Evering Colegraph
 AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BU
No. 108 \&. THRD strekt,

 $\frac{\text { WEDNESDAY, JULY } 27,1870 \text {. }}{\text { Lisir The earliest regular edition of Tres }}$ Etexisa Thuroraph goes to press at $1 \frac{1}{2}$
o'clock, and the sabsequent regular editions oclock, and the sabsequent regular editions
at 2 k , 3k, and $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Whenever there is im-
portant news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after
this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition. THE KNGLISH WAR SENTIMEANT.
Tux abilities of the present Emperor of the Fronoh as a profound master of diplomatio
science have not been moro conclusively
shown by any of the events of his oareer than by the consummate ekill he has shown in the
management of Engand, and in the com-
parative ease with which he has roduce d her to the position of a second or third-rate
power so far as European affairs are oon-
cerned, at least. When he made himself Emperor the popular feeling against him in
Englind was most profound. The traditional
British antagonism to his family was intensiBritish antagonism to his family was intensi-
fied by the coup detat and the ansorupulous
means he adopted to consolidate his power and to establish himsolf upon the throne. In
the early days of the empire he had everything to fear from England, but he adoptodi
line of poico which from that time to this
bas not only provented any interference on her part with the affairs of France, and he has
either secured hernasan ally in his contests with
other powers or mado hinself certain of her neutrality. The old anti-Napoleonic senti-
ments in England, however, if smothered
were not quenched, and the real, sincere,
nad hearty British friends of the nephew of his uncle are exceedingly few and far between;
and while the majority of the English nation
has acquieseed in the latter-day polioy of nonhas acquieseed in the latter-day policy of non-
intervention in continental quarrels, they
have felt, nevertheess, that they have lost
much of their old dignity and importance thereby, and are not disposed to regard the
nan who has forceet them into sunh a posi-
tion with any marked degree of favor.
Wher bad feeling already exists, it does not require any very great provocation to excite
hard words and hard hlows; and the publication of the secret treaty proposed by Franee
to Prussia in 1866 has stirred up all the old
antagonism to Napoleon that for so many years past has only been indicated by occa-
sional l barcastio comments in the newspapers
or in the vituperations of such writers as
Kingglalke. Substantially it was known at the Kingsalke. Substantially it was known at the
time that France was ondoavoring to make
some sch arrangement with Prussia, but the
British pablic did not have it down in black and white as it has it now, and the publica-
tion of this treaty has not only given the lie
to all the Emperor's fino upon Prussia, but it has shown England how
little he really eared for her wishes and
opinions in such a matter as the division and distribution of continental territory. The
plan for the absorption of Betginu, inpartion-
lar, was a particilarly ruad attack paon the
amour propme of England, and it would not be doenent made England the ally of Prussin,
in which cass Franee will certainly have her hands foll. The leading English papors are mation as uis, athough, as in the case of
many previous European contests, England
reaily has no concern in the quarrel, and at
the most she can do no more than regain some of her old-time prestige as one of the
leading Europena powers. In case she does take up arms, however, it will not be the first
time that she has been forced into an expen-
sive and unprofitable war to fight the battles of other people, against the better jndgment
and sound sense of the most thoughtal and
far-seeing of her citizens: and although Prus far-seeing of her citizens; and although Prus-
sia will eagerly welcome her as an ally, the
results of her interference on her own future men before they commit her to a contest the
end of which no man can foresee at this
moment. The Iri
theil symp
 combination of circumstances would give the
very oceasion for which the most prudent
Irish enemies of English rule have been wit Irish enemies of English' rule have been wait-
ing, and it would scarcely be allowed to pass
without an attempt being made to strike a blow for Irieh independence. We believe
that tit woold bea a ood thing for Europe and
for the world if England would unite with Prusia to squelch Napoleonism at onee a
forever, but so far as England herself is o
cerned, whe will be most likely to consult cerned, whe will be most likely to consult her
present and fature interests by discreetly
keeping ont of the fight.
A cribu terizonam states that the Empress
Eugente, while at Cherbourg read to the
sailors of the lleet an address from the Em. peror, and that when she had completed the
arduous task of rehearsing this production, which is only ton or eleven lines long, she
was overcome by emotion. The addross debistory," and the sailors are told that when
the enemy see the national standard flying the enemy see the national standard flying
from their ships they will "know that it Wifolds tho honor and genins of France."

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