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STIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE FEDERATIVE PRINCIPLE IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Times.

When, three weeks ago, we were commemorating with enthusiasm the declaration of our national independence, our Minister at the court of Vienna was celebrating, by the timehonored formula of a dinner, the same glorious anniversary. The circumstance is chiefly notable on account of a somewhat remarkable speech reported to have been made by Count Benst on that occasion. It must be remembered that on the 4th of July the Spanish question had not yet arisen to absorb the attention of Europe, and to infuse new perplexities into the task of Austrian statesmen. The subject at that moment uppermost in the minds of the chiefs of the corps diplomatique who partook of the hospitality of Mr. Jay, was the result of the elections for the Reichsrath just then concluded. Though partially consoled by an accession of strength in Moravia and Galicia, the Government had still to mourn over the stubborn opposition of the Czechs to its policy of dualism. The non-German portion of Bohemia had steadily declined to approve of the policy which recognized the independence of the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, and which refused to accede the same distinction to their native sceptre transmitted from St. Wencesilaus, At the late elections, therefore, they voted, as on previous occasions, for Deputies who do not take their seats, but persist by a passive abstention from the Reichsrath in expressing their non-adherence to the present constitution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Count Beust naturally feels that the reconstruction of the State shattered by Sadowa is

only half complete so long as such an anomaly continues, and at the celebration in question he took occasion to trace an analogy between the present state of things in Austria and the earliest independent federation of the States of our own country. He is reported to have said :- "Mr. Jay recorded how Washington was afraid of the autonomy of thirteen States. Now, there are thirty-seven: each a little realm of itself, with every diversity of nationality, creed, and legislation. Why, then, could autonomy be granted to them to such an extent? Simply because none of them refrained from entering the common parliament." The great Saxon Premier of Austria went on to point out that it was equally dangerous for Governments as for nations to shirk parliamentary responsibilities, and that such an assembly was to a people what home was to a family, and when unity ceased to exist, the nation, equally with the family, must fall to pieces.

These opinions are very significant, as evincing the thorough appreciation possessed by the leader of Austrian liberalism of the dangers which menace the internal cohesion of the dominion of the Kaiser. We lately adverted to the added perils from without which late events have created for Austria. The question of how these are to be met will probably mark a turning point in modern European history. Should, as French critics predict, the absorption of South Germany be the first step in a Prussian triumph which would point to the annexation by the German Austria on the west of the Leitha, and the occupation of the Hungarian provinces by Russia, it is perfectly obvious that the en-lightened liberalism which repaired the disaster of Sadowa would make one other effort to avert by popular enfranchisement the entire extinction of the empire. The lessons of the French revolution are not forgotten in Europe. The great powers of the continent know what popular enthusiasm can effect when enlisted on the side of national freedom. When Danton hurled back defiance to the allied kings of Europe, and as a gage of battle threw before them the head of a king, he calculated rightly that the nation which stood as one man against foreign domination was simply invincible. If Austria is weak when standing forth as one power formed out of a congeries of divided States, she has but to make each of her provinces feel that they have an independent existence to fight for as well as a common federal bond, and no power, however strong, will be likely to subdue them, or, subduing, will find it possible to hold them in subjection. Were Austria to be forced into the condition of a confederation of States, with an Imperial President, it is clear that the first step would be accomplished of a process which may in time change the face of Earope. The resolution lately attributed to the French Emperor, of making himself the apostle of a republican propaganda in case of meeting with disaster in the present campaign, had probably but little foundation in fact. But it is none the less likely that the extremity of the French empire might lead to a federation of the Latin races of Southern Europe, which the supposed example of Austria would do much to confirm. In such a case, the great German Confederation would have been already complete, and there would remain only room for the union of the Scandivavian family of nations, and the erection of a Muscovite dominion which would have its capital on the Dardanelles, and which, it must be admitted, would still seriously menace, by its Pan-slavist doctrines, the separate existence of the Sclavonic nationalities of Austria. In any case, it is clear that the pending struggle between France and Prussia is of the most vital interest, both as regards the future of the small States and the prospects of democracy in Europe.

