# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

# SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Toples-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### SENTIMENTAL GRIEVANCES. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Prince Arthur promises to appear among ns in time to join in the tribute which Americans will pay to the memory of Mr. Peabody. This act would be meritorious, however pre-Retermined. It would complete the homage which royalty, as a subject, has rendered to benevolence in its character of sovereign. Prince on this side of the Atlantic would echo the good feeling manifested by a Queen on the other. He would be entitled to special we loome as a mourner. Though the American people will unavoidably reflect that a prince, as compared with a live citizen, is a good-natured fiction, whose public aspect is more or less the puppet of a policy, yet the policy which honors a good man ought to find hospitality, even among those who may have reason not to delight in royalty.

We hope our British brethren will not now take us to task on the score of sentimentality. Yet we may err through weakness in thus offering a hand of melancholy friendship to our young visitor. Perhaps we are wrong in exhibiting an indulgent super-sensitiveness in respect to princes and lords, who are but the breath of kings. We may yield to a mis-taken sentimentality in honoring the Prince because his mother honored Mr. Peabody. Why. indeed, should we mourn with princes? There is no authority for it in Wheaton. Why should the Queen grieve over a foreign benefactor? It is not according to Vattel. In short, the exhibition of national sympathy and sensibility is at war with Grotius and Puffendorf.

Really, if we have to own some "sentimental grievances," it must be admitted that our British friends have taken an equally sentimental way of satisfying them. We have lamented the premature recognition of the South, we have deplored the Alabama damages, it is true; but, on the other hand, what business had the Queen to mourn over Mr. Peabody? We suppose some room will have to be allowed in our national calculations for this odd quantity of sentiment; some provision made for what one of the English papers calls "lacerated feelings." Whether we speak of our Alabama claims, or are provoked to consider our Peabody claims, the press of England can more than match us with sentiment. Do we not speak the same language? Have we not the same traditions? Is not blood thicker than water ?- thicker than our diluted claims, by the way. Will our English friends be good enough to remember that we have the same laws and literature; that we have a consanguinity, as it were, of institutions and society; that we are co-heirs of immortality, enjoying the same great pacific mission for the development of mankind? More such sentiment might be extracted from the genial ntterances of our contemporaries over the sea. We might place against it Mr. Fish's eloquent showing that our commerce has been seared, and scarred, and lacerated in the most unsentimental manner possible, and that we would like to have indemnity. But would it quite suffice ?

Lord Clarendon has made an exceedingly practical defense of the causes and results of the Alabama wrong. What he says on this point is cogent enough, we doubt not, to make many of his countrymen believe that he has stripped the question of every vestige of sentimentality. Let it be ever so practical. however, it will not escape the sentimentality of so calculating an authority as Richard Cobden, who, in a letter to Mr. Frederick Milne Edge, wrote:-"But I confess I think the money amount of the captures the smallest part of the future penalty we shall have to pay. It is the loss of productive value inflicted on the whole of the United States mercantile marine which is the most pregnant fact; for it shows what half a dozen swift steamers would do to our merchantmen. And with whatever maritime power we may be at war, we may be assured the Americans will pay us in our own coin. With such a prospect I hardly see how we can go to war with even Brazil." The same prac-tical gentleman sentimentally exclaimed in the House of Commons:—"You have been carrying on war from these shores against the United States, and have been inflicting an amount of damage on that country greater than would have been produced by many ordinary wars." It is a little curious that the very Englishmen who afford us our choicest arguments for the Alabama claims, represent in themselves almost the only kind of argument afforded us for making those claims as moderate as considerate. Moreover, it is a sentimental one.

first to last, passionate and consistent parti-sans of the Federal cause. Mr. Bright fur-nishes Mr. Fish with the paradoxical proposi-manager of the impeachment, the entire nishes Mr. Fish with the paradoxical proposi-tion that England was the treasury and storehouse of the Confederate States; yet neither the English orator nor the American Minister have any meaning except that numerous English vessels succeeded in running the blockade. Lord Clarendon calmly shows that no neutral government is bound to assist a belligerent in blockading the ports of his enemy. As he remarks with considerable point, a blockade would be wholly superfluous if trade with one of two belligerents could of itself be treated by the other as a violation of neutrality. American disputants have indeed uniformly assumed that a blockaded port is not a port at all; yet the Government of the United States has properly abstained from interfering with the constant traffic of American vessels with the blockaded ports of Cuba.

