## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1870.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

"NIBBLED TO DEATH BY PISMIRES." From the Chicago Bure

It is seldom that the longest speeches are the most effective. Of all the utterances in Congress or from the Cabinet during the present session, the thunder-bolt that went farthest, killed the greatest number, and will be the longest remembered, was hurled when General Schenck declared that, should the Tariff bill be defeated, the verdict over its corpse would be, "nibbled to death by pismires." Not a single denial has been made in Congress that the protective character of the tariff has quadrupled our revenue. It has not been denied that the effect of a protective tariff has been to develop and foster all the industries in which we compete with Europe, except that of producing breadstuffs. In the matter of breadstuffs, we have gone far towards supplying our farmers with the home market which is always so much more valuable than the foreign, and which, if protection to manufactures were continued, would soon develop them to a point which would consume all our breadstuffs at home. at higher prices than could be obtained abroad.

Not a single square assault upon the principle of protection has been made from any quarter, by attempting to show that it had failed to develop and extend the industries it had aimed to develop ; that it had lessened our revenue ; that it had brought on commercial distress ; or that it had turned any class of men into the streets, as did free trade in 1816-20, in 1836, and 1857. All efforts to change the tariff are made under the plea of reducing the revenue, on the ground that we are collecting more revenue than we need, and are paying off the debt more rapidly than we ought. It is not contended that our working classes are suffering,

or that ready employment at fall wages is not everywhere to be had for all who are willing to work. It is not denied that in England industry is very straightened, and that a recent commission appointed by Parliament to investigate the condition of the working classes reports that it is better in America than anywhere else. The editor of the Missouri Democrat, now travelling in Europe, writes to his paper that it is in vain for American farmers to attempt to compete with the cheap serf labor of the Russian. Austrian, and German peasantry, in the attempt to raise breadstuffs for the English market, While we are paying from \$16 to \$20 per month, and board, for green farm hands, who are mostly fresh imported European peasants, hands of the same class in Europe, 1500 miles nearer to the English markets, are working for less money and boarding themselves. As a sample of the difference in manufacturing wages, take the following ave-rage weekly earnings of puddlers in the iron furnaces here and there:—

United States	16-54	rold
England	8.75	
France	8.00	44
Beigium and Khenish Prussia	6.00	- 44
Russia (Vicksa Ironworks)	1.98	

In spite of the arguments of the free-traders. that we ought to be suffering, while the arti-sans of England ought to be happy under free trade, we find the members of their nobility presiding at vast meetings for the promotion of the emigration of lab

of 75,000 tons in 1868, and has since de-clined still further. Besides this, the reports of our Secretaries of the Navy show a heavy sale of Government vessels of all kinds, sufficient in themselves to glut our market with ficient in themselves to giut our market with cheap ships, and stop further demand for ship-building. Nevertheless, when the writer, two years ago, made personal inquiry into the rates of wages paid in the New York ship-yards, he found sufficient building and re-pairing going on to enable the principal yards to run with as nearly as large a force as in 1860, and to pay considerably higher wages in gold. *Pismire the fifth*, echoing some assertion which he supposes he has heard somewhere,

says that we are building no more iron vessels, while the following figures, taken from Mr. Nimmo's report of the number and tonnage of American steam and sailing vessels recently built of American iron, shows that we have fairly embarked in the business of iron ship-building, and are making good progress therein:-

Class.	Nin	mber.	Tonna
Barks	eren er	1	
Brigs		1	
Barges		1	
Lake steamers		2	2.3
River Steamers		64	22.
Ocean Steamers			41,
Total	]	118	68,3

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It is not uncommon to read the statement in the free-trade papers that the American flag no longer waves over a single ocean steamer except upon the Panama and Pacific lines, whereas here we have 49 iron steamers afloat, besides the wooden ones. Or if they have been sold to foreigners, it proves equally well that they found it advisable to bave their ships built here rather than abroad. So far, no vessel has been built in the United States of imported iron, the American iron being a superior article. Official tests, made at the Watertown arsenal. give the average tensile strength at 41,505 pounds for the English specimens, and 45,272 pounds for the American, per square inch.

