

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

IS TIME MONEY?

It is one of the traditions of the Elders that time is money. If so, can any one tell why all the trains of our railway corporations, with double tracks, are not through trains?

Let us take the Hudson River Railway. Why should not a separate locomotive or system of locomotives serve Manhattanville, another Yonkers, another Hastings, and so on to Albany? If it is remunerative to run horse-cars to Manhattanville as it is, why not to run steam cars? And why should not the people at each place have just what service they require, be it more or less frequent, without subjecting them to any loss of time in waiting at different stations for cars to load and unload?

For places yielding a comparatively small number of passengers, light locomotives should be constructed, adapted to the transportation of one, two, or three ordinary cars. A Mr. Fairlie, of London, has contrived a combined engine and carriage weighing but thirteen and a half tons empty, capable of seating sixty-six persons, which whisks around the Hatched "Cabbage Garden" at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Compare the wear and tear to a road of such a "team" with that of an ordinary locomotive on the Hudson or Erie roads, weighing from sixty to eighty tons, and drawing twelve or fifteen cars at the same speed. Compare, too, the other expenses of fuel, men, repairs, etc.

Now, if time is money, why do we not have some of these light cars put on when larger ones are not required, to run frequently and without stopping? What gives the value to a railway over a common road is the economy of time it secures. Why should five or six hundred people be kept an hour longer than is necessary, on the way from New York to Albany, to take up and set down passengers?

MR. GREELY FOR THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Governor Seward rendered such great services to the Republican party, that he believed it ought to have elevated him to the Presidency. So deep are his convictions on this subject, that the holding of the seals of the State Department during the eight most eventful years in our history has not consoled him for this disappointment.

If this be true of Governor Seward, what may not be said of the Hon. Horace Greeley? His services to the Republican party are not surpassed by those of Governor Seward. For eight years that party has ruled the country, and for thirteen years, with brief exceptions, it has controlled this State.

This paper is the *Universer*, and is of itself one of the most significant symptoms of the state of things upon which we remarked. It is a sort of vent for the grumblings of all the discontented husbands and wives in the West, and discusses social topics with such extreme freedom that two daily papers even of Chicago have been constrained to call it "nasty." And nasty, according to old-fashioned notions, it unquestionably is.

NAPOLION TO THE VICEROY—PEACE ON ANY TERMS.

We have the news from London that the Khedive or Viceroy of Egypt has promptly telegraphed to Constantinople his assent to the severe conditions of the Sultan, military, financial, and tributary, insisted on in the recent ominous letter of the Sultan, thus leaving no excuse for any hostile action on his part. At the same time the Khedive was on his way to the Sultan, to make assurance doubly sure. This of itself would signify that Ismail Pasha is not in a position to defy the Sultan; but it means much more in connection with what follows.

From this we perceive that Napoleon desires peace for the present between the Sultan and the Viceroy, however offensive to the latter the terms may be. And why? Because, it may be said, Napoleon is apprehensive that a rupture between Turkey and Egypt at this crisis would not only involve all the great European powers, but might be followed by serious international embarrassments in France. All such questions are trifles to Napoleon now Egyptian questions are trifles to Napoleon now because the very delicate question of his health, and the crisis which his death may bring upon France, it is doubtless in view of this possible crisis that the Emperor of all things desires peace with his neighbors and peace on the Eastern question.

the factions opposed to the empire. Hence this advice of the French Minister at Constantinople to the Egyptian Viceroy, "Henceforth the empire is peace" and the convulsion condition of France again demand it.

IMPERIALISM SICK.

From the N. Y. Tribune. In the news that Napoleon is getting better the irreconcilable enemies of imperialism will find occasion to lament that France is to stand erect and grow wiser. But we are not even now prepared to accept a report which comes to us hot from a panic in the money market, and which in several guarded shapes conveys still a doubt that bids us reasonably fear for the life of the French monarchy. Napoleon at more than sixty years of age, worn with the consuming cares of empire, and with a subtle disease, is still sick, it may be unto death.

Yet it might prove unseemly to pray for or to exult in what appears to be the impending calamity of Napoleonism. We set too high an estimate on the Emperor's value to the existing economy of France, false as it is as a system, mortally pernicious as it must prove if carried to the Imperial extreme, to view with anything but solemn seriousness his withdrawal from world which, whether ill or well done, has had the sanction of one of the most revolutionary people in the world, and has tasked the intellect and energy of one of the most astute and vigorous political students and workers of his time.

The doctrine of his life is summed up in his published conceptions of the representative nature of the Cæsarian or Napoleonic principle. If he has made this principle the basis of a code and a creed, so has France in a great measure; and now that fate warns him that his work will soon be over, let us be ready to acknowledge that, had as any perpetuated principle of Napoleonism must be, and as hateful as in some points of view the rule of the last Napoleon must seem to impatient patriots, he might have made a worse monarch, and left a poorer France.

THE FUTURE OF FREE LOVE.

An article published some time ago in the *World*, on the apparent increase of laxity in marriage and facility in divorce, has stirred up a paper in Chicago which purports to devote itself to "Literature, the Spiritual Philosophy, and Woman's Independence," and which does, in fact, devote itself mainly to the latter, to copy and comment upon the same.

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What the chances are of a radical change in the prevailing practice, the *World* has heretofore expressed its opinion. But it is certain that the gainsers by any change which is likely to be made will not be the women who are foremost in the advocacy of such a change by way of relief from the tyranny of brutal husbands, but the brutal husbands themselves.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE STREETS.

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WE are prepared to ship every description of Freight to all parts of the world, and also to receive and re-ship goods for all countries.

of old age. Law and public opinion combine to prevent him from doing that now. But in the millennium to which these beautiful females look forward to end their woe, law and public opinion would both support him in it.

The truth is that these theorists leave out of view, in their speculations upon marriage, precisely the essential element in it. The frequency of divorce suits, even in States where the marriage tie is tightest, and despite the social stigma that is put upon the parties to such suits, shows that affection cannot be legislated into people.

It is all legal restrictions were removed to-morrow, we hope and believe that the vast majority of wedded couples would forbear to unwe themselves. So inextinguishable is a real attachment, and so potent is habit, that, in a large number of cases, couples whose quarrels have culminated in divorce have found it impossible to get on by themselves, and have been remarried; and doubtless nothing but an obstinate pride about taking the initiative restrains many couples from doing the same thing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street, Residence, No. 1517 Green street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located in Philadelphia, with a right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BUTCHERS' AND PROVISIONS BANK," to be located in Philadelphia, with a right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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RAOES. POINT BREEZE PARK. FALL MEETING. \$10,000 Premiums in 3 Days. 47 Horses Entered.

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HOOP SKIRTS, ETC. 1115.—HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS. No. 1115 CHESTNUT STREET.

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JAMES & LEE, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB. 329 W. No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF AQUILA HAINES, DECEASED. Letters of administration upon the estate of AQUILA HAINES, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine White Goods. No. 146 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

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Table with columns for insurance policies, including "UNITED STATES Five Per Cent. Loan," "State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan," etc.

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Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 291 BROADWAY, CORNER READE STREET, NEW YORK.

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1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERNS. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.

1869 WALNUT FLOORING. 1869 CAROLINA FLOORING. 1869 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 1869 DELAWARE FLOORING.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869 WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869 SEASONED CHERRY. 1869 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. 1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS'. 1869 SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1869 CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869 MALLE & CO., No. 2660 SOUTH STREET.