SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE EPISCOPAL COUNCIL. From the N. Y. World.

It is curious to observe how little effect in religious matters the liberal leaven appears to have upon the orthodox lump. The theo-logical guerillas only close up the ranks and strengthen the array of the church militant, "Free Religion" finds its compensating extravagance in advanced ritualism, and the Unitarian Conference of last week is succeeded and supplemented by the Federate Council of five dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church. People who are wandering about in search of a creed, and finding none, as were the ecclesiastical estrays of last week, are at liberty to derive whatever instruction they can from the spectacle of people who are thoroughly content within a strict formula of faith, and who have met, it appears, to buttress the bulwarks of Zion which the others

have been endeavoring to throw down. Upon points of doctrine it is not understood that this council will deliberate, as its deliberations could not in any case be of any authority or arrive at any final decision, and would therefore run the risk of being as unsatisfactory as the deliberations upon those points of the Unitarian Conference appear to ave been to those who participated in them and those who have read of them. Coleridge was derisively called an "excellent talker, provided you let him start from no premises and come to no conclusion." The excursions of ecclesiasts who insist upon no common premises, and are certain not to arrive at any common conclusion, are not likely to lead to very profitable results, however much eloquence may be evoked in the process, or however pleasant it may be to the excursionists. The council has the clear advantage of having no points of doctrine in dispute, or at least none which it will attempt to settle.

But there are many points of discipline and organization which the council can busy itself upon. Though these, perhaps, are not of so general interest as debates upon questions of belief, and so are not likely to figure so conspicuous in the newspapers, the arrangement of them is at least as likely to promote the interest of the church in whose behalf they are sought to be ordered. They may expect excited discussions upon the ritualism which is the present bugbear of all the branches of the Anglican communion.

It is likely, also, or at least it is possible, that steps will be taken towards rendering the hierarchy of the Episcopal Church of America more analogous to the hierarchies of the Episcopal Churches of England and of Rome by adding a grade to it. The five dio-ceses into which the State of New York is now divided, and which have been increased within a few years from two, are sufficiently prosperous, numerous, and extensive to be erected into an archbishopric. And the establishment of such a dignity might be thought necessary to the symmetry of the system. Prelacy implies primacy. The hierarchy of Rome is graduated from the priesthood through bishoprics and cardinalates to the papacy. The hierarchy of England ascends from the diaconate to the headship of the Church conjoined to the leadership of the State. The hierarchy of the Episcopal Church in America alone is truncated at the episcopal stage. Its organization is at present not democratic certainly; but it is also not monarchical, or even properly hierarchical.

Whether theoretical considerations like this weigh with the council or not, its meeting shows the tendency towards a sphere of government larger than the area of a single diocese, as its sessions will attest the great and growing influence of the communion so large a portion of which it represents.

WHAT IS CUBA WORTH? From the N. V. Sun.

Cuba has for years been to Spain the mine from which, by the most cruel and tyrannical system, she has drawn the means to support her court and its parasites. After paying the expenses of a considerable quota of Spain's army, and, on an average, those of one-half of her navy, Cuba has for very many years remitted, as the net proceeds of surplus taxation over the cost of her own Government sums varying from six to seven million dollars per annum. This enormous amount was, however, ground out of Cuba and Cubans in the rosy days of her greatest financial prosperity. For the last two years Cuba, of course, has been to Spain not an expense, except in lives—for Spain has no money to spend—but a dead weight, politically and financially. The money to carry on her futile attempts to crush the revolution has been provided not by Spain, but by Spaniards in Cuba, whose only hope for the future was the preservation of Spanish sovereignty, with slavery and the slave trade. It is stated on creditable authority that the Casino Espanol of Havana lately remitted to their agent, Manuel Calvo, in Madrid, the enormous sum of \$900,000, to insure the despatch of the last 3000 raw recruits sent to Cuba. To the Spaniards in Cuba, if the outside world permitted the renewal of the slave trade, the island might be most valuable; to Spain itself it can never again be worth any-

The Cubans naturally desire to own their country, and they might be willing perhaps to pay a fair price for it, in order to avert further destruction of their own property. It is natural that they of all others should be best informed of the real value of the island, from a life residence, and from the fact that all their possessions are situated there, and their future prospects bound up in their obtaining entire control of it.

