

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1869.

THE NEW FREE TRADE CHAMPION.

The Free Trade League boasts that it is now well supplied with funds, and it has commenced an active campaign against protection. It has found a new champion in Mr. Atkinson, who claims to be a New England cotton manufacturer. This gentleman was introduced to an audience by the veteran leader of the League, Mr. Bryant, in a speech setting forth that the new convert has taken his present position "not merely because he considers it a duty which he owes to philanthropy," but also because he thinks "the abolition of these imposts would be a great benefit to the trade and manufacturers of the country."

We fear that this introduction, though it was doubtless well intended, brands Mr. Atkinson as a black sheep in the flock of disinterested and benevolent beings who have heretofore been advocating free trade as a purely philanthropic measure, and who have been careful to keep in the background the social, professional, and business connections which induced their preference of British interests to the industrial welfare of the manufacturers and workmen of the United States. It is gratifying to know, however, that the mask of hypocrisy has been thrown off the face of at least one of their associates, and if the Free-trade League or Mr. Atkinson could be induced to make one more candid confession, and apprise the world that there is a strong disposition to combine the interests of the manufacturers of old England with those of a certain portion of the manufacturers of New England in a common warfare upon the struggling industries of the Middle, Western, and Southern States, they would explain the whole mystery of what appears to be, at first blush, an unnatural alliance.

For several years past there have been many indications that, under the fostering care of years of protection, some of the New England industries were so well established that they were more fearful of the development of rival establishments in Pennsylvania, the West, and the South, than of foreign competition. The revenue tariff which Mr. Atkinson advocates might be so adjusted as to suit their interests exactly. It would prevent the manufacturers of Great Britain from underselling the large New England manufacturers in American markets, and yet it would not afford sufficient protection to nourish new establishments or factories not fully equipped with superior facilities. Mr. Bryant was perfectly right in stating that this scheme is not entirely philanthropic. Humanity was never disgraced by a more rascally exhibition of selfishness. The old free-traders were bad enough, but the new converts of the Atkinson school, who, after clamoring for protection all their lives, now seek to deny it to others, deserve unmitigated contempt. They are like rescued men, who, safely landed on shore from a sinking ship by a life-boat, prevent the boat from venturing to save other passengers because they fear that the stock of provisions, or of household accommodations on terra firma, might not be sufficient to sustain comfortably all the companions with whom they originally embarked.

Mr. Atkinson, in his New York speech, referring to the fact that Calhoun had advocated protection when Webster opposed it, predicted that Massachusetts would again shift her ground, and, after veering from free trade to protection, would be blown about by the wind of doctrine to free trade, while he announced that "the Calhouns (meaning the protectionists) have moved from South Carolina, and now live in Pennsylvania." He doubtless knew that, although this State had occasionally been betrayed by faithless representatives, or unduly influenced by partisan prejudices, still she had never suffered either Webster or Calhoun to diminish her attachment to the genuine American policy which has always commanded the support of the great body of her citizens. He also gave expression to his hostility to the coal and iron interests of this State, and having thus thoroughly convinced the free traders that he was a trustworthy ally, he was despatched as a missionary to Philadelphia, to instruct the community which he is so anxious to injure, in regard to the enormities of protection and the beauties of free trade.

No pains were spared by the League to secure an audience for their wonderful apostle. He was not only well advertised and placarded, but a brass band was engaged to perambulate the streets yesterday, and, snugly ensconced in an omnibus, whose sides were decorated with a pressing invitation to workmen to go to Concert Hall to listen to his address, the musician discoursed melodious melodies, and made the air resound with the sweet strains of the "Little Brown Jug" and "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," but as they uttered a note of warning, when they played the favorite tune of "Not for Joseph, if he knows it," the workmen did not respond, and Mr. Atkinson made his debut at Concert Hall before a few people and a great many empty benches.