Mr. Fish, assed Mr. Molley to write, who undertook the service in the discharge of his new duties, feel-ing that be could not excuse himself. He was at the time the guest of the Hoa. Samuel Hooper, who remembers well that Mr. Motley was engaged on a paper which, at the time, he understood was at the request of Mr Fish. Mr. Hooper is sure that Mr. Motley was in no respect a volunteer, and that the paper in question was spoken of at his table, while Mr. Fish was dining there, as a task imposed on Mr. Motley." on Mr. Motley."

Here we have a curious postpraudial collocution: poor Mr. Fish dining, without a suspicion of the trap which was laid for him, with Hooper, and Sumner and Motley sitting by, the Madeira cosily circulating, the cigar smoke gently curling, the Secretary naturally and modestly bemoaning his inexperience. Summer at hand with his suggestion, Motley's fine eyes modestly cast down, and the host ready to make a note of the facts should they ever be, as it seems they now have been. brought into dispute. This is clearly a confession of the fact; and if it be true, then is Mr. Fish a rash man indeed to consent to the recall of one who, in an exigency, did his work for him and don't hesitate afterwards to talk about it.

We have our own doubts on the subject. but, for the nonce, take the Boston statement of facts to be the true one. Of one thing we are very sure, that the Secretary, trained in the unreserved and honorable hospitality of this meridian (and no one enjoys and adorns it more), will never dine with the Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, again, to have convivial confidence betrayed and the talk of the dinner-table revealed. So much for the fact; now for the avoidance. It seems that Mr. Sumner founded his sug-

gestion to Mr. Fish on a venerable usage of the State Department, which the Boston Journal thus describes:-

"It is well known that ministers about to go abroad often prepare the draft of their instructions. Mr. Cushing says that on both his missions—one to China and the other to Colombia-he wrote his own instructions, which were then copied and signed at the State Department, the first by Daniel Webster and the second by William H. Seward."

If there be accuracy in language, this Massachusetts "usage" is that ministers from that region occasionally write their own instructions, which are accredited to the Secretary of State, and then, at a convenient season, when the putative author is dead, as is Mr. Webster, or broken down, as is Mr. Seward, betray the official secret confided to them and claim the honor for themselves. Governor Everett was shrewdly suspected on internal evidence of writing the flashy letter to the Chevalier Hulsemann, but he was too much of a gentleman to claim it. But all this is changed, and we think hereafter some police regulation should be adopted at the State Department as there is in the Currency Bureau, so that there shall be no spurious paper either received or issued.

So much for the question of honor or pro priety: but what a comment does not this make upon, what a fearful illustration is it not of, the bungling way in which this administration does its work ! We are not disposed to blame the Secretary, who is a modest because he is a meritorious man. We fly at higher game. The President-the silent, reserved, meditative, circumspect man of many cigars and few words-knew as well as any one that the gravest responsibility which the past devolved upon him was the Alabama matter. In it we had able, astute, well-trained adversaries, with a community behind them not easily hoodwinked and very sensitive on a point of honor. A discreet, acute, and experienced man was needed for a vacant post: uncommitted, at least publicly. to extreme opinions, but resolute in his sympathy with his country's cause. The President did not take the trouble to look for such a man. He was in the first gush of his personal sensibilities. It was the day when he flung one commission at Mr. Stewart and another at Mr. Borie; when gratitude for greenbacks and bricks and mortar filled his heart, and, careless of the public good, he was ready to do anything for his private friends, from the groom who rode his horses to the Senator who voted for his nominations. Then was it, in a sad hour, Mr. Sumner made his claim on gratitude and had the claim allowed; all he asked was "Motley," and Motley was given to him. In vain did Mr. Fish remonstrate, for his instincts told him it would not do; in vain did Boutwell and Hear, neither of them rhetoricians, look glum; the President's feelings were aroused and he determined to fight i out on the Motley line. His civil, like his military, promise may in some remote day be perversely fulfilled, though it does not look much like it now. There was a year of perplexity and alarm and fruitless slaughter after the first boast was uttered before fruition came; and since the day he committed himself to Mr. Sumner, and appointed Motley, fifteen months have rolled by, and, thanks to mismanagement somewhere, the claims of our merchants and shipowners and underwriters are, if possible, more desperate than when Andrew Johnson left Washington and Mr. Seward returned to Auburn by way of Alaska. All is perplexed in the future; Mr. Motley maddened in London; Wilson angry at Washington, having voted for St. Domingo in vain: Mr. Frelinghuysen, the most sensible man of the party, hesitating whether he shall accept; the English mission at a great crisis vacant, or in the hands of Mr. Secretary Benjamin Moran; and the chief magistrate attend. ing rifle matches at Washington, and, vogue la Galere, driving fast troating horses at Long Branch. We sincerely trust Mr. Frelinghuysen is not writing his own instructions; though,

