

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

THE LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is the fashion, after an important political campaign, to comment upon its results and their practical teachings, and we will only follow this custom, in giving brief expression to our views on the gubernatorial contest, while the actual majorities are undetermined and the public are still interested in the election returns. It seems now that Governor Geary has had even a narrower escape from defeat than was expected yesterday. The Press of this morning estimates his majority at 232; while the Age, in its table, gives Packer a majority of 1318, and says, editorially, "that a few hundred votes may settle the matter." The change favorable to the Republican party in this city, since 1865, is, from present appearances, at least twice as great as Geary's majority, instead of being nearly equal to it, as we supposed yesterday; and the Governor, condemned by the rural districts which have heretofore sustained the Republican cause with unflinching zeal, owes his triumph to a lucky turn in the fickle tide of fortune where it was least expected. Meanwhile Judge Williams, by running largely ahead of Geary in nearly every county, receives a handsome majority, and his decided triumph affords a partial but not entirely complete indication of the grandeur of the victory the Republican party would have achieved if it had not been burdened by an unpopular gubernatorial nominee.

The Post, which has been a zealous champion of Geary, acknowledges, what the returns too clearly indicate, that he "was not as strong a candidate as he was in 1866; that 'he had offended the people of this city,' and had 'lost friends in the west'; and that he had 'made enemies of the Philadelphia politicians,' who 'revenged themselves in this canvass.' Of these and other still more important elements of weakness we were perfectly aware before Geary's nomination. Everybody familiar with State politics, except, perhaps, himself, understood that he could be a dead drag to the party. Dozens of men in high position—Senators, Congressmen, and other ardent friends of Republicanism, who were entirely unflinching by personal considerations, and anxious only to promote the continued triumph of the great national organization which suppressed the Rebellion and restored the Union—deeply deplored his ill-considered persistency in pushing his claims for a re-nomination. In opposing an individual ambition which palpably jeopardized Republican success we rendered a thankless and unavailing, but nevertheless an eminently proper service; and now, as we look back upon the dangers the party has escaped, more by good luck than by good management, we feel that our course is abundantly justified. The selfish, scheming, and sordid politicians are slow to appreciate the dangers which constantly menace Republican ascendancy in this city and State. They fail to recognize the fact that great contests have repeatedly been lost or won here by a few hundred votes, and that, in view of the well-known potency of a Pennsylvania decision in national struggles, the whole policy of the Union may be determined by the personal popularity of a Republican nominee for a State office. It was sheer madness to risk unnecessary dangers in the campaign which has just closed. Geary's unfitness for the Governorship was as painfully evident as his unavailability as a candidate, and while the Commonwealth abounded with men endowed with capacities infinitely superior to those which he possesses, scarcely any man could have been nominated who would have polled a smaller vote. The only cause we have for regret in connection with our course in reference to his nomination is, that our opposition was ineffectual; and while we earnestly rejoice in the triumph of the Republican party, we are sorry that its honors have not fallen upon a more able as well as a more popular Executive.

Now that Grant's majority of twenty-eight thousand is cut down to one-tenth of that amount, or to even a still lower sum, it is more important than ever that the prudent counsels unheeded heretofore shall be observed hereafter. Democratic ascendancy will inevitably be restored in Pennsylvania if the managing politicians of the Republican party persist in making unpopular nominations. They have already loaded down the organization with so many unnecessary burdens that another feather will break its back.

PATRIOTISM.

Why men should love, above all others, the land in which they were born and bred; be willing to defend it, right or wrong, against all assaults; or to sacrifice property, or even life itself, for its preservation, is something beyond the reach of philosophical investigation. We can no more give a scientific reason for patriotism than we can for family affection, and we can only recognize it as one of those divinely implanted instincts that elevate man above the brutes that perish. An American thinks his country and his Government the best upon the face of the earth, but he would think but little of a German who did not have something more than a lingering affection for the Fatherland; an Irishman who did not burn with a desire to redress the wrongs of the Green Isle; an Englishman who did not insist that his little island was the home of the greatest nation upon earth; a Frenchman who did not sigh for the sunny

land, Hindoo, or Chinese whose love for country could be obliterated or dimmed by poverty, tyranny, or personal misfortune of any kind. The population of the United States is made up of a heterogeneous assemblage from all quarters of the globe; but we would consider the foreigners who come to our shores as undesirable citizens if the newborn regard for the land of their adoption could blot out their love for that which had been forsaken. We expect our foreign-born citizens to give us their true allegiance, but in doing this we cannot wish or desire that they should forget that they had ever been anything but Americans.