In the despatch of the, Secretary of State, as in the passage which he probably contri-buted to the Fresident's Message, scarcely an attempt is made to answer the cogent arguments by which the pretensions of the United States have already been met; but Mr. Fish devotes a few sentences to an imaginary distinction between the conduct of England and that of the other European States which recognized Confederate belligerency. France and Spain, he says, committed an isolated error in proclaiming their neutrality; but they never afterwards proceeded to injure or molest the United States. It has been domonstrated again and again, that the recognition of bel ligerency was an act complete in itself, nor would even Mr. Fish pretend that there was not a state of war at the time when the Alabama was launched. It is necessary for his purpose to assert that the conduct of France and Spain was wrongful, although it may not have been necessary to resent it; yet Mr. Lincoln, who had the sole right to represent the opinion of the Federal Government, formally thanked the Spanish Minister for the very proclamation which is now described as an offense. He also stated in a public document that the conduct of all nations had been friendly, although, with England at their head, they had just proclaimed their neu-trality between the belligerents. Lord Clarendon explains for the twentieth time that the announcement by Lord John Russell of the forthcoming proclamation was subsequent in time to the arrival in England of the news of the blockade which assumed the existence of a state of war. The formal notification of the blockade by the American Minister was made some days before the proclamation was issued. Even if the dates of the telegraphic message and of the diplomatic communication had been less conclusive, there would still be no ground of complaint. As the President lately said, belligerency is a question of fact; and if the neutral is actually in the right, it is wholly immaterial whether he has derived his information from official or non-official sources. A competent American court two months afterwards retrospectively affirmed, in a judgment which has never been questioned, that the proclamation of blockade was official evidence of a state of war; nor is it disputed that the blockade was established before the English recognition of the fact which it proved. At that time no man in England or in America required demonstration of a visible truth. As Lord Clarendon reminds Mr. Fish, the Confederate army was threatening Washington at the time when it is pretended that the conduct of the English Government converted an inchoate rebellion into a civil war. If the declaration of neu-

Senate resented the affront, and approved of Mr. Johnson's dignified rebuke of the offen-Though a Democrat, he had been emder. ployed in confidential missions by Mr. Lincoln; he was universally respected by a Senate which contained a large majority of his political opponents, and he was perhaps the first hawyer in the United States. Mr. Bemis, in his blind partisanship, forgets that the American Government can never send a representative abroad who will not be equally open to criticism. Lord Stanley and Lord Clarendon treated the American Minister as the representative of the President, and the President as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. It was only after the accession of an-other President that Lord Clarendon declined to enter on fresh negotiations until Mr. Johnson had received instructions from the incoming Government. There is every reason to believe that the Senate, and more especially the Chairman of Foreign Relations, had intended to procure by the appointment of Mr. Johnson the arrangement which he actually concluded.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great Republican party is very far from being united on important questions of public policy. In fact there are two well-defined parties and several little factions or rings under the same political organization making war upon one another. Even the administration of General Grant, which all combined to bring into power and which has held the reins of government less than a year, fails to unite or control the party. While there is a desire to hold the party together and to make the administration the bond of union, there are really no cohesion and no general principles of public policy upon which the factions and cliques can unite. This is seen on the very important question-the greatest political question of the day-the restoration of the Southern States. The debate and votes in both houses of Congress on the question of restoring Virginia show that the prominent leaders as well as the Republican members generally are widely divided. There is a fierce struggle between those who advocate a moderate and conservative policy-who would admit Virginia as she presents herself for admission, and who wish to see reconstruction promptly completed-and those who are for imposing more disabilities and restrictions upon the Southorn States. It is a fight between the extreme radicals, of whom Sumner in the Senate and Butler in the House are leaders, and the conservative Republicans. This difference is exaggerated, too, no doubt, by the personal rivalry and feeling of leading members. The administration is with the conservatives on the question of restoring Virginia and the other Southern States. In fact, the President proclaimed this policy in his message to Congress, and thus laid it down as the platform of the party. Yet we see the radical division of the party ignoring the views or wish of the President, and showing a strength in Congress which the administration and conservative Republicans combined may find it hard to overcome.

