

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are profoundly interested in the existence of the French Republic. We earnestly trust that it may be able to maintain itself through the present crisis, and that after the terms of peace have been agreed upon, and the German armies have left France, it will be established permanently.

These were the work of Louis Napoleon and the Imperialist party, and them alone will the French people hold accountable for their grievous misfortunes. It is a hopeful circumstance that the new republic was proclaimed throughout France without internal commotion or outbreak, and was promptly accepted with joy and acclamation in all the great cities, from Marseilles and Lyons to Bordeaux and Lyons, and by the army shut up in Strasbourg as well as by that behind the defenses of Paris.

This is an immense element of strength for any government of France; and if we were assured that it fully understands and is prepared to take advantage of the situation in which it is placed, we should have no doubt whatever of the continued and stable existence of the French Republic.

We cannot, as yet, form any intelligent judgment concerning the political composition of the proposed Constituent Assembly, which, though temporarily abandoned, must soon be recalled. The delegations from the large cities will doubtless be radical Republicans, but we cannot feel at all assured of the character of the representatives of the rural population, which, at the phibetion of the present year, cast some five or six millions of votes for the Imperialist regime.

To secure France against the dangers that menace her newly-acquired political liberties, we look to the intelligence and courage of the Republican leaders and the Republican party throughout the country. If they succeed in establishing a republican government, with a fitting republican constitution, and with republican institutions adapted to the necessities and character of the French people, they will lay those substantial foundations on which alone the greatness of France can be reconstructed.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

From the N. Y. World.

All the most hopeful provisions of the wisest and calmest friends both of Italian freedom and of the freedom of the Catholic Church have been thus far more than fulfilled by the order, the dignity, and the decency with which the great work of crowning the edifice of Italian unity has been conducted to its magnificent consummation in the Italian occupation of Rome.

Devotees of the Papacy, equally rash and violent, have been equally ready to settle the question by striking the aspirations of the Italian people and crowding the Castle of Saint Angelo with the fettered enthusiasts of freedom, and manning the ramparts of Rome with foreign volunteers from all parts of the Catholic world.

So long as the Papacy was surrounded by a circle of nations professedly Catholic, and bound by the recognition of a state religion to the support in its secular connections of the Church of Rome at Rome, there really seemed to be no third alternative open either to Italy, to Rome, or to foreign statesmanship interested in the welfare of Italy and of Rome.

madness of man, under the providence of God, have been made to reveal. The collision of Germany with France on the Rhine has suddenly and marvellously ended the dead-lock of Italy with the Church on the Tiber. Almost without a blow struck in battle or the shedding of a drop of Christian blood, the question which but yesterday seemed insoluble to-day is solved. Italy, wisely counselled and temperately led, has entered Rome, not as a conqueror, but as protector. The Pope, whom but yesterday excited and inconsiderate men all the world over were condemning to an undying though ineffectual warfare with the greatest political movements of our time, places himself quietly by the side of the standard which one set of fanatics would have had him ban with his curse, and to which another set of fanatics would have had him stoop in humiliation and in subjection.

THE SIEGE AND THE POPULACE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is fifty-five years last July since the environs of Paris have experienced the annoyances and horrors of a hostile invasion. Few, except those who were children then, will recall the threatened siege of Paris in 1815, and the approach of the English and Prussian armies during the summer of that eventful year. But if any of our readers have the curiosity to compare the two invasions, let them take up any stirring narrative of the Waterloo campaign—such, for instance, as the witty and vivid journal of the British General Mercer, just published—and they will find the same localities, and even the same fortifications, figuring in those histories, as now form the subject of each day's telegrams. Then, as now, we hear of Garges and Stains, and Pierrefite and St. Denis, and Aubervilliers, on the north of the city, or of Colombes or North Valerian, on the west; or Mondon, Senant, and Clamart, on the south; or of Clarenton, Nogent, and Bondy on the east. Then, as now, the Prussian soldiers were occupying the pretty villas and gardens which beautify the outskirts of Paris; but then, they were smarting under the effects of years of exactions and "requisitions" of the French armies, and they demolished, soiled, and ruined every pretty house, chateau, or garden they crossed or entered in their march.

But in 1815 peaceful deputations of citizens and women and children came forth to welcome the King restored, and Prussians and English were hailed as deliverers. No shot was fired and no works were assailed. No, something more real and terrible is threatening the brilliant capital. A line of "iron and fire" surrounds it; and day by day, the German pickets and infantry creep nearer and nearer to it.