Various sums have at different times been named as the price at which Spain would sell the island. They vary from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The Cubans last year offered to pay one hundred millions for it; and this amount, in view of the actual circumstances, is a large one. In the first place, this sum represents in this hemisphere, and in all tropical countries where labor is dear and capital correspondingly so, an annual interest of at least seven millions of dollars, or about the same sum as Spain has drawn out of the island, under the most oppressive system of taxation, direct and indirect, ever imposed on any nation or colony. Slavery in Cuba is doomed in any event. If the patriots succeed in driving out the Spaniards, the slave is free by the Cuban Constitution. If the revolution should ever be suppressed, not only would the island be previously reduced to a desert, and consequently utterly incapa-ble of paying any taxes, but slavery, the basis of the past financial prosperity of the island, would have to be abolished by Spain herself. Now notione-tenth of the area of Cuba is under cultivation, and all the laws which Spain might exact could never competent

freedman to work for others, where ninetenths of the land was at the squatter's disposal, and more than sufficient to supply his wants. For many years no new element can be found to replace the negro. The reorga-nization of free labor will be a task requiring much skill, patience, and assiduity; and no set of men but the native Cubans, who are thoroughly acquainted with the character of their late slaves, are likely to undertake the task with any prospect of success.

Cuba, then, is not worth much except in the hands of the Cubans: its value is much less to-day than it was when the revolution began; and it will continue to decrease as long as the civil war continues. The only sure way of arresting this decline in the worth of the island is to help the Cubans to maintain their independence. Let the United States recognize the Cuban Republic, or even allow it the rights of belligerency, and the interests of property on the island, as well as the higher interests of humanity, will gain immensely by the act.

SURRENDER OF MARSHAL BAZAINE. From the N. Y. Tribune.

That which has long been known to be inevitable has come a little sooner, perhaps, than the most sanguine friend of the German arms anticipated. The victory of Gravelotte, fought on August 18, assured the fall of Metz sooner or later; the triumph at Sedan and the capture of the only army which could aid his forces made the assurance of Bazaine's surrender doubly sure. But that he should have made no bolder and more frequent efforts at escape, and should thus soon have succumbed to hunger, appears strange when compared to the desperation of MacMahon and the patient endurance at Strasburg. Bazaine will receive neither the sympathy extended to the wounded commander at Sedan, nor the admiration freely expressed for the stubborn defender of Strasburg. His campaign has been one of great blunders and weak efforts; he is not only condemned by its incidents and result as a commander of few resources and little daring, but he will rest under the grave suspicion of being a designing intriguer, who has sought throughout to secure his personal advantage at the expense of his country. For his army there is yet respect and sympathy; no one, particularly its enemy, can forget the gallantry of its hopeless struggle at Gravelotte; but the truth is that, like that of MacMahon, it has fallen a victim to mismanagement. It might have recovered, even under this drawback, had it coped with a less skilful adversary; but it has been its misfortune to be pitted, under bad commanders, against an active enemy, controlled by some of best military talent of the age.

The influence which this important surrender must have upon the issue of the war cannot well be overestimated. The annihilation of the French army thus completed is the least of the many considerations involved, since the 170,000 men of Bazaine have been virtually lost to the French cause for weeks past. On the other hand, it relieves almost if not fully a quarter of a million of the best soldiers of the German army; and doubtless the first news which next startles us will be the announcement of their desolating and destructive movements in various directions. The 1st and 2d Armies are powerful enough to overrun all of unoccupied France; and Von Moltke will contradict his whole past strategy if he does not immediately direct them enemy's country. The long inaction before

Metz has given these armies opportunity to recover the strength sacrificed at Gravelotte, and, reinforced by Landwehr and reserves. they now form, united, the most powerful and the best prepared for active operations of all the German armies. Dijon. Nevers. Lyeus-the whole southern system of French railways, every rich department of Southern France-lies at the mercy of this and the cooperating armies. Unless an armistice shall soon halt the columns of Prince Frederick Charles, France must be desolated as never before, until humanity shall turn away in horror at the scenes of ruin and misery, and cry Peace! peace!