Then, again, we see one of the most prominent Republicans in Congress, and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Dawes, attacking the administration for its extravagance and for breaking its promises to the country in the matter of economy. His speech in the House on Tuesday on this subject was most damaging. He was fearless enough to say the truth, however much it might hurt the administration or the party to

one result, that of injury to a large class of employes, who have lost time and money, and in many cases occupation. It is on their ac-count fortunate that the company, while it was put to temporary inconvenience in transacting its business, has shown good feeling from the beginning, and has recognized the fact that blind confidence and want of judgment led the operators into a step the motives for ordering which they were not per-mitted to understand, and the consequences of which they might have foreseen, but did not.

And yet a little reflection would have prevented all this. The members of the League might have known that the organization was based upon two principles, which at once gave to it a sinister and dangerous relation towards themselves. It was secret and oathbound. It conferred irresponsible authority upon, as it now appears, one person. The first of these conditions was humiliating, in view of its object. It was intended to secure that good faith and truth which the organizers could not, they implied, leave to the individual private honor of the members, and in that sense was an insult. The strike was ordered as no other that we ever heard of has been. A reason was given, which, if true, was insufficient, but which, being substantially false, left the real motive in the dark. We can understand and sympathize with an important labor movement, the preliminaries of which are discussed, and which is impelled by some manifest wrong. But the tele-graphers' strike was of a totally different character-it was not a labor movement at all, properly so called. It was a conspiracy for a secret purpose, and that purpose not the ultimate benefit of its victims. The trades unions appear to have seen this, and hence the very partial aid which they were disposed to render.

The strikers are "absolved" from their 'oath !" There is something revolting in the cool ease with which that act is consummated and promulgated. It looks as if the "G. C. were invested with attributes scarcely 0." vouchsafed to ordinary human beings. He holds the power to bind and to loose within the hollow of his hand. An obligation which those who took it upon themselves no doubt regarded as possessing a sacred character, he treats as a mere farce. It is to be presumed that the telegraphers, who have been deceived and greatly injured, will not rest content without some effort to trace the hidden springs by which the strike was set in motion. Some comments by a portion of the press will supply them with a few hints. The out cry was raise that the strike was the result of a monopoly. Very little was said of the remuneration of employes, nor of any injustice to which they may have been subjected. But the argument was directed against a particular company, which was asserted to be an unjust monopoly, and, as such, should be crushed. The inquiry naturally follows whether the strike was not forced with a view of benefiting some ulterior scheme by embarrassing an existing interest. Possibly the wire-pulling was done at a considerable distance from San Francisco, and possibly, also, there were some persons engaged in it of whom the public little dream at yet. A disclosure of the facta with reference to these points would prove very interesting. Meanwhile, the strike being ended, there

remains the counting of the cost incurred, and the advantages gained. The first is made up of direct loss of money, and we fear some-what of the confidence of the employers. It will take some time to restore the latter, and the former cannot be replaced. As to the advantages, there are none, unless indeed the exposure of an unprincipled set of orga-nizers be reckoned as one. The best way for he operators now is to en eavor to

understand, than by a simple experiment in budget-making, such as the Free Trade League have made. They show just how an abundant revenue can be got-on what arti-cles duties may be laid, and how heavily, to get all the money we need without throttling innumerable domestic industries, as now. We copy it elsewhere, not for the purpose of expressing the World's approval of it as the best possible budget, but for the purpose of making Congressmen to understand, and all fearful souls elsewhere to understand, that it if one of forty possible budgets, any one of them incomparably better than the present oppressive, swindling, stupid tariff.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COM-PANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Docember 25, 1863.-Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Farge & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the

Pacific Express Company. The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 c'clock A. M., after which time the \$5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Com-pany will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEB RUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary. 12 31 tF7

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, No. Nor" 400 Walnut street.

