#### SPIRIT OF THE PRUSS.

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

BUTLER ON THE TREATMENT OF CUBA BY THE ADMINISTRATION. From the N. Y. World.

General Butler is represented, in a morning radical print, as saying that the administration has pursued a trifling policy towards Cuba unworthy of a great government; that it should either have granted belligerent rights to the Cubans long ago, or else have frankly told them its policy was cold non-intervention. In a word, he is reported to be generally disgusted with the conduct of the Government on the Cuban question. We are inclined to think that when the

official correspondence of the Department of State on this topic is made public, as it will be when Congress assembles, it will be found that Mr. Fish has sailed on a pretty steady and well-defined course. And yet it is un-doubtedly true that the course of this Government in respect to the Cuban insurrection may seem to an outsider to wibble-wabble like that of a drunken man. This has come very much, we feel sure, from the words and acts of General Grant and certain members of his Cabinet who have legally nothing to do with the administration of foreign affairs. Grant was early persuaded by Banks and one or two other sensational politicians that all sorts of things were to come out of the proposed insurrection, and he made commitments which it was not easy or convenient for a Secretary of State to formulate into an official note to the Spanish Minister or to any one else. The views of the President were as impracticable of codification in official form as were the propositions of Mr. Sumner's Alabama speech. Grant found it was necessary to execute the neutrality laws; but yet he talked to the enthusiastic friends of Cuba in a way to lead them to suppose that no serious obstacle would be interposed to their filibustering schemes. Hence, the general impression which prevailed that the President would wink at violations of the law. Thus, too, it has been in respect to belligerency recognition. While the State Department, so far as the public knows, has found no solid ground for "recognition" and has not been able to possess itself of reasons sufficient in the forum of international law to justify the act either to the Senate, this country, or foreign countries, President Grant, in his summer vacation, has managed, unconsciously perhaps, to satisfy all in-quirers about Cuban affairs, and their number has been legion, that he was so decidedly for Free Cuba that belligerence could not fail to come at an early day. The conversation of the late Secretary Rawlins (so gratefully remembered by the Cubans), and that of Post-master-General Creswell, all tended in the same direction. The representatives of the Cubans, Messrs. Lemus and Ruiz, had constant access to these Cabinet ministers, and, in their zeal, supposed they spoke for this Government. The unguarded words of Sickles before he left New York contributed largely to produce a general impression that Grant was to move at once on the works of Spain. as on the fortifications of an enemy, District Attorney Pierrepont has, in like manner, done much to create the belief that this general flood of Cuban sensation bore along with it the Department of Foreign Affairs.

By making this distinction between the policy of the Government, as manifested by its official communications with foreign powers through the Secretary of State, on the one hand, and the sentiments of prominent members of the administration, uttered in private conversation, on the other hand, we save the United States from the charge of vacillation and uncertainty preferred by General Butler.

That this general outside sensational talk of these members of the administration, very like the twaddle of Postmaster-General Creswell on the Stock Exchange the other day, has done incalculable harm to Cuba, there can be no doubt. For, while the policy of the Government was really non-intervention and honest neutrality towards Spain, these fussy busybodies have made that power betieve that the United States not only had sympathy for her rebels but bitter antipathy against herself. Thus it was that when, a little time since, such belief obtained firm foothold in Madrid, there was an expression of a universal purpose throughout the Peninsula, including republicans, conservatives. Carlists, partisans of Isabella, and everybody else, to put down the rebellion in Cuba at all hazards. While the good offices of the United States were accepted by Spain with gratitude, mediation was peremptorily refused. All negotiations for transfer of Cuba to the Cubans ended in an instant. The man who should to-day in Madrid seriously propose the sale of Cuba at any price, would, our correspondents inform us, be hooted in the streets. General Prim, as we know, hastened from Paris to hurry forward troops to Cuba, resolved to put down the insurrection. no matter at what sacrifice money and means therefor were obtained. All this feeling has been evoked by something in the United States which appeared to Spain to be threats, or by suspicions of threats, of interference on our part in favor of the Cespedes insurgents!

THE END OF THE WORK. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Few States did more gallant service in the war for the Union than Pennsylvania and Ohio. They sent their sons to the field and they poured their money into the national Treasury. One was scourged by the actual presence of battle, and will bear its memorials to the end of time. The other saw the hostile armies just across her southern border. and was saved from invasion only by the hard fighting of her soldiers. Is it conceivable that when the work in which they have taken such a noble share is all but finished. they should turn back and try to undo the labor of such painful years? The war was fought that America might be consolidated as a nation of free and homogeneous States. upon the common principle of equal rights for This cannot be while a remnant of bondage yet lingers in the constitutions of the reconstructed States. It is not enough that we have decreed the destruction of slavery. We have also to demand guarantees that it shall never be restored either in fact or in name. We have to place the freed race in such a position that they can peaceably enforce their natural rights in the only way an American citizen ever should need to enforce them, that is, by the protection of 'the ballot. We have to defend them against the murderons outrages of Ku-Klux Klans and the smaller wrongs of unrepentant Rebels who have not yet learned that the laborer is worthy of his hire. In a word, we must secure all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of their life, liberty, and property, and until we have done this we have not gathered

the fruits of the war. This labor completed, our next duty is to

our creditors with less than we promised them. We have no business to diminish their interest under pretense of taxing bonds which we agreed should be free of taxation, or to diminish their principal by paying it in a depreciated currency instead of coin. We must just pay what our bargain calls for; deducting one cent is flat thievery. Let us have no dodging. The debt cannot be wiped out with greenbacks. A promise to pay is not satisfied by another promise to pay, not by tendering debased coin worth less than its face. Neither do we keep to our bargain when, after promising six per cent. interest on our bonds, we offer only four per cent., and say, "Oh, we will keep the rest and call it taxes." The man who votes to repudiate any portion of the national debt is no more honest than the tradesman who repudiates his private obligations. We are bound to pay our debt in full, we can pay it in full, and we will pay it in full.

Here then are the two crowning works which are still before the American people—the ratification of freedom by the XVth amendment, and the satisfaction of our debt. Towards both we have made great progress. Nearly the whole required number of States have given their assent to the amendment, and the reduction of the debt has gone on so rapidly during Gen. Grant's efficient and economica administration that we can anticipate very soon a sensible lessening of taxation, and such an increase in the national credit that the rest of our bonds can be funded, with the consent of the holders, at a lower rate of interest than we are now paying. We trust none of our brethren who have marched with us thus far will turn back when we are so near the end of our journey. We hope especially that Pennsylvania and Ohio, who, by their men and their money have contributed so much to our past success, will next week ratify their past course, and encourage us all to persevere to the end.

RETURNING CHINAMEN.

From the N. Y. Herald. The steamer China, which left San Francisco on Monday, the 4th inst., carried away —besides an American Minister to Japan and several Consuls to Japan and China from the United States, Great Britain and Belgium, and a large batch of missionaries to Chinano less than eight hundred and five returning Chinamen, and three hundred and thirty seven thousand dollars in treasure, most of i destined for Hong Kong. Thus the relations of San Francisco with the extreme Orient are steadily increasing. It has been said that the majority of these returning Chinamen have gained money in America, but that many of them, perhaps almost all, go back to their native country in consequence of the hostility manifested towards them by the California population. The cruel treatment and unjust legislation to which Chinese immigrants to California have been subjected seem to enlightened minds at once selfish, silly and short-sighted; although popular instincts are rarely altogether unjustifiable, and the prejudice against Chinese immigration may be partly accounted for by the fact that, notwithstanding its demonstrable material advantages in the future development of the wealth of the Pacific slope and of the semitropical Southern States, not only the vices of the Chinaman, but his apparent incapacity for moral improvement, his stereotyped habits as a sort of moral fossil and the manifest inferiority of his political to his industrial capabilities, make it still an open question whether it should be encouraged or discouraged. Meanwhile, it has actually begun and is rapidly increasing at an almost incredible rate. And each of these returning Chinamen will be a living epistle to a wider of acquaintances at home, who will be eager to seek in America the marvellously high wages and the plentiful food of which he will tell such surprising tales. Every letter enclosing a five-pound note and sent home by the Irish, or Scotch, or English, or German immigrant to the United States has been in strumental in swelling the tide of immigration to this country. So each Chinaman who goes home himself, whatever his immediate motives for returning may be, will prove to be more efficient than all his fellow-passengers, the missionaries, in multiplying the number of his compatriots who are to be brought within the influences of American civilization. No people are more attached to their native soil than the Chinese, and a large part of the transportation business between San Francisco and Hong Kong consists in sending to the latter port the corpses of Chinamen. Whether the Chinamen go back alive with money in their pockets or are carried back dead in their coffins, their patient industry while here deposits a permanent addition to our national wealth. In this connection we are glad to say that in New York, at least, efforts have been seriously made to supply with suitable instruction the few Chinamen whom we see selling candy and cigars at our street corners. On Monday evening the Chinese school, founded by Mr. and Mrs. Railsback, at the Five Points House of Industry, celebrated its annual festival. Chinese dishes and music on Chinese instruments, as well as speeches in both Chinese and English, were features of the occasion. The intelligence and rapid progress of these Chinese pupils, who devote their evenings to study, are applauded by their teacher. When they also go back to China they may become teachers in their turn.

HISTORICAL PRECEDENTS FOR THE CASE OF THE HORNET.

From the N. Y. Times. The action of the United States officials in summarily seizing the Cuban privateer Hornet without any complaint being entered by the Spanish Consuls, is in entire harmony with the precedents of our history. It has always been held that the Government officers could libel and arrest, or the Secretary of State detain, suspicious cruisers merely on an affidavit or on any "probable cause." It is true that in similar cases with the present the Federal Government has not always been able to prove "hostile intent" in the equipment of a suspicious vessel, and many cruisers have thus escaped to prey on the commerce of powers at peace with In 1806, during the struggles of Spain with her rebellious South American colonies, numerous cruisers, under the American flag, or some flag of the insurgent States, escaped from our ports and plundered Spanish ships, So strong was the sympathy of our people with the struggling nationalities that the utmost vigilance on the part of our officials could not prevent the issuing forth of these privateers. Wherever it could be proved that the privateers made our ports the base of their operations, or that they were armed and equipped here with hostile intent, and their cargoes or plunder came under the jurisdiction of our courts, they were uniformly condemned, and the Spanish owners were reimbursed. Whatever were the individual sympathies of our citizens the action, of our Government in these matters was admitted by the Spanish Government to be always pay the debt which we contracted in the honorable and just. The conflicting claims

struggle. It is not payment to send away | between the two powers were all finally settled amicably,

Portugal, again, in 1819 entered a complaint against a certain privateer escaping from Baltimore, whose position corresponded almost precisely with that of the Hornet. It sailed under a private flag, that of Artigas, a rebel commander who had not even a port; as the Hornet sails under the commission of Cespedes, who is in the same predicament. The Portuguese Government claimed that the insurgents could not even be considered beiligerents, as they were not in possession of any seaport, and that even if they were, the issuing of privateers who had been armed and equipped in neutral ports was contrary to international law. Our Government admitted the illegality of such expeditions, and were perfectly ready to try any cases which might be presented by the Portuguese officials to our prize courts; but they would not assume any responsibility for the depredations of the cruisers after they had exercised all reasonable vigilance to prevent their sailing. This honorable and just position towards belligerents has been the uniform precedent in

We do not believe that the present administration is going to violate it. The Hornet is (either a Pernvian privateer, sailing from, and armed, equipped, and manned in our ports, or she is a vessel without a flag, bound on a hostile errand against a power at peace with the United States. In the former case, she must be condemned as a violator of our neutrality acts; in the latter, as a pirate.

#### LOPEZ AND PARAGUAY.

From the N. Y. Times. As nearly as we can make out from the conflicting reports, the great allied victory in Paraguay was the cover for the allied evacuation of the country. It was the same device which prompts a grand lighting of camp fires or a terrible cannonade, under cover of which an army withdraws from its lines. There is no doubt of the severe loss inflicted upon Lopez by the Count d'Eu's movements. He was driven back with loss of all, or nearly all, his artillery, and fully 2500 men, from Ascurra to Peribebui, from Peribebui to Curuguaty, and finally to the Grand Cordilleras. where we now find him intrenched at Oceanaza. So far the glory and the gain in this advance are all with the allies. But what comes next in the late Buenos Ayres tidings tells a different story:-

"The allies were preparing to withdraw from Pa-aguay, but would leave a few troops behind to sup-ort the Provisional Government established at suncion. The Argentine Government had already ecalled its contingent to the allied army in Para-

In other words, the very moves we lately poke of as probable are coming to pass. The etreat of Lopez, though forced in one sense, and certainly costly, was yet from a worse to a better, because a more inac sessible, position. The allies, having gone as far as prudent from their rail and river communications, are compelled to return, not venturing to lengthen further their line of wagon supply. We should not be at all surprised to learn that Lopez, who was lately reported as being "in flight," was pressing upon the line of allied

In drawing these conclusions, we mean no disparagement to the Brazilian advance, which was conducted, apparently, with consummate skill. There was no effort to cut off Lopez by flanking columns at the outset; but this was due to the nature of the groundthere being but four passes in the mountain range where Lopez was originally fortified at Ascurra, and all but one of these, namely, the one in which he was located, being filled with abattis. The line of pursuit and retreat was direct; and Lopez well saw that by withdrawng he would bring his adversary to a place from which he in turn must retreat. two battles he delivered seem to have been mainly in order to avoid being driven too closely. And, in fine, so far from the original Lisbon news-"the war is considered at an end, and the Paraguayans are no longer able to continue the struggle"-being true, Lopez will in his turn, probably, gain some petty advan-

The allies, therefore, can do no better than to make terms with Lopez. If they do not, before long we shall hear of the Dictator appearing in the environs of Asuncion, and threatening the city.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL, CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH SESSION, 1869-70.
The regular Lectures of the School will commonce on
MONDAY, October II. and cantinue until the first of

March. Fee for the full course, #140, R. E. ROGERS, M. D., 10 4 6t Dean Medical Faculty. OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 2652 WALNUT Street.
Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 368, for ONE
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transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby
cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 4, 1829.
The Beard of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of SIX PER CENT, an extra dividend of
TEN PER CENT, and a special dividend of TWO PER
CENT., payable to the stockhilders or their legal representatives, on and after the lith instant, clear of taxes.

J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars.

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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.

POLITICAL. UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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> Judge of the Supreme Court. HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS. City Trensurer.

> > JOSEPH F. MARCER. City Commissioner,

THOMAS M. LOCKE. Recorder of Deeds,

Prothonotary of the District Court. CAPTAIN WILLIAM K. HOPKINS.

JOHN A. HOUSEMAN.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, THOMAS ASHTON.

> Coroner, WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Senator First District. WILLIAM W. WATT.

Assembly, 1st District-L. B. THOMAS.

2d District-GEORGE MAXWELL. 3d District-4th District-WILLIAM ELLIOTT. 5th District-JOSEPH K. McCAMMON. 6th District-ROBERT C. GRAHAM. 7th District-ROBERT JOHNSTON. Sth District-JAMES V. STOKES.

9th District-JAMES BERRY. 10th District-Colonel ELISHA W. DAVIS. 11th District-WILLIAM M. BUNN. 12th District-ALEXANDER ADAIRE. 13th District-JOSEPH A. GEISZ,

14th District-JOHN CLOUD, 15th District-ADAM ALLERIGHT 16th District-Colonel MARSHALL C. HONG, 17th District-WATSON COMLY. isth District-JAMES MILLER.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—PUBLICAN COMMANDER OF MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz:—

Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Tyrone—Hon. T. J. Bigham, Daniel Kalbfus, Esq.
Millville—Caprain G. W. Curry,
Sanbury—Hon. James Pollock.
Bellfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Cotumbia—Hon. John W. Forney.
Chambersburg—Majar A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.

Chambersburg—Majar A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vanderlice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift,
Franklin—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Carlisle—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey,
SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow,
Shamokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Newin, Esq.

lin, Esq. Lebanon Hon, James Pollock, Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase,

Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase, Esq.
Aibion, Frie county—H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllisterville—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Mifflin (Evening)—Hon. T. J. Bigham.
Latrobe—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Faller, Ephrata—Major A. R. Calnoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq. Saltsburg—General John L. Swift.
Clarion—Hon. J. H. Sypher, Colonel H. C. Alleman.
Phœnisville, Daniel Kalbius, Esq.
Reading—Benjamin Hagwood, Esq.
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Hen. J. M. Broomall.
Sunbury—Hon. James A. Briggs, Captain G. W. Curry, Choster—T. V. Cooper.
MONDAY, October H.
Danville, Montrour county—Gov. J. W. Gearv, Harrisburg—Hon. James Poliock,
Mount Pleasant—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

Winfield, Union county—Hen. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase,

Sein's Grove—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Sein's Grove—Hon. James A. Briggs.
Scranton—Major A. R. Calhoun, Captain G. W. Curry.
Geo. W. Hamersly.

Secretaries GEO. W. HAMERS M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, Secretaries.

FIFTEENTH WARD.-INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES. For Select Council-BENJAMIN F. GLENN.

For Common Council-CHARLES D. SUPPLEE. Nominated at Ward Meeting.

WINES.

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Cash in drawer. 418 65 1,813.0 116,563 78

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