THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

FRANCE AT BAY.

From the N. Y. Times. These are the darkest days France has been

called upon to pass through since 1815. Fear and anxiety hang over every household in Paris. A few days ago the majority of the French people believed that their armies would never be uprooted from German soil until Prussia sued for peace. With startling suddenness, the whole prospect has been changed. It is a question not of marching to Berlin but of saving Paris. The Emperor has fled to Chalons, apparently in the desperate hope of stemming the tide of invasion should it penetrate beyond Metz. The disaster is too vast to be disguised. The French Ministry, instead of announcing triumphs, can only beseech the people to go forth to the defense of their native land. Those who have seen in this war only a question between Napoleon and Bismarck. between desputism and freedom, between one man and the ascendancy of liberal ideas. would naturally suppose that this appeal for fresh armies would be unheeded. They leave out of consideration the fact that, when a proud nation sees its existence threatened, it will generally push all political differences aside, and strike for the preservation of its honor. If Napoleon perished to-morrow this war would go on. Already the National Guard are clamoring to be led to the front. The tove of "Fatherland," which we praise in the Germans, is not extinct in the French, and although our sympathies are withdrawn from the latter people in their struggle, we may assume for the present that the invasion of their soil by a foreign army will not be a subject of rejoicing with them.

But the crisis is tremendous. Even France with all her resources may not be able to cope successfully with it. The Prussian commanders are succeeding by the same tactics as those which they found so efficient in the Austrian campaign. While the enemy is laying plans for an advance, they hurl vast masses of men upon him, and swallow him up. Thus they gain an inestimable advan-tage at the outset of the struggle. It was said of the Austrians that they did not fight so well as the Prussians, and they were not so well armed. Mr. Dicey wrote, in 1866. "The Prussians have not as yet had

tance.

the opportunity of showing how their troops would conduct themselves if confronted by an army which attacked them with the vigor of the French." The test has now been made, and the result is a repetition of Koniggratz. The Prussian army, and the Prussian system of tactics, are still invincible. Every part of Napoleon's plans has been brought to utter confusion. If he had any chance at all to begin with, he very soon lost it. He has now to lead a beaten army. The magic which still clung to the name of Napoleon in the minds of the soldiers is gone. It is an alarming emergency which the French Chambers will be called upon to consider.

The Journal Officiel of Monday tells us that the relations of the French Government Rome and the danger which "the defeat of with the neutral powers continue to be satisfactory. These relations would probably be armed neutrality. The humorous papers of much more satisfactory if some of the great all the Italian cities caricature Napoleon III

of a gentleman who had been foully murdered | and every inducement to pursue virtuous in his own house set afloat in the community | courses. But he began his new life in sian press, without exception, very firmly and, in some cases, enthusiastically uphold the cause of "King and Fatherland," to use by one of these "interviewers," in revenge, their own peculiar phrase, but it is worthy of as it appeared, for the refusal of the son to submit in the height of his great affliction to note that this adhesion is shared by the ultra a petty and illegal inquisition, instituted in the hope that the real observations of the liberals and monarchists alike, and that in such expression there is no difference of creed. In South Germany a few papers venreal son of a man really murdered might have ture to debate the propriety of conceding the whole position of control to Prussia, but not a marketable value. The theory of this perversion of publicity seems to be that no man one that we have seen advocates an alliance has a right to any fact of his own life or any feeling of his own heart which anybody else or even a co-operation with France. In can be found to pay another man three cents Austria the case is somewhat different. for publishing. This is a sort of practical communism which in other times and in other Nearly all the liberal journals, such as the Presse, the Neue Freie Presse, and the Wanderer insist upon absolute and unconditional countries people have been apt to restrain either with the cudgel or by the constable. It neutrality, but the aristocratic and military organs, without exception, favor is of one piece intrinsically with the practical communism which leads a gentleman who France, The official journals, such as the lacks a watch to appropriate the timekeeper Gazette and the Abend Zeitung, maintain a of his next neighbor. cantious reserve, and deny all rumors of secret treaties and movements of troops and fleets. In the case of a President of the United The Northeastern Correspondence refers to