name.' To which Mr. Fish, according to the recol-lection of Mr. Summer, ascented with much good will. Accordingly, Mr. Summer, in the name of Mr. Fish, asked Mr. Moticy to write, who undertook ing the causes of either. Without a knowledge of this, it is impossible to mature the simplest measures in the least degree affecting the internal resources of the country. Without such information, it is impossible to fix the status of the Republic in the great family of nations. Without it, we can know nothing of our capacities in peace or of our abilities in war,

Secondly, all useful and intelligent legislation affecting the material interests of the country must be founded upon a knowledge as correct as possible of its present wealth, its possible production, and the point which it has already reached in its advance towards such possibility. The Government has no interest whatever in information concerning the wealth of A or B or C personally and singly, these three being engaged we will say in the manufacture of cotton goods; but it has an immediate interest in a knowledge tolerably accurate of the production of A, B, C, in the aggregate. And if suspicious men will but stop to think they will see that this is all which the Government is seeking. Individuals must be interrogated, but the public and the world will hear of nothing but the sum total. There is a sort of indefinite notion floating about that the Government is making this harmless inquisition in order that it may increase the taxes. A more deplorable folly never entered the human head. An accurate return of the production and industry of the country is much more likely to make the taxes lighter than it is to make them heavier: for Congress must know how much a specific tax will produce before it can determine its amount. If kept in ignorance, by the pig-headedness of producers, it is much more reasonable to suppose that it will, as between a larger and a less rate, fix upon the first. Indeed, to do so is the only safe resource; and those who permit themselves to give inaccurate answers to the census-taker may hereafter find that the indulgence has been a costly one. Congress will have no choice. It must act upon the presumption that the official figures before it are accurate; so that the maker of false answers not only picks his more truthful neigh-bor's pocket, but he actually robs himself. It is a game at which in the long run he must inevitably be the loser.

We readily admit that in countries under an absolute form of government census-taking may be regarded by the people with a just suspicion, for its result may be a more remorseless taxation or a more sweeping military conscription. But in this favored land it is different. The census has been ordered by the people themselves through their representatives. It cherishes no ulterior design either upon property or person. It is not, as elsewhere it might be, merely a preliminary to new exactions or still more onerous levies for the military service. So fortunately are we situated, that a knowledge which can be trusted of the resources of the country will more probably lighten our burdens than render them more ponderous. How childish is it, therefore, for any man, when called upon officially to render an account of himself, his family, the character and results of his business, to prevaricate, to stand mute, or to put off the inquirer with absolute falsehoods. We trust, for the credit of the country, that we shall have no more reluctant responses to the questions of the assistant marshals.

WHY WAR WAS DECLARED.

