

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

The Platform and Nominations of the Democracy of Philadelphia.

There is a table told us of Mercury, who, when Jupiter forbade the introduction into his court of any bull, constructed an animal by placing the head of a dog on the body of the interdicted beast, and tried to pass the nondescript off as one of the canine species. The Democracy seem to have learned the device of Mercury, and by their judicial action have sought to append to the minute "no-party movement" the gigantic bug of the Democracy, and pass Judge Ludlow off as the candidate of the Citizens' Convention. But as Jupiter wisely decided it hardly fair for an animal consisting of 900 pounds of beef and 20 pounds of dog to take the name of the twenty pounds, so the people of Philadelphia sensibly decide that a candidate supported by 48,000 Democrats and "3000 no-party men" should rather be called a Democratic nominee than, as Judge Ludlow himself expresses it, the candidate of "the members of the Bar and citizens without distinction of party."

Does Judge Sharswood Endorse the Democratic Platform?

We see no reason to answer the question which stands as the title of this article otherwise than in the affirmative. A party, unless it be a mere spoils organization, held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder," must have some basis of professed principles as its bond of union and its object of realization. And as men even of the same party cannot be supposed to think alike upon all topics, a platform is adopted as the authoritative exposition of party principles and of party belief. Until changed, it constitutes the creed of the party. It is entirely fair, therefore, to hold every member of a party as believing in the doctrines announced in the party platform, just as it is to hold the member of a church as assenting to the confession of faith of the body to which he belongs. Much more so is this the case with regard to a party candidate. When a party assembles in Convention, puts forth its platform as the authoritative declaration of its doctrines, and then nominates a candidate, that candidate, in accepting the nomination thus made, is held by every rule that obtains among gentlemen to endorse the platform, unless he specifically and publicly advertises the world to the contrary. For him to accept the nomination on a certain platform, and then, after his election, to discard its doctrines and its policy, so long as they remain the doctrines and policy of the party which elected him, would be political treachery of the basest kind. If he takes exception to certain portions of the platform, he must make that fact publicly known while he is a candidate, or he is guilty of gross fraud upon his supporters. In the absence of a formal and positive disclaimer, he is justly held to fully endorse the platform upon which he was nominated.

These principles of political ethics and responsibility are so universally recognized by all parties in our country, that we should not thus particularly advert to them and dwell upon them, were not the assertion put forth in some quarters, by the supporters of Judge Sharswood, that he does not endorse the platform upon which he is running.

If he does not, he is perpetrating a fraud upon the party which nominated him. We have too much respect for him as a man to believe that he would do that. He is certainly not seeking an election on false pretenses. Obnoxious as the doctrines of the platform upon which he stands are to us, we would much rather support him as their acknowledged representative, than as a political trickster ostensibly running upon a platform whose principles he really did not accept. There is no public vice in this country that can compare with political treachery. All parties are obliged to trust their candidates. The genius of our institutions compels us to accept the professions of those men whom we nominate for office. He who accepts a nomination as the representative of a party organization, based upon a platform of avowed principles, and then when he is elevated to power betrays his party and abandons its principles, is the basest of scoundrels. We are at this time, in this country, suffering under the gravest of evils on account of just such treachery as this.

But we really see no cause to suppose that Judge Sharswood does not fully endorse the platform of the party convention which nominated him. He has accepted the nomination. He has made no public protest against the platform in any of its particulars. He is running as the Democratic candidate—their avowed standard-bearer. There is, therefore, no ground for supposing that he does not endorse the platform, except such ground as would at once impeach his personal character and render him unworthy the support of any party. Besides, the doctrines of that platform, especially those most obnoxious to Republicans, are those of which Judge Sharswood has long been an advocate. No doubt he honestly entertains them, and would do all that he could on the bench to give them effect. It is for this that he was nominated and is running. His advocacy of the dogma of State sovereignty is no new thing. He is a veteran in that cause. And, indeed, we do not see how the Democratic Convention that nominated him could have found a more appropriate candidate to represent the doctrines of the platform they adopted. He may truly be said to be the incarnation of that platform; and those who believe in it, and wish to see it become the ruling policy both in State and nation, may vote for Judge Sharswood with the fullest and most confident assurances that they are doing all that they possibly can to accomplish that end.

nothing about the greater part of them. Gen. Lytle has seen service, and were it not for his associations, would be a good citizen. As it is, he labors under the stigma of having been beaten last year for the place he wanted by General Owen.

