# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1870.

## SFIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

STRIKES AND THE ASIATIC ELEMENT. From the N. Y. Herald.

The cordwainers in Massachusetts have put their foot in it. They have struck for higher wages; and what is the result? The shoe manufacturers telegraph to China or San Francisco for workmen, and, presto! as if by magic, up pops a gang of Oriental pigtails, cocked and primed, and, with their unrivalled imitative powers, within forty-eight hours they commence making shoes as handily as the most expert waxend in the Commonwealth. Of course this introduction of a foreign and servile class of workmen into a trade that had become, as it were, native and to the manor born in New England, created considerable indignation among the Crispin societies, and it was with no little difficulty that the intruders were enabled to commence and proceed with their labors.

But it is not only in New England that this excitement prevails. It has already spread to other places. In Troy, in this State, a mass meeting of workingmen has been held and a protest entered against the importation of coolie laborers. Statistics were shown where the Chinese had already seriously reduced the wages of certain kinds of labor in California, and predictions were made that if the coolies obtained a foothold in the manufacturing towns of the East and West an incalculable amount of damage would ensue to the native working classes. This damage would not be contined to the workingmen alone, but the working women, especially in the shoemaking districts, would feel its effects more seriously than the men. There are many thousands of females employed in shoemaking business in Massachusetts the and throughout New England. The delicate work they do can be readily imitated by the dainty-fingered Chinese, who can live and thrive upon what would not keep an American girl in shoestrings. Hence, if these Asiatic cordwainers once obtain a foothold in the shoe manufactories of the East, the instincts of grasping capitalists will lead them to dispense with native-born labor altogether and engage that of the foreign element.

In their strikes, then, the workingmen should take a full view of the situation and weigh well the consequences. The market for skilled labor is not now what it was only two or three years ago. The Pacific Railroad and steam communication with Asia have opened channels through which myriads of the unemployed people of that region can find access to these remote lands-even, as we have seen, to the heart of slave-abhorring New England itself. Coolieism is but another name for African slave labor, and as in old times Massachusetts was the first to reap benefits from the latter, her moneyed men will not hesitate to jump at the opportunity and realize the most they can from the new system of servile employment just introduced. Workingmen's strikes, therefore, however justifiable they may be under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances, are fraught with new dangers and vicissitudes. A new class of beings has sprung up to take the place of the honest artisan or mechanic who expects, nay, demands, a fair remuneration for his toil. This new class are entirely different in their habits, religion, mode of ducation, and ideas of free govern ment from our workingmen. They have no family ties, no patriotic love of this land, no associations, no likes or dislikes, no sentiments whatever akin to our people. They are ready to work for nothing, and accustomed to live on less. These points, we sug-gest, ought to be taken into consideration before a workingmen's strike for trivial causes is concluded upon; for in the hordes of Asiatics ready to swarm into our manufacturing villages, and into our city shops, stores, foundries, offices, and elsewhere where cheap labor can be profitably employed, we see both an element of apprehension covering the interests of our laboring classes and of future turbulence, if not of danger and disaster, more general and widespread.

ers. If they continue to support it, their organization will compel the introduction of innumerable others by manufacturers in all parts of the State. It is organization against organization, and when it comes to that the result can be easily foretold. The wisest course for the Crispins is to recognize that their organization in the present, as in the past, is a cumbersome, expensive, and useless one, which unnecessarily makes war only to succumb. When it forces, by too persistent aggressions, the adoption of such defensive measures as the North Adams manufacturer has mangurated, it will endanger its existence and effect the ruin of its thoughtless supporters.

#### THE FATAL BLUNDER. From the N. Y. Sun.

To carry the next House of Representatives, and more especially the next Presidency, the Republicans need a new hold on the people's hearts. The tie that has bound together the incongruous elements of which the party has been composed since the outbreak of the war is dissolved, and some other bond of union is now indispensable to prevent the organization falling in pieces.

The Cuban question, and the still greater and broader propositions on which that question is based, rose as if providentially to afford the very materials for this new bond of union. But the majority of the Republicans in Congress, instead of eagerly seizing and appropriating these materials, are disposed to recklessly throw them away, or to barter them for promises of office for themselves.

