

# Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

## INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

ONE of the healthiest signs of the times is the independent political action that is manifested in various sections of the State. Bad nominations, forced upon parties by professional political managers, have been booted by leading politicians and presses with a manliness and earnestness that are positively refreshing, after the successive years of dachery to which the people have been subjected under the party lash. The leading Republican paper of Western Pennsylvania, the *Pittsburg Commercial*, is supporting an entire independent Republican ticket in that county, and in accord with it is quite a number of leading Republican politicians. In Beaver there is an open Republican bolt, supported by the *Argus*, the old established organ, and in Erie and Crawford there is a torrent of Republican bolting on Legislative and other local tickets. In Dauphin there is a square bolt against Legislative, Treasury, and Senatorial rings, and in the neighboring Senatorial district of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware a positive bolt is in progress. In this city every Republican paper, and every journal of Republican proclivities, has spoken out independently against improper nominations, and not one pretends to support the entire general and local ticket, regardless of the fitness of the candidates. On the contrary, certain legislative candidates, publicly known as active members of the legislative "rings" and legislative junk-shops, have been pronounced by the entire press of the city as unworthy of public confidence, and without claims upon honest voters, however or by whomsoever nominated.

We repeat that these indications proclaim a growing purpose on the part of fair-minded citizens to disregard party ties, and defeat nominations made by trickery. Until such independent action becomes the rule amongst the better classes of all parties, there can be no hope of preventing the supremacy of professional managers and the continued nomination of incompetent and unworthy candidates. Just so long as such candidates can be forced through under the party lash, just so long will bad men maintain their power in political parties, and just so long will competent and faithful men be rejected by conventions. The true remedy is being applied this year very generally throughout the country, and the time is at hand when unworthy nominations will have no sanctity with the people.

## THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

THE first great requisite of a successful republic is that it shall be the form of government preferred by a majority of the people subjected to its rule. If they are too ignorant, too fickle, too fearful, too closely wedded to old despotisms, or too much prejudiced against a system which nominally vests supreme power in their own hands, to cordially endorse a republic, it cannot permanently endure. We may forbid one man from enslaving another, but we cannot prevent either individuals or nations from voluntarily enslaving themselves if they are deaf to the arguments of reason and blind to the attractions of rational liberty. This sort of indifference or hostility of a large portion of the people of France to self-rule is the greatest barrier to the permanent establishment of a *bona fide* republic in that country. The men who constitute the present Provisional Government hold temporary power only by tacit consent, and if they attempt to prolong their rule, after the existing exigencies are surmounted in some fashion, without obtaining explicit authority from the people for whom they presume to act, they will be usurpers despite a superabundance of liberal professions and despite the avowal of a warm attachment to republican principles. Yet if they order an election it is alleged that a vast majority of the French voters, and especially of the peasantry, will favor the restoration of the Empire, notwithstanding its flagrant crimes and its tragical blunders. Such folly seems as incredible as it is inexcusable, but if we take away from republicanism the doctrine that the will of the majority must prevail, what remains? And if the mass is so stupid or so stubborn as to be wedded to imperial idols, what right have the enlightened few who desire better things to impose their yoke upon an unprepared and an unwilling constituency? A true government of the people for the people can only be established with their free consent and maintained by their cordial co-operation, and when a small body of men impose their rule by sheer force or fraud upon the masses, they have no right to claim that a true republic is established by such an unwarrantable proceeding. The radicals of Paris, however, contend that henceforth France must be a republic whether her people approve republicanism or condemn it, and some of them claim that this question should not even be submitted to a vote. Their doctrine, as proclaimed in *Le Rappel*, is a political curiosity, for that journal alleges that "The republic is above universal suffrage. It is not voted; it is. The single republican suffices to constitute the universal republic. The republic is the sovereignty of the individual himself. This sovereignty is not discussed, is not voted upon, is not proclaimed; above all votes, beyond all votes, before as well as after all votes, the republic was, is, and shall be." Few Americans would venture upon the advocacy of this sweeping principle. With all our love for republicanism, we cannot see how it is to be established without the consent of the governed. The first great step is to secure this, and if the liberal orators and writers of France cannot make the bones and inew of the land prefer light to darkness, and liberty to tyranny, there is but a poor

prospect for the permanent establishment of a genuine republic.

