SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

The Democratic Protest, the Platform of

the Party. From the Charleston Courier.

The great question at issue is the platform of the Democratic party in the ensuing Presidential election. That of the Republican party is well ascertained. About this there is no doubt or cavil. This boldly asserts the overthrow of the acoustomed and constitutional Governments in the Southern States, and the erection in their place of pretended Governments, under the influence of negro rule, and which owe their origin and existence to the bayonet and to force.

The question involved is the very existence of the Constitution itself, and of chartered liberty. Nor can this issue be disguised or evaded! It is the only point of contest. If the present false and spurious Governments of the South are accepted, then there is no essential point of difference between the two parties. Both will then have accepted the results of radical usurpation and misrule; and on this point both will practically have accepted the same platform. The South will then indeed have been turned over, in spite of her remonstrance and appeal, to the mercy of her subjugators and to the yoke now about

It is therefore in this crisis as an auspice of hope that we recur to the protest of the Democratic members of Congress, against the similated bills under which these Southern Commonwealths are sought to be bereft of their Stateship and deprived of their inherent rights to representation in the common country and to the control of their internal affairs.

The Democratic members of Congress are the true and authorized exponents of Democratic principles and policy. And this for the simple reason that they are the only representatives before the country of a Democratic constituency. They alone, amid the storm of passion and prejudice which has swept over the land, hold their seats by virtue of Democratic votes. They are, therefore, the real representatives of the popular will of their re spective districts, and of the rank and file of the Democratic sentiment of the land.

In view both of the dangers which imperil, and the importance of a clear exposition of the principles which are now at stake, and which demand a positive solution at the hands of the American people, this protest becomes at once a matter of interest and importance. It represents the opinions of the whole of the Democratic party in Congress, without exception. It is therefore authoritative. The National Convention cannot disregard its utterances, without surrendering the vital and distinctive opinions of the organization.

The moment the so-called members from Arkansas, the first presented from the illegal Governments in the South appeared, the fortyfour Democratic Representatives in the House with one voice protested upon the record against their admission. They would not even by silence admit the validity of their election, or of their commission. They spread their objections upon the record.

Nor did they leave in doubt the grounds upon which these objections rested. It was, among other things, that the Supreme Court of the United States, the judicial authority of the country, had held that "Reconstruction acts which had created the military governments, of which these delegates were the off spring, to be unconstitutional, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in snatching jurisdiction from the court in the McArdle case, when such a public decision was to be made."

We need not go further. It is sufficient that the supreme judiciary holds that the "bayonet made and Congress imposed Constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction." And that upon this decision made, although as yet withheld by the usurpations of the radical party, the Democratic members of Congress have planted their faith and organization.

They stand proudly, and with the courage of a true cause and conviction, protesting in behalf of the free people of the North, West, and South, against the right of a military oligarchy, to impose upon the now enslaved States of the South, other than the constitutional taxes, customs, and laws.

In their own eloquent words, "we protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes, in the administration of the Government; we demand in the name of the fathers of the Constitution, and for the sake of posterity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of that sacred instrument, which has been to us all a pillar of fire from 1787 to its present overthrow."

The Democratic members of Congress have thus laid down the platform and principles of the party in its ensuing contest. Can the National Convention ignore these and live?

The Oregon Election.

From the Portland Oregonian.

The opponents of Grant in this State as sume that the result of our election indicates a certain defeat of the Union Republican party throughout the country this fall. It is haps but natural that they should talk in this wise and endeavor to magnify the importance of the little victory they have won in Oregon. But all candid people will admit that the election in this State is no test of the result elsewhere. There are reasons for this which are perfectly obvious, and which our friends in other States, as well as here, ought to be fully acquainted with.

As the two parties were evenly balanced at our last election, and our opponents had been increasing in numbers for some time in more rapid proportion than ourselves, (owing to the situation and surroundings of the State, and to the fact that large numbers of Rebel refugees had for some time been drifting in this direction), it would have been surprising if the Union party had been able to fully maintain its ground. For the last four years a population has been steadily flocking into Oregon from the so-called border States of the West, and from the Territories adjacent to us on the east and north. This population has been, in large part, composed of those whom the civil commotions forced to leave their former places of residence. They were Rebels or Rebel sympathizers, and of course all of them thorough-going "Democrats." Those who were not active Rebels were of the roving, unsettled class who find it irksome to live in older communities, and who naturally vote the Democratic ticket. The tendency of these classes of population has been for several years in this direction, and the increased Democratic vote shows that they have come in large numbers during the last two years. The returns show that the Union vote throughout the State is as large as it was in the last election. There is a trifling reduction in some countles, but a proportionate gain in others. No doubt a persons might be found here and there who have changed from the Union to the Damocratic side during the past two years; but the number is very inconsiderable. They are too small a fraction to account for the general

