SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE CHINESE MASSACRES. From the N. F. World.

It would be wholly unbecoming, in the presence of the horrible details from China, to claim any credit for a resolute persistence in the distrust of the mischievous nonsense generated, it would seem, throughout the world by the Burlingame imposture. We dismiss all thoughts of the kind now that we are convinced there is an end to it, at once and forever. Let Mr. Frank Moore, who, gossip tells us, is writing Mr. Burlingame's biography, give over his work, or put to it a concluding chapter to tell that all the quackery of which poor Mr. Burlingame was the hero, and the guilible people of America the victims, has come to bloody fruition, in murder and mutilation and outrage, which the pen refuses to chronicle or the tongue

Even Boston will not buy the book unless it tells this ghastly truth. If one tithe of the reported outrages be true, then all that is left of the Embassy, wherever it is—Mr. McCleary Brown and Chih Kang and Sun Chia Ku—had better go homeward through some by-ways for fear of summary justice; and Mrs. Burlingame would do well to refund her pension, and Mr. Sumner pause before he returns the Chinese surplus We are not sure that even the cordwaining pulse of the North Adams capitalist will not quicken when he reads of the "six boxes of the charred bones of the Sisters of Mercy" being sent down the Pei-ho like so much freight; or this, which, as a touching specimen, we select from a mass of

"One of the sisters, named Louiza (an English girl, well known in Shanghal as a devoted and fatthful friend of the Chinese, and for years a patient toller in Anglo-China hospitals and schools), escaped from the Mission when it was attacked, clad in Chinese garments. She obtained refuge in the house of a rice merchant, where she remained four hours; a rice merchant, where she remained four hours; but upon attempting to escape to the settlement she was betrayed by her European shoes and set upon by a crowd which in a few minutes numbered hundreds. She was most shockingly abused and suffered indignities at the hands of the savages which make the heart sick. All and more than her companions had suffered was she compelled to undergo before death released her. Her body floated down the river on Wednesday a bruised and sickening witness of her cruel death."

This is in 1870; and yet it was but yesterday a pretentious jurist and eminently un-successful soldier, General Halleck, at the San Francisco banquet, sneered at Mr. John Quincy Adams' doctrine (the only sound one, and which was reiterated with emphasis by Lord Palmerston years afterwards), that the rules of Christian and civilized diplomacy are not always applicable to intercourse with heathen and barbarous people; and poor, credulous Mr. Martin fancied China was socially revolutionized by virtue of a bad translation of "Wheaton's International Law," made more morally efficacious by Dana's stolen notes; and ex-Consul Kiernan raved in the *Herald*; and Mr. Burlingame, with all the flourish of postprandial eloquence, told us here, there, and everywhere, and foolish people believed him, that China meant and was fit to come into the brotherhood of nations. meant peace and good-will and unification with the whole human race." This was less than two years ago; and now we find the offiporities of this new civilization asserting, and the gentle-hearted race believing, that foreigners come to China and reside there for the purpose of 'kidnapping young boys and girls, killing them, digging out their eyes, mutilating their persons, stewing portions of their body in a huge cauldron, and packing in tin cans; after which they shipped them to Europe and America for medicinal purposes, the preparation being a pure panacea for baffling diseases."

But we are drifting with a current of thought which, for the present, it would be better to avoid. What we and the whole world have to do is to measure and face the awful actuality as it presents itself.

The first impulse is a sort of dim hope that the narrative which comes to us may be exaggerated; but there is transient consolation in this when we read the address of the Pretestant missionaries and foreign residents at Shanghai to the French Consul-General, attested by responsible signatures of great weight. Putting aside the English signers, that knows anything of China, be he a believer or a doubter as to missionary enterprise, will hesitate to place implicit confidence in such men as Robert Nelson and Edward W. Syle—gentlemen not merely devoted to the cause to which they have consecrated their lives, but fond of the Chinese, and ultra-Protestant in their theological views? The other American signers are not so well known to us, but all, no doubt, are trustworthy; and when they ask "full reparation for the past," they mean what they say. We do not know precisely the extent of outrages upon Americans; nor is it very material, as their escape from a general crusade against foreigners was purely accidental; and we rejoice to see that the nearest place of refuge to the surviving fugitives from Tien-tsin was an armed merchant vessel with an American commander. though probably flying the English flag. By this complicated outrage every treaty with the Western powers has been violated, including Mr. Burlingame's supplementary articles, for protection to this very class of victims is in all specifically stipulated. The attitude of the Western plenipotentiaries at the capital is, to say the least of it, very awkward, and news from them will be anxiously expected. The last intelligence we had of our Mr. Low was of his giving Prince Kung a patent-lever watch, and receiving in return a piece of trumpery silk. He is now a sort of hostage at Pekin, looking, we imagine, at his own timepiece with