He candidly avowed, even on our own soil, his hostility to the coal and iron interests of this State, and with a grand air of affected superiority, this superlatively contemptible champion of the meanness of all creeds announced that he was glad to know that "there are men here, even in Pennsylvania, who have ceased to be infants," while he declared that as a State we were "still in swaddling clothes," and that while, industrially, we were "babies, fat, flabby, and soft," we "had better have a few tumblers," and even a few of us break our necks, "than to be kept in the Government nursery for another century, with the Treasury to draw milk from."

We have waded carefully through the reports of Mr. Atkinson's speeches to learn what new discoveries in political economy have induced him to abandon his former position as a protectionist, but, beyond a mass of confused and unintelligible rhetoric, we can find nothing but the most stupendous selfishness. He is a representative of the class which we trust, for the honor of the human race, is comparatively small in New England as well as in all other portions of the country, who, after establishing their own prosperity by the aid of protective tariffs, seek to deny a similar bulwark to other struggling American industries. He denounces Pennsylvanians as "babes and sucklings," because they wish to give fair play to all sections

and to all interests, and enigmatically as manhood the ineffable manhood which, by his own statement, is the mainspring of his character. From this sort of greedy monkey manhood, this adult pigliousness, this wretched and pitiable incarnation of unblushing selfishness, God save this Commonwealth. We hope the day may be far distant when Pennsylvanians will reach the stultifying stature which Mr. Atkinson is vainly endeavoring to establish as a standard.

The only new thing the new free trade orator pretends to say is, that he thinks the cotton manufacturers of New England might increase their large dividends if they obtained coal free of duty from Nova Scotia, and iron, steel, and machinery free of duty from Great Britain! They have amassed wealth heretofore through the aid of protective duties levied for their benefit, but they might amass still greater wealth hereafter if nobody else could be aided by the governmental agencies which they have so beneficially used! This is the sum and substance of Mr. Atkinson's philosophy, and he has the impudence to preach it in Philadelphia. If his teachings could be successful, he would depopulate our thoroughfares more rapidly than a dreadful pestilence, but as they carry with them on their face their own condemnation, his appearance here is only instructive as an illustration of the lengths to which conceited folly may be carried when it is conjoined with stupendous selfishness.

PHILLIPS IN A FRENZY.

THE "Peculiar Institution" is dead. If any circumstance were needed to recall the fact, the reports which we receive of the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at New York yesterday would suffice. Steinway Hall was not half full of people, and half of those who were present were of unmistakable African descent. Wendell Phillips, "as usual," preached, and "as usual" he tilted a lance at almost everything. Fortunately, however, the fifteenth amendment escaped his wrath, and he condescended to advocate the passage of a resolution endorsing it. But this was not the only thing advocated by him. Evidently he advocated the tender of an ovation to the colored Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana by the Wall street brokers, for he stated his profound belief that he would live to see the day when the bulls and bears of Wall street would be forced to encounter the sable Louisianaian face to face. Why Wendell has set his heart on this thing we cannot imagine, but it is probably simply because the Lieutenant-Governor is a negro, and not altogether because he is a man.

Wendell also contemplates sundry other curious occurrences which, to him, are strongly savored with the millennium. Among these is the displacement of Secretary Fish, and the confiding of our diplomacy to the hands of a colored man. If a negro were installed at the head of the State Department, Wendell thinks that everything would be particularly lovely, and the goose hung on a very elevated peg, the upshot of the whole affair being that Minister Motley would cross the Atlantic with a very different set of instructions from those with which he has been provided by such miserable white trash as now manage our foreign affairs. In this we detect a little piece of sarcasm worthy of the illustrious Wendell, the point of it being that not Motley but Phillips would cross the ocean, breathing battle and snorting defiance.

In one aspect these vagaries of Wendell Phillips are extremely harmless. No reasonable or intelligent person regards them in any light other than that of the scintillations of a misguided zeal, and of a fanatical purpose. But the Democratic press, in their fear of negro supremacy, seize upon all such ridiculous utterances and parade them before the people as indications of the purposes of the Republican party. If the readers of these white men's journals were generally gifted with more common sense and fairness than their writers possess, no harm would result. Unhappy this is not the case, and therefore we express the hope that the bulls and bears of Wall street may soon be induced to face Lieutenant-Governor Dunn in all his ebony radiance. The Neapolitan who has once gazed upon Naples is ready to die. Perchance Wendell will give up the ghost quite cheerfully when his eyes have seen the glory of this spectacle.