platform is not a con-

in our favor—probably fully as many as there time since. have been against us. But the result has not Just at the depended to any considerable extent on these changes. The returns show an increased vote in the State, and prove conclusively that this increase has been in favor of the Democratic party. . This is the reason why that party has obtained upwards of one thousand majority in

this election We have before taken occasion to show that the Union party never had anything like the majority in Oregon which the stections of 1862 and 1864 indicated. On these occasions the large Union majorities were due to the fact that the Democrats did not come out to vote. Governor Gibbs, in 1862, received less than half the number of votes which had been thrown in the Presidential election of 1860; yet he was elected by over 3000 majority. fince the war, the Copperheads who were 'holed up" have been coming out. Men voted this year who had not voted since 1860. At any time since 1862 the Democratic party in this State would have been able to press the Union party very hard, simply by setting to work and coming out in full force at the elections. But we would have been able to maintain our ground had it not been for the large accessions to the Democratic vote from the

lasses before described. This election, therefore, is no indication of the result elsewhere. Most of the other States have little or none of this roving, nusettled population. The people who participated in the great war are as firm and determined as ever to maintain their principles and work out the results they have been striving and fighting for. No person of intelligence and candor will mistake the result of our election for an indication that the Union party will meet with a national defeat. We have as large a vote in this State as we had two years ago, and the Democratic triumph s due to the increased vote which that party has received from the classes who have been drifting in this direction for several years They have been gaining on us in this way since 1864, reducing our majority in every election; and this time they have outvoted us. Let none of our friends be deceived by this result into a belief or fear that a Democratic triumph in Oregon under these circumstances portends the defeat of Grant and Colfax.

A Frank Confession.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"If we can carry the election it makes little difference on what pictform or with what cancidates."

It is expedient to pich our demands in so low a key as torive Remodicans an excuse for deserting their party. A party in power can safely do many frings which a party out of power cannot attempt without rain.

If we can but carry this election, we shall thereafter have swarms of prosetyles, and shall experience maddilically in cambilshing any reaexperience naddiently in camblishing any reasonable posicy. Even the Republican party will look at public questions through very different eyes after a great Democratic vistory. It behooves us to have 'gumption' enough to take hold of things by the right end."—N. F. World.

In the above language, our contemporary reveals the sole motive which actuates the Democratic party. "If we can carry the election, it makes little diff-rence on what platform, or with what candidates." Principles are out of the question. Success we aim at and to achieve it let us resort to any means fair or foul; so says the metropolitan organ of the great unwashed, and it but reiterates their sentiments. In their grab for spoils, the De-mocratic leaders are willing to jump for-ward, or jump backward, to achieve suc-They are gathering here from near and from far, not to protest against wrong and injustice, not to assert and maintain principles. not to rescue the Government from those they style "revolutionary radicals," but they come simply in order to elect a President who will feed them at the public crib, and permit them to run their arms into the public treasurv. "If we can carry the election it makes little difference on what platform, or with what candidates." These Democratic leaders are willing to nominate Pendleton, who opposed the war, believes that the negro is a brute, and advocates the payment of the public debt in greenbacks, or they are willing to nominate Chase, who supported the war, believes that the negro is a man and a brother, and who advocates the payment of the public debt in accordance with the terms agreed upon! And this is modern Democracy !

A Political Barkis. From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The World says:-

"If we can carry the election, it makes little difference on what platform or with what can-

The World reminds us of the preacher who seeking an appointment in a pro-slavery church, in the old slavery times, promised that in his sermons he would carefully avoid all allusions to either politics or religion.

The World is like Barkis, a very willing creature. It will support anything or anybody. It assured the public a few weeks ago that there was not the least difference between Pendleton and Chase, and it appears to be ready now to follow any leader, on any road, under any flag, and against anybody, to victory.

Perhaps victory does not lie in that direction. The World has been a good deal scolded at by rabid Democratic journals, lately, because it gave some signs of sound statesmanship and political principle. The Washington Intelligencer called it a spy; the Day Book spoke of it as a snake in the grass; the Georgia Constitutionalist denounced what it called the World's "treachery and deceit;" and the Cincinnati Enquirer assured its public "the views of the World in regard to negro suffrage are not shared by any other Democratic paper, or by any other Democrat, East or West, to our knowledge."