So we might pursue the army of infinitesimal liars into their jungle of infinitesimal lies. But what is the use of firing the artillerv of statistics at such a marsh full of mosquitoes? The only way is to light a smudge that will protect us from the worst of them. This General Schenck did when he named them. Every free-trader in the country felt the force and truth of his epithet. It stung only because it was true. While they de-nounced it, they could neither deny nor answer it.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

The country at large is delighted to see that Congress has at length aroused itself against the Cuban policy of General Grant, and that among the ablest voices which denounce him for his pusillanimity are those who stand foremost in the Republican ranks. They have perceived, as we told them they would more than a month ago, that the Republican party was losing its hold upon the hearts of the people through the President's mistakes, and that unless they came quickly to the rescue, and followed the lead of Generals Banks, Logan, Morton, and other brave spirits in the loyal ranks, the affection of the masses would become inverted, and we shall lose not only the next Presidency, but the majority of both houses of Congress in the fall elections.

Until within a few months the Spirit supported the Cuban policy of the administra-tion to the extent of endorsing its non-proclamation of belligerent rights. We took this position when the American clamor in behalf of the insurgents first broke out. We gave as our first reason for forbearance that Spain was herself engaged in a struggle for republican liberty which would result in the emancipation of her provinces; and next, that the proper settlement of the Alabama claims with England was a matter of such para-mount importance that it would be foolish to impair our position in that by any action which would be deemed weakening to the main point at issue. Since then, however. Spain has thrown off all pretensions to republicanism; since then the insurgent Cubans have proclaimed emancipation to the slave; and during a period of eighteen months "Spain," to use the language of General Grant's own message, "has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to all nations, or citizens of other nations, when their rights have been invaded." This altered the state of things materially It disposed at once of the natural sympathy which we had felt for the Spanish struggle. and concentrated it solely on the Cuban cause. It permitted us to remind ourselves that Spain had recognized the Confederates as a maritime belligerent but three months after the outbreak of the rebellion; and that, therefore, the plainest rule of retaliation warranted our stepping in and making a proclamation of like character to hers, in behalf of men who had raised the flag of "republicanism against monarchy, and emancipation to the slave." Still, we did not interfere, hoping for progress in the English question; but when we found there was no progress there, that the English caricaturists were representing Lord Clarendon as landing a star-spangled fish amid the jeers of a surrounding multitude; and perceived, at the same time, that our crafty, back-handed Minister to Madrid had succeeded in contracting for thirty gunboats to be built in our waters to hunt down the American youth who might be caught swimming in the Cuban tide, we came to the conclusion that we had waited long enough. then protested, in unmistak-terms, against the false and We able able terms, against the faise and cowardly policy of the administration; de-nounced the gunboat speculation as a viola-tion of neutrality, and pointed out the double-dealings of our Minister to Spain, whose in-terest it had become to keep the Cuban conflict up, as the preliminary to a hundred-million job, and as an auxiliary to the fluc-tuations of Spanish bonds on the London Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse. But what was the worst feature of the American attitude in this shameful complication, was the dull indifference shown by the President to the murders perpetrated by the Spanish butchers upon captives in cold blood, many of whom were citizens of the United States. With him, it seems (to reasen from his Fenian proclamation, as well as from his Cuban policy) that a citizen once guilty of allowing his patriotism to run into a neighboring quarrel is dead to this country, and not even to be inquired after. That Grant has acted upon this mere soldier's theory, is proved by his own words when he says "on either side the contest has been says "on either side the contest has been conducted, and is still carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war;" and that he has not the capacity to act upon any higher theory, is shown by his lamentable dullness to the fact that a great principle had twinned with emancipation as the product of our war. high rate of production it fell to 188 yessels | in the new doctrine established by both

This was perhaps the greatest result of our war. It not only established a war doctrine for this continent, but for the hereafter of the civilized world. The introduction of it. which was made through the true legal force of national example, was the highest mission ever entrusted to a nation; and had General Grant proclaimed it from his pedestal, as the future doctrine for this continent, the whole universe, arrested by the thought, would have resounded with the applause of nations. Imposed upon the Spanish war in Cuba, this doctrine would have decided the liberties of the Cuban people, and instead of leading us into a war with Spain, would have shamed her into acquiescence, by the approbation of every religious altar on the globe.

