have been avoided. Nothing can be more insincere than to east the blame of that event on the Secretary. What were the facts? Some Republicans, black and white, who regarded the President's effort to form a State Government for Louisiana as a failure, had met in convention to take steps towards giving the State a new State Government based on universal suffrage without distinction of color. The Lieutenant-Governor and Attoney-General of the State, and the Mayor of the city, were Johnsonites, in favor of a white suffrage only. They were aiming, in connec tion with some of the city judges, to have criminal process issued to prevent the assembling of the convention, or to arrest the members and break it up if it should meet. They were in correspondence by telegraph with the President, and obtained from him an order that the military should sustain the courts, and by inference break up the convention. As there was really nothing to indict or arrest the convention for, this pretense of obtaining process of the courts was dropped, and those who intended to break up the Convention moved forward in a mob, without any process of a court, and, inspired by the audacity imparted to them by the assurance they had received from the President that he was on their side, they broke it up by a wholesale murder and massacre of its members. Meauwhile the Governor of Louisiana favored the Convention, and he and General Baird were in communication with the War Department, as the ex-Rebels were with the President. Now, let us place the despatch received by the President and that received by Mr. Stanton side by side, and see what facts are communicated to Mr. Stanton that had not been made known to the President.

known to the President.

DESPATCH TO THE PRESIDENTATE TO ME. STANDENT.

By telegrams from the Leutenant-Governor and Attoriory-General of Loudistans, daied the 27th and ton by Major-Gen. Baird, 20th of August, I was advived that a body of delegates, claiming to be a mand of the military at Constitutional Convention, New Orleans:—were about to assemble in "The Hon, Edwin M. New Orleans: that the Stanton, Secretary of Warmatter was before the A Convention has been Grand Jury, but that it called, with the sanction would be impossible to of Gov. Wells, to meet execute civil process with here on Monday. The outselfer and this question is statement-Governor and was asked:—'Is the mill city authorities think it tary to interfere to prevent process of Court?" break it up by arresting this question was asked at a time when the civil given no orders on the courts were in the full city authorities think it elegraph on the same 28th of August was the:—'The military will be expected from the President, Please to smalain and not interfere to mixtuct me at once by of the courts."

The only fact communicated to Mr. Stanton

The only fact communicated to Mr. Stanton which was not contained in the dispatch to the President is that the Convention was sanctioned by Gov. Wells; and that fact he knew abundantly from other sources, as Gov. Wells was well known to the whole country to have been the prime mover in calling the Convention. The President knew that the Convention was called to aid in reorganizing the State on the basis of universal suffrage, after-

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wards adopted by Congress. The Rebel party were seeking some means to break it up. The President wanted it broken up by some means, though he wished to dodge the responsibility of a riot by assuming the pretense of sustaining the civil authorities. He well knew that the civil authorities, especially the police of New Orleans, would be the authors of a riot, and that all he need do was to hold off the military, and the riot, i. c., the attack of the Rebel police on the Convention. would begin. He ordered the military to let them alone, and the riot began and culminated virtually according to his command.

This being his attitude, the late pretense that, had he received General Baird's despatch he would have been found on the other side, and sustaining the Convention, is unwarranted. The remainder of his communication is devoted to proving that Secretary Stanton approved his reconstruction policy and dis-approved the Tenure-of-Office law as unconstitutional. It is not claimed that these views of Mr. Stanton formed any part of the reasons The President's statement of the reasons for for his removal, and they are only brought removing Secretary Stanton is disingenuous. forward to impeach his political consistency,

and diminish the respect of his friends. The President's efforts in this direction are equally disingenuous. Mr. Stauton stated in a public speech a year ago, and more recently in his testimony before the Impeachment Committee, that he approved the reconstruction policy of the President in all except the restriction of the suffrage to the whites only; and on this he differed from but deferred to his superior. He drew the Reconstruction proclamation in every other respect but this, in which it was

filled out by the President and others. This reliance on white suffrage only being the vital blunder in the President's policy, it follows that Stanton approved it wherein it was well enough, and with considerable sagacity foresaw and disapproved its blunder. On the point of the Tenure of Office bill, the President's imputation is more severe if not more just, provided the President states the case correctly. There is this apology for Mr. Stanton on this point, however, viz., that, though he believed the act to be unconstitutional before it was passed, he may, as a lawyer, very properly have held it to be his own and the President's duty to obey it when passed until it should be declared invalid by the Supreme Court. The President assumes that, if an officer believes a bill before Congress to be unconstitutional, it is his duty to disobey it after it has become a law by a two-thirds vote over the President's veto.

The true reason why the President removed Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles, and all the Republicans whom he has removed, is one, viz., their loyalty to the principle of liberty, to which the President is a renegade.

England and the United States-The

From the N. Y. Herald. History, it has been often said, repeats itself. The saying, it is true, does not amount to an absolute truth; but it is scarcely the less, on that account, pregnant with suggestive lessons. Pity it is that these lessons have been so often neglected by nations and by individuals. There is one lesson which history has taught and which is likely soen again to receive fresh illustrations, but which, like so many of the others, has been little heeded-

this, namely, that small beginnings oftentimes

lead to great and disastrous conclusions. It will not surprise us if the present difficulty between England and the United States, arising out of the Alabama affair, furnishes some such illustration. The original difficulty between the Greeks and the Persians was a small matter, but it led to a protracted struggle-a struggle which resulted in the humiliation of Persia and the building up of the magnificent empire of Alexander. It was so afterwards with Rome and Carthage. A trifling Sicilian difficulty brought the Carthaginians and the Romans into collision. The bad passions which this first struggle engendered lasted long after the original difficulty was forgotten. The Punic wars occupy a prominent place on the page of history; and the third Punic war ended only with the destruction of Carthage and the conversion of the then Great Sea into a Roman lake.

Great Britain and the United States have allowed themselves to drift into a position which, to say the least, is ominous of war. The original cause of quarrel, if good sense and reason had been allowed to prevail, might easily have been got over. The stubbornness of England, however, has mightily aggravated the difficulty, and it is now extremely difficult to foresee to what disastrons conclusion this small cause of quarrel might lead. To us the payment of the Alabama claims is a comparative trifle. The money is nothing; the principle is everything. The refusal on the part of Great Britain to pay the Alabama claims may give rise to a struggle which will assume proportions unparalleled in the past, which will sink Persian and Punic wars into the shade, and the only result of which can be the triumph of the American flag, and the conversion of the broad Atlantic into a grand American lake. We can never regard the recognition of the South by the Government of Great Britain in any other light than as an open and wilful violation of the principles of international law and as an insult offered to the great American people. We have not forgotten and will not soon forget the conduct of the British Govern-

ment or of the British press during our late civil war-a civil war which ended so gloriously for the Union, and which so marvellously revealed our resources and the power of our republican institutions. France is scarcely less enlpable than England, but we have already had our revenge in that quarter. We have seen her eat humble pie quite to our satisfaction, and there are few who will refuse to admit that she waddled down the hill a little more quickly and a little less to her own com-fort than she waddled up. It is England's turn to eat humble pie now, and our advice to her is to avoid a collision with the great republic by paying down the Alabama claims

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