From the Syracuse Journal. "Frenchmen ! I go to place myself at the head of

poleon III wrench from Prussia her territory west of the Rhine, he thereby would transmit to his son an object of contention for all coming time, until that territory should be regained by Prussia. The empire of France, as it is, is a safer inheritance for the Prince Imperial than it would be with the Rhine for its eastern boundary; for, notwithstanding Napoleon's views to the contrary, power in Europe is more properly adjusted than it has ever been before; and, henceforth, whoever seeks to change its present condition cannot be considered otherwise than a disturber of the peace of Europe.

THE LAW OF PRIVATE VENGEANCE. From the Baltimore Sun.

The case of the man Lindsey, who was killed at Chester, near Richmond, Virginia, by his father-in-law, on account of the ruin of the latter's unmarried daughter, merits a word or two of additional comment to that which, we have already felt it our duty to make upon one or two similar cases of recent occurrence. The above general statement of the facts is sufficient to show the peculiarly aggravated and horrible character of Lindsey's offense, which was the occasion of his death. But saying that does not exhaust all that in such a case requires to be said. In our comments upon the result of the McFarland-Richardson trial in New York we took occasion to state fully our views in regard to such cases. Society would undoubtedly be largely the gainer if every man would reflect beforehand that the penalty of the indulgence of his unlawful passion might be the for-feiture of his life. The public sentiment which refuses to condemn the husband or father who, under such circumstances, becomes his own avenger, is so far right as it seeks to mark its reprobation of conduct such as was imputed to Lindsey. But the public sentiment which tolerates and applauds the substitution of private vengeance for the restraints and penalties of law is wrong. Society is infinitely the loser when men come to consider that there are wrongs which society cannot redress, for which the law is powerless to afford any adequate remedy, and that in such cases, therefore, every man is justified in being his own lawgiver, judge, ury and executioner. It is not to be doubted that the evil to result in the one case is as great as in the other; that the remedy has elements in it of violence and lawlessness which may be as fatal to the best interests of society as the wrong which it is intended to correct.

We cannot better illustrate our meaning than by reference to the formal proceedings which took place in the case we have cited. At the examination of the father-in-law, Captain Hayward, before the justice of the peace, the Commonwealth's attorney, after advising the magistrate that under the present law of Virginia he had all the powers of the old examining court of magistrates, and that it was optional with him to send the prisoner on for trial, with or without bail, or to discharge him, recommended the latter course. He said "there was no jury which could be empanelled on God's earth, white or black, savage or civilized, which could find the accused guilty of murder. He should be discharged. Then it would warn men of libidinous appetites that when they do these deeds they do them not only at the risk of an avenging father, but of an avenging public also." The counsel for the prisoner naturally did not think it necessary, after what had been said by the prosecuting attorney, to make any remarks. The magistrate then said :-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadeiphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to purpose the same to ten million dollars. Day ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

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MASSACHUSETTS AND MR. MOTLEY. From the N. Y. World.

"Massachusetts," says Mr. Sumner's organ the Boston Journal, "must guard the honor of her sons." "By all means," we respond as the old Duke of Cambridge ejaculated when the clergyman said "Let us pray" in the Liturgy. It is a duty which Massachusetts clearly owes, especially to her unhappy, frustrated historian. Our only doubt is whether she is taking the right way to vindicate him. It seems that "a charge brought against Mr. Motley to justify his removal is that in the month of April, 1869, immediately after his appointment as Minister, fifteen months ago, volunteered to write his own instructions. This, says the Journal, is a mistake.

We are left a little in doubt whether this is a denial of the fact or what lawyers call a "enofession and avoidance;" for we read that when Mr. Motley was about to sail for England, everything being serene at Washington, and Mr. Sumner and Mr. Fish, like the two Kings of Brentford, smelling at the same nosegay, Mr. Sumner, in an off-hand sort of way, said to the unsuspecting Secretary:-

"'Why not levy on Motley? Let him write a me-moir, to be used in whole or part, or not at all, as you see fit.' Mr. Fish at once came into the idea, and authorized Mr. Summer to in-the Mr. Motley to do this. Mr. Summer replied; -Of course, in your

if he is, we are sure-for he is a gentleman and a man of honor-he will not boast of it hereafter. We meekly suggest to our Boston friends to take up a new line of defense.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS ! From the N. Y. Tribune.