But Grant was too dull to comprehend this doctrine or his chance; and feeling that we could wait no longer, we proclaimed the new doctrine in the Spirit about four weeks ago, and called upon Congress to teach this hesitating man his duty. In plain terms, to direct him to proclaim to Spain, in behalf of the patriotic Cubans, the same neutrality with which she had honored the Confederates at the very opening of our late memorable struggle. Our readers have observed that, down to the time of the Spirit having taken this decided part, Grant lived in fancied popularity, and seemed to occupy almost an unshaken throne. Look at him to-day, and who is there who will venture to predict that the Republican party will take him again as a candidate, or that an abused and humiliated country will again elect him for its leader. We have reason to believe that it was our fervid exposition of his unfaithfulness, as well as of his incompetency, which touched the wire of the long-subdued indignation of the country; and we have a right to be proud, therefore, of having first enunciated the sublime principle which was the talisman that did it. When the debate of Tuesday last came on, the spell of that thought was in the heart of every member of the House, and it exhibited its power in shattering all lines, and in the sudden proposition (common only in Andrew Johnson's time) to lay the Presidential insult upon the table.

As we write, we learn that the opposition to the President's late message has made a mighty step towards dislodging itself of an image who can neither feel for humanity nor perceive his most obvious dutywhose whole idea of government is personal authority, and whose conception of inter-national law is limited to following the precepts of the foreign powers. It is a timely revelation for the Republican party, and will instruct them to select for their next candidate a man who has a due perception of his country's grandeur, and who, at the same time, has courage enough to initiate an American policy for the American peoplenay, more, to vindicate it as our portion of so-called "international law," which we will require no assistance to administer.

GRANT AND CAMERON. From the N. Y. World.

When, a week ago yesterday, General Grant returned from his trout-fishing excursion, the immediate transmission of his Cuban message so engrossed public attention that the significance of that excursion escaped comment. But it is very suggestive. It betokens an entire change in General Grant's associations and personal intimacies, and foreshadows a contrast between the first and the last years of his administration.

The distinguished mark of personal confi-

public man so capable of jerky in-consistencies. Before he was the Republican candidate for President he scouted negro suffrage, and made what Senator Sumner denounced as a "whitewashing" report on the fitness of the Southern people for immediata readmissin. As soon as he had joined the Republican party for the sake of office, he became an "out-and-outer" in favor of negro suffrage, and fully endorsed the Reconstruc-tion measures. He is the same General Grant who stood at the right hand of President Johnson when he received the delegates from the Philadelphia Convention, and ac-companied him when he "swung around the circle" making vehement speeches in denunciation of Congress. Of course, nobody can be surprised at any of General Grant's inconsistencies. He selected one of the staunchest free-traders in the country for Secretary of the Treasury, and immediately afterwards appointed a Massachusetts protectionist to the same office. He was a dogged pro-Cuban fanatic during the first five months of his administration, and he afterwards "wheeled about and turned about," like Jim Crow in the negro song, and last week exploded upon Congress a violent anti-Cuban message. There is no sequence or connection between

any two parts of this weak man's public career. It is not surprising, therefore, that from shunning and eschewing the whole class of politicians, and attempting to conduct his administration without their aid and in defiance of their wishes, this strange specimen of a President has given his confidence and inti-macy to the most noted and disreputable political rogue in the United States. Cameron came into Lincoln's Cabinet with a taint, and was turned out for corruption. The seat he holds in the Senate was procured by noto-rious bribery, which was fully exposed at the time. He is the most unscrupulous intriguer and jobber that ever bought a Legislature or made merchandise of army contracts. And this corrupt politician, whose whole career is a scandal, is selected by President Grant from among all the politicians of his party to be honored with a close and peculiar intimacy. A short time before he went on the fishing excursion he appointed a son-in-law of Cameron to a foreign mission, and the two facts taken together show that he has fallen quite under the influence of that crafty, bad man.