Of course, every man, woman, and child is individually benefited by the material prosperity of the whole nation, but patriotism is a sentiment that is above and beyond any material considerations. A man desires to see his country great, prosperous, and happy for other reasons than the actual advantages that may accrue to himself; and while we cannot analyze this characteristic of human nature, we recognize it as one of the highest and noblest.

Patriotism and loyalty ought to mean the same thing, but, unfortunately, they do not always. The old-fashioned idea of loyalty was an attachment to the person of a particular monarch or a reigning family, no matter how unworthy of regard they might be, while patriotism has always meant love for country in the largest sense, and under a monarchical system the two terms are often far from being synonymous. In a republic like the United States, patriotism and loyalty are substantially the same. We respect our chief magistrates so long as they behave themselves, but we consider them the servants and not the masters of the people, and as strictly accountable to those who entrust them with the power of the Government for a right use of it. The Rebels were disloyal and unpatriotic, not because they hated Mr. Lincoln, but because they made his election to the Presidency the pretext for attempting to overthrow the Government, and the establishment upon its ruins of a new system which would have human slavery as its chief corner-stone. Every citizen of the United States has a direct interest in upholding and perpetuating the Government, in removing the imperfections that may be developed by experience, and in having the various official positions under it filled by none but honest, capable, and patriotic men, who will labor to administer the affairs of state in such a manner as to advance the interests of the nation, and not merely for the benefit of their own pockets. A man who spends his days and nights scheming and intriguing to obtain possession of an office for the sake of the advantage that it will afford him to benefit himself at the expense of the public treasury, or by corruptly selling his power and influence to whoever is willing to pay a large enough price, is not only not patriotic, but even sinks below the level of the traitors who had at least the manliness to declare themselves openly and to make an appeal to arms. Mistakes may be made sometimes, but that a large portion of the public offices should be in the hands of notoriously corrupt men can be attributed to nothing else than a wrong idea of patriotic duty on the part of the majority of voters, or to an apathy that is certainly in the highest degree culpable. Every citizen who deposits a vote for a notoriously dishonest politician is an endorser of his rascality, and to a very great extent responsible for any outrages on the public that he may commit. The great importance of putting only good men in office is too often lost sight of in the excitement of an election campaign, and the character of the candidates themselves are overshadowed by the numerous side issues that are pressed upon the attention of the voters. Partisan journals insist upon fealty to the party as the supreme test of fitness, and urge the necessity of voting a straight ticket, no matter how offensive the names upon it may be, so that patriotism to a great extent has come to mean allegiance to a particular political organization rather than a sincere and honest desire for the advancement of the whole nation. There are some questions that are above and beyond partisanship, and true patriotism demands that sometimes party considerations shall be thrown overboard. It is a notorious fact that needs no special demonstration that a vast number of our public officers are in the possession of dishonest men who make a trade of politics, and who affiliate with certain political parties because they expect to gain something by it; men who have no principles, except to fill their own pockets at all hazards, and who deliberately make the highest official positions matters of bargain and sale.

True patriotism demands that a sincere and earnest effort shall be made to bring about a reform that will kill the trade of the professional politicians, and to have the affairs of the Government administered by honest men. The task is one of magnitude, but we are convinced that an appreciable reform can be effected; and we shall certainly leave nothing unsaid in the columns of this journal that will aid in bringing about such a desirable result.

THE DISARMAMENT OF EUROPE.

There is no more striking contrast between the republican Government of the United States and the monarchies of Europe than the necessity that the latter are under to maintain great standing armies, for the double purpose of preserving peace at home and for protection against foreign aggression. The military service takes precedence of every other, and it not only draws large numbers from the producing classes, but it entails a double burden in the onerous taxation that is necessary to support it. A mutual fear obliges all the great powers to rival each other in the magnitude and efficiency of their armed forces, and unless some means can be devised that will quiet existing jealousies, there is very little hope that the burdens thus imposed upon the people will be reduced. A rumor has been circulated lately that a

