

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

“Radicalism in Philadelphia.”

“RADICALISM, which means ‘rooting’ (a hog-fish practice), is in truth the rooting up of all that is the interest of society to keep firm and steadfast.” So says our neighbor, the Age, this morning, and forthwith proceeds to state wherein radicalism has “rooted.” It sums up its grievances and insinuates its hopes in a couple of paragraphs:—

“In short, radicalism roots till it leaves a country without any settled law at all, except the caprice of the dominant party of the hour; a condition of anarchy, into which Mexico has fallen, and cannot find relief from it, even under the sword of a military dictator—of whom it has tried several. The security of a free country lies in the observance of the laws, as the expression of the popular will; the maintenance of all the guarantees of popular liberty and good administration; and, especially, the due division of the powers of government into executive, judicial, and legislative.”

We accept the definition of radicalism as given by the Age, ineluctable as it is. It does mean “uprooting,” but of what? It means the uprooting of treason and treason sympathizers. Eight years ago the radical party came in power. It found the nation divided. One-half of the land was filled with open and avowed traitors. The other half was filled, to a large extent, with concealed and cowardly sympathizers. It found these parties attacking the Government. They were challenging the people who were loyal to accept the issue. The radical party accepted the issue, and rooted out treason and crushed out its sympathizers, until, by their sentiments what they may, none are found, with Grant as President, to venture to express them. It means uprooting slavery. It found four millions of human beings in a condition worse than death. It took its strong arm, and helped the weak to rise by it. It abolished, it uprooted slavery, and the Age is right in defining the word as it does. It found the State of Pennsylvania with a credit impaired and well-nigh ruined. It uprooted the Democratic doctrine of neglecting to pay debts, and redeemed the credit of the State. The Republican party did this. To no one man belongs the credit. It was the uprooting, the radical party, and all the merit of it goes to the credit of that party. It found a subservient spirit abroad in the land, which would lay our national enterprise at the feet of British manufacturers. It found free trade, almost predominating. It uprooted free trade, and by a just system of tariff it afforded and affords the needed protection to American industry. It found millions of acres of land lying unimproved and stagnant as to usefulness because they belonged to no one but the Government. It established the Homestead system and uprooted the ground by means of the ten thousand ploughs of hardy settlers. Miles upon miles of non-yielding land have been rescued from a wilderness of wood and bramble by this party which sought to “root” up the established order of things. It found the continent divided by hundreds of miles of prairie and wild and dangerous lands. It uprooted that land, uprooted the mountains themselves, and built the Pacific Railroad. Who did this? It was the Republican party. The Democracy opposed it. It was the votes of our representatives and the skill of our men alone that saved the plan from defeat, and is now about completing the greatest enterprise of this or of any age. Yes, thank God! our system has been uproot wrong. Oppression, treason, stagnancy, and sycophaney have all been uprooted by radicalism, and we glory in the fact.

Now what does Democratic radicalism seek to uproot? The Age says that “radicalism roots until it leaves a country with no settled law, save the caprice of the dominant party.” Why, this is a most exquisite joke! The charge laid at the door of Republicanism is the same of the Democratic perfection of self-government. We mean it literally that we have the best of evidence that it is the aim and purpose of the Democracy to establish just such an order of things. Look at the Fourth ward. There an opportunity was offered for the Democratic idea to be carried out. The Democratic philosophy there found its Arcadia. We need not quote facts to show the reader that the very charge made against the radical Republicans was put in operation by the radical Democrats. Was not the “cause of the Democratic party” the only law known there? But we need go no farther. The Democracy does indeed favor the Union as it was—a Union with treason as its soul, slavery as its corner-stone, a free-trade subserviency as its pride, and the resources of the country undeveloped as its capital. Thank Heaven that the uprooting party came when it did to save the nation from destruction!

friend will be able to keep him at all times well posted in regard to the innumerable devices to impose unnecessary burdens upon the people, we have an abiding confidence that the incoming Administration will be able to add to its other claims to public confidence that of being thoroughly economical. We will not only have peace but a replenished Treasury.

A Honeymoon Car.

