

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Within the last thirty days, or since the establishment of the Provisional Government in Paris, the French military authorities have purchased in this country, and shipped from this port, large numbers of breech-loading rifles, and vast supplies of ammunition, cartridges, etc. The first shipment (5000 rifles) was by the French steamer Perseus, on the 3d of September, the day after the surrender of Louis Napoleon at Sedan. The next shipment was on the 20th, by the French steamship Lafayette, which carried 15,000 breech-loaders of the so-called Egyptian pattern. The third shipment was on the 3d instant (Monday last), by the French steamship Ville de Paris, which had a cargo of rifles numbering nearly 40,000, besides an immense volume of cartridges. We understand that the French steamer St. Laurent, which leaves this port on Saturday of next week, will take out a still larger supply than either of the three preceding steamers. The orders from France to our principal rifle manufacturers are unlimited, and the French agents here are under directions to secure the shipment of military supplies with all possible haste. The steamships of the French line—four in number—leave this port fortnightly; and it will be observed from the preceding statements that all of them are actively engaged in the transport of arms. The first small shipment of rifles was, we believe, on private or speculative account; but all the subsequent shipments have been by direct order of the Provisional Government of France.

There have been some complaints from German sources against our Government for permitting the export of these great supplies of arms and cartridges to France at the present crisis. It is said that they are to be used against the German armies, that they will be the means of enabling France to prolong the war indefinitely, and that thus we are morally responsible for the destruction of life and all the horrible results that may ensue. Similar complaints were formally made to England, under similar circumstances, by the Prussian Government, four weeks ago. It having been then announced that France was about to receive 40,000 Chassepots from English manufacturers, Count Bismarck sent a despatch to the English Government, saying that while England professed to be neutral in the war, she was virtually transformed into a French arsenal and storehouse, and demanding that the export of weapons and ammunition from England should be prohibited. The Prussian Minister fortified his demand by referring to the action of the Prussian Government during the Crimean war, when England and France were engaged with Russia. No less than three authoritative orders were then issued from Berlin on the subject. The first formally prohibited the transport of weapons, in order to prevent arms being sent from Belgium to the Russia through Prussian territory. The second order prohibited the transport of "cartridges of every kind, especially of projectiles, percussion caps, and gun-dints; as also lead, sulphur, and saltpetre." The third order repeated the terms of the second, and added to the prohibitory list "weapons and gunpowder." Count Bismarck holds that the British Government ought at this time to follow the policy which Prussia adopted towards England in 1854. But, in reply to his demand, the English Government alleged that it had no power to take such a step without the express authorization of Parliament. Thus the case now stands between these parties, and France has for a month past been receiving large supplies of arms and ammunition from English manufacturers. It is altogether improbable that the English Parliament would pass any law making it illegal for British manufacturers to export arms. It was after the present war had broken out that Parliament adopted the new English neutrality law, which was incorporated in the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the 9th of last August. This law closely resembles, in several of its leading features, the American neutrality law (the act of 1818), which President Grant has recently proclaimed and re-proclamation issued on the 23d of August last; but though the terms of the English act are even more stringent than those of the American act in prohibiting enlistments for foreign service, and the furnishing of ships or other "active contraband" for belligerent governments, it resembles our own in so far as it refrains from prohibiting the export of guns, ammunition, or other "passive contraband."

Having thus as so recent a date, and under the same circumstances as now exist, authorized the manufacture and sale of arms to any power, whether at peace or war, with which England is on friendly terms, the English Parliament would undoubtedly support the Government in resisting Bismarck's demand for prohibitory action. President Grant, in his proclamation of neutrality between the belligerents in the present war, took especial pains to define the limits of the American doctrine of neutrality. He quoted the restrictive provisions of the law of 1818; but in what we may call the preamble of his proclamation he explicitly says that the laws of the United States "do not interfere with the open manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war," and that "all persons may lawfully, and without restriction on account of the existing state of war, manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war." This language of the President is in accordance with the law and with the policy of the United States during the last half-century. When the proclamation was issued our authorities had no idea which one of the belligerents, or whether either of them, would, during the progress of hostilities, derive any advantage from the use of the arms which the President sets forth. If Prussia had been unfortunate in the field, and had needed to purchase arms, there would have been no restraint upon her procuring them in this market. If now, or hereafter, she should be unable to replace the waste of war, our markets are open to France. The law was not enacted for the benefit nor for the disadvantage of either of the belligerents. It has been on our statute book since 1818, and is the expression of the established policy of our Government in regard to nations involved in hostilities.

