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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph,

THE REVOLUTION IN POLITICS-DO THE DEMOCRACY UNDERSTAND IT? From the N. F. Sun.

As we often predicted before the autumnal campaign opened, so it has turned out; the ascendancy of the Republicans in the old free States is not seriously impaired, but it is severely shaken in the former slave States. The apparent Democratic gains in the first are, in almost every instance, directly due to quarrels among the Republicans, rather than to any substantial augmentation of Democratic strength.

The decline of Republican domination in some of the Southern States is owing to causes peculiar to that section of the Union. as is also the diminution of the Democratic majorities in the upper tier of these States. Of the former class, the Republicans have this year lost North Carolina, West Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, and probably Arkansas and Florida, all of which voted for Grant two years ago; while of the latter class they have reduced the Democratic majorities in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, all of which voted for Seymour.

These results spring from a common source, which is worthy of the careful study of politicians both at the North and the South. During the nine years that intervened between the adoption of the ordinance of secession by Seuth Carolina and the incorporation of the fifteenth amendment into the Constitution, the slaveholding States passed through a transformation as radical in its principles and as potential in its consequences as that which swept over the American colonies from the battle of Lexington to the surrender at Yorktown. Mere party hacks at the North were slow to recognize, much less appreciate, the change; and even now they fail to comprehend a condition of politics in the South in which their old leaders of opinion, the Davises, the Masons, the Hunters, the Breckinridges, and men of that type, are incapable of ex-erting the slightest influence; nay, more, in which the whilom serfs of these once powerful magnates now play the leading part. In a word, it is the dethronement of these oligarchs, and the advancement to higher positions of what they stigmatized as "the poor white trash," and the admission of the negroes to the ballot boxes, which has wrought this great change below the Potomac and the Ohio; a change that has not only revolutionized the polities of sixteen States, but has gone to the foundations of their social fabric, and is beginning to exert an influence all over the country which no political party can afford to either ignore or despise.

The colored population of the United States now number about five millions. They can cast nine hundred thousand votes, and probably a million, in the next Presidential election. According to the new census, the entire population of the Union is about forty-two millions. The present Congress, or the next, will give the country another apportionment for members of the House, and consequently a new distribution of Presidential electors among the States. On a basis of 150,000 inhabitants to a Representative, the House to be chosen two years hence would consist of two hundred and eighty members. Of these the colored population would furnish the basis for thirty-four members, and of course a corresponding number of Presidential electors. Ere the adoption of the thirteenth amendment only three-fifths of the slaves were enumerated in fixing a basis for Representatives in Congress and Presidential electors. Now the whole are counted. This change will increase the number of Representatives and electors in the former slaveholding States eleven or twelve beyond what they would have been under the old mode of enumeration. These statistics show how important a part the colored race is destined to play in the election of the House of Representatives and of the President in 1872. Furnishing the basis for thirty-four members of Congress and of the Electoral College, with a million of votes in their hands, and, according to the present aspect of parties, and the results of the recent elections, capable of holding the balance of power in one-fourth of the States. they constitute an element in politics which no aspirant to the Presidency can afford to overlook, much less subject to ridicule. We therefore advise politicians who are ambitious of entering the White Honse two years hence, and who have not heretofore been regarded as thoroughly orthodox on the Fifteenth amendment, to at once make their peace with this one million of negro voters, lest perchance, when the sandidate attempts to lay hands upon the latch of the Executive Mansion, they hail him with the refrain of the old Ethiopian melody,

usual Democratic inferences from that premise. Just as the attempt to defraud the national creditors by paying off their bonds, which draw six per cent. interest in gold, with greenbacks drawing no interest and payable at no particular time, was dropped upen proof that the country would not tolerate it, so the purpose of disfranchising the blacks may be disclaimed, but not relin-quished. If there were no Republican party, the national debt would never be paid, and the blacks would soon be divested of every franchise. While repudiation and disfranchisement endanger the success of the sham Democracy, they may be disavowed; but give that party a four years' lease of power, and it will improve its epportunity by cheating the public creditors and remanding the blacks to serfdom. Whatever virtue it may assume is imposed by its fears. Is not the World vaunting loudly the superiority of New York Democracy to antiquated prejudices of race? And did not this same De-mocracy, within this very year, retract the

assent previously given by our State to the fifteenth amendment? But suppose our Bourbons should impelled by their love of power to accept the logical results of the war for the Union, and forswear all further attempts to base Government upon caste and color, and suppose their assurances to this effect should be trusted, the paramount issue in the next Presidential contest must be the Tariff question. Can you suggest another?