We suppose the explanation to be that while the more reputable Republican leaders have repaid the President's distrust in kind and have not sought his intimacy, schemers like Cameron and Butler have foreseen that General Grant would be compelled sooner or later to lean upon politicians, and have practised every art of cajolery to wind themselves into such a position that they would be the first to convince him of his error and profit by the inevitable change. They had more foresight than the feeble man on whom they are practising. They knew that he would not advance far in his administration before his mind would be engrossed with plans for his re-election, and that he would at length see his need of men skilled in the art of packing caucuses and manipulat-ing conventions. They knew that the politicians who should have his ear and intimacy when he first came to realize this necessity, would easily gain a complete ascendancy over his small mind. Like presuming lovers, they have made it their maxim to "be bold and dare;" and Cameron at least has achieved a success which should alarm all Republicans who care anything for the credit and reputation of their party. In surrender ing himself to politicians, General Grant is falling into the hands of the very worst of their class; and the last two years of his term, when he will be chiefly occupied with intrigues to promote his re-election, are likely to be as remarkable for his intimacy with political schemers as the beginning of his term was for his scornful estrangement from the leaders of his party.

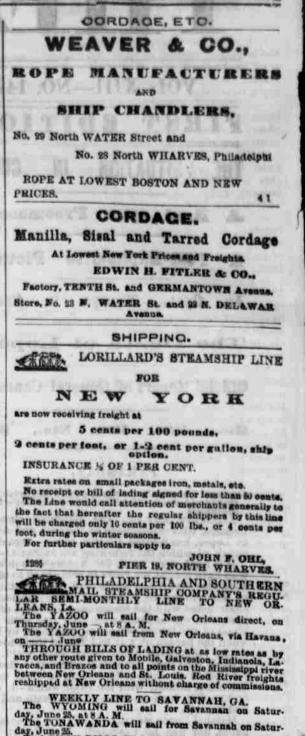
parties to our struggle, of no murdering of | his antecedents. There was never a | amendment giving suffrage to women that captives in cold blood. by letters and personal statements, we know that the most intelligent and thoughtful women of Vermont everywhere rebel against the State laws for women, whose heathenism. despotism, and absurdity were so well shown by Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont nativity, but now living in Kansas, in a recent number of the Woman's Journal-all these facts are proofs that the sentiment of Vermont women is not represented by the Constitutional Convention now in session at Montpelier. They are silenced-shut out from the press-refused the right of petition-not allowed to be heard-gagged-subjected. Their opinions and wishes are ignored as ruthlessly as their rights. They will yet be heard, however, and before many years. "There is a day after to-day," and though "the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY-ITS POSI-TION.

## From the N. Y. Herald.

"Close up" seems to be the word in the Republican party. In the days when the boys on the march were taking things easy: when some little immediate purpose of each was more in thought than the great purpose of all; when groups were down to rest in shady places by the roadside, and parties were off across the neighboring fields for fresh water, while others made domiciliary visits to points that promised chickens, eggs, butter, or the tasty corn cake, or plunged into the secret recesses of barns and corn cribs; when, indeed, the whole line was scattered and loose, at such a moment the word to "close up," passed down company by com-pany, from the head of the column, was a piece of magic that brought every man to his place, one hardly saw how. Its hint of something in front, its whisper of a suddenly seen necessity, its intimation of a reason related to the great general purpose compacted the whole line, brought all together and gave the shoulder-to-shoulder unity, the tone force and cohesion that a moment before might have seemed impossible. So it is now with those that adhere to the great leader in the new way. Once more they seem to have heard the familiar word all down the line, and still as over it gathers and consolidates the force and puts aside the discursive disposition. Within a short time it has appeared to the