Another obstacle to the success of the present experiment is the disposition manifested in some quarters to confound liberty with license. The Paris correspondents tell of one man who thought that the establishment of a republic gave him the right to murder his wife, of others who thought that the change in the government necessarily brought with it exorbitant wages, and of others who claimed the privilege of eating the food and drinking the wine of the cafes without going through the formality of paying the proprietors. Some of these demonstrations were no doubt mere momentary excesses, but agrarianism in some of its most odious forms is openly advocated by an influential school of French republicans, and the true men of the nation are compelled to combat those who favor these excesses on the one hand, while they are struggling against the ignorance, prejudice, and intrigues of the weak and the wicked devotees of old tyrannies on the other. To evolve out of such discordant and dangerous elements, at a time when foreign invasion intensifies all other evils, a great and firm republic is one of the mightiest tasks ever attempted; and if the present effort succeeds, too much praise cannot be given to the men who ensure its success.

A DESPATCH from Washington states that the Treasury Department has prepared rules and regulations for putting in force the new act of Congress providing for the transportation of imported goods from the original port of entry to the port of destination before the ascertainment and liquidation of duties. The act is not in all respects as favorable to the interior cities as it should be, but it will nevertheless furnish a good basis for the reform which has so long been needed; and if the opportunities it offers are properly improved by Philadelphia merchants, it will render great service in developing and expanding the commercial interests of this city. We have little doubt that amendments to the present law will be made from time to time as they are shown to be necessary, and that eventually the importations of the nation, instead of being concentrated, will be fairly divided among the cities to which they legitimately belong, and under this system the imports of Philadelphia will be but a trifle smaller than those of New York.

We are afraid that the great battle near Paris, in which the army of the Crown Prince is reported, in a special despatch to the *New York World*, to have been defeated, will turn out very much like the Saarbruck affair, with which the French opened the campaign. The army of defense in Paris consists of the demoralized fragments of MacMahon's and other divisions which have managed to escape from the Prussians, with hastily armed citizens, who may make a gallant defense from behind the fortifications, but who are scarcely likely to achieve a decided success in the open field, even if General Trochu should be so imprudent as to hazard a battle. The rumor of the great French victory should therefore be received *cum grano salis* until more definite information is sent over the cable with regard to it.

THE TARIFF OF ENGLAND, says the *Chicago Bureau*, yields £71,692,414 sterling, or \$108,000,000. Of this sum, over \$54,000,000, or more than one-half, is raised from the tariff on tobacco and spirits, viz.: \$32,712,300 on tobacco and snuff, and \$21,667,500 on spirits. Both these taxes discriminate heavily against American producers of tobacco and grain, the latter being the raw material of spirits. Were the revenue which England now raises on spirits and tobacco raised on French and Prussian manufactures instead, much American corn, rye, and potatoes that are now excluded from English markets in their raw form by their bulk, and in their manufactured form by the duty, would enter them at a profit to the American farmer. Tobacco is almost exclusively an American product, and spirits are the natural export and first manufacture of an agricultural country. In the main, therefore, the \$54,000,000 of revenue raised by England from these two staples is a discriminating tax on American productions. Our tobacco producers take a price for their tobacco which is largely diminished by the duty, and our grain raisers and distillers are shut out of the English market, so far as the trade in the grain for distilling is concerned. This is the way England gives us free trade on our exports. The remainder of the English tariff is levied on tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, molasses, and chicory, all tropical or oriental products. The discrimination of the English tariff is mainly against American agricultural products. For, these English taxes increase the price in England of the American articles on which they rest by the amount of the tax, and, as Dr. Wayland remarks in his "Political Economy," page 137:—"As the price of the article is increased, the demand for the article is diminished; there will therefore be less of the article produced, because less of it is wanted. By all this diminution is the demand for labor diminished, the price of labor must therefore fall, and the stimulus to labor be, by so much, diminished."

## CHOICE CIGARS.

Already in store, for sale, a complete assortment of

The Finest Imported

AND

DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Which we offer by the box as low as possible.

