Evening Telegraph

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

THE SLAUGHTER OF AMERICANS IN CUBA.

THAT the Spaniards who are attempting to subdue the Cuban insurrection are not men who are capable of appreciating or understanding magnanimity and impartial justice is certain. They belong to the very worst plasses of Spain, and they regard Cuba as a rich prize that belongs to them for purposes of plunder. It has ever been the theory since Columbus discovered America, that the New World was valuable not as an empire, but as a mine from which the mother country could draw wealth. The colonists who settled permanently in the Spanish provinces ere long were considered on much the same footing as the aboriginal inhabitants; they were allowed no voice or vote in the management of their affairs, and they were ground under foot by rapacious officials, whose only idea was to fill their own pockets at all hazards. It is this unscrupulous and irresponsible class that make up the volunteer forces who practically control the Spanish fortunes in Cuba at this moment. These men, cruel as they are rapacious, having once tasted blood, are like tigers, who will not be satisfied unless their murderous propensities are pandered to. Their desire for slaughter is only second to their love of gain, and when they can vent their cruelty on no one else, they turn on their own leaders as fiercely as they do on their natural enemies. These men are totally mable to understand the neutral position of the United States Government; and the lack of a sufficient naval force in the Cuban waters to protect our interests, with the detention of the various expeditions fitted out at our ports in aid of the patriots, have been construed as indications of favor on our part towards the Spanish party, and it has doubtless encouraged them to perpetuate outrages that they otherwise would not have dared to attempt.

It is a satisfaction to know that we have how a sufficiently imposing naval force, nnder a judicious commander, who will doubtless make the name of the United States respected by the Spanish authorities. On the 13th instant Admiral Hoff had an interview with the Governor at Santiago de Cuba in re-Terence to the execution of certain American citizens. Three men were shot by the Spahish authorities without the pretense of a trial, and some of them it is known were not on the island with any hostile intentions. In reply to the Admiral's demands for an explanation, the Governor gave as an excuse that he was unable to resist the clamors of the volunteers for blood, but promised that in future prisoners should be tried. It is ron had left the place, orders were issued not to bring in any prisoners, but to kill them on the spot. It is certainly the duty of our Government, for the present; at least, to preserve a strict neutrality: and American citizens who join filibustering parties will have to run all the risks. At the same time, we have a right to demand that our citizens at least shall be proved guilty before a proper tribunal before the Spaniards are allowed to wreak their vengeance on them. The town of Santiago de Cuba was thrown into a paroxysm of fright by the advent of the American squadron, and a little wholesome terror of American power will have much effect in making the Spaniards carry on warfare in a civilized manner. At the same time it is necessary for them to know that we are in earnest, and that the continuance of American neutrality will, in a very great measure, depend upon their own behavior. The statement of the Governor is a confession of his inability to control his subordinates, and an acknowledgment that the real representatives of Spanish authority in Cuba are irresponsible bands of ruffians, who recognize no law but their own brutal instincts. On this account Admiral Hoff ought to be allowed a large discretion in the discharge of his duties, so that he may act promptly when there shall be occasion for him to interfere between the Spaniards and their victims.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

THE importance of a knowledge of the characteristics of John Chinaman increases with the probabilities of his emigration into every portion of the country. That he possesses some qualities which, under proper regulations, will prove eminently useful, cannot be doubted; but, like the rest of mankind, vices and weaknesses are strangely intermingled with his virtues, and we can scarcely expect to secure the services of an embodiment of human perfection for the small sum of twelve dollars a month. As domestic servants they have given great satisfaction on the Pacific coast. They appear to possess what has practically become a lost art among the servants on the Atlantic seaboard, the capacity of obeying instructions literally and faithfully, and of doing exactly what they are told to do exactly in the manner prescribed by the lady of the household. After a Chinaman is told to serub a floor, wash dishes, or make a bed in a particular way, he gladdens the heart of a tidy housekeeper by his unvarying adherence to his instructions. Some of the California matrons find it difficult to overcome the repugnance to their employment as cooks which is inspired by the reports of a Chinese time have been disseminated in this country; to a fastidious American. In justice to proyed a dead failure,

the Chinese it should be said, however, that, where this prejudice has been overcome, they have astonished and delighted their employers by their skill and economy in preparing palatable and wholesome food. Nor is this result surprising when we remember that cookery is almost esteemed as a science in China, and that a careful writer on that country expresses, as the result of his observations, the opinion that they occupy in cookery a position above the English and only below the French. They eat many strange articles, but they are guiltless of wasteful extravagance and the destruction of the better qualities of good food which is constantly occurring in nearly all American kitchens. The Chinese are almost universally addicted to the use of opium, but this serves as an effective substitute for tobacco and ardent spirits; and while they no doubt shorten their lives by the use of their favorite stimulant, they do not suffer their love for it to interfere in any way with their daily labors.