The Cuban question is not new in its nature. It is essentially the same as the American Revolution of 1776. It is the struggle of an American people to be relieved of European tyranny. Such a struggle always receives the sympathy and support of every American heart. This is particularly true of Cuba, because the oppressions and wrongs to which she has been subjected infinitely transcend any ever inflicted upon any British colony in the worst period of history. There is also another powerful impulse in this case. It is a determination of the people of the United States that at no distant period European domination shall cease in every part of the North American continent and its dependencies.

While our people will not prematurely hasten the solution of this problem, they nevertheless will insist that the issue shall never be evaded, but be manfully met, and settled on its merits, whenever it arises in a case like that of Cuba. The administration, yielding to the base counsels of Sidney Webster and Hamilton Fish, skulks from this issue; and it is this exhibition of the white feather, at the demand of a bankrupt, thirdrate European power, which is arousing the indignation of every free spirit in the land, and dividing and ruining the Republican party. Honest and brave men who do not wear the collar of the administration are ashamed of its pusillanimous course, which they know is the joint product of cupidity and cowardice.

Had the Republican party been guided by ordinary sagacity, it would have pressed into its service the indomitable love of freedom and the passion for the early exclusion of foreign rule from the Western Hemisphere. But the Cabinet and the Republican majority in Congress have worse that refused to take advantage of it. Because Hamilton Fish's son-in-law gets seventeen thousand dollars in gold at a time from Spain, Congress and the President have fallen on their knees and fast as old ones were checked, and in many kissed a sceptre that is so foul and feeble that

comparison the most respectable man in it, | their own quite similar to Bunyan's and elowas quite disconnected from public affairs. Ont of office he exerted no more political influence than any other man who possesses the right of suffrage. Borie was a political imbecile; Robeson, his successor, was never heard of out of Southern New Jersey until he was appointed; Rawlins, Belknap, and Cox had quite as little political standing; and even Boutwell was never thought of as a possible Secretary of the Treasury until he was appointed. With the exception of poor old Borie, all

these mediocre men were capable of going through the routine duties of their respective offices, as their chief clerks or under secretarics are in the absence or sickness of their chiefs. The heads of the executive department should be men of larger calibre: not mere chief clerks, but statesmen. They should be so thoroughly conversant with puolic affairs, and of such tested sagacity, that their mere opinions would have authority; and capable of expounding their views with persuasive and impressive effect. They should be men of large acquaintance with public affairs, who, understand their epoch. foresee what is coming, and can meet every emergency with the right measure. The present Cabinet, instead of consisting of seven such men, does not contain one, and the President is as ordinary as all his advisers.

One would suppose that any inexperienced President would wish to surround himself with an able Cabinet; but General Grant seems to have the small jealousy of a feeble man who fears that he may be eclipsed by his subordinates. Like all Presidents, he wishes to be re-elected; and he is determined that there shall be no member of the Cabinet who can become important enough to be thought a rival candidate. So the dignity, respectability, and usefulness of the Government are sacrificed to a small and ignoble ambition; and in the most important conjuncture of our history we have the feeblest administration.

#### MISTAKEN ECONOMY. From the N. Y. Times.

The great body of the people are, without doubt, exceedingly anxious for the most rigid economy and retrenchment in the administration of affairs by Congress, and will earnestly applaud every proper expedient in that direction. While the general sentiment is decidedly averse from anything which tends, even remotely, towards evading any of our national obligations, or even towards a niggardly maintenance of our national dignity, yet the conviction is very strong that in many ways Congress might lighten the general burden without impairing the efficiency of the public service, or violating in any way the implied or expressed faith of the nation. Scores of abuses are easily to be found in the various departments at Washington, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars. which might be made legitimate subjects of Congressional action, with benefit to the public service. Some of them have been pointed out in these columns, and Congress has been urged to give its attention to the general subject.

Undoubtedly a great deal has been done since the present administration came into power in lopping off unnecessary expenditure, and in correcting ancient abuses which had almost imperceptibly crept into existence. In doing this, however, there seems to have been an unfortunate propensity for the creation of new expenditures almost as instances harshly assailing certain bran

quent; the story of a journey from the City of Destruction, fenced with slavery, to the celestial land of liberty," etc.; that "dozens and dozens" of them "could write such a page of common sense on the politics of South Carolina as has not appeared in the Nation for many a day." It alleges further, that no matter how illiterate they may have been, "their legislation was invariably on the side of human freedom," and avers "that there is nothing like a begging of the question in all this"-the writer evidently feeling a little uncomfortable about the look of the argument. It is quite evident that we shall not get from this quarter any information as to the mental condition of the Legislature.