**E. BRADFORD CLARKE,**

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

8. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,  
911 Market Street PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.

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Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.

Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.  
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co.  
No. 15 Wall Street, No. 2 Rue de la Paix,  
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## DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Brothers,

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

No. 912 CHESTNUT Street.

Alterations Completed.

GOOD STRONG LIGHT IN EVERY PART OF THE STORE.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, WATER-PROOFS, CORDUROYS, VELVETEENS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, SHAWLS, READY-MADE SUITS, WATER-PROOF SACQUES AND CLOAKS.

Special purchase of BLACK SILKS and FANCY COLORED SILKS, bought by a member of the firm in Lyons during the panic there. Superior quality of ENGLISH BLACK SILKS, made to our order.

The finest exhibition of

SASH RIBBONS

Ever offered in Philadelphia.

A NEW FEATURE!

Manufacturing Department.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING ROOM, and are now prepared to continue the business established by Messrs. Peterson & Carpenter.

SPECIAL.

GENTS' SCARFS AND NECKTIES made by us from fifty varieties of Rich SILKS imported for the purpose. All new styles retailing at less than wholesale prices.

BROCHE SCARFS,

Hand-made, of the best Paris Borderings, from 4 to 22 inches wide.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL NEW, PLACED IN STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES, AND WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO ANY POSSIBLE ADVANCE OR SCARCITY.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS

No. 912 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Has now in store full lines of

PIM BROS' FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS.

FRENCH SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.

PLAID SERGES.

PLAID CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.

PLAIDS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

All of this season's importations, and will be sold at low prices. 9 24 stuth4p3m

CLOTHING.

ANNIVERSARY OCCASION.

The 1st Day of October, 1870,

Brings the Great Clothing House of ROCKHILL & WILSON to its 41st birthday.

IN THE YEAR 1829, on the 1st of October, the Tailoring and Clothing business of this house was commenced in a small room in an obscure locality.

THEN its business was done in a room twelve by fifteen.

NOW it fills the magnificent structure known as the Great Brown Hall.

THEN it was in an out-of-the-way place.

NOW it is in the best part of the most fashionable thoroughfare in the city.

THEN it had only a few friends and a very limited credit.

NOW its cash capital was exactly \$115.

THEN it has pecuniary force enough to drive the heaviest Custom and Ready-made Engine in the city. Its credit is unlimited on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

NOW it depended on a very few cloth houses for its supplies.

THEN the mills of this country and of Europe clamor for its custom.

NOW its business amounted to a few hundred dollars a year.

THEN it amounts to MILLIONS.

AND NOW you gentlemen of the present age have a fine opportunity to select from an

IMMENSE STOCK

of the finest and most beautiful of

FALL RAIMENT

at the lowest prices.

COME AND SELECT.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

Rockhill & Wilson

# STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

## CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

Our FALL STOCK is now fully open, and comprises all the Staple Goods and Novelties of the day.

VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS!

These popular goods, so difficult to procure in the right shades, have been selected by us this season with great care out of the best makes imported, and we now confidently invite inspection.

The finer grades can scarcely be distinguished from

LYONS VELVETS.

WHITE CORDUROYS! WHITE CORDUROYS!

In every style and fabric.

Blue Corduroys, Brown Corduroys.  
Fancy Cloths in every color.

Black,  
White,  
Blue,  
Green,

Scarlet,  
Maroon,  
Brown,  
Dahlia.

WE HAVE WHITE CLOTHS

For Opera purposes and Children's wear, in great variety. Many of the above goods are of French manufacture, and cannot be duplicated.

# WATER PROOF CLOAKINGS.

Our Stock comprises about twenty different makes, in as many qualities, ranging from 88c. to \$2.00 per yard in Domestic Goods up to \$3.50 in Foreign. Selling large quantities of these goods, we can offer inducements to purchasers not found elsewhere. We offer, at present, a finely assorted Stock NOT SURPASSED by any retail house in the United States.

The principal colors are

Black and White,  
Gold Mixed,  
Green.

Blue,  
Brown,

IN WINTER CLOAKINGS

We shall, in a few days, offer our own importations, ordered early last spring, and much below present prices.

# STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.