Russia and France are the nations most directly involved, and though European com-plications may hold their hand for a time, the blow which justice demands on these brutal barbarians will fall heavily. There is a disengaged French squadron in the Eastern seas and a military force quite adequate in Cochin China. Petropaulovski is not far off, and Russia need not and will not pause. England will, of course, guard her commercial interests wisely, and with a proper selfishness; and the United States will do what the sagacity of the President prompts and the means which a radical Congress put at the com-mand of the Secretary of the Navy will permit. As it is, our correspondents blame how justly we don't pretend to say-Admiral Rowan (the same officer who refused boats to the Oneida) for keeping all his squadron at Hong Kong, where he expects to be relieved. Admiral Rogers is on his way there; but, insemnch as it took him five months to go from New York to Rio Janeiro, there will

Secretary and Admiral Porter showed itself I maryellously in the selection of the craft for Asiatic service. He has sent the Colorado, a sixty-gun frigate, drawing at least twenty-two feet of water, and there is not a port or anchorage where she can float, from the Bogue forts to the Chinese wall. Such is the administrative impotence with which, at a crisis, this great nation is afflicted. At home and abroad, it is all alike.

GERMANY AND EUROPE.

From the Lendon Saturday Review. The success with which Germany has opened the campaign has naturally given rise to speculations and suggestions of every possible kind as to the consequences, remote or immediate, of Germany establishing an incontestable superiority over France. The Journal Official had even gone so far as to publish a manifesto addressed to all the nations of Europe, showing how very dangerous to each might be the triumph of so unsernpulous and rapacious a power as Germany. While there is yet time to give effectual aid, the Journal Official entreats the countries now neutral to stand by France, the champion of European independence. What is asked is, in plain language, that Western Europe should form a coalition not against France, but in her favor. Perhaps no effect of the reverses the French army has sustained is more curious than this. Here is the organ of the French Government, within a month of a war undertaken in lightness of heart to teach the Prussians manners and to show the world the prowess of the French army, crying out in hopeless panic to the world that these Prussians are too great and strong for any one power to contend against, and that all who want to be safe from them must unite to put them down. The Germans inspire the officials of the Third Napoleon with something of the same terror with which the vast ambition and colossal strength of the First Napoleon inspired the courts and peoples in his neighborheod. A vision is conjured up of a German empire making the Baltic a German lake. The expression which the French have on their own behalf delighted so much to apply to the Mediterranean is to be applied by the Germans, in their horrible presumption, to the sea that washes their northern shores. But this would never content the Emperor of Germany, for the French mind perceives that this would be the new title of the King of Prussia; and while it is the most harmless and natural thing in the world that France should have an Emperor, it reveals an almost superhuman insolence in the Germans that they also should have an Emperor to rule over them. The whole tone of the Journal Officiel in this respect is perfectly artless and sincere, and is thoroughly French. That France should domineer over her neighbors is quite in keeping with the proper order of things, and can give offence to no one. But that Germany should talk as France has been in the habit of talking, and should act as France has boasted of wishing and intending to act, is truly awful. There is no end to the dreadful fancies that such a thought suggests. The Emperor of Germany will want Holland, he will want Venice, he will want Trieste. He will bargain with Russia, and in return for ample compensation will plant the Czar at Constantinople. He will in fact play the part which Napoleon played with so much relish at Tilsit. To prevent such a catastrophe France asks for aid from those who would most suffer at the hands of a too triumphant Germany; and it may perhaps be worth white for the neutral nations to ask themselves how far these fears are imaginary, and whether, if the Germans succeeded in inflicting further defeats on France, the interests of European peace would be seriously endangered.