People, we are glad to say, are beginning to understand this sort of talk. The legislation of all popular bodies everywhere is "now on the side of human freedom," for the simple reason that the big battalions are on the side of human freedom. Open hostility to individual rights we shall probably never again see expressed in laws. The frank and formal assertion of class interests, if not at an end, is very nearly at end. The reign of Brute force, against which the world has been so long contending, is nearly over; the enemies with which the next age will have to cope are fraud and chicane, working under the forms of popular government, When William M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeny were trying to get control of the government of this city, which they now hold more securely than Louis Napoleon holds the government

of Paris, they did not begin to abuse the Irish and Germans, or advocate restrictive legislation directed against "the poor man." They proclaimed themselves his champions and defenders; stoutly opposed all attempts to keep him out of the public house or to exact qualifications of him for the exercise of the elective franchise; and they may truly say that all legisla-tion in which they have had a hand is "on the side of human freedom." But their rule is, nevertheless, as abomiuable a yoke as the poor man has ever lived under. In no capital in the world is so much of his wages taken by thieves, and so much disregard of his highest interests displayed in the work of government. In other words, he is oppressed through his ignorance and his vote combined. One of the awful crimes of the old slaveholders was their deliberate, legislative denial of knowledge to their laboring population. That alone was sufficient to cause the Furies to be let loose on them; but if they had done it through sheer hate of the colored people, which we do not believe, they could not have wished a better sequence to their reign than the election, under the regime of freedom, of such a Legislature as has been sitting in Charleston during the past winter. Better means of bringing freedom into contempt and of making the restoration of pure, honest government difficult and distant, could not have been hit upon, nor could a deadlier blow have been struck at the colored race. The man who flogged or imprisoned a negro for learning to read committed a great crime, but it was, we say deliberately, a far less crime than is committed by the man who persuades a whole country of negroes that Whittemore is a proper man to represent them in Congress. The one foully oppressed the body, but the other corrupts the conscience and perverts the judgment-in other words, speads a disease for which in one generation there is hardly any cure possible.

Those who advocated, as we did, the extension of the suffrage to the blacks as an essential feature of reconstruction, have naturally more to answer for in this matter than anybody else, and it would be wrong, even if it were not futile, to try to escape the responsibility. We believe still, in spite of all that has happened, that it was the best, if not the only, course open to Congress. We wish sincerely it had been coupled with an educational test, imposed on all colors equally. We have no doubt the effect would have been admirable, and we should, for the purpose of giving such a test time to work, have been willing to see military government maintained till this moment in every one of the States. We have heard, during the past winter, one of the ablest of the lady teachers who went down from the North to labor among the negroes, after the war, tell of the way in which the schools in her district (in Virginia) were crowded with adults during the reconstruction debates in Congress, while it was still believed that the franchise would not be bestowed without exacting educational qualifications for its exercise, and of the way in which they were deserted as soon as it became certain that no qualification whatever would be required. Such stories, of course, set one inevitably to what is sometimes a very unprofitable occupation, thinking of "what might have been." But in this instance they contain a lesson which is still of use. It is bad enough, of course, that the blacks should be ignorant voters, but we verily believe that, ignorant as they are, their votes would serve the legitimate purpose of protecting them from oppression and class legislation, and helping their political and social training, if the passage of a general amnesty secured the admission of the Southern whites to their natural share in the government of their States. It is prolonged exclusion from politics of the intelligence and culture of the South, and not the ignorance of the blacks, which is working the present mischief, and making so many of the States the prey of unscrupulous Northern adven-

