#### TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, THE DAILT EVENING 1368

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

Campaign Enthusiasm.

From the N. F. Nation.

Three months ago, many good Rapublicans were troubled by what they considered a want of enthusiasm for Grant-meaning, of course, an absence of nervous excitement about his name or his person, and an indisposition to give violent and uproarious expression to the feeling of admiration created by the contemplation of his career. This defect was supposed to be particularly remarkable in the West, which has usually been considered, owing to the greater freshness of its popula tion, the home of enthusiases; and we remember meeting with more than one shrewd observer who came back from that region troubled by the calm with which the mention of the Republican candidate was received. There did not seem, they said, to be any "magnetism" about him-magnetism, in political parlance, meaning that personal quality which in Europe causes the populace to take the horses from a man's carriage and draw it themselves, and which here excites intense eagerness to shake hands with him, and get his autograph, or a lock of his hair, or, in the case of woman, to kiss him. "Magnetism" does not seem to be necessarily connected with any particular kind of intel-lectual constitution. Webster had it, and so had, in a far greater degree, Clay. Jackson had it, but Calhoun had not, and the want of it is constantly mentioned still as a reason why some of the ablest men in the country need not look for a high place in the management of public affairs.

Now there is no denying that Grant does not possess "magnetism," in the sense in which the word is ordinarily used. His general bearing is not that of a sympathetic man, of a man on whose breast one is tempted to lay one's head and weep. His looks does not invite kisses, and his hair does not lend itself-to use a Gallicism-to being cut off in locks. He makes a poor figure at receptions when a few of his fellow-citizens "desire to take him by the hand." He shakes hands, even on the greatest occasions, with a cold, stern, impassive air, which naturally begets the impression that he does not enjoy shaking hands with some hundreds of people whom he never saw before, and this chills the more gushing of his admirers. We have on more than one occasion been present when the sight of his unmoved, and apparently immovable features has reduced a smiling, glowing handshaker, who had just danced up to him with extended arm and an inane but carefully prepared compliment on his lips, in the twink-ling of an eye to a limp, broken-down bore, for whom life had lost its charms and from whom earth had withdrawn its welcome. In fact, as a show candidate Grant is probably the worst that ever took the field, and to the class of politicians who attend to the spectacular part of a campaign, get up the serenades, the processions, the great effects and striking situations, he must be a source of continual trial and disappointment. For the use of these gentlemen Seymour is worth ten Grants, putting aside altogether Seymour's immense rhetorical superiority. Seymour really has "magnetism." He has the power of putting on his face a show of interest in the small affairs of other people, and of putting on an air of dignity which, strange as it may seem, is worth more to a public man in America than in any other country in the world; and he has what is perhaps more valuable than all, tears within easy reach. "As a weeper," to use Colonel Brown's lauguage, "he surpasses Job Trotter;" and though tears shed publicly have in all ages been regarded by the more reflective of the race with extreme suspicion, they are still, and will probably always remain, very powerful with the multitude, if used sparingly and with tact. It is undoubtedly this want of availability for spectacular purposes on Grant's part which created the doubt about his popularity which existed three months ago, and which have even made their way to Earope, and have been made the subject of wondering comment in a recent number of the London Spectator. There has never been a Presidential candidate with whom those whose business it is to shift the scenes and arrange the lights and roll the thunder-barrels of the canvass have found it harder to deal. Compared, for instance, from their point of view, with Fremont, he seems a heavy burden for manufacturers of enthusiasm to carry. Fremont's way of wearing his hair was o itself sufficient to exert a powerful influence on the popular mind, while Grant's straight, and not particularly well-kempt locks, parted low down at the side, are singularly wanting in pic-turesqueness. Then, Fremont's face is one of those which, particularly to women, suggest vast possibilities, and it really did suggest vast possibilities during his canvass, as was shown by the expectations entertained of him when he went West to take the command at the beginning of the war. He was confidently expected by the sentimental portion of the Republican party, although he had never set a squadron in the field, to sweep through the Confederacy like a whirlwind, and the tenacity with which the same set of enthusiasts elung to his "Body-Guard," as one of the wonders of the contest, long after the general's own military pretensions had been reduced to ashes, was a striking illustration of the kind of stuff of which political enthusiasm is made. Moreover, Fremont had the immense advantage-we are still looking at the matter from the theatrical point of view-of resting his elaims to confidence on an exploit of which few people had heard till his nomination, and the nature of which was only imperfectly understood at any time. He was sung all over the land as "The Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains." What this was exactly not many knew, but it had an awful sound, and closed the mouths of doubters as effectually as M. Jourdain's was closed by being raised to the dignity of "Mammamouchi." Grant's exploits, on the other hand, were so well known, to long dwelt on, so familiar in our mouths before he was presented to us as a Presidential candidate at all, that none of us is much moved or excited when he is asked to vote for the hero of Vicksburg and Chattanooga -that is, for the man who has performed two of the great military exploits of a century which is crowded with the greatest wars of history. It would be hard to cite a more rehistory. It would be hard to cite a more re-markable proof of the injurious effect on re-putations which the exceeding publicity of our day causes. The newspapers literally take all the polish off great sames, and wear out the fame of the most famota men in half-a-dozen years, owing to the jadea condition to which their iteration reduces the popular faculties of wonder and admiration. There is hardly a great military name in history which would retain much of its Instre if it had been ex-posed to the action of the periodical press, he-cause there has to be in all really shining and cause there has to be in all really shining ana enduring fame-all fame by which the imagination is really roused-a touch of mystery. Gastavus Adolphus, Wallenstein, the First Napoleon, Nelson, and even Wellington were happy in having lived and fought before the age of newspapers, and thus leaving memories

