THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

GRANT'S POLITICAL CAREER. From the N. Y. Herald.

'Grant's career in politics recalls already certain of the striking points of his career in war, and his military history supplies material for the most likely judgment of his future. He blundered at first. He was beaten some-times so tremendously that almost any other soldier would have lost heart, and, facing to the right about, brought off the demoralized fragments of an army. McDowell at the last minute of Ball Ran was nothing like so badly beaten as Grant was on the first day at Shiloh, and the force that McClellan hustled to Harrison's landing was one flushed with viotory and conscious strength, infinitely supe rior in every respect to the force with which Grant still held his lines on that first day. One general retreats with a splendid army, that moves away from the enemy against its will, and the other crushes the enemy with a force that hardly hangs together. Without dispo-sition to disparage Grant's military achieve-ments, it is still clear that he gained many battles under a rule hinted at by Napoleon, who said that at the last it was only a ques tion who would run away first. Grant always stayed. His tenacity turned the tables. He always considered that the force that had worked him down to nearly nothing had in doing this worked itself down to about the same figure, and things were still even. He could think of the enemy's distress as well as of his own. He was able so far to command his thoughts that he could lose sight of everything but the grand object, and he ever desired to save his army from the rain of retreat. Some generals had their retreats so beautifully planned out before the battle that they could not bear to close it in any other way.

In all this is seen a man having faith in himself and faith in the chapter of accidents, able to apply the ordinary methods and modes of common sense to problems of the very highest importance, knowing that victory and defeat are often so near alike that one must wait to distinguish between the two, and be willing to wait-a man not thin-skinned, receiving no impression from defeat, and only fighting on. Here is a man, then, who can learn by experience, and can stand the necessary experience, not only without exhaustion. but without perturbation. The problems of onr political lives are not the most difficult ones. Indeed, the average man of our political system is far from being a wonder of intellectual power, and it is no great compliment to Grant to say that he is decidedly above this average. Nay, we cannot readily call up in thought any single man of public life who is so out of the ordinary proportion, so much above the average ability, that a comparison of him with Grant would sound extravagant, and we can call up a multitude of pigmies far below him, yet successful in politics. Grant, we take it, is quite equal to any seience that could be mastered by those great chosen men of the Senate-our foreign ministers. Neither do we believe that any of the great politicians in the Cabinet quite dwarf him. Even in the Senate we have not seen the man that makes us ashamed of Grant. Grant is equal to any of these men-greatly superior to the majority, and needs only the experience of their operations to beat them on their own ground. Epaminondas, by beating the Spartans, taught them how to beat him, and Grant will learn the trade of politics in that Spartan WAY.

A WEST INDIAN UTOPIA.

few years ago, none so unfailing and unswerv- | a quarter we had not been shocked, alarmed, ing to other views as the Times. If the true nor harrowed up. The landmarks of our but secret sense of a majority of the people of fathers seemed to us reasonably secure. No vision of hundreds of thousands of women New Orleans could be taken to-day on the subject of the ability, correctness, and benefi-cial results of General Butler's public adminrushing madly to the platform, to the State House, to the editorial room, to push us from istration of the affairs of this city, we believe our stools, appalled us. We did not even feel the Times, voting in the negative, would find that the country was done for. On the other itself in a sorry minority. Under his wise military rule the terrible suff rings of the poor hand, we did wonder why we were surprised at the success of the lecturer and the satisfaction of the city were much alleviated; all crime and of the audience. Has it not been, in part, the fault of the lawless abuses promptly put an end to, while

pioneers of this reform, that the reform has suffered unnecessary obloquy? There are names among those of women specially known as woman's rights women which represent a courage like Joan of Aro's, a steadfast endu-rance like Mary Patten's. But many of the representative women seem to us to have committed the very offenses they most vehe-mently denounce. Man was a tyrant, exacting, ungenerous, fierce, cruel, determined. And in speech most exacting, ungenerous, fierce, cruel, and determined, they demanded his overthrow. A conservative world, which did not perhaps love King Log, nevertheless stood in mortal terror of King Stork, and the dynasty remained in power. Now insidious voices whisper here and there, "King Log is not so bad, but let us have a Queen Log, too. And there seems a reasonable hope that Her Majesty will soon be enthroned. It is fine women who must conquer her kingdom for her-women who love the graces and adornments of life, and who move in an atmosphere of refinement, while yet they have unflinching courage and the power of self-renunciation. For, after all, women can take only what men cenfer, since men are in authority. And it seems to us that when men and women meet in friendly conference and say, "Come, now, let us reason together," they are not far from finding very noble truth.

