### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

SENATOR SUMNER ON THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

From the N. Y. Herald. Senator Sumner's carefully considered

speech delivered before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention we submit to our readers in full, because this speech, we think, may be considered not only as the voice of the Republican party of Massachusetts, but as the programme of this party for 1869 throughout the country; and because, since his great exhaustive and unanswerable speech in the Senate on the Alabama claims, the opinions and pleadings of Mr. Sumner on public affairs attract a larger degree of public attention than ever before.

In the speech we have the views of the Senator on the negro question, in connection with Southern reconstruction and the fifteenth amendment; on the money question, in connection with the redemption and repudiation; on the Alabama claims, in connection with Canadian annexation, and on the Cuban question, touching the policy of Spain and the policy of the United States. The burden of the speech, however, is upon "the national freedman and the national creditor," or the negro and the national debt. The Senator takes a gloomy view of the present condition of things at the South; the mischief resulting from Andrew Johnson's defection is not yet over; the faithful Southern Unionists are suffering terribly under the growing reaction; there is no peace in the ex-Rebel States; there we still tread on smothered fires; our information from all that section is most painful old Rebels are crawling forth from their hiding places; the lawless Ku-Klux clan still maintain their reign of terror, and "there is only one thing that these disturbers can feel -power, and they must be made to feel itthe power of an awakened people, directed by a Republican administration!

From all this we may calculate upon a terrible overhauling of the recent Southern elections after the reassembling of Congress; for the hint is broadly suggested, not only to the South but to the administration itself, in Sumner's declaration that we must, in the matter of equal rights, have security for the future before we can admit the late Southern Rebels into copartnership in the Government. We are pointedly told that the battle on the negro is not yet finished between the Republicans on one side and the ex-Rebels of the South and the allies of the Northern Democracy on the other. We fear, indeed, that in Summer's estimation Greeley has been too fast in his recognition of the Walker Liberal

Republican party of Virginia.

In considering the Democratic party upon "that standing menace of repudiation, by which the national credit at home and abroad suffers so much," Mr. Sumner enlarges upon the different branches of the money question. He says that repudiation is confiscation; that the propositions to redeem the debt in greenbacks and to tax the national bonds mean repudiation; that the extra interest we have to pay on the debt results from these schemes of repudiation; but still he contends that in view of the overwhelming disasters of repudiation this thing is impossible. All this is plain sailing under the wing of General Grant; but we are not very sanguine of a speedy return to specie payments, through the mere conversion of greenbacks into national bank

On the Cuban question the cautious Senator thinks that Spain ought to and will have to relinquish the island; but that as yet the Cubans do not present a case for the concession of belligerent rights. Worst of all, the administration of Cespedes, according to the Senator, remains in doubt upon the question of the abolition of slavery. But what, we may ask, does this signify, in view of the annexation of Cuba? for the moment the island is ours slavery therein ceases to be. We apprehend that Massachusetts would rather have the tariff and the custom house receipts on Cuban tobacco, sugar, and coffee, than the island free of cost. At all events Mr. Sumner appears to be perfectly indifferent as to the settlement of the Cuban ques-

Not so is he in reference to the Alabama claims. He adheres to his speech in the Senate; but he leaves it to England to determine what reparation to offer, and to the American people to determine what reparation to require. He pronounces the project of taking Canada for indemnity as imprac-ticable, but is satisfied that the laws of gravitation will bring about annexation.
In short, Mr. Sumner's proposes to fight this State campaign in Massachusetts on the "almighty nigger" and the national debt in all its bearings, leaving Cuba, the Alabama claims, Canada and Mexico to take their chances in the drift of events. We see, too, that in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, as in Massachusetts, the Republicans will push their fight on the negro and the debt, upon which they are in full accord with the administration; that they will leave Cuba and the Alabama claims to take their chances, and as far as possible will avoid, as in Maine, all divisions and all entangling alliances on whisky and lager beer. Let the reader turn from this programme to that of the Democracy at Syracuse and draw his own conclusions. We think that, backed at last by the administration on the nigger and the debt, the game is still in the hands of the Republican party, and that even in New York it will most likely do better this fall than it did last fall, when it had to pull against all the strength and all the spoils of Andy Johnson.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR PEACE.