dimly seen through the fog of oral tradition. of brief despatches, of ill-compiled chronicles, and of popular songs. In our day the whole world stands by the

hero on the quarter-deck or at his headquarters, pores over the map with him, reals his reports over his shoulder, watches him chang-ing his shirt and eating his breakfast, holds his bottles up against the light to see what liquor he drinks, debates the probable effects of alcohol on the coats of his stomach and his nervous fibre, and in two or three years has heard the story of his battles so often that nine men out of ten begin to feel as if they could have won them themselves. Tests of this kind, of course, nothing but the first order of genius can endure. The minor herces of even the greatest contests succumb under them. We know of few things in the annals of war more pathetic than the fate of Corse, of Allatoona. He is now, we believe, a revenue assessor or collector somewhere in the West, an obscure and almost forgotten man, and yet had he done in any of the great European campaigns what he did in Sherman's, he would have been raised to lasting emineuce. He held through a long day, with a handful of men, a position, on the retention of which Sherman's fortunes depended, against the as-saults of a whole army, and this not as a solitary and unlooked for display of resolution, but as the legitimate result of a faithful and dauntless character, for Sherman, when he saw from the heights of Kenesaw the smoke of battle round Allatoons, said he felt no anxiety, for he knew that Corse was there.

We are, and always have been, however, of the number of those who have not been troubled about the absence of enthusiasm about Grant personally, and for two reasons. One is that we look on the qualities which do most arouse enthusiasm, in the politician's sense of the word, as defects in a Presidential candidate; and the other is that the rapid growth of the community in intelligence, experience, and self-possession, has made en-thusiasm unnecessary for the winning of political victories. It is one of the unpleasant but suggestive truths of history, that the very worst enemies of the human race have been those who commanded the popular enthusiasm, and that it has, on the whole, done rather more for bad than for good causes. The exploits of "popular idols" have not always resulted in much good for humanity. The history of progress is, in fact, the history of the growing supremacy of reason over the affairs of men, of the relegation of feeling to the background, of the ap-pearance of judgment as sovereign in fields once wholly given up to pas-sion. Perhaps the most striking and significant feature of the American Revolution was the conduct of it by a silent, methodical, repelling-mannered man, who carried on war as a disagreeable business, and eagerly abandoned affairs of state for the raising of to-bacco. It is difficult to avoid seeing in the selection of another man of a similar character for the place once held by Washington, at this second great orisis in the national affairs, an indication that his type of character is, after all, that which occupies the highest and most permanent place in the popular mind, and that after sixty years of gushing, noisy, "magnetic" politicians, with tears in their eyes for every woe, a long yarn for every passenger, and an empty harangue for every stump, the kind of public man whom, after all, most Americans would like to see their sons imitate, is a man like Washington or Grant, who has done much and said little, and to whom the effects of his acts on his "prospects" are amongst the last and least of considerations. favor, and that is the ran growt community only, but of all civilized communities, in those qualities which come with age in the individual man, that is, in distrust mere sentiment in the management of affairs, and in the habit of weighing consequences and balancing pros and cons. The saying of Fletcher of Saltoun, which magazine writers have so long delighted to quote, "Let me make a people's songs, and I care not who makes their laws," has become, in fact, utterly worthless, considered as an epigrammatic statement of the proposition that the world is governed rather by sentiment than by reason. Nations cannot now be governed by songs. He who seeks to rale men in our day must convince them, not simply move them. Poetry itself, in becom-ing more metaphysical, shows the depth of the change which has come over the modern world. The same remark may be made of the popular novel, which perhaps more than any other species of literature influences popular thought. Even popular amusements grow more and more intellectual. Those which appealed wholly to the feelings have almost died out. Convivial songs, as we remarked the other day, which played so prominent a part in society in the last century, are no longer heard, or, if heard, the singing of them is looked on as a species of buf-foonery. In fact, human character in the oivilized world takes everywhere a graver cast, and the effect of the change is naturally seen more distinctly in politics than in any other field of human activity. The chanting, weeping voter, carrying "the great statesman" on his shoulders, or following him blindly to the polls and hanging on his lips round the stump, is a spectacle which grows daily less and less familiar even to the mind's eye. In a few years more he will take his place in his historical niche, in the same row with the lord and serf, a creature of this world no longer. Even in the campaign now pending one sees in the speeches of the orators abundant signs that they are conscious of his vanishing. The vast majority of the addresses are argumentative to a degree never known before; personalities and clap-trap have never in any other campaign played so small a part; calm, unimpassioned appeals to the reason have never played so great a one; and this novel character of the oratory is made all the more striking by the fact that the contest follows close on a bloody war, and that the leaders on both sides are largely men who were conspicuous on opposing sides on the

