SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE STORY OF LABOR AND TRADE IN IRELAND.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great trade strike in Cork, based as it is upon the action and influence of a number of labor unions combining together to exclude competition from their line of industry, is a sad illustration of the fact how intelligent men, when blinded by prejudice and carried away by unreflecting excitement, may forget the lessons that the history of their own country affords. No community on earth has been so victimized by arbitrary and violent action against her skill and workmanship as Ireland. Two hundred years ago the fame of her woollen manufacture was heard all over Europe. The products of the Irish loom were sent to all the north countries, and even to France, Spain, and Portugal, whence came a profusion of wines, fruits, oils, and silks in return, with a host of other commodities that beautified the Irish homes of other days and encouraged in the Irish gentry the refined tastes which, amid all the misfortunes of their native land, they still retain. The French Government even gave Irish manufacturers standing contracts, by which they furnished the peculiar kind of cloth that was used for its army wear. Says Swift in his instructive "Letters:"

"The condition of our trade was giorious and flourishing. * * * At that time the current money of Ireland was foreign silver. A man could hardly receive one hundred pounds sterling without finding the coin of all the Northern powers and of every prince of the German empire among them.

But in 1696 the manufacturers of Bristol, England, jealous of this beautiful Irish prosperity, petitioned the King, complaining that the cheapness of provisions in Ireland, the advantages of water-power and the goodness of the climate doth invite over his Majesty's subjects to settle there, and if a stop be not put to it by legislative enactment that country (Ireland) would possess itself of the chief trade of the empire." To this the King re-plied that he would "do all in his power to discourage the woollen trade of Ireland." On June 9, 1698, both houses of Parliament addressed the King on the same subject, and referred especially to the excellence of the material as one great cause of Irish success. Finally the act of 10th and 11th of William III was passed, prohibiting the export of wool and woollen manufactures from Ireland under penalty of forfeiture of goods and ship and five hundred pounds sterling fine. The exportation of fuller's earth, so necessary in the manufacture of cloth, was prohibited in England, and the Irish trade was thus additionally crippled. Twenty-two embargo laws were subsequently passed in forty years, and all Irish merchants, whether Catholic or Protestant, were absolutely prohibited from importing or exporting anything excepting directly from or to British merchants resident in England, the goods to be conveyed exclusively in British built vessels. These laws drove out of Ireland fortytwo thousand families, or about two bundred thousand people, for one-tenth of the whole population had been engaged in the woollen manufacture. They fled to the Continent, and were received with open arms, particularly in Germany, whose children are now so harshly met at the Irish threshold with disorders, fomented, as investigation would more than likely show, by agents not of Irish birth, but coming from the same centre whose emissaries are now agitating France. From that mement Irish trade and manufactures dwindled out, until, in 1782, Ireland began to feel the delight of self-government through a Parliament of her own, and from that time on, to use the expressive language of Lord Clare, "no nation on the habitable globe advanced in culture, commerce, and manufactures with the same rapidity as Ireland from 1782 to 1800." Artisans flocked in from all neighboring nations and were well employed: population rose from three to five millions, and the wages of labor doubled and trebled. In Dublin five thousand carpenters were busy; a few years ago there were but five hundred. In the same city were over fifteen thousand silk weavers, and lately there were but three hundred, although the city is now twice its former size. The magnificence of Dublin, the wealth and elegant display of its resident gentry, and the rich splendor of its architecture, became the wonder of the most distinguished visitors from England and the Continent. Yet even all this material grandeur was eclipsed by the genius of her orators, her statesmen, her philosophers, poets, and patriots, who made that brief period memorable forevermore in Irish annals. But this gorgeous picture of prosperity faded away again when Ireland lost the last semblance of her independence, and trade went down so low and its decline produced so fierce a competition among the many half-starving workmen that in 1838, when Daniel O'Connell, the "liberator" and the true friend of Ireland, denounced the outrages that had been committed by the trades, and rebuked them openly at their great meeting held in the Royal Exchange in Dublin, he only narrowly escaped with his life from the infuriated leaders. Indeed, he had to be escorted to his residence by a body of police and mounted guardsmen. Alas Irish brain had been poisoned by the leaven that was at work to divide, prostrate and

conquer Irish nationality. Mr. O'Connell, in terms of the most commanding argument and eloquence, showed the utter fallacy of the violent and oppressive trades movement, and pictured the dissension, the hatreds, the tyranny and the weakness that must inevitably follow. The sad history of Ireland's after years remains to prove how right he was.

