THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

THE FRENCH DEFEATS. THE details of the late German victories indicate that they were achieved by tactics similar to those successfully employed at Sadowa, and if a real military genius had been at the head of the French armies, these victories weuld have been converted into terrible defeats. Several of our most distinguished American generals have expressed the opinion · that if the Austrian commander at Sadowa had marched his whole force against either wing of the advancing Prussian army, instead of waiting for the combined attack of both, he would have been able to defeat his divided enemy in detail. The first Napoleon was famous for his skill in conducting operations of this character. Time and again when converging armies were sent against him he massed his entire force against one wing of his foes and then against another, with terrific effect, thus disposing in succession of adversaries so numerous in the aggregate that it would have been utterly impossible for him to contend against them if they had been thoroughly united. In the late battles an application of similar tactics would apparently have changed the fortunes of the war. The Crown Prince on the Prussian left made an aggressive movement which was antagonized by an inferior force under MacMahon; the Prussian right or right-centre, under General Steinmetz, made an aggressive movement which was antagonized by an inferior French force under General Frossard; and under these circumstances a double French defeat was inevitable. While French eagles, patent guns, cannon, camps and prisoners were being captured on account of the suicidal disposition of the French forces, we are told that three French army corps, comprising one hundred thousand men, were lying idle at points contiguous to the scene of actionso that the Emperor not only neglected a brilliant opportunity to strike decisive blows at his enemies, but he betrayed crimistupidity in his choice of nal mere defensive measures. The fact that somebody has blundered badly is shown by the announcement that a change of French commanders has already been effected, General Lebouf being forced to retire, while Marshal Bazaine has been appointed commanderin-chief and General Trochu, who is said to be the rising military genius of France, is the other States sacrificed this year by selfish him are likely to get but a very small appointed Major-General. We have little doubt that Napoleon himself is the real marplot, and that if he would retire to a hospital or an insane asylum to be treated for his physical and mental maladies, leaving the entire management of the campaign to the genuine soldiers who abound in martial France, there might still be a hope that her late disgraces would be wiped out. To do this effectually, however, it is necessary that there should be a mighty uprising of the French people, and the great question is whether they are willing to pour forth their blood and treasure like water without a positive assurance that their best efforts are not to be set at naught by the mistakes of their Imperial blunderer. The revolutionary and republican feeling is almost inseparable from the frenzied national furore which now alone can stem the tide of Prussian success. The democratic journals of Paris and the democratic members of the French chambers are demanding that every citizen shall be armed, and if every citizen is thus armed, who can assure Napoleon that the weapons of the men whom he has basely betrayed and cruelly oppressed will not be turned against himself ? Another alternative is a hasty termination of the war, a patched-up truce, leaving France as deeply humiliated as Austria was after Solferino and Sadowa. The Prussians have a habit in such contingencies of demanding that the aggressor shall pay the bill of expenses, and they would probably insist that the old German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine"should be surrendered as the fruits of their late victory. Voluntary consent to such a loss of territory, however, would scarcely be less fatal to the Napoleonic dynasty than a succession of German victories; and let the Emperor turn which way he will, he finds himself. like the villain in the last act of a play, confronted by terrible retributive dangers. The fact that fears of the safety of the French capital absorb a large portion of the attention of the terror-stricken government Napoleon established there, and that such fears have been engendered at the very outset of the campaign, is a significant proof of the lack of public confidence in the Imperial regime. Paris is one of the most strongly fortified places in the world, and it will be seen by the description of its elaborate defenses in another part of to-day's TELEGRAPH that if it is defended with proper spirit it cannot be taken by the combined armies of Europe. Napoleon has more to dread from the excited populace within its walls than from any foe that can march against it, and we scarcely believe that the Germans will, in any event, make an assault upon the French capital. Their great duties are to punish their wanton assailant, to secure a recompense for the expenditures of the conflict (which they can do by holding the German provinces of France), and to avert future disturbances of the peace of Europe by the brood of Corsican tyrants; and these duties may be accomplished now without a demonstration against Paris.