THE HARI-KARI OF ST. THOMAS.

The people of St. Thomas appear to be in a very bad way generally. King Christian IX of Denmark, whom they have for a long time past acknowledged as their sovereign lord, was very desirous to exchange his sovereignty over them for a money consideration, and when the news reached him that Secretary Seward was buying up all the desolated tracts of country in the world, he hastened to open negotiations for the disposal of his fee simple in St. Thomas. The negotiations progressed so favorably that the purchase of the island by the United States was regarded merely as a question of time, and of a very brief space of time, at that. With a great show of deference for the wishes of his subjects, King Christian ordered a popular vote to be taken, and, with remarkable unanimity, the people of St. Thomas pronounced in favor of the proposed transfer of their allegiance. Then there came a serious hitch in the affair, and thus far the Senate of the United States has refused to ratify the purchase treaty.

This refusal leaves the quaking inhabitants of the island in a very anomalous situation. Practically the Danish Government has repudiated the island and all its belongings, and the United States having refused to assume the sovereignty, the wretched inhabitants are held subject to the sway of earthquakes and tidal waves alone. But even this accumulation of misfortunes has not availed to teach them the first principles of discretion. We are told from Washington to-day that the authorities make such heavy and unreasonable charges for the use of the island as a coaling station for American ships of war, that our Government is about to transfer its business in this line to the bay of Samana, in the republic of San Domingo. There is a great deal of talk about annexation to the United States in the latter country, and the thing is not an improbability. If it should take place, the fate of unhappy St. Thomas would of course be sealed, unless his Majesty of Denmark should conclude to part with the latter island without receiving one cent by way of compensation. Under these circumstances, the St. Thomas authorities are simply making an earnest effort to disembody themselves, in a figurative way of speaking, with fair prospects of success.

IS THE CUBAN INSURRECTION ENDED?

A SPECIAL despatch from Washington published in our news columns yesterday assured us that the Government had received advices from its own agents in Cuba which could leave no doubt as to the answer to this inquiry. It is claimed in certain official circles at the capital that our agents report the insurrection practically at an end, its prospects for success being founded on the operations of scattered bands of guerrillas

alone. As an offset to this discouraging story, the Cuba cable this morning brought us the announcement, in the columns of the *Diario*, the government organ at Havana, of another contest between the opposing forces, in which, as we are told, "the rebels offered a more determined resistance than in any previous battle!" The *Diario* states the precise number of Spaniards killed in the encounter, but it neglects to multiply the Spanish losses by twenty and call the result the loss sustained by the insurgents, we are at liberty to assume that they did not suffer in the customary proportion. Evidently the friends of the Cuban patriots are not yet required to abandon hope.

"COME ON, MACDUFF!" The *Tribune* this morning contains a special telegram from London, by the Atlantic cable, alleging that England, France, and Spain are about forming an alliance for offense and defense against the United States. The Alabama claims, sympathy for the Cuban patriots, and such things, are to be made the pretexts for this tripartite conspiracy. We very much question the truth of the rumor, and trust that it has no foundation in fact. But if it should prove true, we close as we began—"Come on, Macduff!"

THE FINE ARTS.

The Water Color Exhibition. The public does not seem to appreciate the very meritorious exhibition of water color paintings at the Artists' Fund Galleries, and the visitors are so few and far between that the gentlemen who have arranged the affair, at considerable trouble to themselves, are seriously in doubt whether they will be able to clear expenses. This want of interest is not creditable to the art-lovers of Philadelphia, and particularly regret that the exhibition is not better patronized, as the proceeds are to be devoted to a very charitable object, the Children's Hospital. The water color exhibition is throughout up to a high mark of excellence, and although the display at the Academy of Fine Arts is more extensive, yet, taking all things into consideration, the smaller collection is more meritorious and better worthy the attention of those who can appreciate really good art. Water color painting well deserves to be better understood and more extensively cultivated in this country than it has been, as it combines a number of qualities that are unattainable with other mediums. The present collection is particularly interesting, as it presents a number of superior specimens of English, American, and French styles, which are so arranged that the visitors can make a proper comparison of the merits of each.