There is a large proportion of our people who sincerely believe in that commercial and financial policy which is commonly designated Free-Trade. These is another large proportion who as earnestly believe in what is known as Protection to Home Industry. There is a third and quite large division which has not vet fully considered the subject, and has attained no definite conclusion with regard to

it. The views of some are colored if not shaped by personal or local interest; many will go with their respective parties without giving much thought or study to this question; some are swayed by tradition, others by selfish aspiration. Still, the perception is quite general that the Tariff question comes next in order after the issues involved in reconstruction are settled, and that it must largely influence the result of our next Presidential contest.

Meantime, the free-traders are securing advantages to which they are not fairly entitled. They use the Democratic party as if they owned it, and make all they can out of the Republican. In States and districts where the Republicans are mainly for protection, they insist that this fact shall be kept in abeyance on penalty of a bolt; but, wherever they have control they pass freetrade resolves, and bid protectionists help themselves. If the Republican nominees are free-traders, we all work and vote for their election; if they are protectionists the freetraders bolt and defeat them if possible. How long can this go on ? Can we safely embark in a Presidential contest with compatriots so slippery?

"But what can we do?" queries faintheart. "If these dubious allies shall choose to become open enemies, swelling the Democratic strength to the full extent of their numbers, does not this insure our defeat?"

Yes, certainly, if we do nothing but tamely submit to be divided and beaten. But let us resolve to accept heartily the issue thus forced upon us, meeting our adversaries more than half way thereon, and it becomes to us no longer a rock of danger, but a tower of strength. The tariff question was considered-fairly. patiently, thoroughly-by our fathers, and by them decided in favor of protection. The several protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828 were passed, after years of popular agitation, in obedience to popular requirements. The doctrinaires were as hostile to us then as they can be to day. The slave power was then mighty, and our implacable adversary. Manufactures and mining were in their infancy among us, and could contribute little to our positive strength. We carried the country on the ground so forcibly maintained by General Jackson in his letter to Dr. Coleman -that it was the plain interest of our farmers to create home markets for their products by building up manufactures throughout our Union. Political exigencies ultimately forced the author of this statement into alien associations; but the American people never yet decided against protection when the issue was fairly presented and their verdict solicited thereon. It was by masking this issue, and swindling Pennsylvania into a muddled

no higher duty should be imposed on any | EX.SECRETARY COX AND THE PRESIarticle than that which would give the largest revenue from that article-in other words, that the idea of protection should be utterly rejected and scouted." "Very good; this duty of twenty per cent. (or whatever it may be) on pig iron is levied purely for revenue? "Certainly." "How much pig iron will we import under it?" "Probably half million tons per annum." "How uch will we make at home?" "How much will we "1 presume about two million tons. "Then, Mr. Snooks, you propose, by this free-trade tariff, to put six millions of dollars into the pockets of our American iron masters, in order to get one million and a half, not out of theirs, but out of ours (the consumers of foreign iron), into the treasury; Is that the idea?" Full of gab as Snooks notoriously is, how do you think he would satisfy that querist? How justify to the audience his vote for such a bill?

It is very easy, if you accept the freetraders' premises, to inveigh against the present tariff-not nearly so easy to justify any tariff at all. Questions easily answered on the assumption that protection is wise and beneficent become absolute stumbling-blocks on any other basis. If protection is a mistake or an imposture, then it is wrong to tax the poor man twenty per cent. for revenue on his imported coat, or hat, or shoes, while the rich man's ditto, if made at home, goes free. Messrs. demagogues ! you may have forgolten your contemptible slang about high duties on the farmers' log-chains and low duties on the bankers' gold-chains; but when you come to frame a tariff, can you doubt that they will rise up in judgment against you?

Republicans! if there be any of you who regret that one of the first acts of your party after its accession to power was the enactment of a protective tariff, we submit that you may wisely and profitably study the matter carefully, thoughtfully. If we did wrong then, our adversaries will come into power at the next Presidential election. For our own part, profoundly convinced that the national credit could not have been upheld and the Union maintained in the absence of such a tariff, and that protection is as benignant in peace as in war, we propose to fight it out on that line, and to ask the people to stand by us in 1872, because we are what we have been, and are proud of all we did to maintain the integrity, upold the cre-dit, and cherish, diversity, and protect the industry of our country.