It is stated that after the completion of the Pacific Railroad a honeymoon car will be placed upon the line for the special accommodation of blushing brides and bridegrooms. This scheme should have a tendency to divert the current of pleasure and holiday travel from foreign lands to the beautiful and varied routes which abound in our own country. In the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, there has always been a great deal of travel, and the cars of well-managed railways carry an immense number of passengers. The Southern railways, and especially those near the Atlantic coast, being generally imperfectly constructed, have attracted comparatively little pleasure travel to points south of Washington. In the Western States the public are more familiar with northern and southern trips, partly from the habit of navigating the Mississippi, and partly from the convenient routes between the lakes and the Gulf of Mexico which are furnished by the Illinois Central Railway and its Southern connections. One of the greatest charms of travel is furnished by the change of latitude; and the time may come when it will be scarcely less common for luxurious citizens of the North to travel or sojourn in the South during the winter months, than it was formerly for Southern planters to spend their summers in the North. Heretofore American travel has been much too closely confined to the section lying east of the Mississippi and north of Mason and Dixon's line—a region which, vast as it is, forms, collectively, only the northeast corner of the Republic. After the South is properly reconstructed, politically and industrially, and after free speech can be enjoyed throughout her entire limits, her many natural charms of scenery, and, at some seasons, of climate, will no longer be ignored by tourists and travellers. The great West, lying far beyond the Missouri, is now almost completely penetrated by the national highway across the continent. The proposed Honeymoon car will give ample opportunities to its inmates to improve their leisure moments by a contemplation of the vastness of the Republic, as they are whirled over the land of the buffalo and the fierce nomadic tribes, across the crest of the Rocky Mountains, through the plateau dominated by Brigham Young, and up and down the slopes of the Sierra Nevada into the sunny plains of California. In a week the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific can be completed between points which interpose three thousand miles of land between the greatest waters of the globe, all under the dominion of the youngest of the great nations, and all tributary to the civilization which less than a century ago was closely confined to the Atlantic coast. In such a journey the prairies of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, teeming with fertility, dotted all over with flourishing towns, interested in every direction with railway tracks, and polling millions of votes, afford a marvellous illustration of American progress, when it is recollected that the first white child born in Ohio is still living.

Not is the progress west of the Missouri less remarkable. The foundation of American empire on the Pacific was laid since the youngest of American voters was born, for California was only acquired a score of years ago, and the joint occupancy of Oregon was only terminated during the Administration of President Polk. A quarter of a century since it required heroism of no ordinary stamp to confront the perils of the region whose innermost recesses are now being laid bare. Only wary and dauntless hunters and fur-traders, military expeditions armed cap-a-pie, or adventurous explorers dared to traverse what is about to become a honeymoon route. The many natural beauties which distinguish the crest of the continent, the novel scenes to be witnessed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the dry, bracing, peculiar, and health-inspiring climate which prevails on the Plains and in the mountain regions, will naturally attract an immense amount of pleasure travel. The seekers after novelty, in asking themselves “Where shall we go?” will find the list of available American attractions greatly extended by the new facilities to penetrate the bowels of the land, and to invade the old homes of the grizzly bear and “ye gentle savage.”

Four or five centuries ago the only exports of England were wool, leather, tin, and lead—raw materials, and mineral products. Her ignorance of manufactures rendered her the prey and the laughing-stock of rival nations. Poverty was a standing grievance. It was not confined to her laboring classes, but shared by her nobility; and on her ancient roll of kings and ministers there are not a few who were the recipients of the bounty of foreign potentates, and who did not scruple to betray the interests of their country to secure a place on the pension list of Continental monarchs. This industrial vassalage was finally destroyed by the most rigid and continuous protective policy that the world has ever witnessed. No means were too arbitrary or too base to build up British manufactures. While the importation of foreign fabrics was prohibited, skilled artisans were warmly welcomed. When information in regard to new processes of manufacture could not be otherwise obtained, fraud and deception were freely resorted to, and the jealously guarded industrial secrets of other countries were stolen by adroit adventurers. The English people were not only prevented from wearing foreign woollens, but they were

compelled to wear home manufactures while living and to clothe their dead friends in home-made woollen shrouds. Prohibitory duties were imposed on all important articles through a succession of centuries, and they were never removed or reduced until British manufacturers could safely bid defiance to all rivals. It is the height of arrogance and presumption for a nation with these antecedents to become at this late period the apostle of free trade, and to denounce the United States because our citizens are not willing to place American industry completely at the mercy of the controllers of the pauper labor of England. English example is worth a thousand times more than modern English precepts. Protection was the foundation of the industrial greatness of Great Britain, and her present zeal for free trade is prompted solely by selfish motives.

