THE DAILT EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1363.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

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A Last Word with Mr. Hill. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have a certain respect for an opponent like Mr. Hill. He is not euphemistic. He does not like reconstruction, and he proposes to fight about it. If our opponents were all as candid, we should have an easy canvass. Seymour's election, he says, "will be accepted as a decision by the American people that these (State) governments are not esta-blished," and of course Seymour's duty will be to destroy them, and arrange the States to the satisfaction of Mr. Hill. This is the essential point in his letter, the keystone of his argument. Mr. Hill knows very well that the Southern loyalists cannot be deprived of their rights, and remanded into a condition worse than slavery, without a revolution, and possibly war. If one section of the Southern people fought four years to keep a large number of their fellow-citizens in slavery, how long would another section fight to prevent their own enslavement? Mr. Hill can answer this question better than we can.

The facts of the Camilla massacre are not unchauged by Mr. Hill's notes upon them. Without meaning any disrespect, we regard his endorsement of the Rebel rioters much as the proffered responsibility of "Faistaff." We want better security for "Bardolph" than "Sir John." Mr. Hill, we have no doubt, means to tell a true story, but he is not a competent witness. He knows that we have had a war, and is not well pleased that the fighting is over. There are a great many of the same class, North and South, who, as a noted humorist expresses it, were vigorously for the prosecution of the war, and held themselves ready to sacrifice all their wives' relatives in their devotion. A little massacre like Camilla Is therefore a skirmish; and, unless we misapprekend Mr. Hill's meaning, we are to have a good many more-with similar results. "You think it strange," he says, "that so many negroes were killed, and so few whites injured. To me, this is not strange. The negroes were slaughtered as they will always be under such circumstances." We accept Mr. Hill's correction, and are rather surprised at our blunder. Now that we remember, there were more negroes than white men killed at New Orleans, and at Memphis, and at Fort Pillow. When Mr. Hill comes to us with these opinions and seeks to discredit our correspondents, we cannot accept him. The writer of the letters in the Tribune is neither. "a carpetbagger" nor a "scalawag," but a native of Georgia and a citizen who has always been highly honored. He is quite as good a witness as Mr. Hill, and has the merit of regarding the shooting of unoffending citizens in mass meeting assembled as murder. He is willing to accept reconstruction without threatening "the poor negroes" with "sure destruc-tion," unless the State governments are changed. We think there must have been a mistake about the bloodhounds. Mr. Hill's word covers that point, and we thank him for the correction. Considering the extent and thoroughness of the massacre and the number of the slain, the hounds were hardly necessary.

-This brings us back to the text of Mr. Hill's letter: Seymour's election means the downfall of Reconstruction. Upon which we are moved to say:-

I. Seymour's election does not make him the Government. He would be no more President, in the absolute sense, than Andrew Johnson. The Senate would be irrevocably and overwhelmingly against him, and the House in all probability largely so. II. Seymour would find certain la

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nimity. Let him remember what General Grant said to Rebels like himself in 1865:-Have nothing to do with Northerners who opposed the war. They will never again be intrusted with power. The more you consort with them the more exacting the Republicans will be and ought to be. When you get home, urge your people to accept negro suftrage. The sconer you accept that, the better for all concerned." This is also our advice, given with the utmost sincerity and affection. Mr. Hill cannot be cured of the delusion that he and his fellow Rebels are "the South, and "the Southern people;" so we will not try. We only ask him to note our protest. There is no arithmetic by which they can make themselves "ten millions;" yet he will continue to assert it. We believe now, as in 1860, in government based on the consent of the governed. He believes in aristocracy-the right of the wise and the strong to do as they will with the simple and the weak. Our basis of peace is, as it ever has been, universal

amnesty-impartial suffrage. He insists that his party at the South shall vote, and that ours shall not. He will not be gratified. And when he says that no respectable man at the South agrees with us, he simply means that sgreeing with us destroys their respectability. We deny his right, even as a Rebel, to pass judgment on James Longstreet, Joseph E. Brown, and William C. Wickham.