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY AS TESTED IN THE ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Times.

In judging of the significance of recent elections, it is necessary to discriminate between the results relating to national issues and national parties, and those which indicate the operation of causes purely local in their character.

The triumph of Tammany in this city has no conceivable bearing upon the action of the national administration, or the programme of the party to which the administration owes its existence. The contest through which we have passed was local in its nature. An organization with all the resources of the city government at its command had a hard fight for existence. It put forward no pretense of principle. Not one of the questions which divide the two national parties entered into its calculations. Its triumph has nothing whatever to do either with the administration or the purposes of the Republican party. Taking the State into consideration, the verdict was favorable to both. Tammany dominated in New York, and New York dominated in the State. Left to itself, the State would have pronounced in favor of the Republicans. Wherever in other States the Democrats have gained advantages, an explanation of the fact may be found in causes in no manner affecting the national standing of the two great parties. In Massachusetts, the attempt of one-idea fanatics to exact compliance with their demands only rendered more complete the triumph of the Republicans. It roused the spirit of the grand old commonwealth, with manifest advantage to the Republican ticket. In this State, the fanatics were not merely powerless-they were contemptible. Outside the city, the contests for Congress and the Assembly were here and there prejudiced by paltry feuds, by unworthy nominations, and by combinations in which principle had no place. Michigan teaches the same lesson. The only obstacles encountered by the Republican party were of a per-sonal and local character. They might have been avoided altogether had more care been exercised by some of the nominating conventions. Illinois speaks yet more emphatically on the same point. There, more than in any other State in this latitude, the Republican cause seems to have suffered. Defeats in some cases, hairbreadth escapes in others, and reduced majorities in all, attest the presence of influences inimical to unity. Bat these influences proceeded neither from approval of the Democratic position, judged on its merits, nor from any abatement of the beartiness with which the Republican position has been heretofore sustained. Apathy in some districts took the place of enthusiasm, but it was an apathy which might have been dispelled by more discreet nominations. Jealousies and dissensions impaired strength; and the introduction of prohibition as a side issue operated injuriously to the Republican ticket. But neither in Illinois nor Michigan, in Missouri nor New York, can any reverse be traced to disapproval of the policy with which the Republican party is identified. The triumph of Gratz Brown in Missouri is, after all, the triumph of a principle to which the National Republican Convention of 1868 accorded a cordial indorsement. The losses in Illinois and elsewhere are the consequence-not of disapproval of the party's policy, but of complications that were made formidable by the predominance of personal and local questions over the larger questions on which national policy rests. Wherever a candidate, in other respects acceptable, has stood upon the broad platform of the Chicago Convention, he has been successful. Wherever the contest has turned upon Conpivotal party issues-upon the gressional action in reducing tax-ation and in cutting down down expenditures, or upon the action of the administration in respect of the collec-tion of the revenue, and the introduction of fidelity and efficiency into the public service -the Republican ticket has come out victorious. The occasional weaknesses and defeats in every instance-excepting only the city of New York-indicate a departure from Republican principles, an unwise adhesion to extraneous issues, or a degree of diss nsion that would be fatal to any cause. The influ-ences that have achieved the mastery here are understood. The influences that have demonstrated their existence in other places have been strong or weak, in proportion to the closeness of their connection with the re-

DENT.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant, in his attempt to relieve himself from the scorching position in which he is placed by consenting that Mr. Cox should be driven out of the Cabinet because he would not permit his clerks to be blackwailed, has "jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire." The indignant rebuke of the country, expressed in many cases through prominent Republican journals, made him so incomfortable that he undertook to convince the public that Mr. Cox left the Cabinet for some other reason. With this view he caused the publication of a correspondence between himself and Mr. Cox, last August, relating to the McGarrahan claim. This was a blunder for several reasons. In the first place, it does not well the fact that Mr. Cox did withstand the black-mailing politicians and protect his clerks from extortion, that the President abetted the blackmailers, and that thereupon the Secretary did resign. Mr. Cox was forced out of the Cabinet in October, but the McGarrahan correspondence took place in August. Although the President had not supported kim on that occasion, Mr. Cox concluded to suppress his sensibility and let the matter pass. Two months afterwards he was crossed again in a matter which more nearly affected the administration of his office, and of more general interest to the country. On this last occasion he was opposed by the whole body of trading politicians to whom General Grant has surrendered, and he saw that his usefulness in promoting cherished reforms of the civil service was at an end. It was a point which he could not yield without a total loss of self-respect. He was compelled to offer the resignation which was promptly and gladly accepted, the President not wishing to be obstructed in his determination to manage the executive departments as party machines on the old spoils system which Secretary Cox had been steadily laboring to displace from the first day that he entered office. All this was so apparent on the face of the documents first published, that the August correspondence not only does not obscure it, but strengthens the impression that Mr. Cox's strict notions and resolute honesty were felt by the President as an annovance and obstruction. In the McGarrahan affair the Secretary was checked in resisting a private, as in the more recent case he was in opposing a politi-cal, swindle. The reputation of the President is damaged, and damaged in the same way, by both sets of correspondence. In the one case he appears as the protector of private fraud, and in the other of political extortion. The August letters do not go a step towards his exculpation. They are cumulative evidence against his character and in favor of Mr. Cox.

In the next place, the publication of the McGarrahan correspondence was a blunder, because it forces the subject into Congress, where its discussion will now attract universal attention and cannot fail to discredit the President. The warmth with which Mr. Cox's side of this controversy is espoused by leading Republican journals shows that he will not lack defenders on the floor of Congress. The evidence is conclusive that the McGarrahan claim is a swindle. The President, with astonishing folly, exhibits himself as its patron. If he had not indiscreetly published the correspondence, his connection with the case would not have been known, and his name not dragged into the discussion. From a dispute between McGarrahan and the New Idria Mining Company it is changed, by a foolish act of the President, into a controversy between him and Mr. Cox. In this guise he forces it into public notice and into Congress. He will fare worse in this business than he did in the San Domingo job last winter. That was not a mere contest between rival private claimants. There was an ostensible public object. The frauds were not so notorious and had not been condemned by official opinions and judicial decisions. McGarrahan is defeated, it will be regarded as a triumph over the President; if he wins, his success will be attributed to Executive influence. By the publication of this correspondence General Grant has introduced a new element into the case, and made it impossible that it should be discussed and determined purely on its merits. It will now involve the character and credit of his administration; and having connected himself with it in so conspicuous a manner, he must encounter some very hard blows. He has closed the door of retreat through a decision by the Interior Department: for if it should be decided there against McGarrahan, Mr. Cox would be vindicated by his successor in office; and if in McGarrahan's favor, the whole country would say it was done by the improper influence of the President. It will go into Congress and be the subject of a bitter controversy. With how little advantage the President will appear may be judged by the documents we printed yesterday. The most noteworthy of these is the opinion of Attorney-General Hoar, which, it will be seen, was a full vindication in advance of the course proposed to be pursued by Secretary Cox, in which he so abruptly overruled. He was proceed-Was ing under the advice of the recently resigned law officer of the Government, who had given a most undoubting opinion that it was Mr. Cox's duty to proceed and adjudicate the controversy. The opinions of two other former Attorneys-General are also given bearing directly upon the merits of the McGarra-han claim. Mr. Bates and Mr. Black make it apparent that the claim is a bold and shameless fraud, and it has been condemned as such by a solemn decision of the Supreme Court. It will be seen from these documents that Secretary Cox stood upon strong and impregnable ground. But Secretary Cox needed no other vindication than his own letter to the President. He saw that General Grant had been misinformed and biassed by one-sided representations, and so he proposed that the President should come from Long Branch to Washington and give the subject his personal atten. tion. The Secretary desired a Cabinet meet-ing, or that the President would at least summon Attorney-General Akerman from his home in Georgia, and come to Washington to meet him. But he deigned no reply to this reasonable request. The fact that Mr. Cox wanted a Cabinet meeting shows that he had no sinister purpose, and wished to do nothing which the collective wisdom of the administration would not approve. The flunkies of General Grant are trying to injure General Cox by circulating rumors that he has some interest in the New Idria Mining Company. The only fact they have been able to produce is that General Cox's law partner was offered a heavy fee to go to Washington in the McGarrahan interest, and refused; which is represented as proof that he had been retained by the other side. This calumny is thus nailed by the Cincignati Commercial:-

tary of the Interior, that came before his department for action. Therefore, when General Bornett was offered a fee in the McGarrahan case, in behalf of the McGarrahan fraud, he declined it; and the slanderous scoundreis who are interested in the fraud, charge that the Secretary was so solicitous for the silver mining claimants that he would not block the solice that me the state of the allow his old law partner to appear against them. The feeling that really influenced him, the delicacy of a gentleman and man of clear and perfect inof a gentleman and man of clear and perfect in-tegrity, was something so remote from their ex-perience that they could not comprehend it. The President, it may have been observed, does not forbid his able-bodied relations from acting as claim agents. He don't interfere to prevent them from making an honest living. Lewis Dent, for instance, is living in clover through the President's impartiality as to the advocacy of claims. Some people are not as particular as others." Bear in mind that the Cincinnati Commercial is a Republican paper.

GRANT A COURAGEOUS GENERAL AND A COWARDLY PRESIDENT.

From the Bradford (Pa.) Arous.

It is conceded by all that General Grant was a courageous general, and professed to be a Democrat, while it was uncertain which party would nominate him. The Republican party was the first to nominate and selected him as their only hope of success. He at first set out in his Presidential career to be independent of all party dictation, and notwithstanding his previous declaration that he would not serve in the army to free the negroes, yet after his election he yielded to the the pressure of the radicals so far as to insert at the tail end of his inaugural address an endorsement of the then pending fifteenth amendment; and afterwards, when he made appointments of conservative Republicans by displacing radicals, the predominant radical portion of his party shut down the gates upon him by continuing in the law passed usurping force to themselves the Presidential patronage, which it was supposed would be repealed when Grant came into power; and for a brief season there was quite a conflict between him and Congress, but after an ophemeral grand flourish of bristling independence, finding himself caught in the flimsy snare of wily artifice, and denuded of his executive patronsge as they had denuded Johnson, in their corrupt abuse of legislative power and insatiable thirst for official patronage, the once gallant hero, now panoplied in his civilian garb, humbly succumbed to usurping strategy and made an inglorious and "unconditional surrender" of his official sceptre; and ever since he has been nothing but a mere automaton in the hands of usurping and dietatorial radical power; without the manly courage to sunder the meshes of his enthralling net, by interposing his vetoic sword.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A

rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no nency. An hour or two after their discusses in the result trace of performe left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER ! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, al turbas 31 tuths and agreeable fragrance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTI-LIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be trans-acted as may present itself. 10 29sw4t

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 15707 SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Muss., and Brooklyn, N. T., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December naxt. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

other business letters. The offers may be for one or both yards, but must

be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as re-quired by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Suretics in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and

collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed. In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crocked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such picces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public in-terest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 15 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may desig-nate within thirty (m) days after its presentation nate within thirty (80) days after its presentation

It will be slipulated in the contract that if default oe made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his suretics, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceed-ing twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:--Say 32,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprops, sternpost knees, keelsops, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war: conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any pavy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 onbic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in

the measurement. The timber to be cut from trees growing within 20 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respec-tive yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, which is the risk and expense of the contractor. subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire ap-

proval of the Commandant of the yard. The whole quantity to be aclivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, Separate "Sealed Proposais" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same

lengths and crooks. The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February,

1871. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona *fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the mem-bers.) I (or we), of ______, in the State of ______ hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz. :--

"Am dat you, Sam? Am dat you Sam? Den you better stop dat knocking at de door!"

Do the Democratic masses of the North comprehend the character and consequences of the political revolution which has swept over the South during the past ten years Are the leaders of the Northern and Western Democracy prepared to mark out a line of policy corresponding to the demands of the new epoch ? While rejoicing over the defeat of the Republicans in some of the old slaveholding States, do they forget that the victors did not fight their battles under the name of Democracy, as that term was understood in the days of James Buchanan? Will they remember, and take the significant fact into serious consideration, that a year or more ago Walker and Senter, calling themselves Republicans, triumphed in Virginia and Tennessee by rending that party asunder; that in North Carolina the party which prevailed in August last styled themselves Conservatives, and expressly repudiated the name of Democrats; that in the recent sharp contest in South Carolina the opponents of the Republicans were known as Reformers; that the glorious success of Gratz Brown in Missouri was won under a flag emblazoned with the talismanic word Liberal? And so it has been everywhere in the extreme South, in Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and other hotly contested fields the antagonists of the Republicans have fol lowed banners bearing strange devices.