Besides, the three States named cannot vote without coming into collision with the military anthority. There is no civil government in suy of them. And General Gillem, in refusing to authorize the holding of an election in Mississippi, discharged a duty which the Generals commanding Virginia and Texas must similarly perform. And by whom, then, are polls to be opened? If by persons pretending to derive authority from officials whom Congress deposed, under Governments which Congress abolished, it is fair to suppose that the district commanders will forbid and prevent proceedings having no warrant in law. They may be expected to do so as well because polls so conducted would be illegal as because the holding of them would imperil the public peace. How does Mr. Pendleton propose to overcome this difficulty ? The truth is, that this scheme for obtaining

an exclusive white vote, under Rebel influences, in States not yet restored to the Union, with a full knowledge that it will not be recognized by the Electoral College, is one of the devices with which the Southern Democratic leaders propose to create trouble. They have no expectation of success, but they are anxious to make the election of Grant a pretext for quarrelling over the exclusion of the unreconstructed States. We calculate upon a Republican majority so large in the Northern States as to render the Southern vote immaterial. But it is well to know of the mine which the Democrats propose to spring if a different contingency arise.

# The Suffrage Sophism.

From the N. Y. World.

It has been stated as one of the reasons justifying negro suffrage that it was necessary to promote the internal peace of the Southern States. One great reason why this peace was so desirable is given in the necessity of quiet before that fertile region could lie open to the Northern immigrant. Now let us consider this argument. It is, as you perceive, that peace must be had in order that if you or I desire to move South we can do so, and that negro suffrage is a guarantee of this peace. So far from this being the case, let any fair-minded man but consider what established negro suffrage would do when it does what it is now doing on probation. Let him further consider whether he is at all tempted at the prospect of moving out of a community where the negroes are few and unenfranchised into a community where they are in great numbers and all invested with the ballot. Further than this, let him ask if there is anything in the rich fields and soft air of that beautiful country to desirable as to be worth the surrender of his ballot; for, let it be here repeated, that in one form or another disfranchisement is the inevitable concomitant in the reconstructed South of a disbelief in negra equality. If, considering these things, the reader

comes to the conclusion that the enfranchised negro is more riotous than the unenfranchised; that so long as negro suffrage exists carpetbaggery will flourish; and that, though the South be tempting, it is not tempting enough to tempt disfranchisement, he will have reached conclusions that must forbid any acquiescence on his part in the shallow sophism that negro suffrage is peace. So far from being peace it is war; war upon that good order which invites immigration, encourages investment, and rewards toll; war on the traditional principles of this coun-try; war on the accumulated lessons of history; and war not alone upon our interests bat upon our own selves. Our feelings are a part of us; our established and a part of us; our intuitions are all component parts of us, One other thing tells powerfully in Grant's and the revolt these give when this aboutneresy of negro suffra 18 brought before them, warns us that it is a thing that nature abhors. Suffrage is mastery. Whenever a man is brought into the body politic he becomes, to the extent of his suffrage, the master of all other men in it; and the question is, whether you, by the introduction of a great many thousand barbarians, are willing to put your neck, even contingently, under the feet of these grandchildren of cannibals ? If so, so be it; you have a right, perhaps, to debase yourself, but have you any right to abase me too ?