Tribune, commenting on this very case, makes some remarks which we wish could be road in all churches every Sunday for the next two years:-

next two years:— "The late war was a great war and a holy war. It had a noble purpose and a g olous result. A great many people were engaged in it, and some very good people, some not so good, and some, we are sorry to say, were quite indifferent characters. Now, many ef these indifferent characters, we are afraid, went into the war not so much because they understood or cared how great its aim was, or its end would probably be, but because they saw it was popular, and thought it a good thing to go into. But the war was fought out by the good people, the bad people, and the indifferent people, with such motive as they had; and the country and the world possess, and will posses, for centuries to come, the fruits thereof. We give praise and thanksgiving, and other generations will be thankful and be full of praise therefor. All this is true, has been said before, and will be said a great many times again. But, nevertheless, we protest that, because it is true, every honest man who may turn out to be a rogue still, shall not make the fact that he was faithful during the war a plea in mitiga-tion of punishment for his rogivery. He may have fought well, either with a good motive or a bad one, and, so far as that question goes, let him have due credit and such fame and such power as he may have gained, without question as to what his mo-tives were. But, if he commits forgery, or steals, or murders, or is otherwise deteiled in any of his relax. tives were. But, if he commits forgery, or steals, or murders, or is otherwise detelict in any of his rela-tions in society, let him take the consequences as though no war had ever been fought; as though no Republican party had ever existed; as though he had been Robert Toombs himseli, or any other of the wickedest and most virulent of the rebeigentry. Hold him up to the light, or apply even the micro-scope to him, if need be, and have it understood, once for all, that 'long and weary years given to the Republican party' cannot be pleaded in bar of once for all, that 'long and weary years given to the Republican party' cannot be pleaded in bar of punishment for any sort of rascality whatever."

This is as sound and saving doctrine as ever was preached. ' The salvation of this and of all other countries depends, of course, in some degree, on the laws, but in a greater degree on the character of the men who make them, and execute them, and live under them. The laws of Greece and of Mexico will compare favorably with those of the United States; indeed, we belive the Greeks beat us by far in their criminal code. What makes the difference between our social and political condition and theirs is the difference in the quality of our legislators, and judges. and sheriffs. As soon as this disappears, we shall be even as they are, no matter what aets we pass.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extisguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE,

5 80 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a sen annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 8 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, 54 60t Treasurer.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1870. At a special meeting of the Company held ist instant, the following officers were exceed to serve for the

JOHN H. MURPHY, President. CHARLES T. MURPHY, Treasurer, ALBERT L. MURPHY, Secretary. 6166t TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS and the second AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphi ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 41 CORDACE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., FACTORT, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 28 W. WATER St and 28 N. DELAWAR Avenue. SHIPPING. CARLAND'S STEAMSHIP LINE NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 penads. 2 cents per loot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option. INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for iess than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19. NORTH WHARVER. \$285

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGU-LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR-LEANS, La. The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June at 8 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on June

on \_\_\_\_\_ June "IHROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianoia, La-vacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The WYOMING will sail for Savannan on Satur-day, June 25, at 8 A. M. The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Satur-

day, June 25. TO ROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prin-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Fiorida, Mississippi, Louisiane, Arkawas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgis, Atlantic and Gulf Bail road, and Fiorida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Retunning, will leave Wilmington Satur day, June 25th. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. pany, the Wilmin ton and Weldon and North Oarolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route. Insurace effected whon requested by shippers, Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of ssilling. WILLIAM L. JAMES. General Acant

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street. 615 PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES

TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

TON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, salling trom PIER I7, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:-ABHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell. J. W. EVERMAN, 822 tons, Capt. Hinckler. PROMETBRUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray. JUNE, 1870. Prometheus, Friday, June 10. Frometheus, Friday, June 10. Prometheus, Friday, June 11. J. W. Everman, Friday, June 12. J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24. Through bills of lading given to Columbia. 8. O., the in-terior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest. Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in Monoral Strategy and the second state of the s FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.-Inman line of Mail Steamers are ap-pointed to sail as follows:-Outy of London. Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M. Etna, via Halifax, Juesdey, June 25, 1 P. M. Kita, via Halifax, Juesdey, June 25, 1 P. M. Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M. Oity of Brooklyn. Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Fier 45, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. BY THE MAIL STRAMES SALLING EVERY SATURDAY. Pauble in Ourrenoy.

#### THE COOLIES IN A NEW FIELD. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Massachusetts grapples the coolie problem in another spirit than that of California or the South, and we believe time will prove hers the wiser resolve. There are singular contrasts in the circumstances which force this question into prominence, and in the methods by which its solution is attempted. California, which needed laborers, accepted her coolies under protest, and now, in obedience to another laboring element which is also a political power, seeks to restrict their further immigration. The South, in still stranger mood and more glaring folly, rejects the labor herself established and educated for the sole reason that it has attained political power, and seeks, in her spiteful temper, to introduce unskilled creatures in whom she has no confidence. Massachusetts, on the contrary, not wanting labor, but forced by a combination of more than 60,000 of her skilled workmen producing annually a single article to the amount of \$90,000,000, imports coolies to her workshops, and hopefully and heartily welcomes them. In California they get blows that frighten them away: in the South they are received with doubts that discourage; in Massachusetts with full work and fair wages that inspire them. There is for them taxation in the West; contempt in the South; fair play in the East. Tested thus differently, the problem, of course, results differently. California farmers pronounce the Chinaman lazy, dirty, and destructive, and want no more of him; Southern planters, having hardly begun the experiment, already think John a poor substitute for Sambo; a Massachusetts manufacturer finds him industrious, intelligent, clean, and economical, and all the other manufacturers cry for him to come.

But the Knights of St. Crispin in Massachusetts demand that he shall not come to that State, and by violent threats against the little colony in the Berksnire Mountains and by inflammatory appeals to Congress seek at once to stop this immigration, and to make the issue between themselves, or rather their organization, and the manufacturers of Massachusetts a political question. It is all in vain. The immigration cannot be stopped, and the duty of Congress is to regulate it. The present issue in Massachusetts is not worthy and is not destined to assame any grave political importance. Massachusetts, which has prospered under immigration, and doubled her manufactures each decode for thirty years, is not to suffer under the influx of the coolies. The Knights of St. Crispin may suffer, however, if they blindly persist in their effort to maintain wages at rates which the state of trade, the condition of finance, and the cost of living do not justify. By organizing to regulate their wages and maintain them at the war standard they have forced one manufacturer to resort to the experiment of

even the European adventurers to whom it is freely offered spit upon it with contempt. The halting of the Republicans in Congress will not arrest the march of American princi-

ples on this continent. The sons of Cuba will achieve their freedom by themselves, amid bloodshed and desolation. The movement for human rights will go on and triumph, but the Republican party will be left far in the rear, with Grant and Fish and a mass of such dead material on its decaying hands.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET AP-POINTMENTS. From the N. Y. World.

General Grant is the most amazing man that ever stood at the head of the executive government in this country, and perhaps in any country. It would seem the obvious dictate of self-interest and personal pride, as well as of good sense and public spirit, for the executive ruler of a great nation to make, if not a brilliant, at least a strong, able, and popular administration. An administration can exert a commanding influence only by the recognized personal weight, political capacity, and ripe experience of the statesmen who compose it. When Washington organized the Government he recalled Jefferson from France to be Secretary of State, and placed Hamilton at the head of the Treasury, putting in his Cabinet the highest political capacity the country afforded. All our Presidents down to Grant have attempted to act on the same wise rule. There has never been a Cabinet, until General Grant appointed his, which did not comprise two or three of the first statesmen of the country, or at least of the political party by which the President was elected. Mr. Lincoln, the last of General Grant's predecessors, selected Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase, and Mr. Cameron, men who, whatever their real merits or ability, were the most prominent and the most infuential of the Republican leaders at the time he appointed them. They were men of distinction; men who filled a large space in the public eye; men who had an attached body of political followers; men who, whether in office or out of office, had the capacity to influence political movements and combinations. All administrations in all free countries are composed of men of that class. There has never been an English ministry which did not consist in great part of men who had won their title to office by successful and recognized political leadership.