LINE UPON LINE! THE North Carolina election is another grave admonition to the Republican party that it can maintain its supremacy only by promptly correcting the evils it has too long cherished within itself. While the issues of the war were undecided, patriotic men would close their eyes to corruption, to incompetent or otherwise unworthy candidates, and to the madness of selfish leaders, and vote the Republican ticket to save the country; but now the war has garnered the fulness of its harvest, and honest citizens will no longer be made the supple tools of corruptionists. Every election held this year has been a

fresh notice to the Republican leaders that the party must reform itself. Connecticut opened the campaign of 1870 with disaster, whereby a faithful and patriotic Governor was displaced by 800 majority. Oregon followed, and one of the ablest and most blameless of our Republican Senators lost his place. Washington city followed with an open and decisive rebuke to the political managers who claimed to be the Republican party. New York, hitherto a debatable State, gave nearly 90,000 Democratic majority, when the political complexion of her courts of last resort was involved. Kentucky gave no substantial Republican gains, even with her large colored vote polled for the first time. Tennessee has given over her courts to the Conservatives, thus surrendering the last vestige of Republican power in that State, and now comes North Carolina, in the face of bayonets forced upon the people by the ill-advised counsels of bad lead with a Legislature two-thirds Democratic, and but two Republicans in the entire Congressional delegation. A Senator is thus sacrificed, and a long stride taken toward making the next Congress Democratic.

With all these admonitions, the professed Republican leaders close their ears to wisdom. Instead of meeting the issue frankly, and appealing to the intelligence of the people, we are met with the startling proposition that Georgia must not hold an election because the Republicans cannot carry the State ! This reckless suggestion to nullify the laws and defy the people is made this morning by a Republican contemporary. If not hold an election in Georgia, why hold one in any other State? It is conceded that the Republicans cannot gain Congressmen, while it is most likely that they must lose some most of the States. Why not, in therefore, decide that all the Legislatures, and all the Congressmen, and all Governors shall hold over until the matters can be arranged for Republican victories? The only reason for not holding an election is that the Republicans will be defeated: and the same rule will apply with equal if not increased potency in all other States, if mad leaders insist upon, defying popular opinion and insulting the intelligence and patriotism of a people peculiarly jealous of popular rights.

and blind leadership. Governor Holden allowed the honor and credit of his State to be destroyed by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of securing a seat in the Senate; and, to make assurance doubly sure, he undertook to force political results by armed Jayhawkers, who defied the laws, ignored instice, and disregarded the courts. The result was a change of 25,000 to 30,000 against the Republicans, and the surrender of the State to Democracy for years to come. In Pennsylvania the same mad policy is aimed at. The Republican party can succeed only by deserving the approval and confidence of the intelligent and patriotic people of the State. Its abuses, corruptions, and subordination to shameless pretenders like Cameron are justly appreciated by all sections, and unless the Republican organization, as an organization, shall show an earnest, determined purpose to reform itself, and restore the State to faithful government, we shall lose half a dozen or more Congressmen, and possibly the Legislature. Senators like Wilson and Cameron, who bowed to the Washington lobby and continued the inquisitorial income tax to save corporations from tax on gross receipts, may levy heavy tribute upon starving clerks to defray election expenses, but all the power of money or patronage will fail to give the Republicans victory if the party does not earn it by deserving it. Pennsylvania can be saved to the Republicans, but not by defying the people and the laws. Let the party, as a party, declare for constitutional reform, and show the people that the shameless corruptions of Harrisburg must be broken up and rendered impossible henceforth. Let the true men of the party, who want no office and seek no place or profit by political prostitution, come to the front and lead the Republican organization to reform and victory. Let the Union League speak. It is the consistent advocate of reform, and it is a force that could not fail to be respected. Let it call upon the people to demand fundamental reform by instructing legislators to propose a convention, and the sorely tried Republicans of the State will take fresh courage and fall into the ranks again to save the grand organization by restoring it to purity, patriotism, and the merited confidence of the country.