THE CHAOTIC CONDITION OF EUROPE—WHAT DOES IT PORTEND? From the N. Y. Herald. Europe at present is like a ship at sea in a terrific storm, when all on board are at their wits' end to know how to save themselves. She is rocking and surging on the waves of war and revolution. The old statesman who have had the helm in hand have become unsteady and obstinate, not willing to throw overboard the dead weight of the past, and no bolder and more capable men have yet appeared to lighten and guide the ship. The monarchs and aristocrats are intent upon crushing, or at least checking, the revolution. They have but one thought—to save their crowns and privileges. To do this they would rather have the war continued, and all the continent in a blaze, than yield to the republican revolution. The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, or millions even, and the accumulation of stupendous debts, weigh as nothing in the scales against their prerogatives. On the other hand, the sentiments of liberty, republicanism, progress, and emancipation from despotic rule are deep-seated in the hearts of the people. These are upheaving society everywhere like a mighty earthquake. But the people lack organization and able leaders. While they are the real and great power, they have been so long under the heel of monarchical and aristocratic rule that they hardly know how to use their strength. Still, with all the disadvantages they labor under, and with all the enormous military forces under their control, the people are making great progress toward self-government. It is this conflict between the privileged few and the masses—between the ideas of the past and the present—that is now raging in Europe and that has brought about the chaotic state of things there.

This struggle is seen very prominently in the relentless war which the Prussian monarchy is making upon the republic of France. Without avowing it, and indeed, while it is denied by Count Bismarck, there is no doubt that the chief object of the war now on foot in Prussia is to squelch the republic—to strangle it in its infancy—lest republican ideas should spread in Germany and over Europe. This is natural; just as much so for a man to exert all his efforts to save his property when threatened. The monarchs and aristocrats have regarded the people as their heritage and government over them as their right. Consequently there is nothing they will leave undone to maintain their privileges. They know very well that a republic in France would be a standing menace to them, and the pretensions. They saw the effect in 1830 and 1848 of revolution in France. From the central position of that country, as well as from the electric force of revolutionary ideas that rise there, the whole Continent becomes agitated. It has always been, and still is, the focus of revolutionary and republican contagion in Europe. Is it not natural, then, for King William of Prussia to wage war against the French republic in the interest of himself and family and for his brother monarchs? Is not this a sufficient reason why the other monarchs of Europe, and the British aristocracy, stand aloof and do not attempt to stop the war?

Another evidence of this conflict of ideas and the chaos into which Europe is thrown is the activity of monarchical and imperialist agents. Almost all the news received in America and spread over Europe is either given out or concocted by these agents with a coloring to suit their purposes. At one time we hear of dreadful doings in Paris and other parts of France by the "reds" and disorganizers, and this in the face of the fact that the French people are acting with great unity to prevent internal trouble, and they are heroically fighting the foreign invader. The object of such pretended news is apparent. It is to operate upon the public sentiment of the world, to create alarm of the republic, and to make people believe order can only be maintained under monarchical government. Now we have on one day a pretended imperialist manifesto of Napoleon, emanating from an imperialist organ established in London, and on the next day a report that this is bogus. But whether bogus or not it shows the active agency of parties in Europe to damage and check the republic, to sustain monarchy and to make the present confusion worse confounded. And it is well to note that the British capital, more than any other place, is the hotbed of this spurious news and these anti-republican movements.