It is because Miss Field takes up her work with quietness and courtesy, because she does not denounce, nor bully, nor demand, because she illustrates her belief that any woman, like any man, appearing as a public speaker, is bound to give her hearers the highest result of her culture, that her appearance on the platform is earnestly to be welcomed. When more women from our well-bred society are ready to do zealously and openly the work which lies ready to their hand, whether it be bonnet-making, or essay-writing, or lecturereading, the malediction of Timon of Athens will fall less witheringly-"If there sit twelve women at the table, let a dozen of them beas they are."

CUBA AND THE "TRIBUNE." From the N. Y. World.

Two things (to mention just now no more) are desirable in the making of a great metropolitan political newspaper. One is that its managers should be able to collect the news of the day on subjects of interest to the public; the other is that, in interpreting and coordinating the news of the day to a political end, they should be guided by some recognizable code of political principles.

We fancy the Tribnne will hardly question either of these propositions. But what shall we say of the Tribune, these propositions being admitted ?

Hardly a week ago, the World collected and published, alone in the New York press, full and accurate reports of the preparations made and making in this port to fit out expeditions for intervening illegally in the struggle which is now waging in Cuba. These reports were of the highest practical interest, as well to our own citizens and Government as to the rest of the world. It is understood, we believe, that the United States still have a government of some kind; and that the nature and the administration of our laws, local and general, national and international, are topics worth enlightening the country upon. What the World had the enterprise and the ability to secure in the way of home news about these topics as affected by the insurrection in Cuba, the Tribune, lacking the enterprise and the ability to secure, contented itself with decrying as a "sensational" invention and imposture. This was not civil, neither was it intelligent. For, lo ! ere a week has ended the Tribune finds itself compelled to recognize the accuracy of the accounts given by the World. Instead of handsomely acknowledging its own defeat and our triumph, the Tribune, we regret to say, makes wry faces and drivels about us as "Dulce's spies"-beings whose malignant souls, breathing hate to all who strike for freedom with a capital F, delight to prepare dark death by the garrote and cruel chains on Centa's rock-bound shore for the "hundreds of our boys who have left mothers and sisters behind them" to aid in liberating Cubs. But for the World, the Tribune never would have known that "hundreds of our boys" had left mothers and sisters behind them for any such purpose. But for the World, in all human probability the first news which either the Tribune or the United States Government would have had of these expeditions, in regard to which we have now made it possible for the Government to act understandingly, would have come to us from the sinking of the ships and the capture of their crews by the Spanish iron-clads off the Cuban coast. Let this, however, pass. The Tribune's twad-dle about the World is only worth noting as an adequate, though an angry, confession of its own incapacity to secure and collect the really important news of the day. Quite another and a larger interest attaches to the Tribune's comments upon the Cuban question and the relations to that question of the American Government and people. Sabstantially, the Tribune also adopts the atrocions creed just beginning to be avowed by Wendell Philips and other fanatics of his class, that whatever any people is strong enough to do that it has a right to do. To this complexion has the higher-law doctrine come at last. The party which palavered its way into power by playing on the people's faith in God, and Justice, and Equality; by spuilling the Golden Rule on the floors of Congress while it set homesteads on fire in the mountains of Virginia; and chanting hymns to the Prince of Peace while it prepared the avatar of new Attilas and Alarics, now, having attained power, turns shamelessly around upon mankind and declares that it recognizes no law but its own passions, no principle save its own interests. This is, in truth, but the logical outcome of its original pretensions. The "higher law" in the last resort means, and can only mean, the personal belief, desire, or purpose of some one man or of some one set of men. While those who hold this law which they make for themselves to be more sacred than any law made for them are in a minority, they are martyrs. When they get into a majority they are tyrants. The Tribune and its party, in their dealings with the South since the war, have played the tyrant in precisely the same spirit in which before the war they played the martyr. In their dealing with the Cuban question, they are playing as yet neither the tyrant nor the martyr, but merely the hypocrite. Under the martyr, but merely the hypocrite. Under the pretense of a profound "sympathy" with

