# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

GEARY AND GARDNER.

From the N. Y. World. The certainty of Geary's defeat for re-elecion as Governor of Pennsylvania should not leter the people of that State from the con-emplation of what a bungling and burglarims being he is. In a radicalism of which ameron is the moral, Kalley the sapient, and Forney the refined exponent, the nominee for the highest office of the Commonwealth could not well be other than the per-Bour in whose solitary self are rolled all the contemporary characteristics of these three gaints of the order of Ulysses. And although this doughty Governor has allowed expressive silence to muse his praise during the three years of his rule, and although his friends and the papers cursed with the candidacy of him are fond of permitting him the same tribute and none other, it becomes due to him and to history to put on record a feat in his life which makes him "one of the most remarkable men in our country."

That Geary can write his name is solely inferable from the fact that he has never "made his mark." But that he can or does write his messages is not maintainable. When in Kansas, he most assuredly stole them. Since he has been in Fennsylvania he most probably has hired the preparation of them. And the man who, from the intrinsic character of the documents, and from the eternal fitness of things, could most certainly have been bought for the business, is Kemble, ex-State Treasurer. However that may be, we invite attention to what are below printed in parallel columns-extracts from Governor Geary's inaugural address to the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas in 1857 and the inaugural address of Governor Henry J. Gardner to the Legislature of Massachusetts two years before, in 1855:-

EXTRACT FROM GOV. HEN- EXTRACT FROM GOV. JOHN RY J. GARDNER'S INAU-GURAL ADDRESS DELIV-RNRD TO THE LEGISLA-TURE OF MASSACHU-TURE OF MASSACHU-TURE OF MASSAUHU-SETTS, JANUARY 9, 1855. Ionthemen of the Senate fatiess: That gracions Being, in The all-wise and be-

chose hands are alike the orderent Being who con-estimes of individuals trols alike the destinies of Testimes of individuals trols alike the destinies of and of pations, has per-individuals and of na-pritted us to assemble this itons, has permitted you day, intrasted with grave to convene this day, responsibilities and du-charged with grave re-tices " " " " sponsibilities, I know no safer index in For official action, I official action than a con-know uo better rule than scientions conviction of a conscientions convic-dity; none more fluctu- tion of duty; none more ating than the attempt to variable than the valu atduty; none more fluctic-flow of only; none more ating than the attempt to variable than the value at-mainsfy temporary car tempt to concillate tem-price. Principles are en-porary prejudice. Prin-during, and, if disreciples and justice are garded, sooner or later eternal, and, if tam-the verdict of condemna-pered with, sooner or tion will be recorded later the sure and indig-against those who are nant verdict of popular false to their require- condemnation against ments. Let us, then, be those who are untrue to true to our country and their leadings will be ments. Let us, then, be those who are untrue to true to our country and their leadings will be our duty. Let the suc-rendered. Let us not cess of principle, not of be faise to our country, party, be our desire; the our duty, and our country, party, be our desire; the our duty, and our coun-benefit of the State, not of a faction, our aim.--of truth and principle, Mosackwetts Scale Dec-not of partisan and sel-isn objects, should be our steady purpose; the general welfare, and not the interest of a few, our sole aim.-Kansas Jour-

nal of Councils for 1857, page 21. There follows more of the same palpable literary thieving. Robbery would be the bet-ter term, because it is larceny accompanied with violence. Geary not only stole Gardner's sentiments, but he put just such a Geary twist on them as beclouded them with his dreary sense without destroying the identity of the passage. The Pennsylvanian doubles the compliment to the Deity in place of the single tribute of the Massachusetts Executive. "Gracious Being" becomes "the all-wise and beneficent Being." But this multiplication of adjectives was clearly meant to propitiate the power whose eighth commandment Geary was at the moment breaking. Yet worse remains behind. Governor Gardner's Yankees were permitted to "assemble" "intrusted" with "grave responsibilities." Geary's territorial tramp he must needs "convene" "charged" with the same "grave responsibilities." And so on are stolen nouns buttered with superfluous qualifiers in the hope of forcing down the loaf before the theft is found out. Gardner discovers that "principles are enduring." Geary declares that "principles and justice" (which is no principle with Geary) "are eternal." Justice probably is eternal. It has been twelve years, however, coming round to catch Geary, as witness to-day's exposure of this sorry plagiarism. As for principles, which he also dubs with immortality, we leave this exhibition of the sort he had in Kansas in '57 to the calm consideration of honest Pennsylvanians of '69.