but in view of all the circumstances, such a rumor is rather ominous than otherwise of fresh contests. The Emperor of France is not only advanced in age, but he has been suffering lately from severe illness, which it is now asserted is caused by an internal cancer inherited from his mother. The internal affairs of the empire are not in as satisfactory a condition as he could desire for the transmission of the throne to his son, and with the probability of his own speedy death staring him in the face, he may well desire a breathing spell to put his house in order. Prussia, however, does not pretend to conceal her desire to extend her dominions in the direction of France, and Belgium, which has almost been looked upon as a French province, is already trembling lest it shall before long be absorbed into the great North German Empire. Austria is longing for an opportunity to retrieve the defeat she has suffered from Prussia, and is dreading at the same time a fresh quarrel before she is prepared. Spain is in a state of revolution, and the Republicans of Italy only need an opportunity for them to appear again in the field. Russia is longing to grasp Constantinople on the south, and on the west she is fortifying herself against the advances of Prussia, and not one of these Governments has any faith that the others will keep promises or respect treaties except so far as they are influenced by their fears or interests. Each would like to have the other disarm, but no one wishes to be the first to begin; and although all is quiet now, the silence is that of the calm before the storm, and instead of disarmament it is more likely that each of the great powers is secretly and openly augmenting its military strength. A slight spark may at any moment produce an explosion, and such an event as the death of the Emperor of France would not only disorganize that country, but it would in all probability be the signal for a general contest.

OBITUARY.

Charles Augustin Sainte Beuve. A late cable telegram announces the death of this distinguished French critic and poet, whose reputation is by no means limited to his own country, at the age of sixty-five years. He was born at Bourgne-sur-Mer, December 23, 1801. When scarcely fifteen he entered Charlemagne College, and on his graduation applied himself to the study of medicine, especially anatomy, extending his practical experience by attendance at the St. Louis Hospital.

Literature, however, soon asserted a stronger claim upon the attention of the young student, and when just of age he became connected with the Globe, then edited by his father, Pierre Dubois. An enthusiastic review of Victor Hugo's Ode to Ballades led to his introduction into the general society of men of letters, and to a series of articles upon the poet of the classical school, which secured him the name of the romanticist. In March, 1826, his poem Les Comedians was published. The revolution of July placed him upon the Revue des Deux Mondes and the National, and in 1831 his strange novel, Fanny, was issued. In 1837 he visited Switzerland by invitation, and delivered at Lausanne a series of lectures, which were afterwards reprinted and issued as Histoire de Port Royal, the last volume not appearing until 1856. He was made librarian of the Magazine Library in 1840, and five years afterwards was elected to the French Academy.

After the revolution of February, 1848, he removed to Liege, Belgium, where he had been offered a professorship of literature, but when he saw in the accession of Louis Napoleon to power the re-establishment of tranquillity, he returned to Paris and became at once a regular contributor to the Constitutionnel, a journal wholly devoted to the Bonapartist interest. Herein he weekly published the famous series of literary biography and criticism which have been reprinted in thirteen volumes under the title of Comedians de France. His previous contributions to the Revue des Deux Mondes and other periodicals had been published under the titles, Critiques et Portraits Littéraires (five volumes), Portraits Littéraires (two volumes), Portraits de Femmes, and Portraits Contemporains. Sainte Beuve was placed at the head of the critical literary department of the official Monitor when it was so enlarged as to become the leading daily French journal. He was appointed to the professorship of Latin Poetry in the College of France in 1857, but the statistics, not relating to the change from the republican principles avowed in his youth to an active partisanship on behalf of the Emperor Napoleon, kissed him from his chair on his first appearance, and he did not afterwards resume it. In 1857 he was appointed Master of Conferences in the Normal School, and in 1865 he was further rewarded with the rank of Senator. The French Academy honored him two years since with the selection of one of the committee of five to revise and correct the republication of a new edition of the "Historical Dictionary of the French Language."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES BY MISS ANNA E. DUKESSON. ON TUESDAY EVENING, October 12, 1869. Subject: "WITCHES' SUPPER;" (An Insight into Modern Life at Salt Lake City.) To be followed by: J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 13—"The Sham Family at Home;" J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 14—"The New Christmas;" HON. S. S. COX, Nov. 2—"New England Transcendentalism;" HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Dec. 1—"Chateaux;" MARY WAIN, Dec. 7—"Sandwich Islands;" J. DE CORDOVA, Dec. 9—"William vs. Shiloh;" W. WALLACE PHILLIPS, Dec. 10—"Daniel O'Connell;" SCALE OF PRICES. Admission to each Lecture, 25c.; Reduced Seats for each Lecture, 15c.; Admission to Amphitheatre, 50c.; Proprietor's Boxes for each Lecture, \$3. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warehouse, No. 25 Chestnut Street. His Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of Arch and Eleventh Streets, commencing on MONDAY, October 12, and continuing one week. 10 69c.