400 Walnut street. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Com-pany, held on the 10th day of January, the following gen-tlemen ware elected Directors for the ensuing year ;-F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro' Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, James I. Claghorn, Thomas H. Montgomery, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, F. Ratchford Starr was re-elected President and Thomas H. Montgomery re-elected Vice-President.

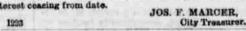
AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 200 South THIRD

Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREE. DOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street. Philadelphia, on THUBSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 19 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year. The Transfer Bocks will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election. 118 14t CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELVIDERE MANU-FACTURING COMPANY. BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869. Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BEL-VIDERE MASUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that suscements amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and cayment of the same called for on or before the sighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors. 12 28 ew S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869,-Warrants registered to No. 19,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, in



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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1969. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared of

the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the list instant. All psyable at this office. All orders for dividend must be S. BRADFORD, vitnessed and stamped. 12 22 60t Treasurer.

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### THE NEW ALABAMA CORRESPOND. ENCE.

From the London Saturday Review.

Lord Clarendon's conclusive criticism on Mr. Hamilton Fish's violent and declamatory despatch will produce little effect in America. General Grant's message, which expressed in more general terms the same hostility to England, was received in the United States with the general approval which has for many years awaited similar declarations of unfriendly feeling. Mr. Dallas used language nearly as acrimonious before the civil war was thought of, although it suits Mr. Fish's purpose to dwell on the amicable relations which he supposes, for the purposes of his invective, to have been wantonly interrupted by the proclamation of neutrality. The same Minister reminded Baron Brunnow of the notorious fact that throughout the Crimean war the sympathies of the United States were on the side of Russia. It is inconvenient that national sentiment should be made a subject of diplomatic complaint, but it is certain that the popular feeling of the United States to England has at all times been one of unreciprocated ill-will. It seems to be the object of Mr. Fish's State paper to perpetuate the one-sided quarrel, unless it is rather intended to prepare the way for an actual rupture. As if for the purpose of making negotiation im-possible, the American Secretary of State professes not even to have satisfied himself of the nature and extent of his demands. The plan of arbitration, in which both Govern-ments have formerly sought a solution of the difficulty, is superseded by the assertion that the liability of England for the so-called Alabama claims must in all future discussions be taken for granted. The wild exaggeration of one Confederate cruiser, built by private adventurers into a piratical fleet employed by the English Government against American commerce would be sufficiently disposed of by Lord Clarendon's reply if American states-men were inclined to listen to reason or to facts. Both parties in the controversy quote the admissions or arguments in their favor of fellow-countrymen of their respec-tive opponents; but Lord Clarendon confines himself to the professional opinions of American jurists who have no leaning to the side of England. Mr. Fish, on the other hand, refers to the rhetorical hyperboles of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, who were both, from | any of his predecessors. When, a short time |

French proposed to the English Govern a joint mediation which would have involved a recognition of Confederate independence. France and every other State afforded hospitality to the Confederate cruisers, and the Alabama sailed from Cherbourg on the very day on which she was sunk. Mr. Fish asserts, without a shadow of foundation, that the English proclamation of neutrality conferred the character of a man-of-war on a vessel which would otherwise have been a pirate; vet it is evident that the act of the English Government, even if it had in any way affected the character of the vessel, could possess only municipal validity. The French Government, therefore, either received a pirate into its ports, or repeated the English process of converting the Alabama into a legitimate cruiser.