We have already alluded to the reluctance exhibited by many persons to answer prompt-ly and correctly the queries which it is the duty of the officers engaged in taking the present census to put to them. There seems to be an absurd feeling that the Government in demanding certain information is simply impertinent, meddlesome, and obtrusive. The ignorant suspect some personal injury or disadvantage lurking in the questions, while even those who know enough to know better indulge in evasions and misrepresentations. We cannot but regrat this, when we consider that inaccurate returns are much worse than no returns at all; while, since the expense of census-taking is very great, it seems to be a deplorable waste of money if the foolish obstinacy of a few citizens is to defeat the beneficent purpose of the law. In the first place, an enumeration of the population is indispenbecause our representation sable. based upon it, and the Government cannot go on without it. There is nothing about which a nation requires accurate information more urgently than the number of its inhabitants, the increase of that number during the last decade, and its probable increase in the decade to come. Moreover, it is extremely desirable to arrive at some accurate

that valiant army which is animated by love of country and devotion ito duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for

their country. Napoleon issuel a notable proclamation to the people of France. In a very few words, the Emperor, in that proclamation, covers a great deal of ground, and brings out in bold relief the principal features of his controversy with Prussia, as he wishes Frenchmen to behold those features. In the wording of his proclamation his acute powers of diplomacy are plainly visible. Though there is in it less of boldness in appealing to the loyalty of his subjects than he once exhibited. there is more of cunning and an equal amount of selfishness. At the beginning he tries to awe and inspire the French people by reminding them that the present crisis is one of those "solemn moments, when the national honor, violently excited, gathers itself up irresistibly, rises above all other interests, and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation.

In the words which we have just quoted may be seen the Emperor's purpose to divert the attention of Frenchmen from themselves and the late dissensions in France whose mutterings have not yet died away. He substantially says: - "Frenchmen, there is danger ahead ! A foreign foe threatens your nation! Forget everything else! To the rescue of France

His subjects respond, "Vivela France! Napoleon, having played upon the love of country which Frenchmen entertain for France, and having wrought upon their enthusiasm, brings forth the Prince Imperial, for whose glory the war is waged. His reign is to be preceded by deeds of valor, in which he will take no part, though he will be a spectator of them.

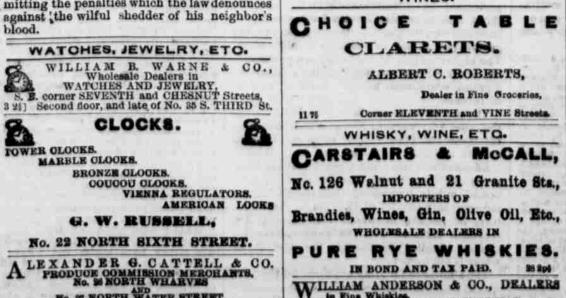
"Frenchmen! I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for their country." With such words, the Prince Imperial is brought into prominence at this tragical juncture of his father's reign. In the plebiscite he was more like a shadowy outline of him who will probably be Napoleon IV. In this proclamation, he is palpable and full of vitality! In the plebis-cite it was better that he should be placed far in the perspective. In this proclamation he can with safety be converted into a young hero by taking his place by the side of his father, at the head of the army! The last words of Napoleon I were "Tete d'armee!" Napoleon III takes them up, and makes them the watchwords of the embryo Napoleon IV. This wonderful "son of his father" is no longer to be like a vague idea. Henceforth he is to figure in war despatches, his name is to be bulletined in Paris, and all over the rest of France. He will plan no battles; but he will be "at the head of the army!" He will give no orders; but he will be "at the head of the army!" He will lead no brilliant charge; but he will be "at the head of the army!" For the glory of his reign the war will be waged, and the lilies of France will be carried into the midst of smoke and carnage. An ominous beginning for the Prince Imperial