Let the wrath of these zealots cease. The World, which has been eating humble-pie for two or three weeks, bolts its last huge mouthful this morning, and has really earned for-

Universal Nigger Suffrage-The Great Issue of the Campaign.

From the N. Y. Heraid. Many muddle-headed newspapers argue that the present quasi settlement of the Southern States under military rule determines and closes the great point of nigger suffrage, and that this is not an open issue of the present campaign. We pronounce this a fallacy, an impudent pretense, a big lie and a snare. There is no other issue but this, and the whole canvass turns purely and simply upon this point of the political status of the nigger in the Southern States and the right of the States themselves to regulate that status. Universal nigger suffrage and the correlative oppression of the white man are the points that divide the parties and the people. All Democrats-by which we mean all men who are in sympathy with those Democratic principles that are the basis of our Government-are on the one side, and all who in their hearts hate Democracy and popular liberty, who instinctively oppose the supremacy of the people in the Government, are on the other; and these count upon exercising a control against the people, keeping the people down and themselves in office by the manufacture of a bogus vote to be made from the brutal These,

result. There have also been some changes | masses of niggers that were slaves but a short |

Just at the close of the war the Congress of the United States laid down a basis of settlement for this great issue - a basis that received the immediate assent of nearly the whole loyal people. This was the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, which recognized that States alone have the right to regulate suffrage, and conceded that right to States, affixing the penalty that if any State ruled out any class or race it should lose a proportionate representation in Congress. This was a set tlement of the point in accordance with the history and law of the division of power be tween the States and the general Government, in accordance with the will of the Northern people and satisfactory to the South. But another Corgress, unwilling to see our deficulties to easily put out of the way-unwilling to lose the pretext for rearranging the ele-ments of political power so as to give them continued domination-made a reconstruction law utterly subverting that amendment, violating that sacred guarantee of the nation-s law barbarous and tyraunical in its principle and purpose, and not more in conflict with the Constitutional amendment than it is in violation of the whole spirit of our laws, of the laws of society, and the laws of God Almighty. This bruisi statute is now the code by which unlformed despots govern the South. It is the red which General Grant, who consents to be the prime tool of despotic power, holds over a vast division of the American people, at the bidding of some wretches who aim at aristocratic power, and expect to secure it through skilful manipulation of their half human animals of African origin. General Grant is now carrying out this law, and with it driving from the polls white men of the States to admit niggers: he is enforcing that law in derogation of the President's authority, and in defiance of the amendment to the Constitution that has been accepted by the whole people as the true law. The issue before the American people in the present campaign is simply as to who is right in this difference, and which is truly the law-that amendment which is part of the Constitution, and leaves nigger suffrage to the States, or that reconstruction statute which subverts the amendment, and establishes suffrage by military force in defiance of every law, human and divine.

That is the issue, and if Mr. Chase becomes the candidate of the Democratic party, he will recognize it as the issue, and sustain the Constitution and the legitimate right of the States as the true law. We can announce from the best authority that he will do this. As a citizen, as a philosopher or a theorist, Mr. Chase or any other gentleman may have his views of the possibilities of government more or less visionary, and may hold that every creature should vote, just as he might believe in atonement and election with Calvin, or in transubstantiation with the Church of Rome: but as President of the United States he will not on the laws, as the chief officer of a government carried on under a written constitution, he will strictly accept the declarations of that constitution as the ultimate right, and, giving way to no visionary notions of any higher authority, will carry out positively the principles of the amendment and the principles that result from a recognition of the vitatity of all the States as sovereign powers. This, then, is the issue, and this the position of the candidate who will sustain the rights of the people; and the question for voters is, Shall we be governed by law or arms? Shall we accept as an emblem of the authority we will submit to the ermine or the

The Old Democratic Landmarks. From the N. Y. World.

A strong disposition being manifested by the Democratic party to stand by its old landmarks, it may not be amiss to recall attention to some of the usages and doctrines to which it may safely adhere in the action of the present

National Convention. With regard to the manner of making the nominations there is no difference of opinion, that we are aware of, in respect to the time honored rule which makes the votes of twothirds of the delegates necessary to determine who shall be the candidates. This rule is founded in reason, and probably will never be departed from so long as the De mooratic organization exists. It rests upon the principle that the minority has rights which the majority is bound to respect.