enemies of the Republican party as if there was no possible point of unity in it. Nay, its friends have not been altogether confident of the contrary to this. As a party it was certainly composed of many elements naturally hostile and antagonistic one to the otherelements tending to different courses if once freed from the harmony of action forced upon them by the great national crisis and necessity in which the party arose. There were the protectionists and the free traders side by side. How could men differ more widely than these? And how few are the topics that take a more intimate hold of men's whole lives than those in dispute between them! With what bitterness and tenacity the protectionist denounces as mischievous errors every point in the creed of the free-trader, and how calmly the free-trader could consign the protectionist to the nearest lunatic asylum! Recognizing the force of this opposition, it was not unreasonable to regard it as a great danger when, on the one hand, it was imperiously demanded that protection should have a place in the platform, and on the other it was urged to make free trade the necessary sequence to free labor in a party founded and originating in a cru against slavery, which, after all, was only a kind of monopoly. Just as this opposition raged within the lines of the Republican party, so there were others scarcely less threatening on the questions of the banks, taxation and several subjects. Within a few days even a subject came up that was scarcely counted before as a disintegrating force—our foreign relations. With the brilliant bun-combe with which the friends of Cuba splurged and snorted, it certainly seemed as something must be broken, and as if the bond of unity that kept Republicans together would snap like the green withes that were made into bracelets for Sansom. It was perhaps not unnatural to doubt, in view of an agitation so likely to test a party. If it is divided on the question of free trade. the constitution of banks, the propriety of many taxes, and even on an idea that has so much stirred the people of this country as our relations with the small republics, our neighbors, and with their European oppressors-if the Republican party is divided upon all these points, what is there to hold it to-gether? Was it not a war party, and is not the war over? Was not the saving of the country its great mission, and is not that mission fulfilled? What, then, is left to give this party a vital power? It may be said that the war is not over. The fighting, to be sure, is done with, and the country is no longer in any danger from the armies of secession, but there remain the consequences of the great exertions to which this party was obliged to force the country that the fighting might be brought to a triumphant close. The present administration has been charged by the country with a sacred trust-a legacy of the war. Its mission is to restore us to that bappy condition we were in before the great pecessity came-when the American people hardly knew what taxes were—when there was no national debt—when the citizens of the United States were more comfortable and easy in their circumstances than the citizens of any other nation on the earth. Its mission is to reduce taxes, to pay the debt, to develop the resources of the nation, and in an administration thus entrusted with a great duty growing out of the war the Republican party has a bond of union only less potent than the war itself. In the case of Cuba we saw the President declare what he conceived to be the only policy consistent with the performance of his duty to the country, and we saw the party, with only as many stragglers as a battle always causes, assent to his declaration and rally to support him in it. Every such contest consolidates a party, casts out by a natural process those who cannot accept the will of a majority and gives the remainder greater strength, in virtue of greater unity of sentiment and purpose; and in such contests this party—the only possible party in our present condition—will move on, gaining power as it goes, to make its present purpose the issue and the triumph of 1872.



day, June 25. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prin-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkausas, and Tennensee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Rail-road, and Florida 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 6P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Satur day, June 25th. Connects with the Cape Fear Biver Steamboat Com.

day, June 25th. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. pany, the Wilmin ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. Freights for Columbia. S. C., and Angusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street 615 State. PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES-TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

TON STRANSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Sprace street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:-ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Growell. J. W. EV ERMAN, 680 tons, Capt. Hinckley. PROMETBEUS, 800 tons, Capt. Gray. JUNE, 1870. Prometbeus, Friday, June 3. J. W. Evsiman, Friday, June 10. Promotheus, Friday, June 10. Promotheus, Friday, June 10. Promotheus, 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 promptnews and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in Insurance one half per cent., effected at the once in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & OO. No. 12 S. WHARVES. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 tf

England, and Canadian and Australian papers abusing the home authorities because they report in favor of emigration to the dearly taxed United States rather than to the cheaply-taxed colonies. About 400,000 people came here last year, and we look for a still larger number this year. And still, in spite of these great facts, the army of Pismires are mustering their hosts to the work of nibbling down and undermining the defenses of American industries.