-We are tired of war, and clamor, and pas-sionate recrimination! We mourn for the South, and long to see it emerge from the chaos that ranges within its borders. We desire to see peace and commerce, flourishing cities, mills on every stream, rich acres and teeming barns, a school in every township, and a good newspaper in every county. We long to see its States filled with a happy and prosperous people, and no memory of the dreadful war save what may linger in ballads and romances. But there can be no peace without justice. If Mr. Hill wants amnesty for himself, let him assure justice and protection to the negro, and cease to demand from the Constitution privileges which he refuses to his fellow-men. Let him follow the example of General Longstreet and John H. Reagan, of Thomas J. Durant and Governor Brown. We honor him for having fought secession in the beginning-let him not stain that record by contributing to anarchy now. If he can reach the Rebel citizens of Georgia, let him say that peace can only come with justice, and that we shall secure justice and peace in the election of General Grant. Thus we close this controversy; and in doing so beg Mr. Hill to rise above passionate and useless rhetoric, and aid us in the consummation of this glorious result.

The Leader Missing.

From the N. Y. Times.

Does not Jeff. Davis mean to come back in time to take part in the pending canvass? After his lieutenants and subordinates have set his squadrons in the field, does he intend to leave them to do all the fighting? To be sure, they did not make him the caudidate; but they put his principles again into the field, and his political character is at stake. He had one hundred and thirty-five of his subordinate Rebel officers in the National Convention of his party, and they defined its position and controlled its action. One of the foremost of them, Wade Hampton, has pro-claimed in South Carolina that he made the platform-that he inserted in it the declaration that the laws of Congress on reconstruction are "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void"-and that, he said, was all that made

the platform of the party of any value to him. The great body of the party has rallied to the summons Rebels of all grades, officers and privates—in all sections, North as well as South-those who fought and those who swore-those who perilled their lives and those who only perilled their honor-all who supported treason and rallied under the Rebel flag during the war, are rallying under the Democratic flag now. But they miss their leader! Why does he not come to them ? He is free. No cruel shackles fetter his movements. No dungeon walls confine his energies or restrict the scope of his activity. Why does he hold himself aloof? Forrest, who waded in blood at Fort Pillow in his service, is again in the field-his blood-stained plume leads the van of Democratic hosts who rally again the in support of the lost cause. Semmes, who sank and burned so many peacetul, unarmed merchantmen during the war, and who was rescued from the Kearsarge by the sympathy of an English yacht-man, is doing valiant battle for Seymour and Blair. Lee, in more peaceful mood, contents himself with writing letters and pointing out to General Rosecrans how to make the Rebels hopeful and cheerful again, after the long winter of their discontent. And Stephens, relieved from the cares of the Confederate Vice-Presidency, is writing books, which he vainly hopes somebody will read, explaining what the war meant-why it began

No such excuse, however, offers for Kilpatrick's statement about himself and Governor, Seymour. | The only explanation of it. other than that which the Tribuse has already put in our way, is to be found in the notion that possibly Kilpatrick may have dimly re membered what happened to himself, not in 1863, but in 1865, when a Democratic speaker "told him to his face," on a New Jersey plat-form, that he was saying the thing that was not, and that he knew himself to be saying the thing that was not.

"Presto ! Change !"

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican organs, which at first greeted Mr. Delmar's statistics with a combined assault upon his accuracy, find, upou examination, that they are unable to impeach his statements, and so, all of a sudden-very likely by an inspiration from Wells himself, for how else should it have strack them all to chime in together ?- they change front, and pretend that Mr. Delmar confirms the statements of Mr. Wells ! On the same day (Thursday (it is telegraphed from Washington-again by the instigation of Wells, probably-that Mr. Wells will make no reply to the letter of Mr. Delmar. This outrivals the most agile performance of Jim Crow. Mr. Delmar's reputation for accuracy has risen wonderfully in the estimation of the Republican journals within the last two days, for they now seem to consider it quite a feather in the cap of Wells that Deimar indorses him ! Mr. Wells has been so sore and chagrined by the criticisms on his letter that he seems very glad to have it de-monstrated by Mr. Delmar that he did not coin his figures outright. This we never ac cused nor suspected him of doing, his unfairness consisting in the suppression of the figures that should have equally been given. The public accounts come under two heads, namely, the Register's receipts and expenditures, and the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures. Mr. Wells merely gave the former, and presented them as if they comprised the whole. To Mr. Delmar is due the oredit of calling public attention to the other set of accounts, stating its nature, and giving the figures. The grand "flop" on Thursday, and the total silence of all the Republican journals, from first to last, respecting the Treasurer's receipts and expenditures suppressed by Mr. Wells and brought to light by Mr. Delmar, are a confession that the statements of the latter cannot be successfully controverted. Even the redoubtable Wells gives it up in despair.