What immediate influence the surrender of Bazaine is to have upon the siege of Paris and the negotiations for an armistice it is impossible to foresee. Experience has shown that great reverses enrage but do not inform the French people; and in their first paroxysm of anger at this new and very exhausting defeat, there is danger that they will break off the pending negotiations for an armistice and insult the interposing neutrals as they have defied the Germans on former occasions. It would be naturally concluded that this event was likely to hasten the conclusion of the armistice, since it ought to convince the French of the hopelessness of the most unequal strugele; but we doubt such good result at once. The surrender has come none too soon for those who earnestly desire the restoration of peace on such conditions as shall insure its permanency. It will ultimately have its effect in bringing about the concessions which Germany justly demands; but we must wait a time for this development. Its influence on the siege of Paris is of little consequence. The army before that city does not require to be reinforced. Like that which lately lay before Metz, it waits for its grim ally, Famine, to complete its work, and no life is to be wasted in vain assaults nor property destroyed in ineffective bombardments. It will be seen from the despatch which we published yesterday morning that Prussia had officially assured Russia that the capitulation of the French capital will soon be forced by starvation. For more than a month this city of quite two million people has been cut off from supplies of all kinds, and none of the kungry mouths even of foreigners and non-combatants, have been permitted to pass out. If Metz, with only about a quarter of a million of mouths to feed, could hold out only two months, what hope is there that Paris can do so for as long a time? The struggle is a hopeless one for the French; and those who direct, assume a fearful responsibility in continuing it.

FAIRS AND FAIRNESS.

From the N. Y. Times. As this appears to be the season of charitable fairs, there being at least half a dozen either in actual operation throughout the city, or in immediate contemplation, it may be well to say a word concerning the usual manner of their management. The principle which apparently underlies them all is to extract from their patrons the greatest pos-sible amount of money for the least possible consideration. Charity, which is held to cover so many sine, is, in these affairs, unblushingly made to justify absolute extortion. And not only is everything rated at prices absolutely above its real value, but the tables are loaded with articles, for the most part, of no value at all, or of no conceivable use to any human being. There are some things, like baby clothes or coffins, which we may almost at any time safely buy, with "Toodles" tranquil confidence that some day or other they will be handy to have

in the house. But what sane men ever, in his wildest moments even, so much as dreamed of using the impossible smoking-caps or the indescribable morning jackets, the filigree card-racks or the embroidered watch-pockets, for which at every charity fair bright eyes and fascinating hips so soon to despoil him of his substance? We specify the sex advisedly, for, of course, it is man who is the object and the prey of all these enterprises, and for whose especial enticement the mass of this gorgeous inutility is prepared. He bays it, indeed, whenever a sufficiently pretty woman asks him to buy it, and he throws it away afterward. Perhaps he is consoled by the reflection that his money has gone for a worthy object; but his business instinct, if he be a man of business, cannot repress a pang that it has been so apparently wasted. Now, all this appears to us to be wrong. To give money directly in aid of a charity is one thing, and to give it indirectly, through the medium of bargain and sale, is another. Humanity paturally resents anything savoring of imposition, at d most people would rather give outright, for a laudable purpose, whatever they can afford, than be cajoled into paying the same amount for a worthless article, which at once takes their money and the credit of unrewarded liberality. If charity fairs made it a point to offer only useful articles of good quality, at fair market rates, they would probably give us more general satisfaction and exhibit more flattering results. Since their stock in trade is usually made up of gratuitous offerings, there would be no difficulty in combining just prices with generous profits, and most people, finding fair dealing, would be glad to buy their little every day necessaries in a quarter which offered so pleasing a prospect for the union of economy and virtue.