Pismire the first proceeds by understating the value of our manufactures, the number of hands they employ, of souls they support, and the extent to which they supply the wants of our people and consume our agricultural products. Thus one writer, in an article before us, states the value of our annual product of iron and steel manufactures at only \$119,950,000, whereas the true value, as computed by the American Iron and Steel Association, which is in receipt of regular re-ports from the members of their production, is seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year.

Pismire the second says that only 330,000 persons are employed in the great protected industries of iron, woollens and cottons, when those of iron alone employ fully 650,000 persons, and support directly 3,200,000 per-SODS.

Pismire the third ("Gath," the Washing-ton correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in his letter published May 17) says:-

"The whole number of manufacturing laborers, direct and incidental, in every department of what is called industry, amounts to only 1,385,000."

This was the number returned by the census, as male and female operatives in manufactories, in 1860, ten years ago. As each of these supported at the average four persons, they would have sustained 5,540,000 persons, or one-sixth of our whole popula-tion at that time. But if, in addition, we include 'the persons collaterally employed in exchanging and trans-porting their products, it would have shown not less than 8,000,000, or a fourth of our population sustained by manufactures. Bat "Gath" wholly omits to state that within ten years our iron product has doubled, and our other manufactures have increased by from 60 to 80 per cent. An increase of 60 per cent. would make the present number of persons employed in manufactures alone (exclusive of those miners, farmers, and planters who are employed in furnishing their raw materials) at 2,308,322. We are safe in stating their entire number at 2,500,000, and the number of persons they support at 10,000,000, or one-fourth of our whole

people. Pismire the fourth (and there are at least misled by David A. 10,000 of this class, all misled by David A. Wells) represents that we have, during the last two years, placed such taxes on the materials used in ship-building as to close every ship-yard in the country; whereas, in fact, owing to an over-production of ships in England during our war, the decline in shipbuilding has been as sudden and distressing to ship-builders there as it has been here. The building of sailing vessels in Great Britain rose from 32 vessels of 13,584 tons aggregate in 1860, to 142 vessels and 107,074 tons in 1863, and 154 vessels of 124,716 tons in 1864, from whence it rapidly fell to 99 vessels of 39,103 tons in 1867, or to about one-third its standard during our war. The building of steam vessels in Great Britain rose in like manner from 149 vessels of 51,115 tonnage in 1860, to 342 steamers of 156,981 tons in 1864, and 344 steamers of 177,882 tons in 1865, from which

dence and close intimacy which the President has given to Simon Cameron ought to startle the Republican party. Trout-fishing in Pennsylvania is an innocent recreation; and the recreations of the President, so long as they are innocent and decent, should be regarded with generous indulgence. But trout-fishing with a wily, unscrupulous politician like Simon Cameron "exhibits General Grant in a new light and Simon as a dexterous "fisher of men." We do not know with what Cameron baited his hook, but he has evidently caught a President. Sturdy old Dr. Johnson's definition of a fishing-rod-"a pole with a fool at one end and a worm at the other"requires some modification. We have been regaled with the spectacle of a corrupt politi-cal intriguer at one end and a weak Presi-

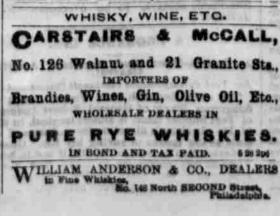
dent dangling at the other. General Grant has differed from all other Presidents by a peculiar prudishness in his intercourse with politicians. During the winter after his election he took none of the Republican leaders into his confidence: he deigned to consult none of them about the composition of his Cabinet; he mortified and offended them all by repelling their opinions and advice. When the Cabinet was announced, it became still more evident that he contemned and spurned their whole class. His strange selections provoked their amazement and disgust. There was not a man in the list who had any political standing or connections. After General Grant had organized his administration, he spent a great part of the ensuing summer and autumn in journeys of recreation and amusement; but in all those frequent journeys he took care not to consort with politicians. He did not travel in their company; he did not accept their hospitality; he kept aloof from them as if he desired no personal intercourse except with officers of the army and wealthy men who had given him presents.