States, the outrage must necessarily go un-punished, except by the voice of the public. To denounce it, as it ought to be denounced in the case of President Grant, is to do but simple justice to the President. Possibly, also, it may nerve men's minds to think whether it really is quite impossible to suppress the nuisance altogether.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The dangers which threaten the Emperor leaning toward Prussia. The Journal de St. on the Moselle are trivial in comparison with Petersbourg, however, is quite impartial, but deplores the idea of war, and very sensibly the dangers that assail him from the Seine. If we remember how close is the censorship points to its accompanying devastations and over telegrams from Paris, how carefully perils in the present state of Europe. The every message which tells of trouble for the Golos, which is considered the mouthpiece of government or peril to the dynasty is shorn Russian liberalism, on the other hand, comes and trimmed before it is permitted to pass out very decidedly for the French cause, and intimates that Prussia, in case of success, out of the empire, we shall be the better able to appreciate the awful significance of a few brief sentences which have reached us might become a dangerous neighbor to the Muscovite empire. At the same time it does not from the French capital. That the nation hint at any direct intervention, but says:would put forth extraordinary exertions in "Even should Austria and Italy interfere in this war we should not be compelled to follow order to repel a foreign invasion nobody doubted. The defeat of the grand army has their example. The more numerous the powers involved in it the greater will be the roused a true patriotic rage, and will put hundreds of thousands of ardent men in the advantage of neutrality to us. As proof of field. But with the martial ardor of the this we may cite the immense profits which hour is roused a deep-seated grief and dis-Prussia reaped by remaining neutral during the Crimean war." The papers of Sweden appointment at the failure of the leader who and Denmark with one accord, excepting the promised a few weeks ago to carry the official sheets, reveal strong French tenden-French eagles in triumph to Berlin. France will fight, but she has lost confidence cies, and those that favor Scandinavian union in her commander. She clamors for a are "hot i' the mouth" in that direction. The general arming of the people. She pushes Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen, however, aside the incompetent ruler who has led her mingles some discretion with its valor, and advises caution. Prussia has a long and a into disaster, and demands that she shall have the direction of her own destinies. She is strong arm, and is within easy striking dispersuaded that nothing but bad generalship can defeat her armies, and she is burning with Italy is checkered all over with various resentment at the cause of her disgrace. The opinions. At Venice, Verona, and Milau the press have strong French sympathies, but people, in fact; are fast getting beyond the control of the Government, and although prefer neutrality to any demonstration on they answer with alacrity the Emperor's call either side. The same may be said, in a to arms, they demand at the same time that modified sense, of Turin, although Napoarms shall be placed in the hands of the whole leonic views grow more distinct as we appopulation, and no longer Napoleon but the proach the French frontier. As a specimen we may quote the Perseveranza of Milan. men of France shall have the command of the country. Napoleon's attempt to pacify which says .- "The absolute preponderance the tumult by sacrificing a general is not likely to be successful. Whoever planned of one as of the other of these powers is hurtful to us; but that of Prussia is, indeed, the campaign, the Emperor and not General far more so." Again, "We must remain Le Bœuf is responsible for its adoption, and neutral, and should not change our attitude will altimately bear the penalty of its failure. until the war should become European by the interference of other pow-ers." However, in view of the trouble at We need hardly point out how fearfully ominous in this hour of disaster and excitement is the appointment of a National Com-France would terribly increase," it advises an mittee, with plenary powers to act in all things concerning the war. It makes little difference who may be the original members of this extraordinary body, for if they fail to satisfy the people, the people will be sure to have them changed. It makes little difference how moderately they enter upon their functions, for if affairs continue to go ill they will be swept along by the torrent of popular indignation. We do not believe the Bonaparte dynasty will withstand another defeat; we question whether it has not already received its death-blow. The impending conflict at Metz threatens to involve not only the issue of the German war, but the existence of the Napoleonic empire, and the National Committee, which begins its labors as the auxiliary.of a threatened despotism, may find itself in a few days the governing power of a revolutionary republic. PAUL SCHOEPPE. From the Baltimore Sun. We gave yesterday authenticated transcripts of judicial documents relating to the crimes, trial, condemnation, and final departure from prison in Germany, of Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Miss Steinecke, of Baltimore. It is one of the most surprising narrations of subtle and audacious villainy that we have ever read. The record itself has the minuteness of detail and exactness of a daguerreotype. It gives the parentage, the birthplace, the day of the birth, the religious denomination, the branch of military service, the conduct while there, the first act of crime, and then every particular of its successive stages. It then describes the man's person, his precise height to the twelfth of an inch; it does not leave ont small scars and warts; it even opens his mouth, as a jockey would the mouth of a horse, and compels him to disclose the exact state of his incisors and grinders. Yet, wonderful to tell, this prison convict, thus marked and branded all over, of whom the Berlin court says, "the uncommon degree of education and the shrewdness of Paul Schoeppe render him a peculiarly dangerous criminal, comes to this country, between which and his native land there was such constant communication, settles in a section where many of his countrymen or their immediate descendants live, flourishes as a physician, and with his plausible, ingenious talk imposes himself without difficulty upon the credulous public as a person of respectability and character. Those medical associates who, when Doctor Schoeppe was convicted of the murder of Miss Steinecke, expressed their sympathy with a brother physician in difficulties, must now concede, in view of the fact that Paul Schoeppe was no doctor, that he must have been a very sagacious man to have imposed on so learned a profession. Perhaps, on the whole, they may derive from it the lesson that class sympathies of this kind are not safe, and that, even if a man has a medical diploma, it does not become him to kill outside the legitimate sphere of his vocation. It deserves to be placed to the credit of those German fellow-citizens of Paul Schoeppe who at first thought him probably innocent, that when the facts of his history revealed him in his true colors, they at once abandoned him to bis fate. Under the loose administration of our laws in regard to the emigration of convicts from other countries, and the general toleration and liberality towards newcomers, this though steeped in early and cunman. ning crime, might have lived here in peace and prosperity, if he had chosen to pursue honest courses after his arrival. With such abilities as he has evinced, he might have had a conspicuous career and gone to his grave an honored citizen, notwithstanding his terrible record in Europe. He had all the rageous aspersions upon the unhappy son opportunities of recovery and reinstatement.