But what does this chaotic state of things portend? What is to come of it? From present appearances all Europe, and may be a part of Asia and Africa, is going to be involved in war and revolution. Even those monarchs not engaged in war may resort to it to avert revolution at home and to give another direction to the public mind. This, however, may prove the end of a long and bloody sword. The people are now too enlightened, probably, to be deceived by that, and the revolution the rulers would avert by such means may lead to it. Then there are national and territorial questions springing up, and questions of race and religion, as well of the adjustment of the balance of power, which add to the complications and make the future very uncertain. Russia is moving for some object, and probably, for accomplishing her long-desired purpose in the East. England is trembling and the prey of uncertainty. France is anxiously watching events and doubtful what course to take. Italy has made great strides and obtained a great and positive result in taking Rome and uniting all the Italians, but she is in the throes of revolution and fast tending to a republic. Chaos reigns supreme, and the only light gleaming upon us is that showing the advancement of the people toward self-government in one form or another. No one can say how long the struggle will last or what dreadful scenes Europe has to pass through; but the end must be more freedom for the people and a nearer approach to the admirable and progressive system of government established in our own happy country.

war and revolution. The old statesman who have had the helm in hand have become unsteady and obstinate, not willing to throw overboard the dead weight of the past, and no bolder and more capable men have yet appeared to lighten and guide the ship. The monarchs and aristocrats are intent upon crushing, or at least checking, the revolution. They have but one thought—to save their crowns and privileges. To do this they would rather have the war continued, and all the continent in a blaze, than yield to the republican revolution. The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, or millions even, and the accumulation of stupendous debts, weigh as nothing in the scales against their prerogatives. On the other hand, the sentiments of liberty, republicanism, progress, and emancipation from despotic rule are deep-seated in the hearts of the people. These are upheaving society everywhere like a mighty earthquake. But the people lack organization and able leaders. While they are the real and great power, they have been so long under the heel of monarchical and aristocratic rule that they hardly know how to use their strength. Still, with all the disadvantages they labor under, and with all the enormous military forces under their control, the people are making great progress toward self-government. It is this conflict between the privileged few and the masses—between the ideas of the past and the present—that is now raging in Europe and that has brought about the chaotic state of things there.

This struggle is seen very prominently in the relentless war which the Prussian monarchy is making upon the republic of France. Without avowing it, and indeed, while it is denied by Count Bismarck, there is no doubt that the chief object of the war now on foot in Prussia is to squelch the republic—to strangle it in its infancy—lest republican ideas should spread in Germany and over Europe. This is natural; just as much so for a man to exert all his efforts to save his property when threatened. The monarchs and aristocrats have regarded the people as their heritage and government over them as their right. Consequently there is nothing they will leave undone to maintain their privileges. They know very well that a republic in France would be a standing menace to them, and the pretensions. They saw the effect in 1830 and 1848 of revolution in France. From the central position of that country, as well as from the electric force of revolutionary ideas that rise there, the whole Continent becomes agitated. It has always been, and still is, the focus of revolutionary and republican contagion in Europe. Is it not natural, then, for King William of Prussia to wage war against the French republic in the interest of himself and family and for his brother monarchs? Is not this a sufficient reason why the other monarchs of Europe, and the British aristocracy, stand aloof and do not attempt to stop the war?

Another evidence of this conflict of ideas and the chaos into which Europe is thrown is the activity of monarchical and imperialist agents. Almost all the news received in America and spread over Europe is either given out or concocted by these agents with a coloring to suit their purposes. At one time we hear of dreadful doings in Paris and other parts of France by the "reds" and disorganizers, and this in the face of the fact that the French people are acting with great unity to prevent internal trouble, and they are heroically fighting the foreign invader. The object of such pretended news is apparent. It is to operate upon the public sentiment of the world, to create alarm of the republic, and to make people believe order can only be maintained under monarchical government. Now we have on one day a pretended imperialist manifesto of Napoleon, emanating from an imperialist organ established in London, and on the next day a report that this is bogus. But whether bogus or not it shows the active agency of parties in Europe to damage and check the republic, to sustain monarchy and to make the present confusion worse confounded. And it is well to note that the British capital, more than any other place, is the hotbed of this spurious news and these anti-republican movements.