1 not have paused a moment in their great un- | being able to make their way directly to the They might have gone on with Republican eamps in the interior of the their work, brought their cable into the harisland, they took refuge here until they could bor of New York, carried the shore end up to the sity and fastened it to the pillars of the City Hall, without, in the present era of civilization and enlightenment, encountering any just opposition from the Government or people. As Americans, progressive above all other nations in this marvellous age of progress, our people would have hailed such an event with joy and satisfaction. And as for the pother and log-rolling business in Massachusetts, about forming a company under the authority of the Legislature to facilitate the landing of the cable in the town of Duxbury, in that State, or three marine leagues therefrom, it was not only a miserable dodge of some speculators, but an acknowledgment -one never cordially accepted by the fishing interests of Maine and Massachusetts-that our maritime rights extend only the distance mentioned from our shores in idea that won no fame for John Quincy' Adams when he permitted that restriction to be included in the settle-

ment of the fishing boundaries question at the treaty of Ghent, in 1814, as a compromise for some other concession, although he earned some historical renown for not permitting our Northern fisheries to be abolished altogether upon the demand of the commissioners of Great Britain during the discussions on Briefly, the Franco-American Company

have all along acted just as they have had perfect right to, and the sooner their cable is inded upon our shores the better. The future action of Congress in the premises will not militate against their interests, but, on the contrary, will afford evidence to the world that this is not a nation walled in with barbaric prejudices, but one free and open, and ready to embrace with acclamation every enterprise that tends to enhance its material, its commercial and political interests, come from what quarter it may.

### A PHILADELPHIA JUBILEE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

that treaty.

dertaking.

From Philadelphia come rumors of a mighty uproar wherewith is to be celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. The festival is still seven years distant, but Philadelphia is a slow city, and means to have a magnificent affair, and so perhaps the time allowed for preparation is none too much. This is all vary well in the abstract, and we do devoutly trust that the 4th of July, 1876, will be celebrated with all possible heartiness in every part of the United States. It is proper, too, that Philadelphia, which witnessed the birth of the American nation, should also be the central point of the festivities which are to illustrate is centennial anniver ry. But we protest against absurd imitations of the Boston Jubilee. The two gentlemen, Measrs. L. Engelke and M. Richards Muckle, who announce themselves as the primary committee, and in a letter to General Grant ask his blessing upon the enterprise, we are pained to say are not so well known in New York as some other people, and, for aught we can say, may be demition nobodies, representing only their ambitious selves; but Philadelphia papers accept them without question, and so we take for granted their official character and their local fame. It is their purpose to have a colossal coliseum on Fairmount Park, and a musical festival lasting an entire week. The great shed on the Black Bay dwindles to the puny dimensions of a dog-house in comparison with this stupendous Philadelphia structure, which is to hold 100,000 people, and be filled with the

have an opportunity of joining the forces of Cespedes and Quesada. Many of them are exceedingly poor, having brought with them nothing but the clothes they had on. But their wealthier countrymen have provided for them as liberally as duty to the cause of their country would allow. They have supplied hem with food, lodging, and necessary clothing; and, for the sake of economy, they have bestowed them in numbers together. One of the houses used for this purpose is situated in West Hoboken. Some forty young men lo lge there. Their provisions are purchased in quantities; they do their own cooking; they sleep uphn straw, like soldiers in camp, each man being supplied with a single blanket. They are perfectly quiet and orderly, and there is no more reason for attacking them than for attacking the same number of peaceful boarders at the Astor House. The well-paid spies of the Spanish Consul had, however, learned of this little commu-

nity of patriots, and the Consul at once brought to bear those all-powerful influences by which he controls the action of gentlemen in office here whose names have not heretofore been associated with oppression and outrage committed upon the weak and defenscless. But since the creatures of Spanish depotism have succeeded in perverting the servants of the United States into gendarmes of slavery and the slave trade, we are compelled to witness things which before seemed impossible.

On Monday night, the 19th, General Barlow, the United States Marshal of this district, left this city about midnight. He was attended by three of his deputy marshals and followed by a force of twenty-five marines, Reaching West Hoboken between 1 and 2 o'clock of Tuesday morning, they broke in the doors of the Cuban lodging-house, and kidnapped the whole party. First, the Marshal endeavored to bribe one of the party by the offer of money to betray to him some imaginary deposit of arms. This base offer having been honorably refused, the Marshal demanded what they were doing all together in one house. He was told that they were living there until they could return to Cuba, to fight for their country; and that they were living there, not at the expense of the Cuban Junta, but at that of a benevolent society organized for the purpose. He asked if they practised military drill, and was told that they did, but that they were not aware that any law of the United States forbade it. Finally, after various questions, General Barlow seeing that his proceeding was without any logal ground whatever, released his captives at Hoboken, whither he had marched them between two files of marines, and they returned to their house. They had endured an outrage for which there is no justification, and which the law ought to punish severely; but, as the victims are foreigners and poor, it is probable that the authors of this wicked deed will escape unharmed.