the border by hordes of crazy Irishmen. Be- | nity. Affairs in this country are certainly not cause of the hostile attitude of Canada towards us, however, the people of the United States certainly feel a sort of apathy with regard to the disposal of the Fenian bandits who inspired the Kanucks with so much terror, but the fact remains that O'Neil and others implicated in the raid were guilty of a great crime, and that they richly deserve to be punished in a manner that will serve to inspire them and their sympathizers with a proper respect for the law. Suppose such an attack as that of last May had been made upon our borders by a band of rebel refugees from Canada: we certainly would not be satisfied if only a nominal punishment were awarded them, and it is only fair that in estimating the guilt of the Fenians we should put ourselves in the place of the Canadians. It is to the credit of our Government that, notwithstanding the offenses of England and Canada, it interfered promptly on the occasion of each Fenian raid, in spite of the provocations we have received that would have almost excused some little apathy and the trial, conviction, and sentence of O'Neil and other Fenian leaders is also creditable, especially when we consider the powerful influence brought to bear to prevent them from receiving their deserts, although the very mild punishment inflicted is in reality out of all proportion to the magnitude

"General" O'Neil and "Colonel" Brown were tried a short time ago at Windsor, Vermont, and sentenced to the State Prison; but this will be scarcely even a nominal punishment if, as is reported, these two scamps are not to be put to labor, are not to assume the prison garb, or associate with the other prisoners, but are to have a room to themselves, with a separate table and the same fare as the superintendent, and are to be treated in all respects like gentlemen, so that the only inconvenience they will suffer will be the confinement within the walls of the prison. It needs no argument to prove that this is not the way to make the laws respected; and yet it seems likely that Messrs. O'Neil and his compatriot will not be called upon to endure even this indignity for any great length of time.

of their offense.

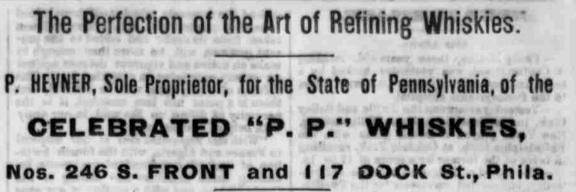
A pressure is being brought upon the President to induce him to grant them his pardon, and all the politicians who are anxious to conciliate the Irish vote are working like beavers to make capital for themselves by procuring the liberation of the Fenian captives. The better judgment of the President must convince him that this is not a proper case for the executive interference, and that the cause of law and order will be best served by allowing the bold raiders to suffer all the punishment that the merciful judges imposed upon them. It is of more importance that our national honor and the dignity of our laws should be vindicated than that the Irish vote should be conciliated, and as North Carolina was last, as were most of President Grant and the party that supports portion of the said vote at any rate, l well afford to do his whole duty in the m We therefore hope that the Presiden refuse positively to yield to the solicita of the friends of O'Neil and the othe prisoned Fenians, and will allow them a opportunity that their full terms of imp ment will afford to reflect upon whethe cannot find some better way of libe Ireland than by making annual attacks the Canadians.

in so bad a state as they are on the other side of the water, but they are bad enough to demand the serious attention of all good citizens; and several specimens that have been brought before the public quite recently of the way in which Indiana divorces can be made use of by men and women who are attracted by new affinities, indicate that it is high time our law-makers were dealing with a subject that has already become an evil of no small magnitude.

OBITUARY.

Hon. George T. Cobb. Among the victims of the recent railroad accident in West Virginia was the Hon. George T. Cobb, of New Jersey. This gentleman was well known and highly esteemed both in public and private life. He was originally a Democrat, but took no very active part in politics until 1860, when he was elected to Congress from the Fourth district of New Jersey. A was a warm admirer of Senator Douglas, and on the breaking out of the Rebellion he followed the example of that eminent statesman in giving a cordial support to the Government. After his retirement from Congress he was a member of the State Legislature for several years, and also served as Mayor of Morristown.