But what does this chaotic state of things portend? What is to come of it? From present appearances all Europe, and may be a part of Asia and Africa, is going to be involved in war and revolution. Even those monarchs not engaged in war may resort to it to avert revolution at home and to give another direction to the public mind. This, however, may prove the end of a long and bloody sword. The people are now too enlightened, probably, to be deceived by that, and the revolution the rulers would avert by such means may lead to it. Then there are national and territorial questions springing up, and questions of race and religion, as well of the adjustment of the balance of power, which add to the complications and make the future very uncertain. Russia is moving for some object, and probably, for accomplishing her long-desired purpose in the East. England is trembling and the prey of uncertainty. France is anxiously watching events and doubtful what course to take. Italy has made great strides and obtained a great and positive result in taking Rome and uniting all the Italians, but she is in the throes of revolution and fast tending to a republic. Chaos reigns supreme, and the only light gleaming upon us is that showing the advancement of the people toward self-government in one form or another. No one can say how long the struggle will last or what dreadful scenes Europe has to pass through; but the end must be more freedom for the people and a nearer approach to the admirable and progressive system of government established in our own happy country.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. From the N. Y. Times. It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 23d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th September they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional sortie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow in a moment rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stifle. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage.

For fourteen days the city has been inclosed by four concentric rings. First, the inner wall of circumvallation, bristling with the use of the most modern and successful troops; next, at distances varying from one to three miles, a circle of some fifteen forts, with heavy armament and well secured connection with the inner wall; next, a belt of country four or five miles wide, and at least thirty miles circumference, where buildings have been razed and trees burned, and where, except during an occasional sortie, there is absolute solitude, and except when the opposing guns are exchanging shots there is absolute silence; and, last of all, a broken and irregular circle, whose segments are German encampments, and hastily abandoned positions. The outer circle has now begun to contract like the heavy folds of a bon-constrictor, around its victim. The solitude and silence of the one within it is straightway to be broken by the hissing progress of the fatal shell. Paris has come triumphantly out of the first ordeal of a blockade; she is now to be submitted to the terrible trial of a bombardment. The Prussian ordnance on the heights of Sceaux may reduce the Luxembourg to ruins. The Invades, the Arc de Triomphe, and perhaps even the Louvre may be reached by the fire of batteries advantageously posted about St. Cloud. The whole civilized world will hear with regret the news which echoes the discharge of the first mortar upon the treasures of art and culture, and upon all the helpless thousands of non-combatants that are crowded behind the walls of Paris. And still the question arises, to what good does all this tend? Will the six millions of adult Frenchmen that remain after Paris has become a heap of ruins be any less disposed to fight than they were before she fell? Is the war to become a war of extermination, and the name of France to be blotted from the map of Europe? We cannot regard, without disbelief in the boasted advance of humanity, the prolongation of a struggle which has ceased to have any moral purpose, or to possess any but the saddest kind of interest for all lovers of liberty.

THE CHAOTIC CONDITION OF EUROPE—WHAT DOES IT PORTEND? From the N. Y. Herald. Europe at present is like a ship at sea in a terrific storm, when all on board are at their wits' end to know how to save themselves. She is rocking and surging on the waves of war and revolution. The old statesman who have had the helm in hand have become unsteady and obstinate, not willing to throw overboard the dead weight of the past, and no bolder and more capable men have yet appeared to lighten and guide the ship. The monarchs and aristocrats are intent upon crushing, or at least checking, the revolution. They have but one thought—to save their crowns and privileges. To do this they would rather have the war continued, and all the continent in a blaze, than yield to the republican revolution. The sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of lives, or millions even, and the accumulation of stupendous debts, weigh as nothing in the scales against their prerogatives. On the other hand, the sentiments of liberty, republicanism, progress, and emancipation from despotic rule are deep-seated in the hearts of the people. These are upheaving society everywhere like a mighty earthquake. But the people lack organization and able leaders. While they are the real and great power, they have been so long under the heel of monarchical and aristocratic rule that they hardly know how to use their strength. Still, with all the disadvantages they labor under, and with all the enormous military forces under their control, the people are making great progress toward self-government. It is this conflict between the privileged few and the masses—between the ideas of the past and the present—that is now raging in Europe and that has brought about the chaotic state of things there.