11. Having planged into rebellion and civil was, it was their interest to abolish slavery and attach the blacks to their cause by giving them lands in addition to their freedom. Yet when M. D. Conway offered to bring the Abolitionists to agree to Southern independence if the Rebels would agree to emancipation, the proffer was not merely spurned, but its rejec-tion was blazoned to Europe, so as to con-found the Rebel sympathizers by showing that the Rebellion was slavery and slavery was the Rebellion. Ili. When the Rebellion had utterly broken

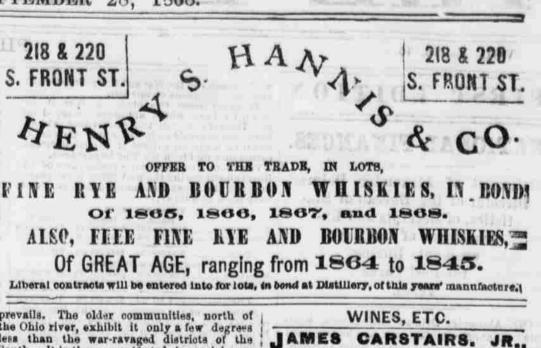
down, burying slavery in its ruins, it was the clear interest of the Rebels to treat the blacks humanely, so as to secure their confidence and good will. Instead of that, Mr. Johnson's Rebel legislatures began at once to pass vagrant acts, apprenticeship acts, acts respecting testimony, arms-bearing, etc., etc., all saying to the blacks as plainly as could be, "The Yankees have freed you-we can't help thatbut we have said that you would be worse off in freedom than in slavery, and now we will make good our prophecy." This was most mistaken policy; but defeat, and mortification. and vindictive chagrin are accustomed to gratify feeling at the expense of interest.

IV. The Camilla massacre was, in every aspect a blunder as well as a crime. Its contrivers want to elect Seymour and Blair, and this butchery will darken their prospect, dim as it was before. They want to pretend that they have been subjected to "negro supremacy;" but this butchery gives a ghastly as-peot to that absurd falsehood. They have succeeded only in reddening their own hauds afresh, and adding a new proof to the many old ones that "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

General Grant and the Business Interests of the Country-"Let Us Have Peace." From the N. Y. Herald.

With the announcement of the ticket and platform of the Democratic National Convention, gold began to go up and our national securities began to go down. The Vermont election checked this upward tendency of gold, and since the Maine election the Wall street gold gamblers, operating for a rise, have been reduced to a very narrow margin of incidental fluctuations. There was some degree of uneasiness among the holders of the five-twenties and the ten forties, but it has ceased to exist. There were some misgivings among capitalists and merchants touching the safety of money investments, involving in their profits or repayment the hazards of a revolution in our financial system, as one of the probable consequences of this year's political elections for the next Presidency and the next Congress; but all such misgivings since the Maine election seem to have disappeared. Among all our financial and business classes a sense of security appears to be felt in the future which can only be explained upon the basis of a prevailing confidence in General Grant's election.