We might point out the changes, and, in certain places, the development that has come in the very latest years. These, however, may furnish us a theme for future treatment. But as we look around us we behold on every side the faces of Ireland's exiles, and each day read the record of the thousands that still prefer tempting the deep and the long uncertainties of life beyond a wide and stormy ocean to the tender mercies of such labor laws as they have left them on their natal soil, even when backed by trades unions, well stimulated from outside. The harp that was attuned to the sorrows of the brave must break in every string when swept by rude hands to utter the tones of defiant oppression, and will echo to its hallowed

strains of old no more. The poor German who lands in Ireland today will fitly represent the poor Irishman who disembarked at the threshold of Fatherland two hundred years ago and him who sets foot on the quays of New York while we are writing. To reject this testimony is to trample on all that was noble in the past and to invite the slow but sure and relentless retri-

Erin, smid all her trials and her errors, has | ever had a guardian angel near, and her sons, if beguiled for an hour, will yet re-embrace the general cause of strugging humanity, which is their own, and rally to the banner of truth more firmly than ever.

YANKEE GIRLS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Any American girl who wants to see herself as others see her, should lookin the mirror which Mr. Justin McCarthy holds up in his recent clever article on English and American women. Mr. McCarthy puts the difficult case with as delicate tact as the phrenologist Fowler, who used to read off a man to himself, as mapped in his bumps, as a positive black-guard or possible thief, yet anointing the wounding words so cunningly as to send the victim away smiling and complacent. Mr. McCarthy hints that American men are a little to apt in the science of lying, and that their wives and daughters are overdressed loquacious bores, yet does it in such a genial, hearty fashion that we are quite ready to shake hands with him and be thankful that he says no worse. The mistake he makes (and although the

only one, it materially blunts the force of the

article) is that it is the New York belle and Boston bel exprit that he describes, who are by no means the representatives or exponents of the mass of women in the country, of the women in inland towns or country homes with whom he never probably came in contact, whose character and manners are in truth the outgrowth of our established national life, and show its effects undisturbed by factitious or transient influences. Now with the city girl in this country, everything is factitions and transient; from her public baptism to her public funeral she has the perpetual consciousness of being before the footlights; she has every day a scrappy kaleidoscopic view of most things in heaven or earth, from the Œcumenical Council to the last fichu; she lives in an atmosphere of newspapers, fashion and polities, unceasing contest going on in all; hence her current of ideas is fluent and aggressive; she tells you the time of day with an oratorical twang; she walks as on parade, poses incessantly with both body and mind; will not ask you for a glass of water unless she does it epigrammatically. The same publicity and shifting and swirl in her life account for her imperturbable good-natured philosophy, which Mr. McCarthy admits. There is nothing she is certain of in her religion or bonnets but that they will change. Why should Diogenes grumble if somebody stood to-day between his tub and the sunshine? They will certainly be gone to-morrow. Only the purest womanly nature can be ennobled by the city life of America: but it is so enobled. It is in our cities, therefore, that both the highest and most degraded of our women are to be found. On these Mr. McCarthy has founded his verdict. If he had penetrated deeper into our domestic life outside of the large social centres, he would have found the really typical American woman in some village or parsonage, bilious, of middle-class in rank and culture, and quite as modest, bigoted, and unable with tongue or pen as any Englishwoman of them all. and as tightly bound by precedent and prejudice. As to brain work, she is apt to make a specialty of history or theology, and sits, a grave, half-scornful, half-compassionate observer, while the half-taught advanced female perks and plumes herself unwearied upon the stage, and plays her tricks before