It is a safeguard against rash innovations, and against the premature adoption of reforms to which the party has not been fully educated. There are great cardinal principles on which the party has always been agreed, and a majority bas no right to innovate on those principles, if the dissenters are nearly as numerous as the advocates. It is wiser to apply this test to the candidates than to the platform, for platforms are often ambiguous; but there may be candidates whose nomination would inevitably commit the party to a novel policy. The nomination of Mr. Pendleton, for example, no matter upon what platform, would cut the party loose from its old moorings as a hard-money party, which is too great an innovation to be made by a bare majority of the delegates attending one National Convention.

The nomination of Judge Chase, to take another example, would commit the party to an indorsement of negro suffrage, which again would be too violent an innovation to be accomplished by a bare majority. By a dexterous choice of phraseology it is always easy enough to draw up a platform to which nobody in the party will object, but the public record of a candidate is a thing which cannot be obscured. The two thirds rule is an effectual barrier to fitful or ill-advised changes, and even to wholesome changes whose premature adoption would split the party.

As the average temper of the party is unfavorable to forsaking its settled traditions, we suppose the National Convention will stand by the hard-money doctrines from which the party never deviated in the days of its power, and on which it won some of its most splendid victories. A sound currency, resting on the basis of the prectous metals, is what the party fought for in the days of Jackson and Van Buren, and the reform was carried so far that the Government repudiated everything but coin in its own transactions. It neither received nor paid out anything but the precious metals, and after a long trial the people were so well satisfied with this system that, had it not been for the war, the pure hard-money system in Government transactions would never have been abandoned.

If we are ever to recover the lost ground, i must be under the guidance of the Democratic party. One of the most popular things the National Convention can put into our platform will be a denunciation of false money and a safe and speedy method of getting back to specie payments. The sham money which is the curse of business, is the work of the Republican party, and a part of its work which the Democratic party can never in rea-

son or consistency accept. Another of the old Democratic landmarks which it is the duty of the party to stand by, as its doctrine of State rights and State equality. The particular rights which have been most wantonly infringed by the Republi can party are the right to representation in Congress, and the right of each State to determine for itself the qualifications of voters. therefore, are the rights which

the Convention will probably reassert with the most strenuous emphasis. The Chicago Convention proclaimed the strange doctrinthat a part of the States can determine the rules of suffrage for themselves, and that the other part cannot. The Constitution concedes to every State all the rights it concerbes to any, and we suppose the Democratic Na-Convention will set forth the Constitutional doctrine on this subject, and reclaim for each State the right to say who shall vote in its elections, and the right to be represented in Congress by such persons as voters legally in possession of the elective fran-

chise may choose. We trust there will be no such nonsense in the platform as that this is exclusively a white man's government, for this was never at any time a Democratic dostrine. The Democratic dectrine is that this is a government of the people, and that it is the right of each State to determine who are the people qualified for political functions therein. When a State has freely decided this question, it is the duty of the Federal Government, and all of the other States, to respect its decision. It is all one to them whether any particular State allows its negroes to vote or not. It is none of their business; and our political woes have all come from the States and the Federal Government not minding their own business. Here in New York we allow negroes to vote on a property

In our circumstances this is a sound rule: but whether sound or not, we should regard it as a piece of impertinence for the National Convention to tell us that we ought to change The same exemption from outside intermeddling which we claim for ourselves we are bound to concede to every other State. The Southern States, at present, find themselves in a new and anomalous condition, and negro suffrage being a present fact, each must determine for itself what, all circumstances considered, it is best to do about it. The National Convention has no call to dictate, nor even to advise, their course.

The Sutro Tunnel.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The application of Adolph Sutro and his associates in the Sutro Tunnel Company to Congress for the loan of Government bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, to aid in boring a tunnel for draining and removing the ore from the celebrated Comstock Lode in Nevada, calls for a grant of a novel character. We are opposed to adding public or private enterprises of any kind unless there are the most unequivocal proofs of the necessity, profit, and safety of doing so, and we have therefore examined this project with every predisposition to oppose it. It our prejudices have been reversed by investigation, it is probable that the same facts which have convinced us of the propriety of such a grant may convince others. The Comstock Lode is, geologically, a fissure

vein (or chasm created by a volcanic convul-

sion, rending the earth's crust and filling the rent by injection from below) filled with minerai quartz bearing both gold and silver in the proportion of \$2 in silver to \$1 of gold. It appears upon the surfactfor several hundred feet in width and several miles in length, running north and south, and dipping, at an angle of 45 degrees, to an indefinite depth. Upon this ledge, some thirty or forty mining companies have claims, forty-seven shafts have sunk, some of them to a depth of eight hundred or nine hundred feet, and within six years past over \$80,000,000 of gold and silver bulion have been extracted, while the present annual yield exceeds \$16,000,000. But the best geologists certify that the Comstock is a larger and more regular and permanent vein than either the great Potosi mine of Bolivia, which yielded \$1,200,000,000, the Veta Madre of Guanajnato, \$800,000,000, or the Veta Grande of Zacatecas, \$650,000,000the two last being the richest mines of Mexico. It is fair to assume that the wealth of the Comstock Lode has only been tapped at the surface; and yet the shares of the mining companies are declining in value, the mines are upon the verge of suspending operations, and, if unassisted by the Government, must shortly reach the limit beyond which every dollar of ore extracted will cost more than a dollar to extract. This is because, first, as the shafts descend, the cost of pumping up the water, expelling the foul vapors, and raising the ore, increases in almost geometrical ratio; and, secondly, the companies working separately are each compelled to pay for separate engines, works, fires, and to sustain a separate set of workmen and officers. The expense of each company draining its own mine exceeds any consolidated system which would drain all the mines, as in a city the expense of each householder building his own water-works, sewers, gas-works, etc., would exceed the expense of having water, gas, and sewerage, furnished by one source. These expenses have so increased that the three hundred tons of gold and silver extracted last year, worth 16,000,000, were mined at a cost of \$15,500,000, leaving only \$500,000 profit, which would be a very moderate interest on the capital invested. Indeed, careful computations show that the shafts cannot be sunk to a depth of one thousand nine hundred feet without increasing the cost of pumping to five million dollars per annum, and that, long before this stage should be reached, the works will have to be wholly abandoned. Nor is the increase in expense the only objection to pumping. The pumping works introduce into the mines a vast quantity of wood-work and machinery, which soon rots and wears out, and requires replacing. Meanwhile, the mines are always heated, damp, and dangerous to the lives of the miners; while any cessation in the exhausting and profitless labor of pumping fills up the mines and destroys the results of the capital and labor previously expended.

The Sutro Tunnel Company proposes to drain the mines, both of water and ore, by a nearly horizontal tunnel, seven miles long, running from the base of the mountain and striking the lode at a point 2000 feet below the surface, with side galleries so constructed as to serve all the companies operating on the lode. The tunnel would be twelve feet in width and ten in height, which would afford sufficient space for a railroad for ore each way, and the stream of water underneath, with a descent of one inch per hundred feet. The moment the tunnel is complete, it drains and ventilates all the mines perfectly by the force of gravity.

Such enterprises are familiar to the miners of Europe. Little Saxony has constructed more than a bundred miles of mining tunnel; Hanover nearly as much. Some of their tunnels are nine or ten miles in length. The Sutro Tunnel will pierce three or four considerable lodes before striking the Comstock, and the amount of mineral wealth which it will make available is almost incalculable. It is reasonable to suppose that it will increase the production of the Comstock Lode alone to 50,000,000 a year. From the great depth at which it strikes the lode, it will drain the mines for a hundred years. The Tunnel Company has obtained agreements from the proprietors of all the mines to be drained, for the payment of a royalty of \$2 per ton on all ore extracted after the tunnel strikes the lode; which would insure the Company an income, it is believed, of \$2,000,000 per year, the whole of which is pledged to the payment of the Government bonds loaned to ald the company. It is expected that the tunnel would be completed within four years, and that the

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\$5,000,000 loaned would be repaid from the profits of the tunnel within three years thereafter. Mr. Satro has prosecuted his undertaking with an energy worthy the grandeur and importance which must attach to it should it succeed. Beside the hearty co-operation of the Legislature and people of Nevada, and of the mining companies interested, and of the Committee of the House on Mines and Mining, to whom the subject was referred, and of the press of the Pacific States and the mining interests, his project is indorsed by such distinguished experts as Professor Bowen of Harvard: Baron Von Beust, Chief of the Mining Department of Saxony; Bernhard Von Cotta, Professor of Mining and Geology at Freiburg; Julius Weissbach, Royal Saxonian Mining Councilor and Professor; Dr. Von Dechen, Chief of the Mining Department and Privy Councilor of Prussia; H. Koch, Royal Prussian Chief Mining Councilor; Bruno Kerl, Professor at the Royal Mining School of Berlin; Michel Chevalier, the French Economist and Sanator; A. Daubree, Inspector-General of the Mines of France; and many others of like eminence and special familiarity with the subject. The construction of a single tunnel like that proposed would demonstrate to practical miners and capitalists the utility of such enterprises wherever operations have been prosecuted on fissure veins to a depth that renders the cost qual to the income, and would thus lead to the prosecution of other similar enterprises by private capital. The case is a unique and peculiar one. The consequences of with-holding the aid will be the speedy destruction and loss of the private capital now invested in mines to five times the value of the aid sought; while the consequences of granting the aid will probably be to add very heavily to our annual product of gold and silver, upon which we rely in some measure for the discharge of the national debt. The prospect that the Government will be speedily repaid the amount advanced seems to be more immediate than in the case of any similar aid it has ever given. The only question, therefore, seems to be, not whether the aid should be extended, but on what terms. With every allowance for the energy with which M. Sutro has prosecuted the work, in the hope of enlisting private capital in the enterprise, it would seem reasonable that, if the Government furnish the entire means of bringing it to a successful conclusion, and sustain, as it must, all the risk of the operation, it should be paid not merely the principal and interest of the amount advanced, but a perpetual royalty on the proceeds of the operation of the tunnel, which might wisely be devoted to the endowment of schools of mining or other similar purpose, or to the payment of the national

Twaddle by Telegraph.

From the N. Y. World. The Duke of Argyll, traditionally known as the MacCallum More, and politically famous as the "bargee's wife," yesterday presided over a grand dinner given in London to Mr. Cyrus W. Field. "Surrounded," to use his gracious and statistical phrase, "by three hundred gentlemen and many ladies," the noble head of the Campbells, who are always coming, sent a despatch to President Johnson which breathes the most philanthropic sentiments in the most convivial spirit. Translated from the rather elaborate Scotch of the original into the familar British tongue, the Duke's telegram may be said to signify, "President Johnson, I looks towards ye."

To which, for President Johnson, Secretary Seward genially responds, "I has your eye. Whereupon, music by the band, and a con sentaneous tossing off of full glasses of cham pagne down the throats of "the three hundred gentlemen and many ladies." in London, and of the President and the Secretary in Washington. Consentaneous, we say, and contem poraneous. For, rising to the height of the great occasion, Secretary Seward sent for the head of the Washington Observatory, and insisted upon knowing just exactly how long before it was sent he had received the Duke's despatch. That astronomical authority having consulted his tables, replied, "Two hours by the watch, Mr. Secretary!" "Very good, sir"-with a wave of the official haud such as Prince Kung could not have bettered -"What, he! within there! cause the man of wires to telegraph to His Grace the Duke of Argyll that, like the man in the moon, he has come down too soon. Inform him that in precisely two hours (meridian of Washington) from this moment his Excellency the Presi dent of the United States and the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs will be clinking glasses with him across the Atlantic. And now leave me in peace with a thimble full of bitters, and wee to him who winds his bugle horn in bower or hall before the hour!" Thus the Secretary, polymetic, bathymetic, the Joey B. of Columbia, the tough, the downy, and the devilish sly.

Meanwhile to the Duke thus dining and wining with his "three hundred gentlemen and many ladies," enter another messenger, bearing greeting from Peter Cooper, who built an institute, and from Tal. P. Shaffner, who did not lay a cable. "I love you," Peter Cooper, in kindly wise, "and I pray that England may be to America as the glutinous friend in the Scriptures who sticketh closer than a brother."

"For my part," quoth Tal. P. Shaffner, "I care but little for Dukes and such, having consorted chiefly with Czars and Princes of the earth, but Cyrus W. Field! my foeman trusty and true, I have met you-and I am yours! Take my hat, and live happy ever after! O, greater than Columbus!

Of these things shall there never be an end ? There is no harm in them, do you say, O, good-natured reader? But there is harm in them. There is always harm in resultless gabble; and it is such a sheer insult to the intelligence of this nineteenth century to suppose that the real importance of the transat-Isntic cable can be advanced, or its usefulness as a "bond of union" between Europe and America in any way increased by this preposterous exchange of twaddle by tele graph, that for very shame's sake we pray the rational people of both sides of the sea to cry out, as with one voice, "Hold-Knough!"

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