It was reserved for General Grant to make up a Cabinet of political nobodies; and when one nobody has died or resigned, to regularly put another nobody in his place. In this respect, we must award to General Grant the praise of consistency. The new Attorney-General, Mr. Akerman, is as surprising an appointment as most of the others which our wonderful President has made. If the fifty most intelligent politicians of the country had each undertaken to make up a list of the men General Grant would probably invite into his Cabinet, no one of the fifty hats would have contained a single name that has ever been sent to the Senate. Everybody's conjectures would have been at fault, because General Grant does not make his selections on any principle of recognized fitness. There is not now, nor has there been from the beginning, a member of his Cabinet whose selection was not a surprize and a puzzle to the country. There is not a member of the Cabinet who has any introducing a new and cheaper class of labor- at the head of the Cabinet, and beyond all they could read "a "Pilgrim's Progress' of

of the public service in a way which involved not only a breach of public faith, but which has justified the charge of cruel ingratitude. We refer particularly to the various schemes which have been brought before Congress for the reorganization of the army, the forcible retirement of faithful officers, and the reduction of pay-schemes which, happily, have not been entirely successful, and with which we are convinced the people do not sympathize. Congress may rest assured that the mass of its constituents have a hearty respect and a grateful appreciation for the regular army. and that they are disinclined to bring it under the same stringent rule of retrenchment which it would willingly impose upon other branches of the public service. There is a very general feeling that the men who have devoted their lives to the military service of the country have a just claim. upon the lideral care of the Government, regardless of the immediate military necessities of the time. They are the reserve defense of the country, liable to be called upon at any time, and always ready and adequate, as was demonstrated in the recent war. There is no disposition to treat them harshly or unjustly, and those members of Congress who have, during the present session, seemed to act upon a different hypothesis, have made a great mistake. Especially is this the case in the assault

which has been made upon the three highest grades of Generals. The people have not yet lost their feelings of admiration and gratitude towards Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, and the other worthies whom the new Army bill so pointedly assails. The general disposition is to resent it as an implied rebuke, and as an ungracious manifestation of an economic spirit very nearly approaching meanness. It is no balm to those men to be told that their positions and pay are not to be affected so long as they live, but that when Sherman and Sheridan die their rank will be abolished, and the door of promotion to their places will be closed to all the other veterans of the war. It is a detraction from the present honor and distinction of those two highest grades, and a rebuke to their subordinates; and it will be all the more keenly felt since it comes under a specious pretense of economy from a body which has voted away many times the paltry sum to be saved, in salaries to civil employes in departments, and to partisan diplomatists-to say nothing of the millions which have been squandered outright in the shape of public lands, subsidies, and worthless public documents.

"THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We asked the Charleston Daily Republican, a fortnight ago, how many members of the last South Carolina Legislature could read a page of the "Pilgrim's Progress" intelligently, or read any plain writing at all, and requested that it would, if possible, fortify its opinion with some statistics. For statistics, it refers us to Treasurer Parker's safe and ingenious statement in the Independent, that all but three members signed their names to the pay-rolls-the value of which, as an indication of the condition of their education, anybody who has over seen the laborers' signatures to the pay-roll of any large public work will appreciate. As to their ability to read a page of the "Pilgrim's Progress"-about the easiest thing extant-the Republican says it cannot tell, "never having heard any of them read from that particular book:" that they did not graduate at Harvard or Yale; but

has ever had. These gentry, and their Northern allies, are now trying hard to retain their hold on power, and continue their nefarious calling, by representing everybody who calls attention to their performance as "an enemy of the colored man and the Unionist"-in other words, are trying to live off Northern patriotism and humanity. But it is high time the honest, Christian people of the North used their influence to bring this little comedy to an end. Its continuance is a disgrace to the country, and will ruin the party if it lasts very long. When the Committee of the Senate the other day exposed the doings of that eminent "Unionist," Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and pointed out, amongst other things, that he or his confederates had paid \$3500 to the Washington Chronicle for helping him with its articles, the editor opened savagely on the committee, and protheir examination of his books, been altered to up the real character of the transaction, "a deliberate outrage on justice, and an equally deliberate insult to the Republican party," and asked solemnly whether "it would not have been more consistent with the duties of this austere quartette if they had shown a little more of the same eagerness to investigate the cruelty of the rebels upon the poer Union people of the South?" New, it is about time that we ceased helping rogues to make fortunes out of "the eruelty of the Rebels," and ceased accepting the plea of faithful service in the war as a defense of roguery. We must cease it, if we do not wish the next generation to look back to the war as a curse and as the beginning of a political dry-rot. The Chicago

turers-perhaps the worst enemies the negro

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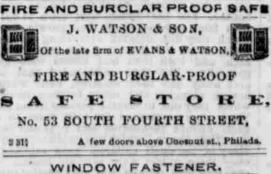
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