But why this confidence in General Grant ? It is because from his proposition for peace-"Let us have peace"—the people believe that with his election there will be peace. He does not contemplate any violent collision nor any embarrassing conflict with Congress; he has no ides of any attempt to upset the Southern reconstruction acts of Congress according to the policy of Johnson or the policy of Blair. On the contrary, from General Grant's letter of acceptance of the Chicage nomination there is every reason to expect that on the money question and the reconstruction question he will be content to wait a while before disturb-ing the existing order of things, texting Con-gress, trade, and the political troubles of the South, for a time, to the natural laws of gravitation. Nevertheless there is a powerful impression abroad that General Grant, from his well-defined conservative character and liberal opinions, will not countenance any further radical extravagance or excesses in money matters or in political matters, but will with a firm hand hold the two houses to an honest interpretation of the Chicago platform, and to a general line of policy which will give us peace. The Tammany Convention, we say, under the acceptable banner of Chase, in satisfying all the conservative business classes and interests that a change in the Government would bring no violent change in business affairs, could have carried the day even against Gen. Grant as the representative of the radicals. But with a degree of folly and stupidity which exceeds almost any foolish thing recorded of the Bourbons, the jugglers of the Tammany Convention contemptuously cast away the prize within their grasp. A powerful body of the conservative Republicans stood ready to join the Democracy under the banner of Chief Justice Chase, in opposition even to Gen. Grant as the radical candidate, and for the purpose of putting an end to the corruptions, spoliations, and usurpations of the radical party by putting them out of power. But the Tammany Convention would not have it so. They preferred, under a representative Peace Democrat during the war, to fight over again their disastrous campaign of 1864, on the platform that the war was a failure, and that in laying down their arms, after a fouryears' struggle against the Constitution, the Rebel States, as if nothing had happened but an election riot, were restored to all their rights in the Union on the same footing with the loyal States. Upon this issue the Republicans are conducting the campaign, and we see that the Tammany ticket and platform, and the Democratic journals, leaders and stump orators, North and South, in their belligerent threatenings, have furnished the necessary political capital for the election of General Grant. The Democratic organization, with the odium revived against it as the peace party of the war, has placed itself under the additional stigma of the war party against the peace in proclaiming all the reconstruction acts of Congress growing out of the war "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." The Union party of the war, therefore, thus challenged again upon the issues of 1864 and 1866, have rallied and are rallying, as under Lincoln, around the banner of Grant. This fact being apparent on all sides, the conclusion is inevitable that Grant must be triumphantly elected. Our financial and business men see that such is the drift of the popular tide, and in the record and the character and conservative ideas of General Grant they feel that under him the interests of the people will be safe, that this Presidential election will be followed by nothing like a financial papic, nor by political chaos, but by better times, assured prosperity, and a substantial peace. Hence there are no unusual excitements from day to day in Wall street, and no apprehensions to disturb the business operations or calculations of our bankers, capitalists, merchants, manufacturers, or agricultural classes.



the Ohio river, exhibit it only a few degrees less than the war-ravaged districts of the South. It is there manifested in social corruption-huge and shameless swindles, domestic infidelities, and orimes of nameless variety, with not infrequent dispays of mob violence, all evincing that society has slipped its cable and is tossed wildly on the waves of license and passion. In the South and Southwest, it, of course, assumes more startling shapes. Thousands of white men, debauched by the vices of army experience, and familiarized for four years with scenes of blood and rapine, are without employment and subject to every temptation that despair and vicious surroundings can supply. Intermixed with these are millions of ignorant negroes suddenly freed from the restraints of masterdom, idle, thriftless, vagrant, corrupted by loose and false ideas of their new station, and their

cupidity and sensual pas ions stimulated by designing knaves to every lawless resort for their gratification. The better class of society is measurably impoverished by the war, hu-miliated by the oppression to which they are condemned, and weighed to the earth with condemned, and weighed to the earth with despendency. In this compost-heap of misery and vice, crime rankles, flourishes, and no wonder. Judging from the perusal of the chronicles of the day, this is not an exaggersted picture of the secial condition of the people who can justly beast of being the most intelli-cent on the free of the cent gent on the face of the earth.

Why is it ? Is all this the work of civil war, and is it irremediable ? Experience teaches that the moral poison distilled from such an evil permeates all the social body through, but is there not virtue enough left to resist and overcome it in three years of peace ? Have the children of the founders of the freest, wisest, and best system of govern-ment ever devised, no conservative force left ? Has one civil strife utterly undone them politically and socially ? Is the Government to go to wreck and society to seethe and rot to shreds in crime and confusion ? If these things are not to be, and we do not believe they are, why is it that the salutary recuperation is delayed ? Why is there, in the midst of peace, as much lawlessness and social degeneracy as during war? The answer is ready and obvious. It is not that men and women, North and South, were incurably distempared by the lightlice to the source of the source o by the licentiousness of the war period. In such a community as that of the United States, its innate intelligence and virtue were prepared to retrieve the disaster at once. The healthful work commenced auspiciously in 1865. Radical misgovernment checked it, and the dominant political leaders have ruinossly, wickedly, oriminally fomented agita-tion-contemned the supreme law; violated the dearest and highest rights of citizens; and prostrated the intellect and worth of the country at the feet of ignorance and vice. And this is why the American press daily spreads to the mental gaze of the world a panorama of crime and social wretchedness.

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Votes of the Unreconstructed States.

battle-field.

From the N. Y. Times. -Mr. Pendleton's advice to the Texans,

"Vote, by all means," and the assurance which accompanies it-"we shall see that Texas is represented"-are indorsed by the Express, with a further application to Virginia

2.spress, with a further application to Virginia and Mississippi:---"We trost that Virginia and Mississippi will also vote. Virginia has never lost her st. tas in the Union, having ever been represented in Congress, even during the Rebeilion, and has as much right to vote as Massachusetts. Mis-sissippi was refused representation only because she voted down the negro constitution. Let all vote. We shall see whether the Rump dare refuse the count."

But the law says distinctly that the votes of these States shall not be counted. There is no room for controversy on that point. When, therefore, Mr. Pendleton asserts that the Democracy will "see that Texas is represented," and when the Express, referring to the three unreconstructed States, dares Congress to "refuse the count," they foreshadow conflict between the Democrats and the law. Congress has its duty defined by statute, and the votes of these States will not be received. Is this to be made a pretext for disturbance ?

Maine and Pennsylvania. From the N. Y. World.

The Reconstruction acts have never yet been voted on by the whole American people. In other elections these issues were disguised or did not appear. In the coming November lection they appear, and cannot be disguised by sophistry. Do yeu, O American people ! endorse #

purely partisan reconstruction ? Do you comthis disunion prolonged-this Union mend delayed-this peaceful revival of all prosperous industries North and South averted, in order that the Republican party might make its black alliance wherewith and whereupon to perpetuate its power ?

Do you, O American people ! approve of the Ramp's usurpation from thirty seven States of their control of the distribution of the ballot.

Do you approve of their denying it to competency and bestowing it upon incompetency

Do you approve of erecting in ten States a military despotism wherewith to establish an gnorant negro supremacy over thirty-seven Do you approve of paying enormous taxes

in order to keep up this negro supremacy which your sharp and costly bayonets alone can save from suicide, as in Georgia ?

Do you approve of giving to three or four millions of blacks ten times the voting power over your own vast concerns in the United States Senate which New York's four millions of freemen there have ?

These issues are in debate. We have never doubted that the American people would decide them justly and righteously altogether, and the Maine election confirms our faith.

The infamous reconstruction acts, which gave birth and being to these manifold wrongs, the members elected in 1866 voted for.

These members have come up for re-elec-tion in 1868, and the people by thousands have voted against them-despite the fact that they are covered by the prestige of Grant. More people have voted against them than ever did before-enough more people to make majorities elsewhere, though gains merely in Maine.

The same quantum of popular condemna-tion will, for example, defeat Kelley, Myers, Taylor, and O'Neill, running for Congress in Philadelphia. We do not question the justice of the patient, slow verdict of an intelligent The facts are known. The case is people. argued. The people will judge, and we believe their judgment will everywhere condemn their faithless servants.

#### The Wages of Sin. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. B. H. Hill argues that his Georgia brethren didn't butcher the Republicaus at Camilla wantonly and without provocation, because it was not their interest to do so We agree to his premise, but reject his conelusion. For

I. It was not their interest to rebel and try to dissolve the Union. The most complete success in that enterprise would have left them in worse condition than that in which they originated the movement.

#### The Fruits of Radicalism. From the Nashville Union.

If any one lacks evidence that three years of radical rule in a time of peace has been calamitous, let him read the columns of any daily journal of the first class. From one end of the country to the other, we are greeted with recitals of every form of lawlessness-murder, rape, arson, theft. Law, divine and human, is flagrantly set at defiance on all hands. A general demoralization

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CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, MISS BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Bosrding and Day School (Thirty-sevenin rension), September 16, at No. 1815 Chesnut street, Particulars from circulars. Stoto 101 A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS COPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER

The aniumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7. 9 7 mwf4w JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master,

M ISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND IVI. ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SUMOOI FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1324 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND D young men Berlin, N. J. \$75 to \$150 a year for overd and Tuition. Address Hev. T M. REILLY B. D., Rector. 9193w83.\*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Litreet, will reopen their School for Youn Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 91 tatheim E. & J. HOGERS.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET,

The duties of the Classical Institute will be reanned September 7. J. W. FALRES, D. D. 18 27 Jm Principal.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PRNNSYLVANIA.-A term with commence on THUREDAA, Ostober L. Introductory by Professor E. SPENTER MILLER, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 41 94 THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING Land Day School or Young Ladies, No. 137 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September

### MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF

PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLOSIDA Street, between

Eleventh and Twelfih. below Fitzwater. 94 DROFESSOR E. BABILI WILL COMMENCE L his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1107 OHRSAUT St. est, Orculars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 97 mwfim\* SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-ING. Private lessons and classon. Residence, No. 305 S. THIRTEENTH Street. \$19 2m\* PIANO.-MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS BEsumed his Lessons, No. 264 South 15th St. 9151m

BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND T SINGING, NO. 508 E. TENTH Street.

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