The Republican Party and its Mission-General Grant.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

"No further extension of slavery" was the grand issue upon which the Republican party came into power, and the first definite expression of this grand idea was given by the Buf-falo Free-soil Convention of 1848, upon which Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams were placed in the field as the Presidential ticket of the Free soil party. The object of Van Buren, which was achieved, was the defeat of Cass in requital for the prh-slavery juggling of the regular Democratic conventions of 1844 and 1848, by which "Little Van" was cut out of what he considered his vested right, in another chance for a second term in the regular Democratic line of succession. Thus the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, in engineering his rejection in '44, and again in '48, at Baltimore, made of Van Buren a revengetu Samson, who, with his arms about its main supporting pillars, pulled their temple of Dagon down about their ears.

Down to the year 1848 Northern opposition to Southern slavery was too violent, impracticable, and revolutionary in its demands to make much headway. In denouncing the Union with the "slave power" as "a league with death," and the Constitution as " hell," and in denouncing a separation of the Union in order to rid the North of the sin and scandal of slavery, the original abolition party of Garrison, Tappan, Phillips, and their asso-ciates and followers, repelled alike the lovers of the Union and the devotees of law and order in the North, while furnishing all the capital required by Calhoun and his disciples for the founding of a secession and Southern Confederacy party in the South. But Martin Van Buren, in 1848, upon his practical and attractive platform that thenceforward slavery should be shut out of the territories of the United States, introduced the wedge which split the Democratic party in twain at the Charleston Convention of 1860, and precipitated by fire and sword the extinction of the domineering Southern oligarchy, with their 'peculiar institution." The grand idea, we say, then, upon which the Republican party was organized in 1854 first came in a positive, practical, and impres sive shape from Martin Van Buren as an independent Presidential candidate in 1848. The creat compromise measures of Henry Clay in 1850 gave a check to this free soil agitation, which enabled poor Pierce to walk over the Presidential course in 1852; but in his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was a part of Clay's adjustment of 1850, poor Pierce reopened the box of Pandora and the door for the revival in infinitely greater strength of Van Buren's free soil movement. Thus, upon the platform of "no further extension of slavery," Fremont would have been overwhelmingly elected President in 1856 but for the third party movement of Fillmore, which crippled the Republican organization in all the free States and assisted in suppressing it by terrorism in all the South. In 1860, however this order of things was reversed by the Charleston Convention. The Democratic party was torn to pieces, and from its Northern fragments and the floating materials of the dis banded Know-Nothing party the Republican party of 1860 came into power as on a Northern whirlwind, the free soil platform of Lincoln, like that of Fremont, being precisely the Van Buren platform of 1848-"no further extension of slavery." The original mission of the Repablican party, then, was simply to hold slavery to the ground which it occupied and to provide that no more slave territories or slave States should exist in the Union. Hence the Rebellion upon the heel of Lincoln's election. The South Carolina chivalry were armed and ready for it in 1851, after the admission, in 1850, of California as a free State, which broke the Southern balance of power in the Senate; but Sonth Carelina was induced to wait for the co-operation of the other catton States, and she them in 1860 and 1861. From this point the original idea of the Republican party-a check against the extension of slavery-rapidly ripened under the war into Lincoln's emancipation proclamation-a military act which in the outset he thought would be as futile as "the Pope's bull against the comet." Since then, with the suppression of the Rebellion, we have had the absolute abolition of slavery and an interdict against its revival engrafted upon the Constitution itself. Here, then, one would think the mission of the Republican party at an end. But with the final extinction of slavery and the Southern slaveholding eligarchy, this new party of the North assumed a new mission in the work of reconstruction. The programme adopted for the work in 1866 was that of the Constitutional amendment, article fourteen. Upon this platform they swept the North, from ocean to ocean, against the policy of Andy Johnson.

But the Southern States proving refractory under the encouragements of Johnson, the radicals of Congress in 1867 proceeded to a barsher plan, involving Southern military governments and a system of reconstruction based upon universal negro suffrage. The Northern elections of 1867 betrayed a heavy popular reaction against this system, and in the eight Robel States thus reconstructed there is no more peace to day than in the three which remain "on in the cold." How is this business to be settled ? Game-

ral Grant will be triamphantly elected in consequence of the stupidity of the Domosracy in fighting their battle of 1868 upon their platform of 1864. But what will be the policy of General Grant? In adhering strictly to the Con-stitution-1 amendment fourteen he will leave the reconstructed States to settle this disturbing question of negro suffrage for themselves; and if so, within a year or two, by the law of gravitation, the vote of the black laborers will be in the hands of their white employers from Virginia to Texas. But this amendment says that Congress shall have the power by appropriate legislation to enforce its provisions, and the Congress elected with Grant may thus undertake the reconstruction over again of the States reconstructed, and which are now supposed to stand on the same forting as New York and New Jersey. What then ? Then we may look for a reconstruction of parties, beginning with the clashing and disintegration of the diverse elements of the Republican party in Congress and ending with the restoration of the Democratic party to power on a new and substantial foundation. At all events, we expect that the mission of the Republican party will be ended with Grant's administration, and that after him a new party will come to the front, and that the present radical faction will disappear among the things of the past.

General Butler. From the National Intelligencer.

We are not surprised to learn that General Benjamin F. Butler has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of Massachusets. The nomination is one eminently fit to be made by that party. In every particular but one he is their best representative manthe type of their morals, their political prin-ciples, the agencies they employ, their cruelty, their cowardice, their mean hatreds, and the keen rapacity which never loses sight of its object. In only one respect does the type fail. Not a statesman, not versed in the higher theory and walks of politics, shallow alike in history, constitutional law, and knowing, caring nothing at all of the means whereby a State may be made great, powerful, enduring, and prosperous, Butler is nevertheless smart, cunning, tricky, and armed with a sort of low wit that elevates him far above his Congressional associates; and these give him an intellectual pre eminence among them which, however annoying to the vanity of persons like Bingham and Schenck, is nevertheless an indisputable fact. It is by him and men smaller than he, and not less base, that the country has been governed for years, and will continue to be governed if the Republi-cans triumph in the Presidential election. The election of Grant means simply a perpetuation of the ruinous dynasty of Builer, Sumner, Wilson, Ashley, Schenck, Bingham, Don-nelly, and Washburne. During the last year Mr. Batler, or General

Butler (no matter which), has steadily risen in influence among the radicals, until in their most distinctive and important party measure, viz., the impeachment of the President, he became not only leader, but manager of the party. He owed this even less to his own audacity than to the incapability of his associates, whose resources fell so far short of their ambition that there was nothing left for them to do but to let Butler take the lead. In many respects that we could mention Butler is the best

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	LUMBER.
	1868. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. 1868.
	1868. SEASONED CLEAR FINE. 1868. CHOICE PATTERN FINE. 1868. BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, 1 IRD CEDAR.
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MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISE BOARDING AND DAY SURJOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NG. 134 SPRECE Street,	1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS SPANISH CEDAR BOX MAKERS 1868.
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w	FOR SALE LOW,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING L and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, A S. E. O. TO'T TENTH and WALSUPS reel. The regular Fail Quarter will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 163.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 165, Poplis may enter during this and next week. The Directors are pleused to be able to autounce the massement of the following-named Professors:-AUDOLFH HENNIG, the + minent Violoced 115t, JUHN F. HIMMELSBAAH, rianist and Theorist,

Eleventh and Twelfth. below Fitzwater.