The siege of a city of two millions of inhabitants is an event unknown in modern history. As a dramatic incident alone, it has no counterpart in recent annals. But when one reflects what Paris contains, and what a siege will naturally develop, the merely dramatic character of this great event fades away before the frightful misery, anarchy, and crime that are sure to appear. Paris has, at the lowest computation, thirty thousand *voleurs*—the most villainous, abandoned, murderous rascals and thieves that any large city ever contained. They live usually from hand to mouth. Their food is from other men's property. They prowl about in the lowest dens of the city, and come forth, like birds of prey, at night, or when the carillon of society is open to them. They are kept down usually by the iron hand of the law. What will they do in a siege, when every *gendarme*, even, is called to the bastions—when every house is open, and the very lights in the streets are extinguished?

Then there are hundreds of thousands of *ouvriers* who honestly believe that the property of the State and of the rich is as much theirs as their own. Are they likely to starve when the houses on the Boulevard are crowded with food, and the depots of the city and Government are full? There are also thousands of Red Republicans who detest Trochu and despise the moderate Republicans—who want a "social and democratic republic" at any cost. There are also Imperialists who live on the spoils of the Empire and who hate the new regime. And strongest of all, is the great middle class—the *bourgeoisie*—who fear the thieves and the "Reds" more than they fear the Prussians.

FRANCE IN MOTION FOR ANOTHER DESPERATE EFFORT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The siege of Paris presents no new features. The reports of the *Comite de Pontoise* is denied, and the movement against the fortifications about St. Denis is reported abandoned for the present. It becomes clearer every day that the weak spot in the circle of Parisian fortifications is in the southern segment, and the grand assault will most probably be made in the neighborhood of Forts Vanvres, D'Issy or Bicetre, from the heights of Sceaux. We may hear at any moment that such an attack is being made. If it fails then Prussia may possibly content herself with the slow process of starving out the garrison or effecting a breach by the tedious method of parallel mines.

the Prussians have, however, for concentrating suddenly and making an attack at an unexpected point, the experiment is a precarious one. A stout heart, however, the gay city still maintains. The officials within claim that they have enough soldiers for all the needs of defense and enough provisions to last throughout the winter. Extraordinary powers have been conferred upon the general officers, delegated by the Government, with the proviso only that they must render an account personally at the close of the war. This action, which should have been taken long ago, will effectually stop any renewal of the riotous demonstrations which have been reported from Paris. In war all laws are silent, and there is no time for the action of constituent assemblies. One good general, with extraordinary powers, untrammelled by political trickery like that which used to keep McClellan struck in the mud before Richmond, may yet save Paris and France. At the same time the effort to escape has been made and failed. At Strasbourg the defense holds out as gallantly as it has held out all along.

Throughout the republic comes cheering words endorsing the ministerial decree continuing the war in preference to accepting the terms insisted upon by Bismarck. Havre is aiming for its own defense, and is besides preparing to send forth its troops to relieve the capital. Calais votes three million francs as a war fund; troops from the south of France have arrived at Tours; another detachment of the same army is in Orleans; desultory fighting is going on in France. At Metz the Prussians besieging the southern position of the city is going on daily, and a call for a *levee en masse* is expected throughout France. This is the spirit that should have been called into play long ago. France, confident of an easy victory at the beginning, hardly felt the martial ardor within her when Napoleon marched upon Saarbrück. The defeat there, and the rapid succession of defeats following it up to the grand overthrow at Sedan, first astonished, then appalled, and then demoralized her; but the humiliating prospect of a steady and indefinite siege of her capital, and the final failure of peace negotiations, seem to have roused her to a sense of her desperate situation. She is assembling five new armies—at Lille, at Rouen, at Tours, at Lyons, and at Marseilles—roughly estimated at an aggregate of six hundred thousand men, and with these and the troops penned up in Metz, Verdun, Strasbourg, and Paris, she is preparing to contest the question to the bitter end.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TURKEY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The impending war between the Czar and the Sultan would be likely to deliver the Christian nationalities of the East from Musulman domination if John Bull did not cling so tenaciously to Abdul-Aziz as Louis Napoleon clung to the temporal power of Pionono. However, if the report of a coalition between Egypt, Italy, Austria, and Russia against the Porte should be confirmed, England, now that France cannot join her in a new Crimean war, would have to contend against formidable odds in entering again upon the Quixotic task of perpetuating the existence of the sick man at Stamboul.

Between Russia and Prussia there seems to exist a tacit understanding, which with a few exceptions each shall wink at the other's aggressions in the east and west of Europe. Great Britain and Turkey would therefore have nothing to hope and everything to fear from Prussia in the event of a conflict on the Black Sea, especially as the former power is not in very good odor at Berlin. Besides, ever since the elevation of a Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Rumania, Prussia has been counted at Paris rather among the enemies than the allies of the Porte. Nor would the possible extension of Austrian power into the Danube, at Innsbruck, high positions on the Danube as a reward to Francis Joseph for his new and strong alliance with Alexander II be likely to give umbrage to Prussia, but rather the contrary.

It is therefore not likely that, even in the event of an Austro-Russian alliance, Prussia would swerve from her neutrality during the partition of the Ottoman empire. If under such circumstances England should again come to the rescue of Turkey, she would have to encounter superior armies, and they, rather than fleets, would decide the conflict. It is time that the Turk should cease to be a ruler of Christian people and fall back upon Asia, whence he came, and where the experience which he has acquired during his encampment in Europe may enable him to rule with advantage over his fellow Asiatics, who have never yet come into contact with European civilization.

How helpless the Turks are against the Christians was shown in the Cretan war of independence. Then a handful of Cretan warriors, defied for two years the Ottoman army and navy, and their revolt would never have been quelled if all Europe, under the guidance of England and Bonaparte, had not vindicated their detestation of liberty by siding with the Crescent against the Cross. Thessaly, where the Christians are reported to have risen against the Moslems, like Crete, been for long time the focus of the aspiration for national independence. It would be a matter of surprise if the other Christian nationalities did not follow the example of the Thessalians, and rise every where—at Constantinople, at Janina, at Smyrna, at Adrianople, at Salonica, in Bulgaria, Serbia, and the Danubian principalities. In Constantinople alone there are half a million population. If supplied with arms, they could soon take possession of the Sultan and the officeholders at the Sublime Porte, as the Turkish Government buildings are all shut and the gates of the city closed to the Russian army. Meanwhile the Italians would help Egypt in consolidating her independence, and the Austrians and Russians would sweep the Crescent from the Danube and the Black Sea.

A NEW ALLIANCE PROPOSED.

From the Boston Traveller.

The comic element that belongs to all human things, including even the deepest tragedies, is furnished to current European history by no less a jester than the London *Times*. The telegraph informs the American world that that journal says: "England, Germany, and America, if united in determination to secure the peaceful progress of both continents, might shape the destinies of the human race." Perhaps they might, but there is no more chance for the formation of such an alliance than there is for the formation of one between the Pope of Rome, Brigham Young, and the Grand Lama. Neither America nor Germany can consider an alliance with England something to be desired. The value of an English connection has just been demonstrated by the French, greatly to their own cost, and for the benefit of mankind; and the result is that it is seen to be much worse than worthless. For forty years France and England had been bound together as no other two European nations ever before were united, and as probably no other two European nations ever will

be again united. They "shaped the destinies of the human race" on more than one occasion—as in the Russian war, when their union kept the Turks in Europe by keeping the Russians out of Turkey. They fought great battles against the Russians; and not content with staying the march of the Czar in Europe and Asia, they proposed at one time to stay the advance of America in America. They acted together in China—and there was a report that the French Government offered to assist its "good friend and ally" at the time of the Sapey mutiny. One of the very latest of the peaceful acts of Napoleon III was to write to an English mayor in terms that showed how highly he valued the English connection—and to be an Englishman always was a passport to his favor. But in what did all this end? Why, no sooner did misfortune overtake France and the Emperor, than all England turned upon both, and treated them as they had been outlawed. England would not even afford aid to France to get an agent into the presence of the august Bismarck, to ascertain on what conditions he would be disposed to treat for peace; and she rebuked one of the most eminent of her diplomatists for showing friendship for France. England rejoiced over the dreadful disaster that befel the French arms at Sedan, though the chief military sufferer on that occasion was the very man who stormed the Malakoff on the same day that English troops tried to storm the Trench—and failed. London was as happy over the news as Berlin. Both Americans and Germans can see in these facts the nature of an alliance with England; they would be graciously permitted to fight for England, and then would be "hit" if they should happen to get "down" in the world—as we were "hit" during the secession war, when British pirates, called Confederate cruisers, drove our merchant ships from the seas. Suppose such an alliance were to be formed, would American and German armies be required to fight Russian and Austrian armies in the East, and all for the purpose of securing "the peaceful progress" of America and Europe? Would the alliance be peace in words, and war in fact? Such an arrangement would not suit our book at all, and we do not think the Germans would think very highly of it. The Germans are, we should say, abundantly able to preserve all the peace they should want, though they are much more likely to make war, as England may learn to her cost. We are capable of taking care of North America, unaided, and desire neither English nor German aid to do all that we may wish to do, from Labrador to the Isthmus. Germany cares nothing about our affairs at home, and we shall not degrade ourselves by begging England's consent to any line of policy or course of action that we shall see fit to adopt in relation to America. If she will "let us alone," as her old ally, Mr. J. Davis, put it, and pay our old "little bill" for damages done our property by the Alabama and her sister pirates of English construction and armament, she will have nothing to fear from us, and that is all she has to hope from us, under any circumstances. We shall fight our own battles in America, and she must fight her own battles in Europe and Asia. Should she find herself "spolling for a fight" we could accommodate her with a "hit up" on her definite refusal to settle the Alabama claims, which do not exceed a few hundred millions of pounds. But she is much less inclined to refuse payment now than she was three months ago, as she is without a friend in Europe, and would be left to stand (and fall) alone, should she choose to fight in defense of piracy. When Napoleon III fell she lost the only powerful personage who had the disposition and the ability to be of service to her. Sedan will prove as sad a day for her, ultimately, as it was for him, her support in the Crimea, at Inkermann, high positions on the Danube as a reward to Francis Joseph for his new and strong alliance with Alexander II be likely to give umbrage to Prussia, but rather the contrary.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, 521 4th St. Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TOOTHBRUSH TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. Cleanses and Purifies the Mouth, Refreshes the Gums, Invigorates and Soothes the Gums, Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!

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MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 19, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. \$29 1/2 per Term. Terms, etc., etc.

JOHN S. PARHAWK, AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESTNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. \$3 50 per Annum.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on MONDAY, October 2, Introductory Lecture by Hon. J. L. CLARK HALE, at 5 o'clock P. M. \$23 50 per Term.

WARD & McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 325 BROADWAY, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH with Fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the College Dental Rooms, has his office practice to the patients extraction of teeth. Office, No. 91 WALNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDICIARY. EDWARD M. PAXSON, THOMAS K. FINLETTER. ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. JAMES LYND.

COUNTY. SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN.

CITY. RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District.—BENJAMIN HUCKLE. 2d " HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. 3d " HON. LEONARD MYERS. 4th " HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. 5th " ALFRED C. HARMER.

SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN W. THOMAS. ASSEMBLY. 1st District.—SAMUEL P. THOMSON. 2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. 3d " WILLIAM KELLEY. 4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT. 5th " WILLIAM DUFFY.

6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. 7th " ROBERT JOHNSON. 8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL. 9th " WILLIAM H. PORTER. 10th " JOHN E. REYBURN. 11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER. 12th " JOHN LAMON. 13th " JOHN DUMBELL. 14th " JOHN CLOUD. 15th " ADAM AUBRIGHT. 16th " WILLIAM P. SMITH. 17th " WATSON COMLY. 18th " JAMES MILLER.

By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCULLOUGH, Secretaries. M. C. HONG, 914 Walnut St.

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POLITICAL. FOR SHERIFF. WILLIAM E. LEEDS, TENTH WARD. (7 1/2 M) FOR REGISTER OF WILLS. WILLIAM M. BUNN, SIXTEENTH WARD. Late Private Company F. 7 1/2 M

EDUCATIONAL.

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H. V. LAUDERBACK'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 405 CHESTNUT Street. A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations. French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science, FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the highest standards. A first-class Primary Department. The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city. Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. until September 19. (1870) Fall terms will begin September 19. No. 405 Chestnut St., No. 420 Chestnut St.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 119 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. Tenth Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 820 CHESTNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the best established schools in the city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical Culture. A ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school. 820 1/2 CHESTNUT ST. PHILIP A. ORRIGAN, Principal.

EDGEMONT SCHOOL. Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to 321 1/2 Rev. T. W. SATTELL.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, No. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 16, French in the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 95 1/2 M. MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 95 1/2 M.

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will open on Monday, September 20, 9 1/2 M. J. W. FAIRBANKS, D. D., Principal.

A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. CLEVELAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, PHILA. 625 N. 3rd St. PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chestnut street.

THE FINE ARTS. LOOKING-GLASSES AT Gold Prices, EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP. FRENCH PLATES ONLY. EARLE'S GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

BRUNN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege, Ypres, Rotterdam, etc., etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1/2 M.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 1/2 M.

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