and the hot-bed of vice. The extremes of life have met in her palaces and purities. She has been the temptation of Europe. The poison of her vices was felt throughout the circuit of civilization. As Athens fell because she became brazen and wicked, as Rome perished because her men and women fell into dissipation and effeminacy, so let Paris either be chastened or de throne from her rule of debauchery. The red flag of republicanism cannot sanctify the unclean hands of the robbers who plunder in the name of patriotism. The storm of war must either regenerate or destroy this modern Babylon. And although she may point to her libraries and academies, as Thebes pointed to her hundred gates, these cannot save her, if the besom that has swept through all ages is now trailing over the city by the Seine to prostrate her as it prostrated Tyre and Sidon, and Athens and Rome. This is a world of vengeance. Capitals of to-day are unknown to-morrow. The "heart of civilization" is capable of translation. War is the great surgeon that blots out cities and nations. Its ponderous hand has destroyed the empires of the past, and it will destroy the kingdoms of the present. And no man can tell how this has been done better than Victor Hugo, and no man can predict it with greater strength of language than he can. Germany is the force of nature, just as the Huns were. Her mysterious strength is a wonder, but it is divine, unless we are willing to deny Providence. She is an unknown cause working out an unseen and impenetrable result. We see the trail of her desolation as we see the ashes of a city destroyed by fire. A thousand foot-prints are made to-day on the waste of conflagration, but to-morrow a beautiful structure rises upon the ruins, and the old city is reborn. Rehabilitation is in constant progress, and, if Paris perishes, out of her mortal ruins and her immortal memories a better capital may be built. Where the Lord loves, there He sends chastisement. Let this be the common consolation of all mankind for whatever may happen.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. From the N. Y. Times. It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 23d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th September they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional sortie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow in a moment rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stifle. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage.

For fourteen days the city has been inclosed by four concentric rings. First, the inner wall of circumvallation, bristling with the use of the most modern and successful troops; next, at distances varying from one to three miles, a circle of some fifteen forts, with heavy armament and well secured connection with the inner wall; next, a belt of country four or five miles wide, and at least thirty miles circumference, where buildings have been razed and trees burned, and where, except during an occasional sortie, there is absolute solitude, and except when the opposing guns are exchanging shots there is absolute silence; and, last of all, a broken and irregular circle, whose segments are German encampments, and hastily abandoned positions. The outer circle has now begun to contract like the heavy folds of a bon-constrictor, around its victim. The solitude and silence of the one within it is straightway to be broken by the hissing progress of the fatal shell. Paris has come triumphantly out of the first ordeal of a blockade; she is now to be submitted to the terrible trial of a bombardment. The Prussian ordnance on the heights of Sceaux may reduce the Luxembourg to ruins. The Invades, the Arc de Triomphe, and perhaps even the Louvre may be reached by the fire of batteries advantageously posted about St. Cloud. The whole civilized world will hear with regret the news which echoes the discharge of the first mortar upon the treasures of art and culture, and upon all the helpless thousands of non-combatants that are crowded behind the walls of Paris. And still the question arises, to what good does all this tend? Will the six millions of adult Frenchmen that remain after Paris has become a heap of ruins be any less disposed to fight than they were before she fell? Is the war to become a war of extermination, and the name of France to be blotted from the map of Europe? We cannot regard, without disbelief in the boasted advance of humanity, the prolongation of a struggle which has ceased to have any moral purpose, or to possess any but the saddest kind of interest for all lovers of liberty.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. From the N. Y. Times. It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 23d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th September they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional sortie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow in a moment rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stifle. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage.