DEMOCRACY AND DISASTER. From the Albany Journal,

The Democratic party is the party of strife. tur noil, and protracted conflict. It is the enemy of public peace and prosperity. It refuses to accept the great settlements of the Constitution. It disputes the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and threatens, in case it secures power, to overthrow them. Its triumph would revive the rebellious spirit of the South, stimulate anew such outrages as that of the Georgia Legislature, and inflame again the violent and distracting agitation from which the country will secure entire relief by Republican ascendancy. The Democratic party is the party of violated faith and national shame. It advocates the equivalent of repudiation-in some parts of the country, open and undisguised repudia-tion itself. Its success would be a deadly blow at the honor of the nation—it would be a fatal stab at the public credit. The calm, steady, orderly movement of the national finances, by which the debt is being rapidly paid, by which the annual burden of interest is being reduced, by which the decrease of taxes is made possible, by which the value of the public securities is being augmented, by which the purchasing power of our money is being sensibly increased to every holdor-all this would come to an end. The Democratic policy is precisely the reverse in its character and would be precisely the reverse in its

The Democratic party is the party of financial convuision and disaster. In order to carry out its policy with regard to debt and currency, it would issue a new flood of greenbacks, and so presettle all the founds industry, business, and commerce. It would utterly change the standard of value. It would produce violent and ruinous fluctuations. It would overthrow the National Bank system, against which it avows its implacable opposition, and substitute a currency not intelligently regulated by the demands of trade, but subject to the capricious changes of Congressional majorities. It would spread uncertainty and peril through all our financial system and baile the calculations of the wisest men. It would reverse the movements which are carefully and prudently carrying us towards specie payments, and would take us in the opposite direction. These are not wild statements. They result inevitably from the pronounced Democratic policy. The country is now in the enjoyment of public peace and business prosperity. Democratic triumph would destroy both.

The Democratic party is the party of corrupt, wasteful, and extravagant administration. Wherever it is in power it exhibits the same results. It has brought our own city to bankruptcy. It has swelled the taxes in New York from three millions to twenty-seven. It has wasted an annual surplus of three millions in the canals, and raised the taxes by two millions and a half. Everywhere it falls under the control of profligate and rapacious rings who prostitute it to their own enrichment. Wrong in principle, dangerous in policy, ruinous in administration, how can the people hesitate to reject this Democratic party?

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FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED FREIGHT WILL BE FORWARDED with our usual despatch to all points

on the WESTERN AND ATLANTA, MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON, ALABAMA AND CHAT-TANOOGA, ROME, SELMA, ROME AND DAL-TON, SELMA AND MERIDIAN, VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN, MOBILE AND OHIO, NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTH-ERN RAHLROADS, all Landings on the COOSA

Through Bills of Lading given, and rates guarantied to all points in the South and Southwest. WILLIAM L. JAMES,

No. 130 South THIRD Street. NOTICE - QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS having been removed, freight will be received for Galveston, as heretofore, by the PHIL ADEL-PHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Shippers will please notice that all boxed goods for Mobile, Galveston, and points on

The steamship YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on TUESDAY next.

the Mississippi river must be well strapped.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI-LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM-SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR.
LEANS, LA.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, November 1, at 8 a. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday, October 28.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Lonia. Red River treights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, October 29, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, October 29.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabams, Florida, Missessippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O.
The PIONERR will sail for Wilmington on Saturday,
October 29, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, November 5. ton Sa'urday, November 5.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com.
pany, the Wilming ton and Weldon and North Carolina
Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken
via Wilmington, at allow rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills
of lading signed at Queen street wharf on er before day
of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN dria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers feave regularly every Saturday at noon rom the first wharf above Market street.

Evelopt received daily. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M.

ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia. ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK

CORDACE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN B. FITLER & CO.

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 M. WATER St. and 29 N DELAWAR PHILADESPHIA

STOVES, RANGES, ETO. BUZBY & HUNTERSON.

MORNING GLORY

Steve. Heater and Range Warehouses

Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia.

Special attention to Heater and Range Work, Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, nigh and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-maxing made at the shortest description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tucular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal fron. Forgings of all size and kinds. fron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, crew Cutting, and all other work connected

with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done e establishment free of charge, and work gua-The subscribers have ample wharf dock-toom for

repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, safety, and are provided with sales, slocks, raine stc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIR,

JOHN P. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers,
Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WOEKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

NO. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G. can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT HOOFS

at one-half the expense of the. It is readly put on all Shingle Routs without removing the saingles, has avolding the damaging of ceilings and faraiture chile undergoing repairs. (No gravel assa.)
PRESERVE YOUR TON ROOFS WITH
TON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Palat Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapes in the market.

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NO. 26 NORTH WHARVES

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ALBXANDES & CATCHAL