3 LOIAL NOTICES. Por additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages. GENTLEMEN'S Berr . 7 80 stuth4pti OLOTHING. BLOCKADED! BLOCKADED! FURNISHING GOODS. THE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN PORTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA THE FINEST IN TOWN. Will not interfere with the production and sale at the GREAT BROWN HALL, by ROCKHILL & WIL-SON, of the TEN THOUSAND \$10 SUITS OF REAL SCOTCH CHEVIOTS, For which the public is rapidly crowding. Nor will it interfere with the manufacture and fa-JOHN WANAMAKER, vorable reception on the part of the public of the immense quantities of TRULY SEASONABLE APPAREL Which is constantly coming forward to take the place of that which rapidly disappears from our Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET. counters. Come and learn how to be cool at the GREAT BROWN HALL. BTEINWAY & SONS' COME, BUY SUMMER RAIMENT CHEAP GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS. SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET. AT THE OLD WAREROOMS.

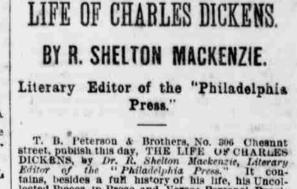


It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be em-ployed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is Brain Fever, De-lirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausca, Sick Headache, Inmmation, and Kidney Diseases.

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Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street. P. HEVNER.



NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnat street, publish this day, THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, Literary Editor of the "Philadelphia Press." It con-tains, besides a full history of his life, his Uncol-lected Pieces, in Prose and Verse; Personal Recol-lections and Anecdotes, as well as Letters from Mr. Dickens to various persons, never before published; and traces the entire career of the great Novelist and traces the entire career of the great Novelist from the time of his birth and first connection with journalism as a reporter to its unexpected and lajournalism as a reporter to its unexpected and la-mented termination on the 9th of June, 1870. With a full account of the Funeral Services, and Dean Stanley's Funeral Sermon, preached in Westminater Abbey, on the Sunday following the funeral. By Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. It also contains a Portrait of Charles Dickens, taken from a photograph for which he sat a few days prior to his death; as well as his Autograph. The whole is issued in a large duodeci-mo volume, bound in Green, Red, or Blue Morocco Cloth, gilt side and back. Price Two Dollars. Agents and Canvassers are wanted, Male and Fe-male, in every town, village, and cen sty in the United States, to engage in selling and getting subscribers to the above work, which is the Best Selfing Book published.

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306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,

THE FATE OF THE FENIANS.

THE offense of the Fenians who attempted the invasion of Canada a few months ago was one of the most serious known to the law; and although a combination of circumstances served to render a large number of the people of the United States at least indifferent te the annoyance given to the Canadians, every consideration of justice and self-respect requires that such outrages shall not only be discountenanced but sternly punished. We certainly have no reason to love the Canadians for their performances during the Rebellion, when they went as far as they dared in the way of sneaking assaults upon the people of the North, but. dignity and honor will not permit us to take manner of facility to scou our revenge by allowing armed raids over to ruin innocent women with perfect

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

It was impossible for the founders Government to decide in every case e what powers had best be given to the G Government and what had best be left several States. Different matters of detai that could scarcely have been even th of when the Constitution was adopted been brought into prominence by the experiences of an immence increase in tory, the admission of numerous new S and changes in the social conditions and tions of the people. Many of these m are really of the highest importance, alt for reasons easily understood they have been brought prominently forward as su for legislative action. One of the su overlooked by the authors of the Con tion was the regulation of marriages a vorces by the National Government, a though there are few who will deny that th sent loose and irregular system, by which State can pass such laws as it pleases to ern the family relations of its citizens, ductive of inconvenience, immorality to some extent, of social demoralizatio difficulties in the way of procuring an a ment to the Constitution will probabl vent any proper effort to reform the evi being made for many years to come. mere question of national rights against rights, it is not a matter of the least quence whether marriages and divorce under the immediate supervision of the tional or the State Governments; but i the very highest importance that there a be uniformity, and that it should be i sible for citizens of Pennsylvania o York to go to Illinois or Indiana and divorces under laws so lax that they cally make marriage scarcely more matter of momentary inclination or ca

The evil effects of permitting difference States which really form one nation to separate laws on the subject of ma and divorce have been fully demons recently in several cases of gross outrag petrated by means of the uncertaint confusion caused by the difference exist between the laws of England, Sec and Ireland. Mr. Wilkie Collins' latest discusses this subject very thoroughly, shows conclusively what extraordinary plications may ensue and what enor may be committed under a state of that scarcely permits a man and won know whether they are legally m or not, and that affords

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