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CAROLINA BOANTLING. 1868. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868. CRDAR SHINGLES. OVPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BRUTHER & CO., No. 2200 SOUTH Street. 1868. 1 12 T. P. GALVIN & CO., LUNBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF, BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS, (SO-CALLED). PHILADELPHIA. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANN. AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN MANN. Excharges of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BUAKDS, etc., anali be hav py to turnish orders at waoiesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port. Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHIN. GLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, PRUCE, HEMLOCE, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HAC. MATCO BHLP.KNEES, 131 Stuth ALL OF WRICH WILL BE DELIVEBED ATANY PARTOFTHE CITY PROMPTLY, TINITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL." Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St .. PHILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER. MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS. TERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURN-ING AND SCROLL WORK. ETC. The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 922m FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC. 1868. PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS. Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins, OF BOTH CANDIDATES. Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Fings in Musics Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, whole nie and retail.

cute; and, before he took the chair, he would be committed to their execution by a solemn oath

III. These laws will not be repealed. Were Seymour to carry every Northern State, they would still stand, and behind them the impregnable barrier of a Constitutional amendment, which no President and no Supreme Court can override.

IV. As President, Mr. Seymour could not make Mr. Hill a tax collector without the will of the Senate. Victorious or defeated, the Republican party remains master of the situation.

Now this is as clear as sunshine, and Mr. Hill is sadly deceived when he comes to New York and expects the aid of the Democratic party to overthrow these States. His policy is either war or it is a trick of violent speech. If he is merely rhetorical, then he is a demagogue, and we pass him by. If he is in earnest, he means war, wants war, and seeks to precipitate war. It is not the work of a day to amend the Constitution of the United States. The policy which Congress created represents the victories of a hundred fields, the sacrifices of a great people, the assumption of a vast debt. We do not propose to amend it in answer to the desire of Mr. Hill, or to desist from its enforcement because he assures us that his friends will massacre the negroes. But for the infatuation of Senators like Fessenden and Grimes, he would find, even now, that it would be safe for the negro to attend a Republican meeting in Camilla, and that a punishment swift as the very lightning would have made negro massacres an undesirable amusement. The blood of these poor people drips upon the Senate chairs of the Republicans who sustained by their votes the author and apologist of the massacre at New Orleans. We must endure Mr. Johnson a little longer, but we feel sure the nation will not welcome a continuance of his administration in Mr. Seymour. Be that as it may-Grant or Seymour-it is certain that reconstruction will stand, unless overthrown by the revolutionary violence suggested by General Blair and expected by Mr. Hill. From that law there is no appeal. It is the written and sealed decree of the Constitution, and, to paraphrase the rude figure of "Shylock," until Mr. Hill can rail the seal from off the bond, he but offends his lungs to speak so loud.

These are not pleasant words for us to say -nor are the words of Mr. Hill pleasant to hear. We take him to be an honest, angry, disappointed man-not without influence his own country, but misled by political willo'-the-wisps like Andrew Johnson and the Northern Copperheads. When he rants about millions of Northern men hating reconstruction, and asserts that, when the new war comes, there will no longer be a "united North," he merely repeats the gasconade that has probably floated to him through the fumes of Manhattan Club champagne. He heard these promises in 1860, and we presume if he were to take counsel of Mr. Brick Pomeroy, he would be told that a million of "red-hot" Democrats were waiting to follow him to battle. These promises were broken in the last war, and will not be kept in the next one. Pomeroy and his friends had one chance to fight, and they do not want another. They live upon the passions of men like Mr. Hill, a: 1 the malignity of men a great deal worse. In the last war, they were cowards and sneaks, and their voice is no portion of the sentiment of the North. Mr. Hill should take counsel from those who have power to help him. His friends are among those who answered war with war, and defeat with mercy and magna- | daylight.

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and when it ended. But Davis cares for none of these things. He has not a word of cheer for his old confederates-not a line of advice to give them in their dire extremity. He is out on ball, and prefers the good cheer of the British who built the Alabama to the companionship of his warriors who surrendered once, and are getting ready to surrender once more. Jeff. never was a man of very warm sympathies. Like the man that did not go to his father's funeral, he never was any "hand for relations." But he ought not to turn his back so squarely on his old friends. They are having a hard fight-quite as hard as they had four years ago; and they miss their leader. Why won't he come home, and speak to the boys-or, at all events, write them a letter?