obuckle when the charlatan Banks, one of their chosen "moral" guides and leaders, is \$4,500,000 baptized by Grant as the "great filibuster." They are ready to brand the victory of the Union before all the world as an immoral triumph of brute force, fit sow to be used by and made subservient to the vulgar and sordid ambitions of empire. The political teachings of such a party and of its leading organs are a direct provocation to crime in its petty and personal as well as in its larger and national forms. They tend directly to that condition of moral anarchy which a great ethical writer has denounced by telling us that "it is better to live where nothing is lawful than where all things are lawful."

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tion to

The spirit which thinks swindling a matter of no consequence if its result be the building of a railway three thousand miles long, and buccaneering a bagatelle if it leads to our getting possession of Cuba without paying for it, may wear the garb of George Fox and speak with the speech of Bunyan, but it is the spirit, for all that, of Robert Macaire on the highway and of Timour in the Cabinet.

CHAMPION

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS, DAVID DOWS & CO. NEW YORK, April 10, 1969. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN.

SAFES

No. 251 Broadway. Gents :-- On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate at tempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe n which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities all safe, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended

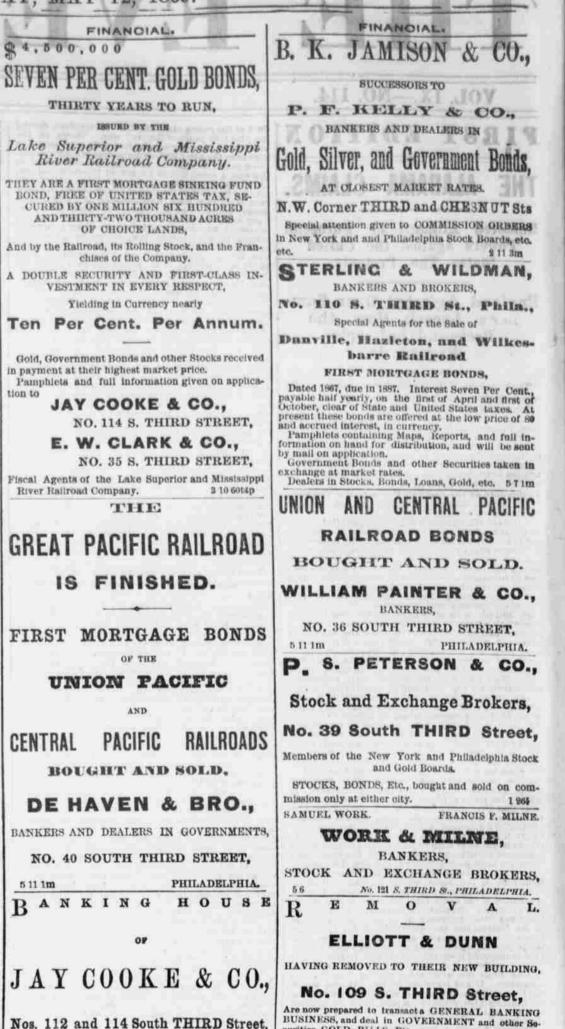
by you. You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the DAVID DOWS & CO. ame.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA. LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ADELIA HASSE The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, be particle in the lands of the accountant, will meet he particle interested, for the purpose of his appointment, m WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) by clock A. M., at his office, No. 405 WALNUT Street, in he city of Philadelphia. 5 7fmwåt* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MER-PHILADELPHIA. CANTILE PAPER. Innust WILLIAM D. BARER, Anditor. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK C. SMITH, Admin-istrator of Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 17, 1860, at Socheck P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 STHIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 550 fm5t Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COM-MISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New Dealers in all Government Securities. York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 965 Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE ANI BOILER WORKS.-NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been ex-clusively engaged in building and ropairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure. Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for en-syines of all stress, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick deepatch. Every descriptions of patterns making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pres-sure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Fenn-sylvania Charceal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, for and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Koll Turning, Serew Cutting, and all other work connected with the above busines. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, decensed. on Commission. Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, decensed. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRIS-CILLA BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRIS-countant, will the barnes in the bands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his ap-pointment, on TUESDAY, May II, A. D. 1500, at eleven (11 ° clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 30 fnw5t^{*} WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 413m GLENDINNING, DAVIS & Access Conting, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the esta-blishment free of charze, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharl-dock room for repairs of basts, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are pro-vided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C NEAFTP CO IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased. The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, Administratrix of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY, 55 withit Auditor. NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, BEACH and PALMER Streets. PHILADELPHIA. **GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY** SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, BUREAU VERITAS BANKERS AND BROKERS. (FRENCH LLOYDS). Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR Office. 12 CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS. CITY WARRANTS THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Class CIRARD TUBE WORKS. BOUGHT AND SOLD. ication of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. the Agents in New York. ALF MERIAN & CO., Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE. C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., 4.26 PHILADELPHIA, PA. ZELL'S WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. No. 20 South THIRD Street, * OFFICE, 14.1 POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA. No. 42 North FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA. 4.2 MERRICK & SONS A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE, EDYARD & BARLOW SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher, HAVE REMOVED THEIR WILLIAM WEIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE. Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE. 8 27 s3m PHILADELPHIA. Patented June, 1868. THE FAMILY DOCTOR.-A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, DAVID JOY'S OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use, BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON. Inustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown Svo. cluth, 750 pages and an Appendix, \$250; hal morocco, \$4. Agents wanted. Apply to GEORGE GEBBIE, 423 Im No. 750 SANSOM Street. PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. No. 19 South THIRD Street, D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANOING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE PHILADELPHIA. HYDRO EXTRACTOR. PARTIN NO. 100 SANSON Street. D HILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. PANew Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Minseum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:-How to Live, and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manbood Generally Revised: The Gauss of Indigention; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for-warded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 come, by addressing W. A. LEARY, dr., S. E. comer e iFIFTH and WAIN(17) Streads, Philadeliphis 23) And will continue to give careful attention to collect For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf ing and securing CLAIMS throughout the United FOI CONTEN MEHRICE. WILLIAM H. MERRICE. JOHN F. COPE. States, British Provinces, and Europe. Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at 1 28 6m WANTS. Bankers' Rates. WANTED-50 BOARDERS AT THE SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., STETSON HOUSE. BANKERS, CARRIAGES. Philadelphia and New York. No. 445 N. THIRD Street. CARBIAGE SIII 85 per Week, and a First-class Table. 417 im DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMpretenze of a profound "sympathy" with those who in Cuba are imitating our own de-MCLEAR & KENDALL, BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO. feated brethren of the South, they are doing CARRIAGE BUILDERS. Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON their worst to fan in the popular heart of this No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street, country the lowest and the most dangerous No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia, C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in of popular passions, the lust of territory B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort. Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call merely as territory, contempt of law and in-PROVISIONS JAMES W. 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urities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

From the N. Y. Times.

The "latest intelligence by mail" from St. Domingo represents everything there to be in a state of blissful tranquillity and luxurious richness, hardly to be looked for this side of the Isles of the Blest. According to this rosecolored story (of which Mr. Banks himself need not have been ashamed) "the country is very quiet," the "crops are abundant, par-ticularly tobacco" (that seductive oreature comfort), "the people are orderly and inoffensive," "no hostile expeditions" against the Dominican Government have been even "heard of at the capital." President Baez "is considered by the majority of the people to be the wisest and most moderate ruler who has been at the head of the Government for many years past," and last, but not least, in this grand climax of terrestrial felicity, "the natives consider annexation to the United States the greatest blessing which could occur.'