For fourteen days the city has been inclosed by four concentric rings. First, the inner wall of circumvallation, bristling with the use of the most modern and successful troops; next, at distances varying from one to three miles, a circle of some fifteen forts, with heavy armament and well secured connection with the inner wall; next, a belt of country four or five miles wide, and at least thirty miles circumference, where buildings have been razed and trees burned, and where, except during an occasional sortie, there is absolute solitude, and except when the opposing guns are exchanging shots there is absolute silence; and, last of all, a broken and irregular circle, whose segments are German encampments, and hastily abandoned positions. The outer circle has now begun to contract like the heavy folds of a bon-constrictor, around its victim. The solitude and silence of the one within it is straightway to be broken by the hissing progress of the fatal shell. Paris has come triumphantly out of the first ordeal of a blockade; she is now to be submitted to the terrible trial of a bombardment. The Prussian ordnance on the heights of Sceaux may reduce the Luxembourg to ruins. The Invades, the Arc de Triomphe, and perhaps even the Louvre may be reached by the fire of batteries advantageously posted about St. Cloud. The whole civilized world will hear with regret the news which echoes the discharge of the first mortar upon the treasures of art and culture, and upon all the helpless thousands of non-combatants that are crowded behind the walls of Paris. And still the question arises, to what good does all this tend? Will the six millions of adult Frenchmen that remain after Paris has become a heap of ruins be any less disposed to fight than they were before she fell? Is the war to become a war of extermination, and the name of France to be blotted from the map of Europe? We cannot regard, without disbelief in the boasted advance of humanity, the prolongation of a struggle which has ceased to have any moral purpose, or to possess any but the saddest kind of interest for all lovers of liberty.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. From the N. Y. Times. It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 23d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th September they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional sortie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow in a moment rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stifle. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS. From the N. Y. Times. It is a fortnight ago since the siege of Paris was formally entered upon. McMahon's army capitulated on the 23d of September. Sixteen days later the troops which had fought around Sedan found the passage of the Marne, within a few leagues of Paris, disputed by General Vinoy. By the 20th September they had gained possession of the woods of Meudon and Clamart, southwest of the fortifications; and their terrible artillery was being brought to bear from the opposite heights upon the outer line of the southern defenses of Paris. Thus far the siege has been an irregular series of artillery duels, varied by an occasional sortie from the besieged, and one or two successful attacks by the besiegers, upon points advantageously situated for purposes of bombardment or assault. On the whole, however, the Prussians have shown, up to this point, more anxiety to make the blockade complete than to attempt any decided breach in the enemy's works. It was doubtless calculated that Paris, completely isolated from the rest of the world, and compelled to face alone all the horror of her impending doom, would forget her tone of defiance, and bow in a moment rather than brave the full measure of the power of her assailants. But Paris, gay, frivolous and self-indulgent, has calmly faced the hour of her darkest trouble, and has developed that latent heroism which her long masquerade of folly has been unable to stifle. Her worst enemies were thought to be within her walls. Save the panic of a regiment of Zouaves, there has been no evidence of pusillanimity; save some unsupported rumors, there has been no record of a disposition, even among the lowest ranks of the populace, either to riot or pillage.

SPECIAL NOTICES. REPUBLICAN TICKET. JUDICIARY. ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. EDWARD M. PAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER. ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT-COURT: JAMES LYND. COUNTY. SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS. REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN. Late private 3d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer. CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMAY. CITY. RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN. CONGRESSIONAL. 1st District—BENJAMIN HUCKEL. 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. THOMPSON. 2d " WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. 3d " WILLIAM KELLY. 4th " WILLIAM ELLIOTT. 5th " WILLIAM DUFFY. 6th " COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. 7th " ROBERT JOHNSON. 8th " WILLIAM L. MARSHALL. 9th " HARRY COOPER. 10th " JOHN E. REYBURN. 11th " SAMUEL M. HAGER. 12th " JOHN LAMON. 13th " JOHN DUMBELL. 14th " JOHN CLOUD. 15th " ADAM AUBRIGHT. 16th " WILLIAM E. SMITH. 17th " WILLIAM COOPER. 18th " JAMES MILLER. By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCULLOUGH, Secretary. M. C. HONG. 9 14 Wm's & Jt