From the N. Y. Times. Four vessels have very recently left this port laden with firearms, and a fifth is upon the point of starting. Their cargoes consist of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Enfield and two hundred and twenty-five thousand Springfield rifles, which have been purchased from the United States Government. for account of the Porte, by his Excellency Blacque Bey, the Ottoman Minister at Wash-

Nor are these the only preparations which the Ottoman Government is making in this country for the preservation of peace with her powerful neighbor. It is establishing an armory in Turkey upon the plan of our armory at Springfield, for the fabrication of small arms, and the machinery for it is now

constructing in this country. These are facts pregnant with curious reflections. It is less than five years since the Bultan has seen fit to send to us a diplomatic representative. He now passes by all the armories of Europe to equip his army from American arsenals and his new armory with American machinery. This is a compliment to American mechanism for which in the name of our ingenious craftsmen we make

But what do these large purchases of arms,

a new leaf. Her statesmen no longer accept | the reproach made against them by Gibbon, of being only camped in Europe. Formerly the army and also the civil service consisted exclusively of Mussulmans, who assumed to be the sole rulers, proprietors and natural defenders of the soil; all other natives er subjugated people being rayahs or serfs. She was isolated like China by a natural mass of waters, holding as little communication as possible with other nations. Her Government was the extreme barbaric expression of absolutism, under which no right was respected. no virtue protected.

This epoch in the history of Turkey is rapidly passing away. The Government is beginning to recognize the right of the governed; it is opening and encouraging intercourse with foreign nations; the present Sultan has disregarded the tradition which prohibited the sovereigns of Turkey from quitting the empire; the schools of learning in Europe swarm with youthful Turks; academies of science are being founded within the empire; the despotic rule of former times is being transformed into a quasi constitutional government through the Tanzimat, with a responsible Ministry, of which the Sultan is the executive. The Porte now abounds with Christian as well as Mussulman functionaries; the Koran, which used to be the sole law of the land, has been superseded by statutory and constitutional enactments based upon the Napoleonic code; and more recently the Prussian Landwehr has been adopted, which furnishes the immediate occasion for the large purchases of arms which we have announced. To give efficacy to these and other reforms in contemplation, Turkey needs peace. Unhappily she has a neighbor on the North who is disposed, or at least suspected of a disposition, to sow dissension between the Christian and Turkish population; to thwart every scheme of reform; to propagate intrigues and seditions among the serfs, and to gratify a Muscovite passion to see the Russian standard float from the dome of St. Sophia.

It is to counteract this Northern influence, as we understand it, that Turkey is arming in accordance with the Napoleonic maxim that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery. With an army well equipped with American arms; with an armory mounted with improved American machinery, she expects the Czar will forbear to disturb her while she goes on with the railroad and other national improvements, for the prosecution of which peace is indispensable

In this laudable purpose we wish the Turks every success. When we have supplied them with all the arms they require for their defense, we shall hope to send them our agricultural and mechanical implements, some of our idle ship carpenters, a selection of our school books, and at last, if they will receive it, the Bible. Thus equipped, the Sultan may defy the Czar "and the rest of mankind.

## SUMNER BLUNDERING.

From the N. Y. Sun. Senator Sumner at Worcester made a speech. He argued against recognizing the Cubans in any way. His reasons were various, but here is the chief of them:-

"I am unwilling to make any recognition of them so long as they continue to hold human beings as so long as they continue to note that at eetings as slaves. A decree in May last, purporting to be signed by Cespedes, abolished slavery; but I am not sure of this decree, especially in view of another in July, purporting to come from the same authority, maintaining slavery. Until this is settled we must wait.

Considering that Mr. Sumner is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, he ought to be better informed. He could easily have got the information. Mr. Morales Lemus, the Cuban representative in to descend with great rapidity, and to strike this country, would gladly have furnished it to him in the most authentic and unquestionable form, if Mr. Sumner had chosen to ask for it. In the Constitution of the Cuban republic, adopted at Guimaro, April 10, 1869, article 24 reads as follows:-

"All the inhabitants of the republic are entirely

Mr. Sumner will notice that this is not "a decree signed by Cespedes;" it is the Constitution of the republic, and is superior to all decrees. No person in authority can set it aside. President Cespedes cannot do this. He has never undertaken to do it. The decree of July which Mr. Sumner tells us he has seen must have been an imposture.

In his earlier days the heart of Charles Sumner was true above all to the rights of man. Liberty was his idol, and his worship was ardent and noble. But now in his age he looks coldly on at one of the grandest events in the history of liberty; at a people of half a million proclaiming the freedom of half a million of their own slaves, and offering them all the political rights which, at the risk of life, property, and honor, they are claiming for themselves. Do we say he looks on coldly? The truth rather seems to be that he beholds the inspiring spectacle with aversion; and all because he fears that any active sympathy with the achievement of Cuban freedom may interfere with some pet theories of his concerning abstract principles of international law.

How are the mighty fallen! What a difference between the Charles Sumner of 1849 and the Charles Sumner of 1869! If in that better time some prophet had warned him of what he would now be doing, he would have indignantly responded:—"Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

# AN ARTIFICIAL CRISIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The American people have not formed the most cordial and exalted opinion of the gov-erning or misgoverning character of Spain. We must avow this with all candor and with due emphasis. They have been reading, of course, that Spanish authority—as at Cadiz and Havana—butchers its subjects without remorse; that Spain is bankrupt and improvident; and that her officials-on this side of the water at least-are as little trustworthy as are her soldiers hardy or fiery. Nevertheless they will, we venture to say, rejoice to cherish any better judgments of their moral adversary in the art of government and war. They will do this if only for the sake of the party of earnest Republicans, the intelligent and well-ordered efforts of whom will, hope, at some day give tone and shape to the national character of Spain. But it may be the time for a higher rating of Spanish capa-city and feeling has come. General Sickles, if the reiterated London report is to be accepted, has become alarmed, and has with-

drawn his note. This result Spain owes to her own fearless ness, says the London Times. She has "met an imagined affront with immediate defiance," and while her conduct "may savor of unreason, it does not partake of the nature of bravado." It is further said that if driven to extremes our national contemporary will give battle. Altogether it appears that the people of Spain, determined that Cuba shall pay in blood and bitterness of soul the evil expense these stealthy military preparations, portend? of their pride and unthrift, are wroth with

That is the question which will be upon the | these United States. Let us be pardoned if tongue of every one who reads what we have we say that some of this anger, if not ficti-written. We think we can answer it. Turtious, is indulged in the spirit of fear. Let key has within a very short period turned over us grant, too, that the Spaniards are chivalrously though ignorantly attached to the cause of their territorial integrity. But what if it now turns out that the Spanish Government have shown no disposition to quarrel, and that General Sickles has found no occasion to withdraw his note:

Such seems to be the tenor of our Wash ington advices, and the inference we are permitted to draw. To the proffered me liation of the United States the Government of the Regent have replied with a simple and amicable declination. We have not as yet officially heard that General Sickles has conveyed a threat of recognition to those to whom he was accredited with friendly instructions. All that we positively know is that the Spaniards are exercised with an imaginary trouble, and are aggravating a real danger. Further, we have the assurance that our own Government is in no manner moved by the news from Madrid. But one theory remains to us for the temper and activity which the Spaniards have shown on the first hint of General Sickles' communication, and the reticence of their government as to its actual contents, and the expressed friendly disposition of the United States. Spain is about to play her last card for the unhappy stake of Cuba, and perhaps is not sorry to avail her-self of an artificial crisis to stimulate the flagging energies of her people.

### HOOSAC.

The Four-Mile Tunnel in Massachusetts. The present condition of the work on the great Hoosac Tunnel is described by a correspondent of the Boston Journal, who

The tunnel is making progress at the rate of about ten feet a day, which, with headings leading from the central shaft left entirely out of the question, would admit of its completion in less than five years. The Messrs. Shanly have four years and a half (until March 1, 1874) to complete their contract, and are constantly increasing their facilities for work, so that there appears but little doubt of their ability to end their work within the given time. At the present rate it will take about a year longer to sink the central shaft. In company with Mr. Pratt I stepped up in front of the drilling machines to observe their operations. They evidently do their work effectually. There were drills to the right of us and drills to the left of us, and a shower of stone dust came down on our heads from the working of other drills above us. It was a place no one would care to remain in long if he could easily get away, and how the miners stand it is a mystery. To be immured in such a gloomy dungeon any way is bad enough, but to be shut up with such a terrific clatter about one's ears adds ten thousand fold to the discomfort.

"Up to August 31 the east heading had reached a distance of 5983 feet from the portal. The present depth of the shaft is 675 feet, and the bucket is attached to a sort of elevator, which runs down in grooved timbers to within fifty feet or so of the bottom. A minute and a half to two minutes is usually the time occupied in hoisting or lowering a bucket. It was at this place that thirteen workmen lost their lives, October 19, 1867, in consequence of the burning of the buildings over the shaft, by which means all chance of escape was cut off. The water quickly filled the bottom of the pit, and the bodies could not be recovered for a full year. This accident occurred at the depth of 583 feet. There have been other accidents at this shaft, and no longer ago than the 30th of June three men were killed while descending in a bucket. The engine ran away from the one in charge, allowing the bucket upon some timbers by the way, the three men, while a fourth, by some miraculous means, saved his life by jumping, all four landing upon the wood work by the side. The shaft is twenty-seven feet by fifteen, and is filled for a part of the space with timber work. There is now a series of ladders upon the sides extending to the bottom, by means of which the men might escape in case of any accident in the hoisting appa-

"Arriving at the west shaft, a party of four was made up to accompany the superintendent, Mr. H. H. Pratt, to the bottom and to the west heading, some eighteen hundred feet beyond the shaft, The distance between this shaft and the west portal is about twenty-five hundred feet, and it is in this section of the tunnel that a large brick tube is being constructed to guard against the caving of the demoralized rock, which has caused so much trouble and about which so much has been said. The brick tunnel will reach to within some three hundred feet of the shaft. The descent at this point is made in a sort of box elevator, open on one side to admit a car, such as the rocks and debris are taken out upon. One of these elevators is coming up while the other is going down. The depth is 318 feet, or ninety-eight feet more than the height of Bunker Hill Monument. Rubber suits were again brought into requisition, and rubber boots also put on, for the bottom is in places very wet.

"To journey to this heading is a more diffleult matter than running in on a car at the eastern end, and it involves a little hard work. With Mr. Pratt as a file leader and our 'lamps dimly burning,' we march away from the shaft through the darkness, occasionally tumbling over a piece of rock or a timber; some five hundred feet from the end we are forced to clamber up over the rocks several feet, for the heading at this end is carried forward at the top instead of at grade, as at the other end. There is a noise as of half a dozen cotton mills, and as many rushing, shricking locomotives; as we draw near the end of our journey, and after jumping aside several times to avoid imaginary cars, we gather from Mr. Pratt, who shouts in our ears at the very top of his voice, that the drilling machines are in operation. Here, as at the other end, the drills are driven by compressed air, which is also used to ventilate the tunnel. The rock now being worked through, however, is much harder, although of the same kind, and the progress made is somewhat less, averaging about three feet a day. Nitro-glycerine, instead of pow-der, is to be used in blasting, in the course of the present month, and it is conjectured that four feet per day will then be made.'

# E ASTON & MCMAHON. EMPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York. No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Bosts and Steam-tugs furnished at the Bortest notice.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR THE SUMMER, TO PREVENT sunbarn and all discolorations and irritations of the alia, hites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright alcounted Giycerine Tablet, It is debelously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet scap. For sale by dengelets generally, B. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 653 CDESNUT Street REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-Germar town—Bon. A. W. Henszey.

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Hutler, Butler county.

NATURDAY, September 25,

Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.

Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey. Captain J. P. Rea.

Laucaster—Hon. C. Delano.

Monongahela City General Harry White.

TUESDAY, September 25,

West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.

Middleburg—F. H. Rauch, Esq.

Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.

Tionesta. Tionesta. Washington-General Harry White. WEDNESDAY, Sept smber 29, Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
Apollo, Armstrong county.
THURSDAY, September 39.
Norristawn. Montgomery county. Hen. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Fog.
MONDAY, October 4,
Son. G. A. Grow, I Manch Chunk.

Pittsburg-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. TUESDAY, October 5,
Beaver-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq. Tuesday, October 5, Sweps, Esq.
New Brighten—Hon, John Scott, Hon, G. A. Grow, H.
Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Castle—Hon, John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
THURSDAY, October 7,
West Greenville—Hon, John Scott, H. Bucher Swope,
Fig. Kittanning—Hen. G. A. Grow. Putler. FRIDAY, October 8, Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq. Erie-Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Buches JOHN COVODE, Chairman. Gro. W. Hamersly, M. S. Quay, W. J. P. White, S. F. Gwinner, Secretaries. DES REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by JAMES M. SCOVEL CHARLES J. HOLLIS, at the following places:-MOUNT EPHRAIM, FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M. MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE, Hon, William H. Grace, late editor of the "Irish Repub-lic," will address the meeting, SATURDAY, September 25, at 7) & P. M. CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 736 P. M WATERFORD. FRIDAY, October I. SATURDAY, October 2. AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING. UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAL - STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1849. NOTICE .- A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election. By order of the Board of Directors, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAHLROAD COMPANY, NO. 83 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1899.

The Stockbolders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be critiled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 33th inst. Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent, each, payable in the months of October, 1969, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1859, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment. ment.
Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed
November 1, next.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH.
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,

COUPONS .- THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

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FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

# FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

ROBERT KNOX MILLERS 22 121 CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 122 S. THIRD Street, second floor, rront. LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA. A term will commence on
MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 821 13

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreebly to chartor, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 20 14t

J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, £2,000 000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a comfony, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Scompany," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to in-crease the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9536t\*

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869 The Board of Managers of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN HAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and remain closed until October 1st.

A. E. DOUGHERTY, 9 10f4t

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 316 a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nuevo (sud) No. 785. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1517. DR. JOSEPH POEY,

Graduate of the University of Habana (Guba), has re-moved his office to No. 785 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street, Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 3% to 6 P. M.

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120-136,800'00 \$0,000'00 211,875'06 Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee).

30,000 State of Tennessee Eive Per Cent.
Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent.
Loan.

15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphis, 300 shares Stock.

10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock.

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock.

20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock.

207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties. 20,695:00 21,000'000 5,031-25 11,300'00

21,109,900 Par. Market value, \$1,130,325 25 Cost, \$1.098,604 26. Baiances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due policies, accrued interest, and other debts due
the company.
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, \$3156.
Estimated value. \$116,150.08
Cash in bank. \$116,150.08
Cash in drawer. \$116,563.78 \$1,647,367.80

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CAPITAL \$400,000 00 ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,083,528 70 PREMIUMS 1,193,848 48 UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, \$28,788-12. Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

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