high heaven.
Mr. McCarthy touches with keen and jus observation upon the singular freedom of manner in which our girls are bred : "the absence of any duenna or Mesrour guards' over virtue, and, on the other hand, the terror with which they cling to conventional usages in dress and etiquette. "The fear of an English girl," he says, "always seems to be lest she may be supposed to be doing anything that is not quite proper; that of an American girl lest she should be doing anythat is not quite genteel." The riddle is easily read. Of her purity, the Yankee girl is secure; of her social standing, she is generally very doubtful. It is a matter which depends on the build of her chignon as much as her father's record on 'Change, or the height of her genealogical tree. The Englishwoman. on the contrary, is born on a tolerably firm social footing of some sort or other. That there is any necessity for guarding her reputation behind the triple bars of conventional restraint and propriety, we do not believe, despite all the damning evidence of Mordaunt trials or Saturday Reviews. We have not lost the old-fashioned faith in our fathers' British wives and daughters, though the very iron prisons of propriety to which Mr. McCarthy alludes tend to discredit it with most observers. The virtue which requires armor. one is apt to suspect, must be ill able to defend itself.

We commend Mr. McCarthy's article to our women. Sincere and friendly criticism, whether just or not, is seldom found and always helpful; and besides this recommendation, suffrage and political matters in general bave apparently lately thrust the subject of manners entirely out of feminine brains. It may do no harm to suggest it again to them gently. We are quite willing they should attend to the weightier matters of the law: but the minor courtesies, the softer graces of winning manners and winning words, the tithes of mint, anise, and cumin that they were wont to pay, we painfully remember as redolent of sweet odors, and very grateful to

THE SENATE AND THE TAXES.

From the N. Y. Times. The squabble in the Senate about the Tax bill might be very easily ended. There would have been none but for the prevailing Senatorial tendency to keep all controversies perpetually open, and there would be no difficulty in discovering a method of escape if Senators were not Senators more prone to favor special interests than to consult the wishes or interests of the people.

There seemed, the other day, a fair chance of striking off a round eighty millions of taxes, including the income tax and sundry other taxes which the House bill would have continued. The material point of difference between the two chambers related to the income tax, which the House proposed to continue in a modified form, and which the Senate proposed altogether to drop. The issue was a square one, and one that would have enabled the Senate to test the disposition of Representatives to enlarge or curtail the amount of taxes to be reduced.

But Mr. Sherman, in a half-hearted way, deprecated the large reform contemplated by the Senate, and insisted that if the income tax were dispensed with, other internal taxes or certain customs duties must be retained. This declaration gave special interests a pre-text for intrigue, and Senators were found to belp them. By a manœuvre which cannot be too strongly condemned, a minority contrived to reopen the decision of the majority, and, by reviving the income tax, to unsettle all that had been done. The result is that bution of God's justice in the future. But | powerful combinations are endeavoring to

fasten burdens on other shoulders than their own, and that the aggregate of relief afforded to the people seems likely to be much less than the original action of the Senate led them to expect.

We favored a lower income tax, with reforms in its administration, as long as there was a possibility of effecting an enlargement of relief in other directions. When that possibility was destroyed by the decisions come to in reference to the tariff, we accepted the refusal of the Senate to renew the tax on incomes as an available substitute for other modes of cutting down the taxes. It lessened the people's load by so much more than the House bill, and to that extent made the course of the Senate more satisfactory. And we apprehend that from this position there would have been no departure had not Mr. Sherman persistently echoed the Treasury's protest against reducing taxes too much.