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. NOTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of the eighth day of April, 1869, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H. No. 96, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 10 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:—No. 1. All those lots, squares, lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading south from said Coates street, and thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence eastward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$25, silver money, at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing a lot of ground on the east side of said street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel to said Broad street, at right angles, five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$25, silver money, at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the east side of Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eight feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet six inches to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning. No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, including cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, and fuel tank, with seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars. The cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600. No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the city of Philadelphia, and all the lands, buildings, franchises, and improvements thereon, including in Nos. 1, 2, & 3, roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, and all the franchises, rights, and interests in and to the said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, and interests in and to the tolls, tolls, toll-purtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversion and remainder, and generally all the franchises, rights, and interests in and to the said road, plank road, and railway, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE. The properties to be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid. W. L. SCHAFER, Trustee. MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. In the Supreme Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Daniel Titlow et al. vs. Charles A. Benner et al., of July 7, 1870, No. 28. In pursuance of an order of the said Court, made on the 23d of the above case, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1870, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, Oct. 12th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—VERY VALUABLE FARM, 22 ACRES, known as the "WILLOW BARN," Mt. Airy, in the Second Ward, GERMANTOWN. No. 1.—All that tract of land, with the improvements thereon erected, beginning in the middle of Urn's lane, north of the middle of Sedgwick avenue, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less. No. 2.—All that tract of land adjoining the above, beginning in the middle of Urn's lane, north of the middle of Sedgwick avenue, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less. No. 3.—A tract of land adjoining the above, beginning at the north side of the middle of Sedgwick avenue, containing about 39 acres 3 perches, more or less. No. 4.—All that certain lot of ground situate on the north side of the middle of Sedgwick avenue, at the distance of 190 feet 5 inches southward from Bridge street, in Eighteenth ward, containing in front 29 feet 5 inches, and in depth 109 feet 4 inches, to 16 foot street. Full particulars at the office of the Master. Terms—Cash, \$100 to be paid on each at the time of sale. By the Court, Jerome Carty, Master, 51 North Sixth Street. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, No. 109 and 141 S. FOURTH STREET. SHIPPING. PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 8 A. M.:—ASHLAND, 596 tons, Captain Crowell. A. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley. SALVOH, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft. LEOPARD, 574 tons, Captain Stewart. Through bills of lading to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest. Freight forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DUCK STREET, OR WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 15 WHARF STREET. WILLIAM A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston. DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWNSHIP COMPANY. Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will not receive freight for Texas ports. W. L. JAMES, General Agent. THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to superior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President 80, C. H. R. Co. PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ROUTE FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, ON TUESDAY, October 11, at 8 A. M. THE YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Saturday, October 16. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Great Railroad of Georgia, the Georgia Railroad, and Florida steamer, at as low rates as by competing lines. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. THE PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, October 13, at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington on Saturday, October 16. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. Insurance effected on goods shipped by this line of lading signed at Queen street wharf on the day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 120 South THIRD STREET. LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR NEW YORK, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER 100 CENTS PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 75 cents. Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions. Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, Winter rates commence December 15. 2 5 1/2 FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. STEAMERS are appointed to sail as follows:—City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 9 A. M. City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 12, at 12 noon. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 46, North River. PAYABLE IN GOLD. Payable in currency. First Cabin.....\$10.00. Second Cabin.....\$7.00. To London.....\$10.00. To Havre.....\$8.00. To Paris.....\$9.00. To Halifax.....\$10.00. 15 Passengers for Liverpool to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply to the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. City. Or to CHARLES T. SWIFTS, Philadelphia, No. 45 No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FRIEDLAND AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH. THROUGH FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET, and NORFOLK TUESDAY and SATURDAY. Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Norfolk, Virginia, and Washington, Portmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia, Tennessee Air Line and Richmond Railroad. Freight HANDED BUTONOK and taken at LOWER RATES THAN BY OTHER LINES. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily for passengers. W. P. FORBES, Agent at Richmond and City. W. P. FORBES, Agent at Norfolk. T. F. GROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12 FOR NEW YORK, via DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAMSHIP COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTEST LINES, most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 15 DELAWARE AVENUE. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 Wall Street, New York. 3 4 1/2 NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, via Norfolk, Virginia, 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 leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 North and South WHARVES. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown, 61 BROADWAY, New York. OORRAGE, ETC. WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND