

“ was responsible for those opinions. This characteristic preface won the warm applause of the audience, and when it subsided, General Butler went on as follows :

“ General Butler commenced his lecture by stating that, by the results of the war, all party distinctions and party catchwords had been abrogated, save the single dogma, still adhered to by the Democratic party, as to the rights of the States as corporations in contradistinction to the rights of the Federal Union as a national government; that the mission of the Republican party at home was ended; that, as a party, no peculiarity of doctrine was left to it for its future aspirations upon which to rally its partisans, and that its mission at home had ended save to garner the gleanings of its great past; that the Democracy had dwindled into an opposition only, while the shibboleth of Republicanism was that the government should not pass into the hands of its enemies.

“ GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION STRONGER THAN ANY SINCE JACKSON.

“ Herein—he continued—lies the secret of that admirable vitality of the Republican party which has become the wonder of the politician and the dread of the democracy. This determination of all true men, shown in every canvass, expressed by every ballot, has enabled the Republican party, after ten consecutive years of administration, after three times electing its President notwithstanding the apostasy of one, in spite of the many corruptions that necessarily creep into a party so long holding power, to do, as it is now doing, what no other administration has been able to do since. Jackson—elect to the first House of Representatives, chosen after the inauguration of its President, a majority of nearly two-thirds. Save in the case of Lincoln only, in 1862, when the war united all parties at the North, and the whole South had thrown itself off, who was enabled to carry a small majority, this has not been done since Jackson. Every other President but Grant has found an opposition Speaker in his first House of Representatives. Even Pierce, who carried the whole country save five States, is not an exception.

“ BOTH PARTIES DIVIDED UPON THE TARIFF.

“ Upon the tariff some are for protection *per se*, and some are free-traders, while perhaps the major part, learning from experience that indirect taxation is most easily borne by the people and most easily enforced by government, and believing that the necessities of the country to meet the required large expenditures of administration and the interest upon the public debt—a legacy of the war—have made a need for tariff to raise revenue sufficient for a basis to all necessary incidental protection to American industries, have adopted for their policy such a revenue tariff, with incidental protection, with the largest possible free list. Like differences upon a tariff policy disturb the peace of the Democracy. The farmer of the North-west believes there ought to be protection for his wool. The Kentuckian asks it for his hemp, and the Louisianian for his sugar. So by no means are our opponents united upon revenue measures.

“ REPUBLICAN DIFFERENCES UPON FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

“ Upon measures of finance and the character of our currency similar differences divide the adherents of each party. Many good and earnest Republicans believe that the present currency furnished by the national banks is the best that the world ever saw, and that the prosperity, if not the safety, of the country is bound up in the sustenance of those institutions and the money they issue. Some also believe that the wealth loaned the Government during the war, although the lender took advantage of the then depressed state of the nation's credit to make the best bargain he could and to loan his money at fifty per cent. or less of the obligation in coin, should never be made subject to taxation for any purpose whatever, and should be paid in gold at its full face, irrespective of the terms of the law which created the debt. Others are equally certain that paper money issued by corporations for their own gain and profit is the dearest and worst currency with which a nation can be cursed, and, in the language of Webster, that of all institutions ever devised by men to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and to till the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow, the banking system which issues as money an irredeemable currency bears the palm. Some believe that the burdens of taxation upon invested capital should be equal, whether the investment is in commerce, in manufactures, in agriculture, or in national securities, and see no reason why more than two thousand millions of the most productive wealth of the country should be substantially exempted