THE CONSOLIDATION of the Louisville Journal and Courier is a notable newspaper event, and a significant proof of the predominance of the Rebel sentiment in Kentucky. At the commencement of the war the Louisville Journal, the old-time Whig organ of the State, and the Louisville Democrat, the organ of the Douglas Democracy, opposed secession. The Courier openly advocated the Rebellion, and as the Northern armies pressed southward, it followed the forlorn fortunes of the Confederacy, changing its place of publication with each new retreat of the Rebel army. As soon as the war was over, its publication at Louisville was resumed, and it at once gained a commanding position. Proclaiming ultra Rebel doctrines, it secured a liberal patronage, its columns being filled with advertisements, and its circulation widely extended. The Democrat and Journal, the old newspapers of the city, had evidently committed an inappreciable offense by opposing secession; and though they continued to antagonize the Republican party, they obtained but a meagre share of the public patronage which was lavished upon their secession rival. The Louisville Journal made a vigorous effort to regain its influential old position, but even the Rebellion record of its new editors would not achieve success, and it has sought refuge at last in a consolidation with the Courier, because its former Unionism could not be condoned.

An ex-officer of the Rebel army was recently arrested in New Jersey on the charge of having been engaged in the circulation, on an extensive scale, of counterfeit nationalization papers. There is an eminent propriety in the selection of an avowed foe of the nation as an active agent in this nefarious business. As the Rebel armies tried to destroy the Union, as Rebel pirates endeavored to destroy Northern commerce, and as Rebel emissaries attempted to burn Northern cities and to introduce infectious diseases into Northern seaports, it is fitting that the only remaining form of hostility now practicable should be resorted to—that of tampering with the ballot-box, and promoting by illegal means the election of Northern sympathizers with secession.

HUNDREDS of applicants for the honor of an original advocacy of the nomination of General Grant are springing up. The claims for office based on these pretensions are ridiculous. The politicians who claim to lead the people are, in nine cases out of ten, only lucky enough to discern in advance the drift of public sentiment, and their whole merit consists in their readiness to sustain men and measures of undoubted popularity. Grant's nomination and election were a foregone conclusion after the result of the elections of 1862 became known; and no man or set of men could have resisted the overwhelming demand that he should rule, in peace, the Republic he had so nobly served in war.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Latest Returns by States. In the following table is given the result of the election for President, according to the latest returns, with the reported or estimated majorities, and the majorities at the last election in each State, for purposes of comparison:—

Table with columns: STATE, LAST YEAR, POPULAR VOTE 1860, POPULAR VOTE 1862, ELECTORAL VOTE. Lists states like Ala., Ark., Cal., etc., with their respective vote counts.

*Presidential Electors chosen by Legislatures. †Not yet reconstructed. New York. The New York Tribune this morning concedes a majority of 8818 in the State for Seymour, and 25,984 for Hoffman. These figures do not suit the World, which claims 10,073 for Seymour and 29,983 for Hoffmans. Maryland. The Tribune, giving nearly the entire vote of the State, and estimating one county for the State, shows a majority for Seymour of only 31,841, while Bowie, for Governor, last year had 41,644. The World, however, claims 82,051, with one county and a few districts lacking.

and feels assured that Seymour's total majority will run up to 35,000. The Tribune, after including its estimates, says that “the total vote for Seymour will be 62,309, and the total vote for Grant 30,468; majority for Seymour, 31,841. Total vote of the State, 92,777, an increase over the total vote for Governor, in 1862, of 7037. Decrease in the Democratic vote since 1857, 1365; the increase in the radical vote since 1867 is 8418. The vote of the two districts of Somerset county, not yet received, will make a small variation in the above.”