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REMOVAL. THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY. Commenced business at the NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, October 12, 1869.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 531 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1869. The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe at par for 50 PER CENT SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 25th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in installments of twenty-five per cent, each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870. Each paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date. On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on installments from date of payment. Subscribed books will be closed October 1, and closed November 1 next. CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1869.

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OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable at their Office, No. 531 WALNUT STREET, on and after FRIDAY, October 15, 1869. J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 10 13 Imp.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer Extraordinary Bargains IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, and MISCELLANEOUS DRY GOODS. This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city. ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION. RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. LARGE DISPLAY OF SEASONABLE WOOLLENS, FOR MEN'S, BOYS', AND LADIES' WEAR. MIXED AND PLAID CASSIMERES. GOODS FOR SUITS. A job lot of SUPER 64 FRENCH CASSIMERES from auction, at \$2.50 per yard. OVERCOATINGS in all the popular styles. BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS for ladies' wear. ALL-WOOL BRAVERS. CHINCHILLAS in all colors. GAY PLAIDS for Children. WHITE OPERA CLOTHS. ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS. SATIN SKIN CLOAKINGS. VELVET BRAVERS. "Our Cheap Location," enables us to sell at a small advance to Retail Buyers. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND STREET, 10 13 Imp. Above Willow.

NOW OPENING AT THE EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above Arch street: BONNET RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, BLACK ENGLISH GRAPES, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND PLUMES, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS, BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street, Four doors above Arch. MOURNING GOODS. TAMISES, DELAINES, BOMBAYNES, ALPACAS, GRETTONNES, and every other variety for Mourning and Second Mourning.

PERKINS & CO., No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET, 9 6 Imp. PHILADELPHIA. INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, At moderate prices. With a choice selection, NOVELTIES. In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 22 Imp.

QUEEN'S GRAY SILK CHAIN POPS LINS FOR WALKING SUITS. SILK SERGE FOR SUITS. IMPERIAL SERGE FOR SUITS. MACKENZIE PLAIDS FOR SUITS. NEW SHADE OF GREEN GLOVES. NEW SHADE OF BLUE GLOVES.

INDIA SCARFS. SCARLET AND BLACK. EYRE & LANDELL, 9 11 Imp. PHILADELPHIA. GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES! No. 102 N. 7TH STREET. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES. ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE GLOVES, TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FUR-BISHAWNS. 19 27 Imp.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch to the Academy of Music, Last Evening, a BUNCH OF KEYS. A fair reward will be paid by leaving them at this Office. 10 14 Imp.

LOST—BETWEEN LA PIERRE HOUSE and Union League, on west side of Broad street, a POCKET BOOK, containing upwards of thirty dollars and checks, payment of which has been stopped, and other papers valuable only to the owner. The money may be retained and reward given, and no objections asked, if the pocket-book is returned, with receipt to No. 112 S. THIRD STREET. 19 27 Imp.

DRY GOODS.

J. W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St., Has now open his FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF CLOAKING CLOTHS. ASTRACHANS in Black, Brown, and White. CARACULAS, SEALS, VELVET BRAVERS, VELOURS, CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEYS, TRICOTS, BLACK ESQUIMAUX and CASTOR BRAVERS, WHITE and PANCY CLOAKINGS. 19 11 Imp. RAPSON'S TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE, No. 132 North EIGHTH Street, 19 12 Imp. Corner of Cherry street. GROCERIES, ETC. QUEEN OLIVES. Large Spanish Queen Olives, Just Opened in Fine Order, BY THE GALLON OR QUART. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 7 11 Imp. PHILADELPHIA. NEW MESS MACKEREL IN KITS. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 25 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE STREETS. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. CLOTH HOUSE. ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SEASON. WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Have just opened the largest and most complete assortment of the latest styles of FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS, including a full line of Genuine Scotch Cloths, Watling's Chinchillas, Eskimos, and Castors, Johnny's Beavers and Coatings, and all the other standard and popular makes in Fancy Cassimeres. Mixed Cassimeres, Faid Cassimeres, and Mixed Coatings and Suitings. We have an immense variety, the most complete stock we have ever exhibited. For Ladies' Wear. We have Blue, Kall Blue, Sky Blue, Crimson, Maroon, and all the FANCY COLORED CLOTH