If President Grant has any justification for ordering or allowing the commission of such wrongs as this which we have now detailed, he will do well to lay it before the public with as little delay as possible. The ancient persecution of fugitive slaves among us, their capture by United States Marshals, and their return to bondage with all the forms of law, are remembered with a disgust and horror which this outrage against these Cuban fugitives of freedom revives and intensifies anew. It is felt that our shame today is as great and as shocking as was our shame then; and when we recall the anticipations which attended the beginning of General Grant's administration, the sense of



#### THE TRIUMPH OF THE FRANCO-AME-RICAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It is a matter of national congratulation that the landing of the Franco-American cable has at last been permitted by the Government at Washington. The grant, however, seems not to have been a free-will offering by the power elected by the people to guard their rights and expand their commercial and political interests, but to have been wrung from that power by an overwhelming popular voice, enunciated and developed by the expressions of the public press. Besides, we show from a Washington correspondent that the attempts to hamper the movements of the Franco-American Company in their efforts to land their cable on American shores were conceived in the spirit of a well-known Washington lobby operation, which cannot but be regarded as only little less than criminal. We refer to the fishing up of an old act, presented to and rejected by a former session of Congress, and which was palmed upon the Secretary of State as the most recent action of the national legislature, and upon which he based his late action in regard to the Franco-American cable. This system of shameful deception on the part of the Washington lobby has heretofore been passed over in silence by the press; but the very important concerns in-volved in the present transaction call for energetic and decisive action at the earliest moment of the meeting of the next session of Congress. These lobbyists should be swept from the corridors of the Capitol. They should be wiped out as thoroughly as the halls and lobbles are cleansed after an all-night session. The people may bear with incapacity in a department of the Government, but they will put their faces sternly against the workings of a dishonest lobby upon such honest imbe-cility as has been displayed in the recent action of the heads of more than one of the departments of the Government on this Franco-American cable project,

The fact is, as we announced and recommended from the beginning of this cable im-

music of 12,000 performers. This, in our opinion, is pushing the jubilee

enthusiasm to the point of ridicule. If the success of the Boston experiment is to involve us in a round of musical monstrosities, each successive one bigger than any which went before it, we shall soon come to regard Mr. P. S. Gilmore as an enemy of the human race. Are we to have a perpetual growth of chorus, a constant aggregation of anvils, the march-ing of interminable firemen, and Hail Columbia getting louder and louder every year The Quaker City projectors emulate the magi cian's disciple, who learned how to make a broomstick fetch pails of water, but could not stop it, and was drowned in consequence. Boston went a little too far in the multiplication of harmonies, and where her enterprise was imperfect was precisely where it was biggest. A monster celebration of the American centennial is of course highly proper. We should like, for instance, to hear the Declaration of Independence read in front of Independence Hall by all the members of Congress simultaneously. But we protest against exaggerated musical festivals. You can't enhance the grandeur of a picture by painting it with a whitewash brush.

## THE INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Times.

If the Indians are not satisfied with us now, they are but a scurvy and surly set; they will prove themselves base ingrates-and, for ourselves, there is nothing we resent more in men than ingratitude. Here we are now, offering the redskins, with the greatest impartiality, the olive-branch and the rifle, and eaving them to take their choice. In one hand, we say, we carry the calumet or pipe of peace, in the other the breech-loader; nay, we do better, for while our Colyers in one quarter are teaching the Indians, our Carrs and Corses in another are "whopping" them And it seems to us that this accords with the legend told by the "medals" which we have been in the habit of distributing, it appears, to friendly savages. One of them bears, for example, "the hatchet and calumet crossed" -which is expressive of the double diplomacy we sometimes have in Indian affairs. An-other shows "one Indian scalping another," and, by contrast, "an Indian at the plough;" just as now some of our Pawnee allies take Sioux scalps, while, hard by, our Quaker allies instruct in the agricultural art.

Seriously speaking, however, this apparent contradiction in our Indian policy is an inevitable one. We have to draw the distinction between the friendly and the hostile Indians, and to ply them both at the same time with such "arguments" as are needed. Hence we see the spectacle of news coming the same day from the Indian country of peace missions and war trails. That we have been thus far kept from a general Indian war is encouraging, and indeed everything looks very well for the future.

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OUR SHAMEFUL PERSECUTION OF THE CUBANS. From the N. Y. Sun. Can General Grant be aware of the atroci-

ties committed under color of his authority against the Cubans in this vicinity? Mode ration towards an enemy has never been the practice of the Spaniards; but it is a novelty to see them enlist the civil officers and mili-tary forces of the United States for the perpetration of their outrages.

There are in this city a number of young Cubans who came here fugitives from Havana broglio, the Franco-American Company need | and other cities of the Cuban coast. Not