Do Democratic leaders in the North gather any admonitory lessons from these signs in the political horizon of the Southern States? Can they furnish the pilot who will weather the coming storm ?

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN 1872. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We do not share the prevalent belief that the Democratic party will acquiesce in the enfranchisement of the blacks. Necessity and apprehension may for a time constrain

in 1844. Such frauds can rarely be repeated. The Republicans cannot succeed in 1872 by disclaiming the work of their own hands. If the country decides against protection, it will so decide by elevating the party most hostile to protection to power. If it prefers the free trade policy, it will prefer that it be expounded and administered by those whom it has long known as free-traders. "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42," may be a forgotten cry; but its recollection will be revived by any attempt of the party that reverted to the policy of protection to win public confidence by turning its back on itself.

belief that Polk was as thorough a protec-

tionist as Clay, that we were barely worsted

The Republicans will enjoy great advantages in the inevitable struggle if they stand proudly by their record. In the first place, it is much easier to pick flaws in any tariff bill that may be framed than to frame one; and our adversaries must now stop cavilling at this or that detail of the present tariff and try their hands at framing one less objectionable and more satisfactory. There are tens of thousands who find fault with this or that item of the existing tariff who will find a great deal more with any substitute that human wisdom can devise. Then the naked fact that the assault upon our position is masked under the ambiguous phrase "revenue reform" is a plain confession of con-scious weakness. "Free trade" has a definite meaning; most people know what is intended by it; but who can be sure what or how much is implied by "revenue reform?" Are you going to breach a fortress with a balloon :

Our adversaries will not be able to pass such a tariff bill as will suit them through the next Congress; but they will be obliged to frame one, submit it, see it beaten in the Senate if not in the House, and go to the country upon it in the ensuing Presidential contest. And then they will find themselves impaled upon the forks of their own sophistries and false pretenses. Take for example their habitual assumption that a duty imposed on an imported article raises proportionally the price thenceforth not only of the entire import, but of the domestic product made in competition therewith. They proceed to impose a duty of \$3 per ton, or of twenty per cent., or any amount you please, on imported pig iron, while they impose ne corresponding excise on the home-made article. One of them—say the Hon. J. Snooks—takes the stump in defense of this tariff, and is confronted by a querist is a white man's government"-with the resolve, for which we all voted in 1870-that course of the administration.

"General Gox and his old law partner, General Burnett, agreed, and acted upon the agreement, that it would not be proper for the latter to become the advocate of claims, while the former was Secre-

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. Iters"

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredie It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth i Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR # BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE

5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

COAL COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED, LEHIGH, Furnace, \$7.75; Stove, \$5.00; Nat, \$7.00; SCHUYLKHL, Furnace, \$6.75; Stove, \$7.00 75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, \$7.25; Stove, \$7.50 Nut, \$6.25, Nut, 26 25. EASTWICK & BROTHER, Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf POTHERMEL & MANNING.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Sliks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments 14

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nta.	cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at \$ per foot \$ cubic feet, curved timber, at	
	(ITTs total makes to he liberates smitten in dollar	

(The total value to be likewise written in full.) Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) re-quest to be addressed at _____, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Staon at _____ for signature and certificate. tion at -

[Signature], A. B. C. D.

Witness :

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

, and of _____ the State of _____, in the State of _____, in the state of ______, The undersigned ----hereby - shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the differ ence between the offer of the said _____ and that which may be accepted. Date ----

[Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness:

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 1171aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUB-

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Office of President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 50, 1870, for items one, two, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the alance of the schedule, for the following materials

and labor :-1. For carefully removing the iron railings and tone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.

Commissioners may select. 2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground. 3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete. 4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foun-detions ate mar embre vard

bations, etc., per cubic yard. 5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.

6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walks. 7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.

S. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specify-

the kind. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specify-

ing the kind.

ing the kind. 10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Streed

By order of the Commission. JOHN RICE, President, CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. ROOFING. R E A D Y B O O F I N G.-This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STREP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of cellings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TUN ROOFS WITH WEL-TON'S ELASTIU PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAIN'T FOR SALE by the barrel or galion; the best and cheapest in the market. \$5 2pi

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and all kinds of Millinery Goods.