The purpose of this protest cannot be misunderstood. It is intended to sustain the policy which has maintained, and would still maintain, oppressive taxation as a means of redeeming bonded obligations long in advance of their maturity. Mr. Sherman's funding scheme was constructed with the same end in view. It proceeds on the assumption that an enormous revenue-a revenue far exceeding the real requirements of the Government-will continue to be collected, and that thus the process of paying a debt that is not due may take the precedence of a process that would relieve the country of exactions which exhaust its energies and cripple its prosperity. Hence these declarations against the promised reduction of taxes. Hence these repeated attempts to deprive the people of benefits they require and to maintain

burdens from which they suffer. The Senate has before it a simple and very satisfactory solution of its difficulty. There is no valid reason why it should make the abandonment of the income tax au excuse for restoring other taxes, repealed by the measure now under consideration; nor why it should reimpose the income tax if the other provisions of the bill are to stand. The country looks for, and is entitled to expect, the largest possible relief. This relief it must have, or the Republican party will be held responsible for injustice and neglect. Instead of hesitating, and contending, and balancing competing claims to legisla-tive favor, let the Senate make thorough work of its reform, and pass a bill whose beneficent scope shall be represented by at least eighty millions of diminished taxation.

BUILDING THE COFFIN OF THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun-The Senate on Friday evening determined to perpetuate the income tax. With a comical naivete, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts proposed that the tax should last only until 1872, and his proposition was adopted. We can tell the Senator and his associates that if this tax remains in the bill when it is finally passed and signed by the President, the election of 1872 will most decidedly put it out of their power to continue it any longer.

For many years past the Democratic party has been inspired by a species of insanity. Under this influence it has regularly committed the grossest blunders, and has thrown every important election into the hands of its opponents. It looks now as though this kind of political madness was passing away from the Democracy and taking possession of the Republicans. A more signal instance of it than this fanatical and obstinate adherence to the income tax could not be possible.

The essential nature of this tax was well described by Mr. Conkling in the recent elaborate debate upon the subject in the Senate. "It tramples under foot," said Senator Conkling, "the principle of impartiality hammered out on the anvil of British income tax provisions-the principle respected in England by applying the tax to lands and making it, among other things, a tax on the rents, issues, and profits of real estate, no matter in whose hands the estate may be. Disguise it as we may, the scheme is agrarian, sectional, and anfair. The same kind and value of property pays tax in one State and no tax in another. If constituencies and people from States which escape can find in their own interest so great inducement as to seek to inflict invidious burdens upon other localities. it will be, if not a new, a hurtful illustration of the blinding and disturbing force of selfinterest."

Senator Conkling here alludes to the fact that, as the tax is now imposed, the agricultural Republican States of the West are mainly if not entirely exempt from it, while its burdens are all laid upon the great Democratic cities of the seaboard. Instead of being an equal tax, falling upon all alike in proportion to the amount of their property, it is altogether partial and unjust in its operations. This injustice the people will no longer endure; and the party which, without any public necessity, persists in forcing it upon the country, will be certainly reported, after the next battle, as killed and buried.

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cheapest B the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1953
SFFEING GAKDER Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No.
207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jerney.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BOT AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Fran-cisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above. James J. Nichols,

A. M. Spencer, Jabez M. Tipton, G. F. Myers, Henry Adler, Lewis Scarce, Samuel B. Pingrey, Martin Hart, William Douglas, Daniel K. Colby, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox, William F. Willis, ohn Dockendorff, David Lozen, William Davis. William Ferry, Charles Nodine,

Charles Brown, Absalom Cryers. John Baker, William Roberts, E. S. Wilson, G. W. Hopkins & Son, B. Dresser, William Rafferty, H. Painter, M. Barnes, R. J. Black, R. Blair, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden, William Scrioner, William Callahan, John B. Jones, John H. Anxes,

A. H. Whitner. 6 27 t Sanford Crocks, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwentitled THE BRIDESBUR 4 BANK, to at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Ps., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual 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 3 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,

TOTAL IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located st Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.-In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of \$1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

stamped. S BRADFORD,

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870. 6 221m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one bundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed

on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been de clared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadalphia with a sufficient of the control of the contro to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two

hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-

dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor
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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranied free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
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THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COM-PANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on aud after Friday, July 15, 1870. 6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING

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The YAZOR will sail for New Orleans direct, on

Wednesday, July 20, The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana The YAZOO will said on Friday July 1.

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WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannan on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.
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THROUGH BILLS CF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by com lines.

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