Better would it have been for him had his father been content to spend the closing days of his own reign in peaceful relations, rather than stake the chances of the perma-nence of his dynasty upon a war waged for the extension of the empire and knowledge of the methods of increase, whe-ther by births or immigration. Again, it is waged for the extension of the empire and important to determine at what local points the glory of the royal family; for should Na-

"Captain Hayward, stand up. Under these circumstances I think it my duty to announce your discharge." The endorsement made on the warrant of arrest was to the effect that the party was discharged on the ground of 'justifiable homicide.

This is certainly manlier and more honest than to resort to the fiction of "temporary insanity," or any of the other devices which are used to justify verdicts of acquittal in such cases. The only justification which should be sought or can be found is in the facts. If the facts are correctly stated in Captain Hayward's case, the Commonwealth's attorney was probably right in saying that no jury on earth could have been found to convict. But the difficulty appears to us that the facts have been assumed without a sufficient judicial investigation. It is terrible enough that a man should be admitted to be the executioner of his own vengeance in any case-but shall he be admitted to be judge and jury as well? If a jury, after hearing the facts, choose to acquit, that is one thing -but shall all trial be waived and a man's own word be received as his own sufficient instification for a terrible act of private vengeance?

We presume that an investigation of some sort took place before the justice of the peace who discharged Captain Hayward, but an examination before a committing magistrate certainly lacks the dignity and solemnity requisite to sanction such an act. Captain Hayward, indeed, appears to have proceeded in a thoroughly judicial manner. After the birth of his daughter's child, he appears to have obtained from her the name of the father, then summoned Lindsey into her presence, taxed him with his guilt, and upon receiving no denial, then and there shot him dead. It is obvious that if every man who may act as Captain Hayward has done is to be discharged without a full and searching investigation, before a competent tribunal, into all the facts which constitute his supposed justification, or which may incline a jury to acquit, a most terrible and irresponsible power is lodged in every man's hands, to the exercise of which the innocent as well as the guilty may readily fall victims. The power of life and death, except in the extreme case of self-defense, which is outside of the pale of all law, and where man is remitted to obey the instinct of self-preservation, belongs to society alone in its organized capacity. Its delegation to individuals under any circumstances, however aggravated, is inconsistent with the ends for which society exists. Public opinion, which is stronger than law, appears to tolerate the assumption of this power in certain cases by individuals, by re-mitting the penalties which the law denounces against the wilful shedder of his neighbor's



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CENT.'S FURNISHING COODS. PATENT SHOULDER·SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice, All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 112 MAIR OURLERS. THE HYPERSON HAIR CURLERS, MAIR CURLERS, AN INDISPENSABLE ABTIOLE FOR THE LADIES (Patented July 9, 1967.)	SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. S is now open for the season. Besides the ac- vantage of location this house enjoys, and the fin bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructes since last season to convey guests from the hoteit to the beach. The house has been overhauled and rofitte throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, it every particular. A FIRST-OLASS ESTABLISHMENT. 611 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor. I I G H T H O U S E C O T T A G E Located between United States Hotel and the beaca. ATLANTIO OITY, N. J. BOARD REDUCED.
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to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale whelesale and retail, by	D open. A first-class Family Boarding Hous MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAY Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Propri- tor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street corner of Filbert. 711m.
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	MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENU Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Sitt ated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms with spring beds. Terms \$15 per week. 6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.
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The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect- safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, faily, etc, etc., for raising heavy or light weights. JACOB C. NEAFIE,	THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, M J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the bearh. ELISHA ROBERTS, 611 Sm Proprietor
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