## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LPADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERT DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

With What Body do they Come ?" From the N. Y. Tribune.

We desire, as heartily as any can, that the Southern Rebels, great and little, high and low, military and civil, poor and rich, violent and moderate, shall all return to the full exercise of the privileges of citizenship, and that there shall be no tabooed class or outcast pariah race in this country. We are willing that all should come to the knowledge of the truth and be saved. Endless political punishment is no part of our faith or practice. But how are the dead raised up, and with what

body do they come?" Ever since the downfall of the Rebellion there have been two distinct classes of ex-Rebels, each willing to take part in Southern politics. Mr. Reagan, a member of Jeff. Davis' Cabinet, had certainly been as zealous a Rebel as need be. He had remained with Davis until and during his flight, after his navies had been sunk, his armies had surrendered, and all who had erst fluttered and fawned around the fallen possessor of a "little brief authority" had fled. But Mr. Reagan came forth from his imprisonment in Fort Warren, and freely and candidly advised the Southern people at that early stage in the reconstruction question to give civil and political rights to all, vithout distinction of color, race, or condition. He recognized the lost cause as lost forever, and neither saw nor desired to see any half way halting-ground between slavery and equality. General Longstreet, one of Lee's favorite corps commanders, had attested his devotion to the Rebel cause by daily staking his life in its defense until it was decisively and forever overthrown. He then, with statesmanlike candor and soldierly frankness, disdained to kindle the fires of sectional strife over questions which had been forever settled, and he, too, recommended the Southern people to place civil rights, land, education, and the ballot within the reach of all. Governor Holden of North Carolina never had faith in the Rebellion or its leaders, opposing the former while opposition was possible, and criticising the latter until all his predictions of their failure were verified. Yet he had yielded to the sentiment of his State, and doubtingly served the cause for whose success he saw little ground either to hope or to pray. It is natural that such a quasi Rebel become a thorough Unionist, and should accept equality in place of Slavery. Yet many others whose course during the war was like that of Holden, fail thus to accept the inevitable logic of events. Gov. Joe. Brown of Georgia was one of the most earnest of Rebels, but he too does not believe in fighting to restore a slavery which they were not able to maintain. All these men de-

sire that the blessings of real peace shall be

brought to the South by giving all rights to

all men, and obliterating all wrongs or invi-

dious distinctions which might stimulate any

class of the Southern people to strife with any

more favored class. During the Rebellion

they gallantly fought for that social and poli-

tical inequality between the races, which was

surrendered, they do not seek to save the

the Confederacy's chief corner-stone. Having

corner-stone of the edifice, whose defense they have abandoned. No better friends of union and freedom live than these men who fought for slavery and disunion. But of a far different type are Governor Vance, who declares that all that was surrendered in the Rebellion will be restored in the election of Seymour and Blair; Governor Wise, who asserts that the lost cause is about to be regained: Wade Hampton, who pressed upon the Democratic Convention that clause of their platform which declares the Southern State Governments "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void," and who now avows that this is as good as a promise of revolution, and that if the Democratic party return to power, their President can do no less than revolutionize all the Southern State Governments by force. We believe that Wise, Vance, and Hampton express the sentiments only of the precipitate and reckless portion of the Democracy even of the South. But it is this very portion who fired the Southern heart in 1860. and dragged the more sensible of the Southern people into the Rebellion, and will do it again if permitted to do so. We have fought the Southern people five years to very little purpose if we have not learned that fools can very easily lure them on to rebellion. Especially should we know this when we see the most violent and untamed traitor in the whole South actually pressing into the Democratic platform a clause providing for a new rebellion. Nine-tenths of the weak-kneed Northern doughfaces would prudently have left it out had they dared dispute the dictation of so eminent a Rebel as Wade Hampton. The Rebel emissaries in Canada, during the session of the Democratic Convention in Chicago, in 1864, telegraphed that the "Vice-President and platform were satisfactory, speeches very satisfactory." Why the speeches were satisfactory may be judged from the sample speech of Dean Richmond. "By G-d we must put a stop to this d-d war." The Democratic Convention were determined to make their platform and nominations "satisfactory" to the most ultra Rebels in 1864. They evinced the same desire, and met with equal success, in 1868. The more virulent the Rebel, the more completely and rapturously is he delighted. Seymour, he knows, will be wax in the presence of the Rebels, putty in the hands of all public thieves, sharpened steel towards all black men, and a stench in the nostrils of every man not a Blair who ever voted or fought for the Union. Blair's recklessness is well known to be fully equal to his conrage. Under such leaders they not only hope for revolution, but glory in its confident expectation. The startling difference between their case now and in 1860 is, that then they promised peace in the event of their success, and rebellion and civil war only if they were defeated. We might doubtless have avoided war by electing their candidates. But now they make no threat of revolution in case of Grant's election. They manifest no desire to confront the hero of Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanoogs, and Appointtion in battle. If Grant be elected they will be dumb as blind mice. It is only in the event of the election of their own candidate (Seymour) that they threaten to inaugurate their drama of fire and blood, assassination and slavery. What an inducement is this to offer to the candid voter, to the business man, to those whose slaughtered sons and brothers now sleep on the battle-plains of the great slaveholders' rebellion, to all who have any interest in the welfare and peace of the country! If Grant is elected, who threatens war f Does Wade Hampton, Vance, Lee, Forrest, Wise, or any other Rebel, venture to utter such an audacions intent? No, nor to think of it. The election of Grant is peace. Rebels, by their silence, confess this. Men of the Hampton stripe may call it subjugation. But it is such subjugation as the wolf suffers when the fold interposes between him and the lamb. It is such

subjugation as the pirate feels when foiled by

the rescue of the saptives whose enslavement

way for the liberties of the people. It is the subjugation which is inevitable to despots when their subjects are disenthralled and transformed from the minions of tyranny into free citizens. Emblems of the so-called subjugation of the Southern aristocracy will be the school-house, where before there was the slavepen; the newspaper will reach the jungles of the clay-eaters. The mean white trash will be sent for by modern civilization, and through the dark clouds of bigotry, ignorance and brutality which have rested over the South the light will break, and the truth will make them free. The reconstruction policy of Congress, fully carried out, will raise up many friends of freedom among the ex-rebels. The election of Seymour might well disgust even the Southern Republicans and sour them into traitors. Shall we pursue that policy which will carry into the South the greatly needed boon of Northern capital, enterprise, manufactures, education, industry, emigration, wealth, independence, loyalty, or shall we pursue further the missrable blunder of converting nine-tenths of the Southern lands into jungle that the other tenth may sustain an aristocrat, and make four-fifths of the Southern people slaves, that the fifth man may be a-Wade Hampton?

The Presidency and the Candidates.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political parties before the country have varied their differences with a singular similarity in one respect. Each presents for popular favor one national man and one nullity, so that of the four candidates there are two men of vigorous character-good heart and brain-and two nobodies, whose histories are simply contemptible in view of the offices for which they are proposed. In the Republican ticket the efficient quantity stands in its proper place—the figure is before the cipher, the man leads, the nonentity comes after. In the Democratic ticket it is the other way. There the cipher comes first and the number stands behind it, so that the Democracy begin their campaigning with a start in inverse order, and are likely to go on as if it were a sum in fractions—the more figures you get on the paper the less is the represented value. In this respective distribution of the material of their tickets we see something of the tendency and disposition of the parties. Grant, the Republicans saw, was the people's man, and Colfax they knew was their party man. But the people's man got the first place. They recognized the propriety of giving way in party inclinations in obedience to popular impulse. They saw the folly of daring the people, and they put up a man they did not like because he was the people's man. They never thought of putting their party peg in the first place. But the Democrats, in the very breath in which they claim to be the people's party, refuse to receive an impulse from the people or to conform to popular thought. The whole mass of Democratic voters, desiring to make this election a practical fight, and one in which they would have some chance to win, wanted to see a national man at the head of the ticket; but the party plan prevailed, and they have instead a figure something worse than poor Pierce, while the only recognition the ticket makes of the claim of national services is in the second place.

Grant is an able man, a man of distinct convictions and of firm and positive quality. Such a man cannot be dishonest, cannot be an intriguer, and cannot readily be made any man's tool. If he have any vagaries of conduct they will be outright violent ones, but such as will afford opportunity to indicate his strength of character in overcoming them if occasion require. Honest, clear-headed, resolute, of unconquerable will-such is the very man we want in the President's chair to give its ancient dignity and force to that sadly compromised Andrew Johnson is small in his animosities and a politician. He lowered the dignity of his position to the presecution of political quarrels. He had an opportunity at the close of the war, when, by taking up the Mexican difficulty and making it, with the army then in hand, the occasion of a grand assertion of the Monroe doctrine he could have kept the national mind busy on a great subject, and, thus diverting it from our internecine strife, have directly secured the return to domestic peace. But he could not see that great occasion. He could see only the small strife of small politicians, and engaging in this gave reason for the assaults of his opponents, and even for those assaults that, not stopping with him, aimed at his office. It is through the occupancy of a man of mean calibre that the Executive has lost the respect of the people and is even crippled in the laws, and we need a man like Grant in the place to remove the reproach and the cobweb impediments with which the foolish Congress, with Colfax at its

head, tied down the pigmy Johnson. We want Grant, but not Colfax. Colfax might go with Seymour. Both are mere politicians-men of no weight or merit beyond their acuteness in the management of caucuses; but Grant and Blair will do admirably. That would be a ticket to command the respect and suffrages of the whole people, and the people, disregarding the nonsensical machinery of the conventions, should scratch and make that ticket for themselves. Popular will may readily enough make itself felt in this manner, and thus the people may rebuke the impudence of the politicians, who count on the blind obedience of the masses. Such a ticket as we indicate would be one to unite the people and make the country great; not one to enrich politicians with the plunder of office; and with a government headed by such men we might again go back to our national record and start again where the close of the war left us, uniting the people of all sections in the struggle incident to the assertion of our position as the arbitrator-the dictator, if need be -of the peace of the Continent, even against Mexico herself, now that there is no disturber from beyond the Atlantic. It was Grant's idea three years ago that our civil war was to be ended in Mexico, and it is not too late to end it there yet.

## The State Elections.

From the N. Y. Times. The result of the Kentucky election affords cause neither for surprise nor alarm. No one imagined that its verdict would be other than Democratic; the only open question being as

to the extent of the majority.

The use which the Democrats make of a result anticipated by everybody indicates the energy, and generally the judgment, with which they are working. They appear to care comparatively little for the Presidency. The contest in Seymour's behalf is too hopeless to render enthusiasm or effort possible. Their efforts are therefore directed to the State elections, with the view of acquiring strength in the local executives and the lower branch of Congress, The only value of the Kentucky

confidence into the party in other States. The next election, on the 13th instant, is in Tennessee, and the next, September 1, in Vermont. Both are as surely Republican as was Kentucky the other way. California, which votes a week afterward, is more doubtful; while Maine, which completes the list for September, may with proper management be made certain for the Republicans. Of the six elections which occur in October, three are important, both as to themselves and in their

election is as a means of inspiring spirit and

number, are sufficiently pronounced to leave little room for Democratic hopes. Strenuous exertions are being made, however, to carry Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, whose elections are all on the 13th, and whose voices will not be without effect in the national cauvass. In these States Democratic activity is just now concentrated, and great expectations are based upon the potency of the greenback doctrine. It is of the utmost importance that these States be secured by the Republicans; and no zeal for the national ticket in other quarters will excuse blundering or indifference here. The judgment of Pennsylvania and Ohio will react upon New Jersey and New York; and that of Indiana will not be without weight in Michigan and Illinois. The earlier local struggles will have much to do with the later and larger result.

The danger to be apprehended is that of too entire dependence upon the Southern vote to determine the contest for the Presidency. The vote of the reconstructed States is assumed as for Grant and Colfax as a matter of course. The experience of Georgia should moderate assurance in this particular. Moreover, the probability of gigantic frauds, and even of violence, in these States, in order that their votes may be enshrouded in doubt and dispute, should teach the Republican party the wisdom of winning the battle without depending upon Southern aid. If the South come in, as it were, to ratify a result achieved by the might of Northern Republicanism, the effect will be good upon both sections. Circumstances may make it the arbiter in the struggle; but that would be unfortunate, however right legally

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser proposes that the two parties "shall agree that the Southern States shall not participate" in the election. The proposition is impracticable, and to the South unjust. But the idea on which it rests is not undeserving of attention as affording reasons for conducting the contest with the smallest possible dependence upon the Southern States. The possession of a Republican majority, irrespective of the South, s for many reasons desirable, and it rests with the North to make it possible.

Address of the Republican State Committee-Governor Seymour.

From the N. Y. World. An address, unmistakably by the style from the pen of Horace Greeley, is printed in the editorial columns of the Iribane, and signed with the names of the Republican State Committee. This address to the Republican voters of the State is a remash of stale Tribune editorials with Tribune seasoning, and as it presents no new point, fact, or argument, it merits no attention from the Democratic press. We nevertheless extract its railing tirade against Governor Seymour, because in a composition of this kind meant to be copied into all the Republican papers of the State, the worst charges are reiterated which can be made against our candidate with any semblance of truth:-

"You know that his opponent is that Horatio Seymour who has been your deadliest, most insidious, most calumnious foe, from the day when New York first, by the nearly unanimous vote of her representatives in Congress of both parties, declared her inflexible hostility to any further extension of slavery under our nationa flag, down to this hour. He supported the Ne-braska bill and the Lecompton infamy. He did nis utmost, but in valu, to put the vote of our State against Fremont and Lincoln. Thric defeated by you as a candidate for Governor, he was at last elected through the absence of thousands of you in the field where your coun-try was aveed; and his success sent your gall and and noble Wadsworth to his fate, near the spot where Stonewall Jackson first called on his fellow Rebels to cheer the last election of Ho-ratio Seymour as their triumph. He is the man who addressed the draft rioters, orphan-asylum burners, and negro killers of the great empo-rium as his 'friends,' and was exultingly recog-nized by them as their chief. There is not to-day an impenitent, implacable Rebel in the land who does not glory in supporting him, and in his heart echo Vance's boast that all they lost when defeated by Grant they will they lost when defeated by Grant they will regain when they triumph with Seymour."

All that this string of accusations amounts to is, that Governor Seymour has been, from first to last, a consistent, strenuous opponent of the Republican party. He is no turncoat, like General Grant. Up to the time of President Johnson's Western tour, and for some time afterwards, the politics of General Grant were the same as those of Governor Seymour. Grant, too, "supported the Nebraska bill and the Lecompton infamy." Grant, too, was opposed to Fremont and to the first election of Lincoln. Governor Seymour's record on the political questions which preceded the war is more conspicuous, because his superior talents for civil affairs gave him so much higher a standing than ex-Captain Grant; but each, according to the measure of his ability and influence, resisted the fanaticism of the Republican party. If anti-negro politics up to the year 1867 be a reason why Seymour should not be elected President, it is equally a reason against Grant. If Wade Hampton, Vance, and the rest would be glad of the election of Seymour, they would also have had no objection to Grant, if Grant had continued to hold the same liberal sentiments he entertained when he made his noted "white washing report" soon after the rupture be tween the President and Congress. Scarcely six menths have elapsed since the Tribune was almost daily declaring that it would as soon have a Democrat for President as Grant elected by the Republicans with such politics as he had up to that time avowed. Such being General Grant's political record, the Republican address really lays the lash on his back, when it arraigns Governor Seymour for a record of the very same kind If all men are to be sconrged with a whip of scorpions who opposed Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1800, the writer of the address will drive a great many neephytes out of the Republican party, and Grant among the rest. It is a signal proof of the difficulty of finding charges against Governor Seymour when nearly every thrust made at him is a stab at General Grant through his sides.

Allowance being made for their unequal ability and political standing, Governor Sey-mour and General Grant do not differ except that one is a consistent Democrat, and the other a recent renegade. Grant has bartered his principles for the hope of office; he never became a Republican until the political syrens began to sing in his ears that communion with that party would bring him to the White House. The very charges brought against Governor Seymour by his enemies exonerate him from all suspicion of making merchandise of his principles. The perfect consistency of his record is the chief point made against him. He continues to be what General Grant was until the gilded bait of the Presidency was flung into his jaws by the radical auglers. If Governor Seymour, like so many tacile and venal politicians, had made the war an excuse for deserting his principles, there was no degree of popularity nor any position which he might not easily have gained. Mr. Lincoln himself stood ready to support him for the succession. But Governor Seymour was proof against all such allurements. In the politics of the last ten years he has preferred the losing to the winning side, and the writer of the address is so wanting in magnazimity as to make this self-sacrificing ateadiness to principle a topic of reproach. He tells the Republicans how many times I

would have satisfied his empidity and lust. It | effect upon the canvass in the States voting in | Governor Seymour has been defeated, as if it is the subjugation of the Bourbons to make | November. Nebraska and Iowa, two of the | were not a praise to stand by our colers against great odds, when office and honors could have been so easily obtained by changing sides. It is a signal proof of Governor Seymour's great personal strength that he rescued the State of New York from the Republicans in the very flood-tide of their success. Now, when the party is in a condition of general decline and decrepitude, he will easily lead the Democratic hosts to victory.

> The Democratic Peace. Fram the Cincinnati Gazette.

American party politics used to be a state of war. It was held by one party that the insti-tution—as it was called—which they made their corner-stone and cohesive power, was of such a nature that sentiments opposed to it were incendiary, and could not be tolerated. They held that in the great section where this so-called institution existed, no man must be permitted to live who disputed its right or its policy; and that such opinions were so dangerous to the social fabric, that they justified society, or the majority who took upon themselves the rights of society, in resorting to the higher law of self-preservation, and putting such disturbers out of existence.

The Northern portion of that party accepted these conditions, and freely justified the executien of all Northern men in the South against whom this accusation of sentiments was brought. And they also co-operated in extending this higher law by denouncing the whole party of the opposition by a name which, in the South, was held to be charge and proof of the offense, and cause for immediate execution of capital penalty. Under this Democratic regime we had a political Union which was the theme of our idolatry, but which united a country in one government, where the citizens of one section who went into the other did it at greater peril to life and property than they would suffer by travel among the most savage tribes of Africa or the south

The list of Northern citizens murdered, or cruelly abused in their persons, or, in the cases of extraordinary forbearance, robbed and forced to fly for their lives, in the South, was greater than the list of all the robberies, murderers or other personal outrages upon Europeans and Americans by all the savage or halfcivilized peoples of the rest of the world, although those frequently brought on wars to redress them. This is that "Union as it was," which we often hear spoken of as the golden age of the Republic. It will be remembered that such was the ferocious spirit of that peaceful time, that the most cruel murders or tortures of Northern citizens in the South were instified in the Northern Democratic mind by the charge that the victims were abolitionists; and that this indefinite accusation, which in its greatest aggravation only meant that the victims had opinions against the rightfulness of slavery, and which was in many cases trumped up to cover a robbery, closed all Democratic hearts ageinst any touch of pity or horror.

This was the Union as it was. It was such a union as would be made by uniting this country with the Bedouin Arabs, or of the Cannibal Islands, on condition that the Bedouins or Caribs should be sacred in their person and property when they came among us, while we should be subject to be robbed and eaten when we went among them; and with the proviso that they should rule our Government. The Democratic party, always intolerant, ferocious and brutal towards opponents, gave their allegiance to this reign of

terror, robbery, and always exalted it as the beneficence of Democratic party rule. It is true that a Northern man might procure an uncertain toleration in the South by renouncing all opinions against the rightfulness of this Democratic "institution," and by zealous professions of belief in it as both a right and a blessing. By abandoning his anhood, and by ostentatiously denot the sentiments prevalent in the section from which he came, and by assuming abject subserviency to the slave interest, he might be tolerated, provided he became involved in no disputes about property or dues with the natives, which might offer to them too great a temptation to force a settlement by bringing up the charge of secret abolition sentiments; a charge which required no proof. On these precarious terms a citizen of this precious Union might, by renouncing his manhood, live in the South. And this was regarded as so happy a political situation, that the organs of the Democratic party in the North worked

zealously to keep it up.
In the high hopes which were raised by the death of slavery and the conquest of the Rebellion, it was generally thought that the time had come when the citizens of the Northern section of this Union would have the same protection of law in the Southern section, as the citizens of that section have always enjoyed in the North; that in fact we had become one people, as we were before in name, and that the American citizens would have the same protection of law throughout his own country, that the citizen of Great Britain enjoys not only throughout the British

Dominions, but throughout the world. In this belief a large number of Northern citizens emigrated to the South, after the surrender of the Rebel armies, carrying their capital and their Northern energy, and intending to build up their own fortunes by rebuilding the production of the South. By the then general Southern cry for Northern capital and immigration, they were led to believe that they would be welcomed. That they had no hostile feeling towards the Southern people, was shown by their going there to make a home. Men do not seek homes for their families among a people whom they regard as enemies. Many others who did not emigrate, sent their capital into the South to be invested in agricultural production. In this, too, they gave proof of their friendliness. Capital is proverbially timid. It does not seek the country of enemies.

How have these anticipations of peace been fulfilled? What kind of a reception has this much needed Northern capital and Northern emigration met with? Are there any Northern men who, in the light of the experience of these three years, and of the present public declarations of Southern feeling toward North ern immigrants, would now seek the South as a home for their families, or for an investment of their capital? It is true he can have an uncertain teleration there, upon about the same terms as before the war. He must abandon his manhood, give up his political rights, and become an enemy to the National Government. On these terms he may be permitted to live But, with all this, let him be careful not to get into any lawsuit with a native, about rights of property; for he may find that a dispute with a native will invest the Northern immigrant with the obnoxious qualities which will make him an outlaw to Southern courts.

But the Northern loyal citizen who emigrates to the South imagines that he is still in his own country, and that he carries with him his political rights as a citizen. He has his positive political ideas. He has always exerised the right to carry those ideas into practical effect in his votes for officers and repre-sentatives. He thinks that he carries the same rights with him into the South when he makes his home there, and so he would in any other section of this country, or in any civilized country. But does he find it so in the South? Listen to the general Southern outery against

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Northern immigrants, with all manner of opprobrious epithets, taken up and expanded Northern flunkies, and see what is the burden of it all. It is that Northern men who have come among them to live have assumed the same political rights as natives, and have dared to have a voice in political agitation, and a vote in elections, and even to be voted for; and that that voice and that vote and that official position is loyal to the National Government; which is to say, in their understanding, that it is hostile to the South.

in the Southern press or public speeches there can be found no recognition of the right of settlers who come from the North to exercise the rights of citizens, or to have any political ideas; but, on the other hand, these organs of public expression pour forth declarations of bate and vengeance toward them if they exercise any political rights in fidelity to the National Government. They may vote, if they vote the Rebel class into power, in avowed hostility to the nation. They may be political zerfs to the old slaveholding and still Rebel class; but if they exercise the rights of citizens, they are made subjects for present hate and secret outrage, and for that reign of vengeance which the Rebel class expect to realize when Seymour and Blair shall be elected.

And, as in the haloyon days of the Democratic party, when the name of Abolitionist was to the Northern Democrat full justification for the Southern murder and robbery of a Northern citizen; and, as in the early days of secession, the charge of Unionism was in the mind of the Northern Democrat full justification for the massacre of Southern citizens, so we see the Democratic journals and stump speakers taking up the epithets which their old Rebel masters apply to emigrants from the North, and adding their yell of vituperation and contumely to intensify and justify the Southern hatred.

We even see Vallandigham, the notorious carpet-bagger of the Rebellion, piling vile epithets on brave soldiers who earned a national citizenship by five years of military duty, and who gained a residence in the South by the highest right, that of rescuing it from Rebellion, while he was boasting of the protection of his infamy under the British lion. And we see George E. Pagh, whose Democratic ferocity has found no abatement in retirement, in his Sixth street speech gloating over the anticipation that the election of Seymour and the fulfilment of the Blair declaration of war will put to flight all these Northern emigrants who have dared to carry into the South the rights of manhood and citizenship. It is true, this Kebel class in the South offer

to be magnanimous, and to permit Northern men to come there and live if they will not attempt to exercise any political rights, or if they will act in subserviency to them. They may be tolerated so long as they abide by these conditions, and do not fall under suspicion. But the evidence of all the organs of expression of Southern feeling is that a Northern emigrant who adheres to the party which put down the Rebellion and saved the Republic is regarded by the ruling class of whites in the South as an enemy, upon whom the only restraint of their just vengeance is the army of the United States.

And the evidence of the organs of the De mooratic party in the North is equally unanimous that they appland this, and desire that upon such terms only shall Northern men be permitted to live in the South. This is the peace which they desire. And would it be reasonable to suppose that a party which incites and applauds this warfare in the South upon Northern men because they are not of the Democratic party, would not carry the same war into the North if they could, and would not also make it dangerous there for any man to be opposed to the Democratic party? Why should they desire men to have rights in the North which they would deprive them of in the South?

Democratic politics always meant a state of warfare. That party could never tolerate freedem of opinion. It was always truenlent and full of hate. While the party ruled the country, it supported a bloody barbarism in more than one half of the country, and tried to spread it over the rest. Its principle always was, be Democrator die! Allegiance to the Democratic party allows no love of country. The real Democrat is an enemy to the Government as soon as his party ceases to possess it. He turns immediately to treason. When the party was turned out of the administration by the popular elections, it naturally turned to des troy the republic. It now seeks to restore a state of warfare in the South, in which every man who is not a Democrat shall be deprived of all protection of law for his person or property. And it has for its leading declaimers, North and South, the men who were humiliated by the triumph of our arms, and whose ruling passion is a desire for vengeance upon the loyal men who defeated hem. They have been so unwise as to proclaim in advance this regime of vengeance pon the Union soldiers and other Union men who have settled in the South. But all this savage enjoyment will end with anticipation. If there had been a possibility of the election of Seymour and Blair, the help which it has had from blatant Rebels, North and South, would have been fatal.

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