It is impossible for us in England to regard Europe from the same point of view in which the French regard it. To us the strength and power of Germany have a value which the French, against whom we wish they should be in some measure directed, cannot be expected to appreciate. It is for the great good of Europe, and, as we believe, to the real advantage of France itself, that there should be a neighbor of France strong enough and resolute enough to ease France of something of its restless ambition, its tall talk, and its tendency to relieve the weariness of its home politics by interfering with every one outside its borders. A nation that is a prey to revolutions, to adventurers, and to military despotism, and that avowedly looks on war as a last stake which its gamblers throw when they are hard pressed, is a constant source of peril to Europe. It is not wholesome for Europe that there should be in it a country the Prime Minister of which rushes into a totally unjustifiable war with lightness of heart. When we have said thus much we have said all that we have to say against France. That France should be really bumiliated, crippled, and powerless, would be a state of things in every way deplorable and very unwelcome to England. The French have forced on the war, and they must take the chances of the war they have provoked but France bleeding and prostrate is a spec-tacle which Englishmen will regard with the most unfeigned reluctant. All that is wanted is that 'rance show fearn the lesson it so much needed, that it must leave Germany alone. But will the Germans be content to be left alone, or will they use their victories, if they continue to win them, in a spirit of arrogance and insolence, and so as to menace Europe? The French say that they will, and they have, it appears, not only said this in a general way, but they have pressed some neutral States, and more particularly Austria, Italy, and Denmark, with the argument that to join France promptly and openly is their last chance of independence. Would a wise Austrian or Italian admit the force of this argument, or not? Is the success of Germany a danger to Europe? Of all the political questions of the day, this is perhaps the one it is most desirable to answer aright. No prudent person would give other than a guarded answer. Success quickly corspeak positively as to the effect on Germany rupts the heart of man, and no one can of finding itself quickly and indis-putably victorious. But, so far as it is possible to form an opinion now, it may be said that the Journal Officiel is wrong, and that its error consists in speaking of Germans as if they were Frenchmen. Everything tends to show that all the Germans want is Germany for the Germans. They do not want to dictate to their neighbors, or to take the territory of their neighbors, or to incorporate aliens such as Belgians and Dutchmen in Germany. They only ask that Germany may be left altogether alone, to manage its own concerns, and to bind together its several parts in that degree and kind of unity which may best suit them.

No one can speak confidently as to the effects of military success on a people; but there is at any rate a very strong presump-tion against the notion that Germany will become an aggressive power. That Count Bismarck has often talked as if be time for the complete extirpation of all Americans in Cathay before he drops his anchor in the shadow of the Victoria peak.

The conspicuous wisdom of our New Jersey

nor have they ever received the sanction of the King. The difference between France and Germany in this respect is very striking. It is the head of France who for years has been striving to tear up old treaties, and to propagate new ideas, very often to the great advantage of the world. It is not in his hour of misfortune that we ought to forget that Italy owes its very existence to the Emperor of the French. But still he has been plotting against the established order of things for twenty years, and his people have looked very kindly on his plotting. The Journal Official makes the fundamental mistake, in our opinion, of looking on Germans as if they were Frenchmen. The reply to its arguments is to be found in the experience of any one accustomed to mix with the natives of the two countries. Even the most temperate, and modest Frenchmen are imbued with the ideas of territorial aggrandizement and foreign conquest. They are actuated un-consciously by memories of the old Napoleon days, and speak as if they had been robbed of all the territory which Napoleon won and failed to keep. Such a spirit is unknown in Germany. The Germans want all Germany to be united, but they want nothing more. A war of spoilation would be totally abhorrent to German feelings. The moral sentiment of the is against wronging and bullying and preying on adjacent nations. The war with Denmark may be thought a proof to the contrary; but the Germans at least believed they were thoroughly in the right, that the Duchies were German, and had been ill-treated by a foreigner, and that they were only reclaiming their own when they took away the Duchies from Denmark. But, in any case, isolated acts may mislead us. What we rest upon is the character of the German people, which is orderly and honest and sober, and averse to military despotism and the fatigues and dangers of unnecessary war. The German army is admirably organized, and, as has just been shown, can strike swift and strong blows outside German territory. But it is essentially a defensive army, and those who compose it will not readily undertake war unless to protect themselves. It was with the utmost reluctance that the Germans went into the present war, and their only object at present seems to be to show that they are not to be invaded with impunity. The Germans may of course become intoxicated with success, but there is no symptom whatever at present that this will be the case, and they deserve fully that their past history and their national character should at least do this much for them, that neutral nations should look on their successes without jealousy or alaim.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER.

From the Newark Advertiser. The publication by the N. Y. Tribune of four columns of a graphic account of a battle fought in France last Thursday, is one of the notable incidents of modern journalism. It involved, first, the sending of a man with brains, eyes, education, and courage to the field. He must also have enough of social position and polite address to secure kindly treatment and fair opportunity to observe what is going on. His day's work done, he must telegraph to his principal at London, and he again to the home office in New York. The exploit cost some thousands of dollars, but was so well executed that Americans are better informed as to the real events and results of the battle of Gravelotte than are the inhabitants of Berlin, Paris, or London. The same triumph was achieved by the Herald in the Abyssinian war; and while the Tribune has a good right to glorify itself, the other great dailies of New York are not without beir laurels in this matter of the Franco-Prussian war. Whatever of failure attaches to them arises from the mistake of supposng that Paris would be the centre of news. when, to use a very bad and yet expressive word, it "eventuated" that Paris has been for days cut off from communication with the orincipal field of action, and that such inteligence as came to the Government could not be safely communicated to the people.