America by fraudulently passing himself off as a physician, and, without the scrutiny which is required of others, taking the lives of patients into his hands, until, true to the demoniac instincts disclosed in the record published yesterday, he made his assumed profession the means of perpetrating the capital crime for which he is under sentence of death. Who that loves justice and would protect society will listen longer to his deceitful tales, or do aught to delay the course of the law in his case?

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 ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

DE TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums Parifies and Perfumes the Breath ! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Dryggist, Proprietor, 3210m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of 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 KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS SPLEN. did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless-Reliable-Instan-taneous-no disappointment-no ridiculous tints-"Dees not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to iniure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thoa-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

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5 30 tf No. 11S MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN Ber 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 SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the

right to increase the same to one million doilars. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oride Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1965

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN 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 IRON BANK, to be located at Phidollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. INSTRUCTION. EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to



DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets PHILADELPHIA. 4 12 12m ROOFING. PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

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WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savaunah on Satur-day, August 12, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from Savaunan on Satur-

day, August 13. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prin-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Fiorida, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkausas, and Toonessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Rail-road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing

CORDAGE, ETC.

PRICES.

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SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 17, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, August 24. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. pany, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Rairoads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

The all interior points. Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other routo. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Acoust

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 120 South THIRD Street. 615

powers would throw off their neutrality, and send a few battalions to the aid of France. If the position of England is "satisfactory" to herself, she enjoys that satisfaction alone. Prussia is covertly threatening her, and France is deeply incensed. It is the story of our own war over again. England's policy, if a series of blunders can be dignified with the name of policy. is so contrived as to offend both sides at once. England may some day be called upon to account both to France and Prussia for pursuing a course which pretended to be strictly neutral, and was in reality inimical to both. When that time arrives she will find it more hopeless to look for allies than France does now. She has sown the seeds of hatred all over the world, and the crop of vengeance will assuredly spring up. The bulk of the people of England know nothing about foreign politics-the organs of "public opinion" generally run wild in times of excitement. Thus it happens that, at this moment, Prussia is shaking the rod over Eugland's back. and France remembers that she has something besides Waterloo to avenge.

Meanwhile France is called upon to make fresh sacrifices in behalf of this new war for an "idea." The Ministers think the National Guard can defend Paris, but "there is a point not less essential-it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army." They deal plainly with the people-there is no help for it. It will be necessary to call out all available forces, even a portion of the gensdarmerie. So soon has this great power been reduced to its last resources ! The "seven week' war" with Austria was not half so startling, for Austria was ill-prepared. and knew nothing of her antagonist's strength. France has been making preparations for years, and yet two days' fighting disperses a magnificent army, and obliges her to bring another into the field, gathered from all quarters.

The Ministers boast that they can still bring forward two millions of men to meet the invader. all armed, and many of them trained soldiers. They are not afraid to call out those forces which are ordinarily supposed to be less favorable to the Empire than the regular army. So far we hear of no dissensions. A common danger unites the country-just as a common danger lately united Germany. A foolish telegram from Antwerp says that "the opinion" there is that the war will be over in a week. Antwerp was, we believe, a place of some importance in the fifteenth century, but we were not aware till to-day that the opinion of its inhabitants at present decides the fates of empires, or is a potent factor in European politics. It is probable, however, the opinion of these omniscient burghers not withstanding, that it will take more than a week to break either of the great powers now arrayed against each other.

THE VOICE OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS OF EUROPE ON THE WAR. From the N. Y. Herald.

Our files of European exchanges, dating late into the closing weeks of July, and consequently expressing opinion at the great continental centres as it was announced in print only a few days before the imposing events now in progress, give a fair transcript of the public thought. We have already made copions extracts from the English papers, and here and there given some hints of the feeling that existed in the countries adjacent to France; but a more detailed notice of the latter will be neither out of place nor uninteresting at this moment, when the probable attitude of several powers is so earnestly can-vassed in the light of the reverses that have just befallen French arms.