The hanging has been judiciously done by gentlemen of taste and discretion, who had no other object than to make the display as attractive as possible to the public, and the artistic success of the exhibition is such that it ought to give an impetus to the study and practice of aquarelle.

Hitherto the English have taken the lead in this branch of art, and they have carried it to a high state of perfection. Of late, however, it has been taken up in this country, and many of the works by our native artists will compare favorably in every way with the best English specimens. Messrs E. Moran, E. D. Lewis, W. T. Richards, L. L. Williams, J. Hamilton, E. R. Bensen, and other Philadelphians have some highly creditable contributions, and New York sends a number of excellent works. Mrs. Murray, who is now counted among the American artists, may fairly be said to stand at the head of the water-color school in this country, and we would particularly call attention to her works for the encouragement of other women who are gifted with artistic talents, as an evidence that in art, as in real ability will be appreciated without regard to sex.

The picture entitled "The Eleventh Hour," by this lady, is a work of remarkable merit in every way; it is powerful in subject, superb in color and good in drawing. In the pictures by Mrs. Murray previously exhibited here, the drawing of the figures has not been particularly good, although their excellences in color and response have been sufficient to counterbalance this defect. In the work under consideration, however, there is nothing to complain of in this respect, while it shows improvement in other particulars. We heartily commend this exhibition to the attention of the art-loving public, on account of its many merits as well as for the worthy object for which it was arranged, and we hope that during the remainder of the time it is open the influx of visitors will be greater than during the past two or three weeks.

PRODUCT OF PIG-IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the comparative pig-iron product of Pennsylvania and the United States for the year 1868, in tons:—

Table with 3 columns: Product, Pennsylvania, and United States. Rows include Anthracite, Raw Coal and Coke, Charcoal, and Total.

The product of Great Britain for the same period was 4,900,000 tons, or about three times as large as that of the United States. The Railroad and Mining Register says, in this connection:—"The quantity of iron smelted in Great Britain in 1868 was 12,000,000 tons, the product of which was 40 per cent of metallic iron. Supposing that the average yield of American ores is about the same percentage as the British, it would appear that there were smelted in the United States in 1868, of iron ore, 4,900,000 tons. And as the whole pig iron product of Pennsylvania for 1868 was 925,555 tons, or 57 per cent of the product of the United States, the same percentage would make the quantity of iron smelted in Pennsylvania for one year, 8,625,000 tons. The bulk of this is mined in Pennsylvania, though a large quantity of ore is imported from New Jersey into the Lehigh valley. Ore is also received from New York and Lake Superior."

THE RAILWAYS OF FRANCE.—At the close of the year 1866, the capital account of the six railway companies between which the territory of France is apportioned (with slight exception) was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Company Name and Capital. Rows include Northern Line-Paris to Bologna, Dunkirk, Belgium frontier, Western Line-Paris to Brest, Orleans Line-Paris to Bordeaux, Mediterranean-Paris to Lyons, Southern-From the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, and Minor Companies.

THE WHITE PINES.

What a Western Journal Says of the "Stupendous Perhaps."