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—NO PRESENT SUBJECT.—A SERIES OF LECTURES ON THE CHARACTER AND PRINCIPLES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. BY OLIVER DYER, AUTHOR OF THE WICKEDNESS, ROYALTY, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON KINDRED TOPICS, WHICH HAVE CREATED SUCH A PROFOUND SENSATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AS CONSIST OF A—

ONE LECTURE IN PHILADELPHIA, WICKEDNESS, ROYALTY, AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON KINDRED TOPICS, WHICH HAVE CREATED SUCH A PROFOUND SENSATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, AS CONSIST OF A— CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock, and in FRANKFORD, N. J., at 8 o'clock, which have come under the immediate notice of Mr. Dyer during fourteen years of investigation in the hands of vice and the subject of poverty in New York.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE, AT CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, November 12, at 8 o'clock, Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The tickets may be obtained free at the Rooms, No. 1210 Chesnut, after 9 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING. 11 1/2 cents.

AN APPEAL.—A FAIR FOR THE BEQUEST OF THE FREDMEN'S MISSION CHURCH, Chestnut St., at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

MR. JOSEPH, FORMERLY CONSULTING SURGEON and DEBILITATED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMAL DEBILITY. Tickets, \$1, at the Hall and his residence, No. 611 Washington Square. 11 1/2 cents.

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly finished Bedstead, ready for use instantly, and adapted to the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 1/2 cents.

THE ERIC RAILROAD COMPANY in Opera! This distinguished corps of operators, who have an open door for all who wish to see the new machinery, have purchased PIERCE'S OPERA HOUSE, New York City, on tick. The officers of the Company will conduct the regular business of the Company in the front part of the building, reserving the grand audience room for their great monthly specialties.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. MARY STRAUS (of the late firm of Weil & Straus and Weil, Straus & Hockstetter), of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for her discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the third day of December, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register, B. F. SKILLEN FIBBER, Esq., at his office at No. 118 & FOURTH STREETS, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress be transacted.

RODGERS' AND WILSON'S PATENT. PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. THE REGISTER WILL CERTIFY WHETHER THE BANKRUPT HAS CONFORMED TO HIS DUTY. A hearing will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1863, before the Court at Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC. SOLID SILVER. BAILEY & CO., CHESNUT and TWELFTH STS., ARE THE AUTHORIZED AGENTS IN THIS CITY FOR THE

STERLING SOLID SILVER WARE OF The Gorham Manufacturing Co. FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, NOW OPENING.

CLARK & BIDDLE No. 712 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

GORHAM SOLID SILVER, AND GORHAM PLATE. A Very Large Stock at Manufacturers' List Prices.

CLARK & BIDDLE No. 712 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, Manufacturer of WATCH CASES, and Dealer in American and Imported WATCHES, No. 13 South SIXTH Street, 4 1/2 streets up, No. 22 & FIFTH Street.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT. FALL IMPORTATIONS OF RICH CURTAIN FABRICS FOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.

WINDOW CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, COMPRISING FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES, ROYAL TAPESTRIES, SILK JERRY and COTELINES, WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC.

Embroidered Lace Curtains. From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the RICHEST MADE.

Shepard, Van Harlingen & Arrison, No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

POINT BREEZE PARK. THIRD DAY OF THE FAIR WEEK AT POINT BREEZE PARK. To-Morrow (Wednesday). Fairs and Stakes \$500. Mile heat, 3 in 5—harness.

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FOR THE LADIES. MACAZIN DES MODES, No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.

MRS. PROCTOR HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS To No. 1014 WALNUT Street, Where she will be happy to see her friends.

CHEAP MILLINERY.—HATS, CAPS, Opera Bonnets, Head-dresses, etc. We have just received from Paris our most elegant and choice collection of French Millinery, which we offer at unusually moderate prices, composed of the best Velvets, Flowers, etc.

GROCERIES, ETC. 150 Cases Winslow's Corn. 150 Cases Fine Tomatoes.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR. In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES. LADIES' SHOES. NEW STORE. HENRY WIREMAN, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 118 South THIRTIETH Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers. Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 1/2 cents.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY STORE, No. 220 N. 11th Street, I invite attention to my increased stock of my own manufacture of the BEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at BLISS'S MUSIC STORE, No. 308 CHESTNUT Street. 8 1/2 cents.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS. JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, First door above Chestnut Street. 4 cents.