It is needless almost to say that the Prus-

unsparingly and join the Garibaldian organs in demanding the occupation of Rome, with or without French consent. The Nazione of Florence, which is the organ of Victor Emanuel and his Cabinet, strenuously advocates a careful, watchful armed neutrality, with increased naval and military preparation and concentration of resources. The Spanish press is somewhat indignant, as a general thing, at the dictatorial interference of the French Emperor. but some of the republican organs cry "Vive la France!" The Tiempo of Madrid predicts that the latter "will win her veritable object because it is in the nature of things, and what is natural always succeeds.' It predicts a short and terrible war, to result in good for Europe. The Belgian and Dutch journals exhibit great alarm, and are almost nnanimous for strictly neutral precautions; but where a shade of preference is observable it is for the French.

the resolutions, urging neutrality which were

passed by the municipal councils of Vienna

and other leading cities of the Austrian em-

pire, and blames what it terms the precipitate

action of Southern Germany in recognizing

the casus fæderis, or federal pact, with Prus-

sia at this time. The Russian press is some-what divided, the quasi official organs con-

fining themselves to a bald statement of facts.

yet giving it in such a way as to reveal a

The general deduction that the intelligent reader will draw from this brief and rapid survey is that France is likely to be 'isolated unless at the eleventh hour Italy and, as we have hinted in former articles, Great Britain come to the rescue: and in that combination many read the shibboleth of revolution.

IMPERTINENT INTERVIEWING. From the N. Y. World.

A certain portion of the American press seem to be bent on doing their worst to make journalism odious by claiming for journalists an unbounded license of impertinent interference with personal rights and of irresponsible criticism upon private life. One of the latest demonstrations of this sort appears in the form of a pretended "interview" between the correspondent of a radical newspaper and President Grant on the subject of the European war. The account is a perfect farrage of nonsense, in the course of which President Grant is made to talk of war and history and foreign politics much as a Japanese idiot might who had been trying to learn English from a combined study of the special correspondence the London Daily News with Abbott's "Life of Napoleon." Of course, it is entirely certain that President Grant, whatever his incapacities may be for the Presidential office (and, as our readers know, we think those incapacities both vast and various), has quite too much sense of what is due to himself and his high office to gabble in this fashion with a casual ferret of the minor press. No sensible person will for a moment suspect the gibberish of which we speak to be authentic. But the matter, otherwise contemptible, merits notice as a conspicuous instance of a crescent and a crying abuse. Only the other day a poor creature who was hanged in Ohio was "interviewed" on the morning of his execution by a dismal booby who literally noted down and described the fact that the criminal, in opening his shirt collar that the executioner might measure hisneck for the rope, "twisted his mouth and head as one does in unfastening a button!" We quote the very words of this inconceivable drivel, because they illustrate the extreme of imbecility, as the pretended comments of President Grant upon Bismarck as "a swamp angel," and upon the Germans as descending from a "lot of Hessians hired out by Frederick the Great to England," illustrate the extreme of impudence. Between these extremes the "interviewer" of the period deliciously oscillates, to the utter befuddlement of such small wits as God may have given him, and to the sore degradation of the public taste. And of more than the public taste. This discreditable erection of gossip into a public function lowers the tone of the public character also, We have seen but the other day the most outSeptember 15, 1870. The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board. A few families cau be accommodated by applying

early. For particulars call on or address REV. T. W. CATTELL,

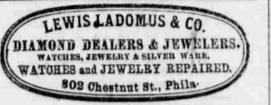
Merchantville, N. J.

71

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND U 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 wim 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal. 6 15 wfm 6m H. S. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on

nd after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

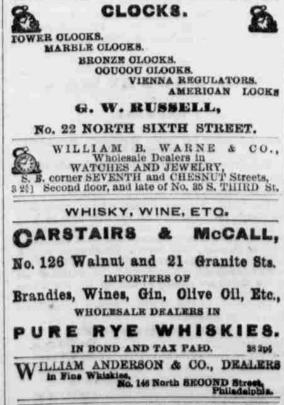
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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL Dumbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufac-turers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Beiting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 10 CHURCH Street (Civ Stores).

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M. :- ASHLAND, 590 tons, Captain Crowell, J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley, SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft. AUGUST, 1970, J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:— City of Antwerp (via Hallfax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M. City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M. City of Baltimore (via Halfax), Tuesday, August

23, at 1 P. M. City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tues-day, from pier No. 45 North river. RATES OF PASSAGE.

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 at the company's

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FORNEWYORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. 'rne Steam Propellers of the line will o ionding on the Sth Instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

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