We have received, within a day or two, several letters from gentlemen from White Pine, formerly residents of Napa, whose judgment is entitled to great weight, both from their general intelligence and mining experience. The evidently regard White Pine as a stupendous perhaps. One writes as follows:—"After careful observation of White Pine, I am thoroughly convinced that but few rich mines have been discovered here, and that there are no well-developed ledges, and that the merits of the White Pine district do not at all justify its popularity. 'Everything is for sale with the exception of a few rich mines, such as Eberhard,' and adds, 'doubt, fear, and uncertainty respecting the richness of the mines pervade the minds of all.' Another says:—"Everything is for sale. 'Everything is overdone and prices are receding. As soon as ore is struck in a claim, work is suspended for fear it may peter, and the mine is for sale. 'Everything is for sale. No assured veins have yet been developed.' It also appears that hundreds of men at the mines are dead broke, and that the number of such is increasing hourly. With such sombre shadings to the picture before us, drawn by reliable men, we have concluded to take our share of White Pine right here in good old Napa valley. Perhaps we are losing a fortune, but we risk it."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Cincinnati Disaster—Later Particulars.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Later Facts Relative to the Destructive Conflagration at the Queen City. CINCINNATI, May 12.—The most destructive conflagration of steamboats that ever occurred in this city raged at the New Orleans and Memphis packet landing this morning. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock on the steamer Clifton, extended to the Westmoreland and Melnoite above, and to the Cheyenne and Darling below. These five boats were soon enveloped in flames. The hulls of the Melnoite and Darling may be used again, but the other boats will be a total loss. The fire originated in the chambermaid's room on the Clifton, by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp. Fourteen kegs of powder on the Cheyenne exploded, scattering the flames over the Westmoreland.

There were 200 barrels of coal oil on the Cheyenne. The Melnoite belonged to Williamson & Joell and Captain Keiston. Value, \$8000; insurance, \$6000. The Westmoreland belonged to Captain Byers, Busk & Wolf. Value, \$30,000. The Clifton was valued at \$35,000; insured for \$22,000. The Mary Erwin was valued at \$13,000; insured for \$10,000. The Cheyenne was valued at \$30,000; insured for \$14,000; value of cargo, \$50,000. The Darling was valued at \$25,000; insured for \$20,000. Rumors are afloat that several lives were lost, but no names are reported.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Evening's Quotations. LONDON, May 12.—Five-twenty for money, 92 1/2, and for account, 92 1/2. Five-twenty firm at 97. Railways firm; Erie, 21 1/2; Illinois Central, 9 1/2. FRANKFURT, May 12.—Five-twenty, 84 1/2. LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Evening.—Liparis Cotton, 11 1/4, on the spot and adroit; Orleans, 11 1/4, sales to-day, 8000 bales. LONDON, May 12.—Evening.—Tallow, 42s. 6d. QUEENSTOWN, May 12.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT the bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Allocated Glycerine Toilet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 CHESTNUT STREET.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation of \$20,000 having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy entitled in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1028 Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN STREET, Boston, Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTON'S HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely painless, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT ST. (S 12)

NOTICE.—THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY. Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM E. S. BAKER, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 122 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1869.

A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO EARNED.—The time to save money is when you start it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the OLD FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1346 N. FOURTH STREET, below Second, in large or small amounts required, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

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Sing to the tune of "Funker Doodle," The great Pacific Railroad's laid From ocean unto ocean, And now complete connection's made, An enterprising notion.

The mighty work at last is done, So speedily and brisk, oh! And now in ten days we can run From here to San Francisco.

No more we take the ancient route, The stage, a horrid slow thing; It banded the passengers about, And wore out all their clothing.

Chorus for the end of each verse. The great Pacific Railroad's laid From ocean unto ocean, And we buy clothes at GREAT BROWN HALL, A most delightful notion.

Through passengers by the Pacific Railroad will cut at the GREAT BROWN HALL before starting, and provide themselves with a complete outfit of the elegant and substantial Spring and Summer Clothing prepared by ROCKHILL & WILSON.

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LITTLE SPRINGS, George F. Greider, Little P. O., Lancaster county. PINE LAKE SPRING, John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.

PERKINS BRIDGE HOTEL, Davis Longaker, Freshland P. O., Montgomery county. PROSPECT TRAIL, Dr. James Palmer, Reading P. O., Montgomery county.

SPRING HILL HEIGHTS, Jacob H. Bress, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co. DOUTY HOUSE, Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. (5 4 2mtp)

EPHRA TA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.