trality were to be interpreted by

subsequent measures, Mr. Fish well knows that the Freperor of the

knows that the

In its overbearing tone, and in its disregard to international law, Mr. Fisb's despatch resembles the state papers by which Napoleon was in the habit of prefacing his invasions; and more especially the extravagant series of despatches which were addressed to the Pope. The Emperor threatened to dethrone Pius VII for not taking active measures against excommunicated English heretics in the same spirit in which Mr. Fish resents English want of sympathy with an anti-slavery policy which, at the time in question, had been solemnly and repeatedly disclaimed by the American Government. The piety of Napo-

the

leon I and the philanthropy of General Grant, are entitled to equal respect. It is as unprofitable as it is painful to argue against accusations which are not intended to be just. English writers can only repeat again and again the unanswered refutation of the charges which are preferred with continually increasing virulence by offi-cial personages and by volunteers. Mr. Bemis, who has taken an active part in the controversy since it first commenced, has lately published a pamphlet, not so much against England as in depreciation and censure of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. With a carelessness unworthy of a lawyer, Mr. Bemis, throughout his essay, confounds the instructions given to a Minister with his full powers; and accordingly, when it is recited in the common form that the Plenipotentiaries found their respective powers good, he infers that the English Minister must have known that Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who had of course not communicated his confidential instructions, was exceeding his authority. It is un-necessary for Mr. Bemis to prove that the Senate has a constitutional right to confirm or reject any convention. The question is whether the English nation has a right to complain of the exercise of an indisputable power. Now the Senate exceptionally ratified the nomination of Mr. Reverdy Johnson with full knowledge that he would be instructed to treat on the principles repeatedly propounded by Mr. Seward. It is unnecessary to inquire whether Mr. Reverdy Johnson conformed to his instructions in negotiating the first con-vention with Lord Stanley, for Mr. Bemis admits that the convention with Lord Clarendon, which was afterwards, rejected by the Senate, embodied Mr. Seward's intentions and received his approval. With Mr. Bemis' ensers at the public character and position of Mr. Reverdy Johnson Englishmen have nothing to do. It is a new doctrine that a Government receiving a foreign Minister is bound to look behind his letters of oredit to his personal pretensions; yet Mr. Reverdy Johnson could have stood the test at least as well as

He denounced all the which he belongs. members of the Cabinet for violating pledges to the people and for reckless extravagance. except Attorney-General Hoar. This exception of Mr. Hoar, however, amounts to nothing, as the Attorney-General's office has little to do with the expenditure of the public money, and does not require much to carry on its operations. Mr. Dawes paid particular attention to the large and reckless estimates of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Postmaster-General, and his censures were well sustained by figures. The book of estimates. he said, for the next fiscal year contained appropriations for public works of \$24,625,173 against appropriations for the same objects last year of \$5,493,000. He showed that the Republican party had come into power by its assaults upon the profligate expenditures of Andrew Johnson's administration and upon its professions of reform and economy; yet, he said, the estimate to carry on the Government for the next year was an increase of \$28,000,000 over the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and of \$49,628,537 over the amount appropriated for the present year. All this shows that the professions of economy by the Republican party in Congress and Republican administration were insincere, and were only used as political capital to get the votes of a credulous and victimized pub-

Looking at the division in the dominant party on vital questions of public policy, at its violated promises and shortcomings, at its reckless extravagance, at its want of defined principles in the management of public affairs, and at its indifference with regard to supporting the administration it has chosen, we are naturally led to inquire what prospect there is of perpetuating its power, and what chance there may be for the opposition party. There was a positive issue on the slavery question-the one, in fact, which brought the Republicans into power-as there was, too, in the prosecution of the war; but neither exists any longer. The Republi-cans, however, have used the slavery agitation and the war for political capital long after the questions were settled and until they are worn out. The people are tired of them, and look for other questions or issues that bear upon the present and future. In this respect the dominant party does not meet the wants and expectations of the country; for, as was said, it has no positive policy, no plafform of principles, and no unity or cohesiveness beyond that which the spoils of office give. Who, then, is to gavern this great country ? What party can take the place of the one in power? Are we to drift along in this negative way without princi-ples and statesmen, or shall we have a party with a defined policy, that will represent the sentiment of the country and the living issues of the day?

THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE. From the N. Y. Times.

The peremptory and contemptuously brief notification by R. W. Pape, "G. C. O." of the Telegraphers' League, to the Western Union operators, forms a melancholy com-ment upon a transaction which will not soon be forgotten by those concerned. He curtly tells them that he has "canvassed the situa-tion" and believes that to continue the styletion," and believes that to continue the strike is "useless." And he further "absolves" them from their oath, advising them at the same time to return to their work. Thus terminates a struggle which could only have

the recollection of their mistake, by renewed zeal at their duties. And, as has been repeatedly said, the company considers them more sinned against than sinning, and is willing to let the dead past be forgotten as far as may be. More than this the telegraphers could not ask: there are instances enough where a less frank and really generous treatment has been resorted to.

# A BUGABOO DISPOSED OF.

From the N. Y. World.

There is one looming but unsubstantial difficulty in the way of a reform of the tariff. It is the fear felt by the ignorant and pretended by the protectionists that to lower duties may be to deprive us of necessary revenue. The high-tariff men menace with this calamity of an empty public purse successively the advocates of this reduction and of that, and the Ways and Means Committee permit themselves grudgingly to yield a trifle here and a fraction there, taking on airs of patriotism for such good guardianship of the people's fisc. Their negligence or incompe-tency is disgraceful. A budget can be framed, and it is at any rate somebody's business to frame it, which would give us money for all our extravagance, as much money as we now raise, with far less friction and far less depression of industry, and which would get from dozens of articles a revenue now sweated off of thousands.

That this can be done is indisputable. It is done by Epgland, with a smaller population than ours and a larger debt. Her statesmen make an annual budget, spending the strength of their best intellects freely to lift the burden of taxation a little on one place, or wholly off in another. The men who occupy the highest places of statesmen in Washington recommend that no change be made this year in a tariff which is idiotic for its stupidity as a means of revenue, cruel for its exactions, plundering in its protection, and which slaughters many millions of dollars' worth of domestic industry to heap up for squandering a few millions of dollars of public surplus.

An actual surplus, we say; and yet this fear of the ignorant that to lower the tariff may deplete us of needful revenue, is the main defense of the protectionist against that wrath of the people which would otherwise be surely aroused, and would sweep away this most disastrous fetter of the country's industries.

Doubtless, to such timorous souls it is not sufficient to say that lower duties would raise more revenue, and that if fewer articles bore an impost many more dollars would be paid into our custom-houses. This is one of the paradoxes of free trade, or rather of economis truth, which some people have forgotten to learn whilst educating their emotions to flow out supremely towards black men and brethren. High competency in the senti-mental politics of the last thirty years is no guarantee of ability in the business politics of the next decade. Even Mr. Greeley is in a state of arrested development, and knows no more of the established and proved principles more of the established and proved principles of political sconomy to-day than he knew when he stopped considering the duty on coffee to take up what he thought his duty to Cuffee. Meanwhile, that science has grown to full maturity in which he and most of the members of the Forty-first Congress are still as ignorant as infants. The bugaboo of a deficit—so it comes to

pass-is less easily exploded by reasoning which Congressmen do not know enough to

best in the world-does not contain lead-n poisons to paralyze the system or produce deal perfectly harmless-reliable-instantaneous. Avo vannted and delusive preparations boasting virtu do not possess, if you would escape the dang genuine W.A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has thirty yea fation to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. at No. 16 BOND Street, N.Y. 42

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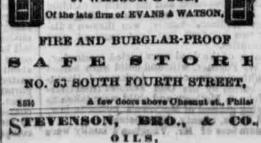
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