It is that singular distance and reserve which render his ostentatious association with Simon Cameron, who is one of the worst types of the tribe of politicians, so re-markable. A great change has come over the spirit of the President. Like the weak man that he is, he vibrates from one foolish extreme to the other extreme still more foolish and objectionable. General Grant has become sensible that he made a mistake in supposing that he could conduct a successful administration without the aid and co-operation of party leaders. But after repelling those who were entitled to his confidence, he is forming relations with the most intriguing and unscrupulous of corrupt politicians. Butler has become the main pillar of the administration in the House, although Butler has not yet been honored with any such striking mark of personal cor-diality as has been bestowed on Cameron; but of all the public men of the country Butler is perhaps the last whom anybody could have supposed General Grant would consent to rely upon for assistance. Butler intrigued against him in the army; kept spies upon him during the Virginia campaign; made a virulent, bitter speech against him at Lowell, accusing him of murdering our soldiers in the Rebel prisons; and he was paid back by General Grant in the contemptuous report in which he alluded to Butler as having been "bottled up" at James river. In the year of the Presidential election, Butler prepared a pamphlet against Grant, and was on the point of printing it, exposing, in his sharp way, the blunders of the Virginia cam-paign. The fact that Butler has come to be the President's chosen champion in Congress, shows how impossible it is to predict

DEFEATED-PRO TEMPORE. From the Woman's Journal.

The Vermont Constitutional Convention

has rejected a proposition to give the ballot to woman by a vote of 231 to 1. They flouted all discussion of the question, and voted it down with the utmost alacrity. No one cognizant of the bigotry, narrowness, and general ignorance that prevail in Vermont will be surprised at this result. It is not a progressive State, but the contrary. Great stress has been laid on the fact that "Vermont never owned a slave," and from this it has been argued that the Granite State is, and has been, especially liberty-loving. But, during the two brief visits we made to the State last winter, we were told again and again, by Vermont men, that the only reason for the non-introduction of slavery was the impracticability of that form of labor among the Green Mountains—that sla-very could never have been made pro-fitable there, and that this, and not principle' and heroic love of freedom, prevented Vermont from becoming a slave State. Nowhere, not even in the roughest and remotest West, have we met with such vulgar rudeness, ill-manners, and heroic lying, as we encoun-tered in Vermont. The lecturers who were invited into the State by the Vermont Women Suffrage Association, composed wholly of men, were in many instances left unsupported by them, allowed to meet the frequently rough audiences as best they could, to pay their own bills, and to manage the campaign as they might. At the very first intimation of opposition on the part of the Montpelier Argus and Watchman and the Burlington Free Press-an unworthy trio of papers that appear to control the majority-many mem-bers of the State Association showed the "white feather," and either apologetically backed out of the canvass or ignominiously kept silent in the back-ground. There was therefore nothing like a thorough discussion of the question, no fair meeting of truth and error, not even an attempt to canvass the State. For, not ambitions to waste their efforts on such flinty soil, the men and women who were invited to labor there shook off the dust (snow) of Vermont from their feet, and turned to more hopeful fields of labor. Let it not be supposed, however, that this vote of the male delegates of the Constitutional Convention is any indication of the sentiment of Vermont women on this question. The fact that between two and three hundred Vermont women subscribed for the Woman's Journal during the few meetings in the inter-est of Woman Suffrage held in the winter est of woman Suffrage held in the winter and spring—that 231 women of lawful age, residents of Brattleboro', and 96 of Newfane, sent a petition for Woman Suffrage, with their reasons for asking it, to Charles K. Field, delegate from that town to the Constitutional Convention, with the request that he would present the same to the convention, and lend his influence, so far as he could consistently with his duty to the State, to procure the adoption of the amendment, Woman Suffrage, referred to in the petition-that petitions from other hundreds of Vermont women have been for-General Grant's personal relations from | warded to Congress praying for a sixteenth



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