All this at San Domingo, on or about April 18. In view of such a state of mundane happiness, greater than is vouch safed to most of mortals, are we right to annex this West Indian Utopia? Are we morally and politically fit to bring it under our wing? Ought we to remove this people from the wise and beneficent Baez, and expose them to the wiles of Washington and the temptations of Tammany? Ought we not rather, in simple humanity, to let these unsophisticated islanders alone, to enjoy their peace and harmony, or, at utmost, prepare ourselves, by a long course of political monasticism and flagellation, to be annexed to them?

Meanwhile, however, we have had by Havana telegraph some different news; that, se far from the country being "very quiet," it is agitated with political disorder and convalsed with revolution; that, so far from the people being "orderly and inoffensive," they are prone, yes, habituated to insurrection; that so far from "no hostile expedition having been beard of," Cabral is in arms and leading a powerful force against his old foe; that, so far from the people] being "in complete har-mony with the administration of President Baez," some of them have lately defeated his troops in a pitched battle, with heavy loss. And, in fine, whereas we are now told that "the people of all parties, occupations and creeds are anxions for early ann-xation to the United States," and again that "the natives consider annexation the greatest blessing which could occur " it was only the other day that, when one of our ships-of-war appeared to coal in the Bay of Samana, "the greatest excitement and anxiety were manifested," we are told, lest the event "portended annexation." We know also that Cabral and his followers are specially opposed to any sale or bargaining of Dominican territory.

On which side the more canards are published, and whether the Dominicans do or do not want to be annexed, it is very hard at this distance to decide; but it is clear that the latter must all make up their minds on the subject before we undertake to act.

GEN. BUTLER AND THE N. O. "TIMES." From the N. O. Republican.

The New Orleans Times calls General Butler the "Mephistophiles" of Congress, and upbraids him with his heartlessness during the war, where it rejoices that he "acquired the nnenviable synonym of Beast." The Times was brought into existence by parties who got their first thriving under the administration of General Butler in this city. It never failed or swerved in allegiance to the ideas inaugurated here by the General so long as it paid. When those ideas ceased to pay a

ionable of assembly-rooms, to hear a woman speak. For, though Mrs. Lucy Stone instructs conventions, and Miss Anna Dickinson delights mass-meetings, feminine oratory is still mentioned with condescension, and the feminice orater has not, in these latter days, been considered "the thing." We say in these latter days, for our most conservative tourist is confronted at Padua by the statue of Elena Cornaro, lecturer on philology and professor of six languages in the unrivaled University of her time. Clotilda Zambroni was almost as appalling, yet her age endured her with philosophy. And no hint comes down to us that Deborah was counted strong-minded by her neighbors, though she judged the people, and wrote history. In America, where the logical result of our national formula of equal rights is the perfect freedom of woman, as of man, to do any work, to achieve any success which natural endowments make possible, it seems an odd thing that women have not long ago settled beyond dispute their claim that ability decides the question of fitness. That it is by no means settled is proved by the discussion everywhere provoked-in newspapers, in magazines, in legislatures, in pulpits. Nay, the lecture of Monday night was a protest

the finances and credit of the city were made as

good as any in the country; all this, and much

more in the way of providing for the sanitary

condition of the city more effectively than it

had ever been done before or since, giving

food to those in actual want, and generally

looking after the peace, interest, and comfort

of all well-conducted citizens, the people se-

oretly feel and know he did, despite the acou-

sation of heartlessness brought against him

by our contemporary. Whatever certain par-ties, politicians and the like here and else-

where, may say against General Batler, it

does not become the people of New Orleans,

or those who profess to represent their feel-ings, to inveigh too heavily against him. He

was in a position here where, had he not pos-

sessed the enlarged and liberal views of a

statesman and humanitarian, instead of the

mean, despicable disposition the Times would

have us believe, he might have inflicted un-

told sufferings and agony upon the city which

was so bitterly opposed to him in political and

social feelings. All honor, say we, to General

Butler, at least for his conduct here, which,

when history shall be impartially written,

A NEW FORM OF SLAVERY.