As the Chinaman appears fully competent to furnish a good day's work for small wages, it is not surprising that he has rapidly grown in favor among the employers of the Pacific coast, and that he is gradually working his way Eastward in spite of the antagonism of those whose whole grand aim is to secure high wages for a small amount negligent work. The nation will disposed to welcome and protect those who can help to develop its resources. It is reported, however, that the natural cunning and greed of the Chinaman crop out fearfully when he becomes an office-holder in his native land, and that he manages by fraud and extortion to plunder the natives in a manner that would even astonish the Row officers of Philadelphia or the operators of the whisky ring. A strict embargo should be established against Chinamen of this description. We may need lessons in cookery, industry, or economy, but angels and ministers of grace defend us against the introduction of any new tricks of plundering officials!

THE ROW OFFICES.

The exorbitant fees of the Row officers is one of the most powerful incentives to corruption, violence, and rascality in the partisan conventions of this city. When we consider the nature of the power exercised by the delegates who are selected to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Recorder of Deeds, City Treasurer, Register of Wills, etc., we need not be at all astonished at the disgraceful character of their proceedings. The men who seek these offices are frequently, if not generally, of a low grade of intellect and capacity, who openly aim at plundering their fellow-citizens, not merely by obtaining the legal fees, which far exceed a just compensation for the service rendered, but by fraudulent extortion. The delegates to the City or County Conventions practically decide who shall exercise this privilege; and as no special capacity except greed and unscrupulousness is required, their choice is unrestricted, and their decision is usually dictated by base and degrading influences. Bargain and corruption, bribery and favoritism, fraud and force, are the main agents employed, under the direction and manipulation Said, however, that as soon as the squad- of the insidious "rings" which rule the city. These rings are in themselves evils of no small magnitude, for the active and energetic spirits they cement together by the cohesive power of public plunder exert a most degrading influence over every ramification of municipal government.

Moderate salaries should be substituted for the prevailing fees and percentages; and if this change was effected, the offices would be filled by better men, who would do better work at less cost to the public. The custom of pouring fortunes into the pockets of the scheming politicians who acquire these positions is not only unjust and oppressive, but it demoralizes the whole domain of local politics by stimulating into activity and prominence the worst elements of society. In the departments at Washington, men who receive a salary of three or four thousand dollars per annum faithfully discharge duties which are infinitely more important and intricate than those which our Row officials charge from twenty to forty or fifty thousand dollars for neglecting; and the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States receive, pay out, and faithfully account for hundreds of millions of dollars without receiving a tithe of the compensation awarded to City Treasurers. One of the most essential prelimi naries to a successful reform movement is to be found in the direction we have indicated. While we continue to throw the shield of law over the present system of extravagant compensation for one species of public service, the rings will always endeavor to secure not only these lawful prizes, but to invent other methods for enriching their favorites at the expense of the public.

MORE WAX.

SLOANAKER, the celebrated wax-works man, has written another epistle. The Count Von Bismark, to whom he addressed his last, has, we regret to say, not yet found time to indite a suitable reply. For this reason the "Judge" found it necessary to address himself to some one else, and he pitched upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, propounding to him certain queries in his capacity as "Attorney of the Southwestern Distillery Association." This "Southwestern Distillery Association" appears to be a gigantic concern, in proof of which it controls not less than forty different distilleries, and, what is still more to the point, rejoices in the possession of the "Judge" as its attorney. People who know the "Judge" as well as he is known in this latitude will be inclined to sympathize with the "Southwestern Distillery Association," upon which has fallen a greater burden of affliction, in the shape of the "Judge," than fancy for peculiar diet which from time to is generally meted out to the manufacturers of the ardent, even in this their day of sore and it must be confessed that the prospect of afflictions. In this connection, we should like having rats, mice, or bird's nests served up as to know if the patent butter machine in which disguised dainties is by no means agreeable the "Judge" was recently interested has

RATIONAL ADVICE.

THE President, it is reported, devotes the livelong day at Long Branch to a perusal of the New York papers. This fact, if fact it be, is highly important. It shows that Long Branch is about the dullest place for a summer resort that is to be found on the Atlantic coast. Why can't the Branchers get up a military excitement of some sort, as was done at Cape May? Now that the war is over, nothing appears to afford his Excellency more intense and proper enjoyment than witnessing the evolutions of militiamen. "The troops" invariably "receive their old commander with cheers," which is as creditable to "the troops" as it is gratifying to the "old commander." It is true that we have seen quite enough of war, and are dead in earnest when we cry "Let us have peace!" But these frisky militiamen, albeit so enthusiastic in the presence of "their old commander," are the most peaceable fellows in the world. Their slumbers are not even disturbed by visions of war; and the idea of fighting is as far removed from their waking thoughts as it is foreign to the wishes of the whole country just at present. If New York had sent her famous "Seventh" down to the Branch, instead of up into the country, President Grant would have been afforded a far more rational amusement than that of devoting the dog-days to a perusal of the New York papers. But if the people at the Branch are bent and determined upon boring the President to death in this fashion, we would advise him to forsake that locality, and betake himself to Atlantic City. Our Fire Zouaves will be down there in a few days, and he will find these "troops" quite as ready to "receive their old commander with cheers" as as were the Grey Reserves when in camp at the Cape.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A REVOLU-TION.

It appears that the leaven of the revolution which overturned the Spanish Bourbons has not as yet penetrated the Western extremity of the Iberian peninsula. It is stated that a Scotchman doing business in Oporto has been sentenced to six years' banishment from Portugal by the Government of that country, for the simple offense of proclaiming Protestant doctrines to the members of his own household. This manifestation of bigotry is entirely opposed to the spirit of the age. In every other section of Europe, except Rome itself, the intolerant spirit of the middle ages has been replaced by comparative freedom of conscience. Bismark and Von Beust together have regenerated Austria, and Serrano and Castelar have regenerated Spain, whereby the two great strongholds of bigotry have been entirely overthrown. Dom Luis, the present ruler of Portugal, has the reputation of being an enlightened and liberal-minded monarch. but if such iniquities as that just referred to can be perpetrated, even with his tacit consent, he enjoys a reputation quite the reverse of what he deserves. A golden opportunity is now afforded him to make his mark in history. If he should refuse or neglect to embrace the opportunity, the old story of the Bourbon downfall may have a counterpart close at hand before the lapse of many years.

THE POETRY OF OFFICIAL LIFE. -The New York Herald has unearthed a poet in the Custom House of that city who wishes to resign his position because of conscientious political scruples. Barnum should secure this man and re-enter the show business without delay, Joyce Heth, the Mermaid, the Woolly Horse, the What-is-it? and the bogus Gorilla were comparatively tame as curiosities by the side of this conscientious politician. If Collector Grinnell should not prove so hard-hearted as to refuse to accept his resignation, we should be pleased to have him pass a few weeks in this city immediately after his conscientious scruples are satisfied. We should be delighted with the opportunity to introduce him to Messrs. Stokes, Adaire, Davis, Bunn, Cloud, and Hong, who are utterly deficient in his most remarkable quality-that of conscientious scruples against the holding of office -but whose cases might not be entirely hopeless if they were permitted to view with their own eyes the poetical marvel of the New York Custom House.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"-A very affecting story is going the rounds of the press concerning the manner in which Millard Fillmore and Thurlow Weed were recently reconciled to each other, after having been at loggerheads for ever so many years. We are glad to see that these two venerable persons fully realize the injunctions of Scripture, but why should the public be troubled with an account of their peacemaking? It is of about as much importance to the world at large, and especially to the world of politics, as the friendly embrace of a couple of well-preserved fossils of the Carboniferous period, after an earnest but unsuccessful effort at swallowing

WAGNER, the musician of the future, should be looked after. The people of the present age are quite incapable of withstanding the torture of a style of harmony which belongs to the forty-fourth century. A celebrated German tenor, it is said, was driven to commit suicide by participating in the rehearsals of a fantastical operatic effusion by Wagner, entitled Tristan and Isolde, and now comes a report from Munich that a famous pianist has been driven to madness by the same intolerable affair. If the suppression of Wagner is at all possible, it ought to be effected at all hazards.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY. On Saturday the card of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol appeared in The Evening Telegraph. It is a document full of plain talking, and reveals some curious manipulations of the inner wires so sacredly concealed from the eyes of the profane multitude, and so adroitly pulled by the managers when an unanimous bawl of assent is needed from the delegates in convention. This unusual complication has some points of interest to the meek public. It matters but little to us as Republicans whether these conflicting elements are reconciled or not, as our standard bearer, Mr. Joseph F. Marcer will unquestionably be elected next fall to the onice in contest. We present the subject as a trustworthy indication of the disorganized condition of the Democracy in this city, and as a fair sample of the inevitable disintegration it is experiencing throughout the country.

Two days after the City Democratic Convention adjourned, Mr. Peirsol, who was not declared nominated for City Treasurer, addressed a note to Mr. S. Gross Fry, who was declared nominated, politely reminding him of the fasts that the convention was organized in violation of the rules, and that violence and fraud pervaded its entire session. He asked for nothing but an honestly-conducted convention, and appealed to the nominee for a redress of these out rages by a reassembling of the convention.

Mr. Fry, two days afterwards, found leisure to escape from his onerous and responsible duties as President of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company, to reply with the requisite air of indignation. He disclaimed all knowledge of the facts alleged, and declined to waste the time of the delegates simply to gratify the whims and caprices of aspirants for public favor.

In answer to this landable gush of rhetoric, Mr. Peirsol publishes six affidavits of delegates to the City Convention, with detailed specifications of the points in complaint, Daniel F. Kelly, delegate from the Fourth division of the Twenty-first ward, swears that on the ballot City Treasurer a young man voted for Mr. Fry upon the calling of the names of himself, his brother, from the Seventh division of the Eighteenth ward, and Robert Hickey, from the Seventh division of the Twenty-eighth Ward. And he further declares that, although Enoch W. C. Greene. Prest dent, and John Robbins, Jr., Secretary, personally knew him, they refused his vote on the plea that i had been recorded. George Stahl, delegate from the Third division of the Thirteenth ward, swears the convention was not conducted fairly; that was unsafe to vote as one chose; that the names of himself and George W. Schriver, from the First division of the Thirteenth ward, were voted upon by others for Fry; that while the Peirsol delegates were consulting in the rear of the room the Fry delegates voted upon their names; that the convention was conducted by a mob of outsiders, and was unfair from beginning to end. John McSheeley, delegate from the Ninth division of the Second ward, swears he saw men on one ballot vote five or six times for Fry, many of whom were not delegates; that he never witnessed such a corrupt convention; that the Peirsol delegates were ill-treated and their votes often disregarded; and that he believes Peirsoi would have been nominated on a fair ballot. James S. Watson, delegate from the Sixth division of the Twentieth ward, swears that it was a common

he was within ten feet of the tellers. George W. Schriver, delegate from the First divivision of the Thirteenth ward, swears that men who were not delegates voted six or seven times for Fry, one of them upon his own name; that the conven tion was unfair from the beginning; and that had it been conducted fairly Peirsol would have been nominated. F. H. Deal, delegate from the Seventh precinct of the Twenty-third ward, swears that his name was noted upon for Fry, and that he saw others treated likewise.

occurrence for men to vote on names not their own,

and that his name was thus responded to although

In corroboration of these affidavits Mr. Peirsol gives a protest signed by one hundred and sixty-one delegates, constituting a decided majority of the convention, declaring that convention to have been organized and conducted in violation of the Democratic rules, and asking the Chairman of the City Executive Committee to have the convention reconvened at an early day. Mr. Peirsol justly characterizes the manner of the convention as scandalous, the frauds as unblushing, and the protest as a thing unparalleled in the history of political conventions. The City Executive Committee having been appealed to fruitlessly, he turns for redress to the people. He grounds his claim upon a proposition that shows his consciousness of an invincible integrity, and pleads his cause with an argument that scarcely another in his place would dare to use. He says he has "acted thus far as an humble but consistent Democrat, who 'asks for nothing but what s right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong." The only semblance of reparation doled out by the Executive Committee comes in the shape of a convention to revise the rules governing the Democratic party, which is to assemble to-morrow morning, to receive the genial and copious hospitalities of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania. Either the chucking of this poor pittance, or the ominous protest of the majority of delegates, or probaoly both, disturbed the placid repose of Mr. T. Gross Fry in his "musings with the universe," "by the deen sea, and music in its roar;" and from Cape May he energetically despatched a telegram on Saturday to Colonel Greene, He mildly requested that the City Convention, if possible, be reconvened. that his nomination may not be tainted with the slightest doubt of regularity and fairness. The old adage says, "Procrastination is the thief of time: and Mr. Fry must either plead a "Rip Van Winkle slumber, despite the increase in the price of horse feed, or else be considered a receiver of that purloined article, Colonel Greece, however, comes handsomely to his relief, and regretfully assures him that a special meeting of the City Convention requires the written request of one-fifth of the whole number of delegates; his duty and pleasure require a compliance with this rule. Thus, matters remain considerably mixed up, with fair indications of a free fight all around.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Reports from the Delegates to the International Convention at Portland. and. Question for Discussion—"Is the United States subject o the same process of decay as were the Nations of An-Vocal and Instrumental Music. The public are invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or sther insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tollet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 85 CHESNUT Street.

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PRILADELPHIA, July 31, 1883. The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, upon the capital stock of the company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six menths ending June 36, 1860, payable on and after August 2 proxime, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.

7.21 114

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMPEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
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RICHARD SZOCK FON. RICHARD SZOCK FON, Treasurer. 7.21 Hz

Trenton, July 19, 1869. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

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