THE DATES PERSON THE SOURCESS AT PLEADATED AND AND THE SECOND STREET.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.



PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCHPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 106 S. THIRD STREET. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

4

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN is sadly puzzled by the difficulty of discovering the true cause of, or devising a remedy for, the distress in her cotton manufacturing districts. The mills are standing idle, and, as owners and operatives are suffering seriously from the industrial suspension, the wisest political doctors are called in to examine and prescribe for the afflicted patients. As usual, they disagree in diagnosis as well as in prescriptions. The disease is in "high wages," says one; "it is too much free trade," says another; "it is scarce and dear cotton," says a third; "it is caused by the refusal of other countries to trade freely with us," says a fourth. From these diverse theories naturally proceed diverse plans for recuperation. "We must go back to first principles, restore a high protective system, and since we cannot force our goods on foreign markets, we must at least secure to British workmen the opportunity of supplying all home demands," says a party of protectionists which has already gained sufficient strength to command great attention. "That plan is ridiculous," says John Bright, "for it is more cotton we want, and not more taxes on imports." But the London Times, in turn, contradicts John Bright, by asserting that "Lancashire suffers from a loss of trade more than from the dearness and scarcity of cotton," and while it deplores the evil effects (in Great Britain) of the protective tariffs of other countries, it we freely exchanged our corn and cotton for British manufactures, leaving to England all the profits of skilled industry. The Times is nearer right than either of the other authorities, but if it cherishes the hope that America will ever be reclaimed as an escaped fugitive from industrial vassalage to her British task-masters, we devoutly trust that this expectation will never be fulfilled. This nation can stand almost anything but that. Our British cousins would very gladly transfer the distress which reigns in Lancashire to the manufacturing districts of the United States, but this result can only be achieved by a gross betrayal of the American people by Congress; and while that body resists the insidious appeals of the free-traders, Great Britain will seek in vain to shift her present trouble to our shoulders.

The underlying cause of the British distress must be traced in the avaricious, unnatural, and cruel nature of the British governmental and industrial system. Under the unequal

operation of her laws, the masses have been reduced to the verge of pauperism. From this great reservoir of poverty and wretchedness she draws unlimited supplies of cheap labor. And she has relied upon a continued control of the markets of the world through this cheap labor, combined with machinery and capital, in the expectation that other countries, and especially America, would be content to serve her perpetually as a hewer of wood, a drawer of water, and a cultivator of corn and cotton, contributing the gross profits of all our mutual business transactions to her enrichment. This expectation has, however, proved as fallacious as it was grasping, and the Lancashire workmen will find permanent relief only in emigration to this country.

## THE TERRIBLE PRIM.

THE wrath of the Spaniards over Minister Sickles' proposition, on behalf of the United States, to mediate on the Cuban question, is almost as terrific and quite as comical as was that of the English over Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims. In both cases the abatement of the excitement, on finding that there was no immediate danger, has been construed into a backing down on the part of the United States. Thousands of Englishmen believe sincerely that the "blarsted" Yankees quailed before the power of British indignation, and the Spaniards appear to be as profoundly impressed with the idea that we are now in a state of fear and trembling, lest they should carry out their threats to blockade our ports, sweep our commerce from the seas, and carry desolation to our hearths and homes with the mighty armie s that will be landed on our shores.

The cable despatches, if not always reliable in the way of information, generally reflect pretty correctly the state of public opinion in matters of this kind. We are consequently not surprised to read such a despatch as that published this morning, informing us that "since the return of General Prim to Madrid the language of the American Minister has been more conciliatory." We all know that Prim is a terrible fellow, and it is easy to imagine how Sickles must have trembled when he heard that he had returned, and it was the most natural thing in the world for him to make his language more conciliatory under the circumstances. So far as we can anderstand from the very unsatisfactory despatches that have been published on the subject. Minister Sickles has done nothing in behalf of this Government but to offer the good offices of the United States to effect the peaceable separation of Cuba from Spain, or to induce the Spanish Government to offer such terms to the Cubans as will induce them to throw down their arms, with the assurance that the barbarities and outrages of the old system of rule will be abolished, and that all their rights as Spanish subjects will be secured to them. This has been construed by the Spaniards to be a threat on the part of the