In many respects the negro is as much a

slave to-day as he was six years ago. Nine-tenths of them are enrolled in the Loyal

Lesgues, and are bound by oaths to obey their

superiors and masters. They move like sheep, and dare not disobey under peril of

persecution in their business, social ostracism,

and personal violence, even to the taking of

life. The few negroes who, some years ago, in

Virginia, undertook to act independently and

vote with the conservatives, were set upon and

barely escaped with their lives. We thus

see a most slavish despotism erected over the

African. If he has manhood in him he

rarely dares to assert it. The only difference is

that he has changed his master. Once proba-

bly he had a gentleman for his master, and

not unlikely an indulgent and liberal one,

who, while he exacted compulsory labor from

him, respected his feelings, and was his firm friend and well-wisher. Now, instead of a

gentleman whom he can respect to control

him, he is completely managed and owned by

creatures who are the very opposite of gentle-

men-men selfish, rapacions, cunning, and

unscrupulous, using the negro for their own

advantage, and ready to throw him off the

day after the election. Of the two forms of

slavery surely the first is the least degrading

to the black man. In the old days the better

class of negroes were very solicitous to be

owned by gentlemen. They did not relish the

idea of falling into the hands of mean and

vulgar whites for masters. A little of this

sensibility would just now be very appro-

Leagues and the carpet-baggers. This is the first step to elevate the black race.

"WOMAN IN THE LYCEUM."

In the pretty theatre of the Union League

Club, on Monday night, Miss Kate Field had

her bright excuse for being-for being a lec-

turer, we mean. It seemed to us a sign of

the times that a very fashionable audience, in

very fashionable clothes, filled this most fash-

of the

priate. Let them throw off the slavery

From the N. Y. Tribune

'rom the Washington National Intelligencer,

will be pronounced able and magnanimous.

against the prevailing sentiment in respect to women's work. The one poisoned shaft which has been flung at all women who asserted that noble work undertaken for noble ends was neither man's work nor woman's work, but human work, a thing higher than either, is the epithet "un-feminine." It is what the subtle professor calls a polarized word, which has come to represent certain things which in no wise belong to it. Now, if he could depolarize the word, we should have some hope of testing the thing it misrepresents. To be feminine is to be gentle, modest, truthinl, pure, intuitive. It is not to be idle, extravagant, silly, vain, thoughtless, showy, empty. Now let us question the occasion. A lecturer asks us to hear some thoughts which seem to her to have a certain social significance. We go, paying our dollar at the door, as we should pay it to hear the full-throated Parepa. So far, nothing unfeminine. The lady enters quisily, as she would enter her own drawing-room, appearing, with exquisite breeding, on the very stroke of the clock. Certain famous orators and singers might ponder to advantage this leaf of her behaviorbook. Her audience is pleased to see her, and she looks pleased that she gives pleasure. Unless floating robes, and soft ribbons, and the breath of flowers, and easy, and grace, nofeminine, she has not yet offended. are In a low, thoroughly-trained voice, she reads her essay. But it is such rea ing as we do not often hear. The airy, conversational tone: the pure enunciation; the absolute, and, alas unusual justice meted out to worthy, but too often unacknowledged vowels; the entire absence of preaching on the one hand and of flippancy on the other-are these unfeminine ? The read-r says, in effect, that since the plat-form offers room and pay to women, and since nature, however mistaken, seems very posi-tively to have bestowed on women special oratorical gifts, it appears to her a waste of forces that the lyceum should not be as unquestioned a field for women as for men. And she supports her theory with arguments, scriptural, logical, economical, and social. St. Paul and Adam Smith amiably pash on the car of her triumph, literature and history are tributary to her, and small elves of wit and imsgination cover with fantastic garlands those heavy weights, and make even St. Paul less convincing than Artemas Ward. We confess that at the end of an hour and

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