"A Liar without Shame."

From the N. Y. World.

We hope we need not say that this heading is a quotation, and we are sure that we need not say that it is quoted from the Tribune.

Did the Tribune mean it to apply to one General Kilpatrick, who for some time was in the employ of the Government as Minister to Chili, while drawing his salary also as a brigadier of the regular army, and who is now "on the stump" for General Grant in New Jersey and elsewhere? One might infer this from the fact that Kilpatrick made the following statement in one of his rural discourses on Wednesday:-

"I told Horatio Seymour to his face, in 1863 "I told moratio Seymour to his face, in 1863 that he was the head and front of the riots, and that the Government ought to send him under guard to Fort Lafayeite. If I had been in command I would have done it."

This same Kilpatrick is the person who wrote to the Tribune the other day, that when he was off the coast of Peru during the recent earthquakes he saw "five hundred mummies rise from the earth in a sitting posture, all in a row looking out to seaward." Mummles, to be sure, cannot be buried without ceasing promptly to be mummies. But nobody supposes that Kilpatrick knows anything more about mummies than he does about men, or morals, or manners, or anything worth knowing about. Very likely he thought he did see "five hundred mummies rise up in a row." There are cases in which people, who have lived for some time as this individual is com-monly reported to have lived, suddenly get glimpses of five hundred or even of five thousand rats walking down street in the broad

type of the Republican party that we can now think of. This party constantly parades its S1G. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING-ING. Private lessons and classes. Besidence, No. 365 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 819 2m* services and sacrifices during the late war; but it is written in the memory of all that the most these leaders did was to put in substitutes, make fat contracts with the Government, and to invest in Government loans at forty cents gold to the hundred, on which bonds they now demand not only six per cent. interest in gold, but also ask a violation of the express terms of the contract, stipulating payment in lawful money. It was, on their part, a safe sort of patriotism, and consisted chiefly in making money and egging on others to the front. Now, who better than the hero of New Orleans and Fort Fisher to exemplify this sort of patriotism ? Again, Batler was a violent Breckinridge man in 1860; he voted steadily for Jeff. Davis at Charleston as the most ultra Southerner he could find; and when, in October, 1860, he was satisfied that Mr. Lincoln's election was a foregone conclusion, he predicted, eulogized, and defended, in this city, the secession of the South, exultingly asserting that it would lead to the utter destruction and ruin of what he was pleased to term the "Black Republican party." Such are the "loyal" antecedents of this loyal candidate for Congress, and who, we demand, could better illustrate the hypecrisy of a party which hugs Holden, Hunnicutt, and Joe Brown-all violent secessionists-to its bosom ? Again, look at the whole man, his entire moral nature, and see if there be any man whose utter destitution of moral principle, whose utter indiffer ence even to the opinions of mankind, render him so fit to lead a band of leaders who are confessedly without shame, whose stock in trade is agitation and stirring up of hatrels, conflicts, and a war of races ? Who fitter than he to head an organization which, as it only lives and fattens by public disorder, naturally cherishes and uses the powers of government to perpetuate that condition of affairs, without which it would, as many of its supporters have admitted, cease to exist as a party ? The presence and predominance of men like Butler in the public conncils mark the decadence of public virtue. The age of gold has given place to an age of brass, days of insolent vice, a rapacious cruelty that vaunts itself loyal without a blush, and spurns the Constitution on all occasions, save only as the mere stepping-stone to the offices by which plunder is to be wrung from the people. If we are ever to escape from this shameless degeneracy and prostitution of the public morals which this nomination serves so fitly to exemplify, it is by the utter defeat of the Republican party, and the advent to power of men pledged to reform. Will any man tell us that this is to be secured by the election of Butler, Donnelly, Ashley, Colfax, and Grant, or any of their set?

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LEGAL NOTICES.

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PHILA Assigned Estate of JOSEPH L. KEEN. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. SMIVH, Assignce of JOSEPH L. KEEN, for the benefit of orgelitors, and to report distribution of the benefits of creditors, and to report distribution of the parties in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties in the tends of the accountant, will meet the parties in the tends of the accountant, will meet the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER, 9 2i thatulit^{*} Auditor,



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