Mr. Magary is an old stager in defeat, and will not mind it again. It is like pouring water on a duck's back for him to sustain failure. All the rest of the ticket have no recommendation for the Democracy except a very earnest desire to enjoy the good things of official life. The Senatorial District is divided so far as the faithful are concerned, Mr. Nagle and Mr. Donovan each claiming the nomination. As each of the gentlemen is a man of spirit, and will not be crowded out by his adversary, we anticipate a lively contest. The District is largely Democratic. Among the legislative nominations we notice a number of good old Democratic names. Thus we see McGinnis, McMullen, McNally, McCleery, Daily, and Michael Mullen. In view of their prefixes, we are doubtful whether it is not a Fenian circle, and not an American Legislature for an American State. But it is idle to expect figs from thistles. We can't expect American nominees from a party which relies for victory on an almost exclusively foreign vote.

EXPRESS SUITS DECIDED.—The most important one of the numerous vexatious suits that have been brought, in New York, against the Merchants' Union Express Company, has just been decided in favor of the Company.

This will probably put a stop to the efforts of the old monopolies to break down competition through appeals to the Courts. Meanwhile the public will rejoice in the increased facilities for doing business.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Quarrel between General Grant and the President, Etc.

From the N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—There has surely been a quarrel between Grant and the President, and the President and General Grant, by the exact nature of the matter is not publicly known, Grant declining his customary reticence, and Johnson declining to discuss his friends, or, as he terms it, "those who support his policy." It appears that General Grant had a long interview with the President, and talked to him very plainly in regard to his respective duties as Government officers. It is given out as positive by General Steedman's friends that Grant will be removed in a few days.

As yet the President has not formed the expected Amnesty proclamation, nor has he decided upon its details. The subject has not been formally considered in Cabinet, but it is probable that it will be discussed at the session of Friday next. It is certain that Mr. Johnson has determined upon issuing a General Amnesty proclamation within a short time, and unless he shall hereafter announce his purpose the proclamation will include all who participated in the Rebellion save, probably, from 50 to 100 persons, including original charges of a heinous character are preferred, or cases in which it is alleged that the usages of warfare in civilized nations have been grossly violated.

The excited state of affairs, based upon the large numbers of Democratic politicians, who swarm the lobbies of the White House, and applaud the President's policy, is getting to have a lively look, and the noise of doing a good business on the strength of Mr. Johnson's policy is heard in every room. The conversation to-night is the rumored rupture between the President and General Grant. The President's last proclamation has been much commended, but one defiant step the President's ring wants to know what it means. The White House lobby are jubilant, and the President has recovered from his illness of the last few days, and is now on his feet on the war path again. He has been overwhelmed with letters of indorsement from the United States, and the country from Maine to Texas, especially Texas.

The President expects Hancock to come here before he assumes command of the Fifth District.

Mr. Johnson, who was again besieged to-day with clamors for changes in the Cabinet, replied that some changes would shortly take place, but his mind is not yet made up, and he will do everything at once. The general demand is that Seward shall be first deposed.

The President's Bulletin.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post telegraphs as follows:—The Cabinet on Tuesday was a protracted one, and the Amnesty Proclamation was again up for consideration. Most of the points were settled, and the President is expected to issue it tomorrow next. As I said before, there will be but few exceptions made, and this is the only point yet open to settlement.

Some days ago the confidential organ of the President in Washington published a communication from the President to his readers, and in which occurred the suggestive clause which we have used as a caption. The Missouri Democrat alludes to this threatening insinuation as follows:—

"If Congress ever convenes." It will convene, though the streets of Washington are run with fire. We trust it will not waste three days in performing duty too long delayed. We trust that the long struggle may yet be ended peacefully, justly, and in accordance with the law. We trust that the obstacle to a speedy and just settlement, but it can no longer be denied that there is danger. Mr. Johnson has never to do mischief. His position is desperate. And if reconstruction is to be so that new legislation and longer delay should be necessary, it is expedient to have the responsibility of the country, the responsibility will rest upon those who permitted this dangerous man to remain in the Presidential chair.

General Sheridan on the Presidency.

General Sheridan's home is at Somerset, Ohio. A writer in the Advocate of that town gives an account of the General's last visit to his family. The most interesting passage is the following:—

"Some of the company adverted to the fact that his long stay in the army had done him good. He replied: 'I am about as innocent of that as the other party reports about falling in love with Southern ladies.' I expect to live and there were not I have no aspirations for civil position. I believe I can discharge the executive duties of the Presidency as well as I have succeeded in the command of both army and navy forces. I have found new exigencies ever tapping new energies commensurate with new fields of labor within the army, but I love army life too well to seek its exchange for new and untried labors in civil life."

GENERAL.—The resident population of Gibraltar, according to the last census, amounted to 10,462, exclusive of the military, convicts, and aliens on temporary permits. The number of births and deaths among the resident population was 633, and there were 855 deaths. There are ten schools, in which are educated 1062 boys and 864 girls, besides seven regimental schools, which have upon their books 236 girls and 250 boys.

Some one in Ohio has taken out a patent for a new mode of lighting cigars. The old way is good enough.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Views of Senators Sumner and Wilson and General Butler.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser has visited the above public men at their residences, and gathered their views on the topics of the day. According to this chronicler Senator Sumner, in speaking of General Grant as Secretary of War, said: "The great question is, whether Grant is a general to assume a civil office. Grant might have refused, and thrilled the country to the confusion of the President and the rebels. But he did not. He went to the Department Grant is, in a certain sense, what Lord Derby called himself the other day, 'a stop gap.' He is not a Rebel from being thrust into the office. In regard to General Grant aiming for the Presidency, Mr. Sumner said: 'He did not know. Things looked that way in private. Mr. Washburne, who has just returned from Europe, speaks of him as a candidate.' But Mr. Sumner had been insisting on irrevocable guarantees. Our next President must be in himself an 'irrevocable guarantee.' Grant was uncertain. In regard to Mr. Johnson, Sumner said: 'With a person of ordinary sense and with a heart, reconstruction would be easy. But Grant is a persevering, headless, and brutal. His talent, such as it is, comes from pugnacity. Of course he is a usurper and a tyrant. The wonder is that Congress did not take the hint. In regard to the President, as it is in everything else, I have never doubted that the President would be impeached.'

His friend, Mr. Washburne, who has just returned from Europe, speaks of him as a candidate. But Mr. Sumner had been insisting on irrevocable guarantees. Our next President must be in himself an 'irrevocable guarantee.'

General Butler said Johnson lacks courage and capacity, and that impeachment is sure to come. General Butler said the danger lies in the man, for which he said he had so much cause, precluded him from forming an opinion on Grant.

Wendell Phillips on the Probable Resistance.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week. President Johnson has issued an extraordinary proclamation. He affects to see "impediment" in the Carolinas. He does not specify, that we may know precisely what they are. Nor are there good reasons apparent for any proclamation of all at the present time. The greatest "impediment" is Mr. Johnson himself. We suspect this special parade of concern on his part is a "stop gap" measure, "a stop gap" to blind the public as to his own treachery. The great question is, whether we have no doubt. We are advised through trustworthy sources that he and his coteries are taking precautionary measures to so strengthen his position as to render it impossible for any attempt of resistance if Congress shall attempt to impeach and depose him from office. We believe that such a course is necessary, as we have urged for many months, is rapidly gaining ground. Senators who have hitherto been reticent on the subject now speak of it freely in private and in public, and are inevitable. We hear, from gentlemen eminent in official position and most advantageously situated for observation of Johnson's movements, that the President's proclamation is a "stop gap" measure, and that the President's proclamation is a "stop gap" measure, and that the President's proclamation is a "stop gap" measure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS TO NO. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT.

PARTEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT on the stock of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 24th of September, 1867, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:— Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux, Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Isaac Robinson, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Hobbs, J. Gillingham Fell.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as incurable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such assertions, and fully demonstrate, in cases of colds and asthma, in all its ramifications, of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists.

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SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL W. WORK, North-east cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 5 1/2 cent.

STECK & CO. PIANOS.

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