But the least successful of our New York contemporaries has far exceeded the press of ondon, which, free as it is and supplied with ample brain and wealth, has not dared to invest in news to any extent that would be deemed enterprising in a prominent American newspaper. It has contented itself with what is called official news, and we need only the experience of our own war to know that private enterprise is more likely to tell the truth than any statement coming from sources which are deeply interested in the result. The authorities are compelled to be reticent if not absolutely economical in their use of truth. Paris would have been a whirlwind last Saturday had our despatches, all of which have been verified since, been placarded in its streets. The Paris despatches in the New York Times of recent issues show that even a keen-scented and capable correspondent was kept in compulsory ignorance of the real state of affairs at

The modern paper is curiously enough returning to the original conception of its duty, which is simply to inform its readers of passing events and to explain them from day to day, not with authority or leadership, but with that weight of influence which may appertain to intelligent discussion. The editor need not be a lecturer. His personality is of small account to most of the thousands whom he addresses, but if in his writings he shows a ready comprehension of affairs and a decent power of legic, he may be presumed to be a quicker and better judge as to what has really happened than another man of equal intelligence who is absorbed in his private business. The facts he relates carry with them their own logic, and need only comment and illustration. The fairer the tone adopted, the calmer and less personal the language employed, the stronger will be the control it exercises upon public opinion. The power of a newspaper does not rest in self-assertion, certainly not in the filthy use of personalities now aban-doned by all respectable sheets, and only maintained by struggling bankrupt establishments seeking to attract a notice they do not deserve, or stupidly by fellows who have no business to claim a place in a learned pro-

The tendency of journalism is toward the entire absorption of the individual in the paper. Who knows, and how few care, who wrote the magnificent battle-picture in the Tribune of Tuesddy morning? Even Horace Greeley, with his immense power of self-assertion and the many ear-marks which dis-tinguish his peculiar style, gets credit for hundreds of articles written by others, and the gentleman who controls the policy and news business of the Tribune very rarely sees his name in print. The finished scholar and accomplished writer who is the author of most of the perversely cogent "leaders" in the World is absolutely unknown to fame,

Prussia is doubtless true. But it must be except as he enjoys a professional reputation, a repute among journalists who are good judges of their own class, which does him have ever attained anything like definiteness,

to be content. Only the snobs and underlings enjoy a publicity which is necessarily a mere notoriety. No good journal can allow its fame to rest upon the personal fortunes of any man, and as a compensation to the journalist he is, by all honorable men, spared those derogatory personal allusions which he would not himself apply to others and which cannot by himself apply to others and which cannot by any possibility weaken—though they may strengthen—the intrinsic force of the argument he presents. This is a sound theory of his position. Mr. Raymond's idea—and America has known no abler journalist—was that a newspaper represents not so much its editor as the aggregate mind of its readers. If they are pure-minded and intelligent, so must be his conduct of the paper. If they are vulgar and ignorant he will be vile and personal. The rule will be found to kold good.

A WORD ABOUT PLATFORMS. From the N. Y. World.

Within the ensuing month many State and

more Congressional district conventions will be held by Democrats; and each, in accordance with usage, will promulgate a declara-tion of principles. It concerns the welfare and success of the party that these platforms be wisely drawn, and it may not be amiss for Democrats to bestow some reflection beforehand on the points it is proper to introduce in such declarations.

In the two last Presidential elections the Democratic party has been defeated by maladroit platforms. In its aim and purpose, a political platform is an electioneering mani-festo—a document intended, first, to hold the party together on a basis which all its mem-bers can accept, and, secondly, to furnish an easy bridge on which citizens outside of the organization can come over and strengthen it by reinforcements. The tune should therefore be pitched in a low key. The declara-tion should contain nothing to which the whole party cannot readily assent, otherwise it obstructs the first of these objects; and it should not attempt to drive the wedge blunt end foremost, or it will repel instead of winning proselytes. The Democratic national platforms of 1864

and 1868 fatally erred in both these particulars. They were not broad enough even for the party, and contained no room for proselytes. The anti-war plank of the platform of 1864 was felt to be so damaging that the candidate virtually abjured it in his letter accepting the nomination. There was a selfstultifying incongruity in nominating a dis-tinguished and popular general on an anti-war platform. In 1868 the platform and the candidate were also out of harmony. Governor Seymour had, within the preceding three months, made vigorous speeches against the greenback theory, and yet he was placed on a platform endorsing it. The platform was in direct collision with the avowed opinions of the candidate. But a more fundamental objection to it was that it was too narrow for any party to stand on that ex-pected within the ensuing five months to be a majority. There was at that time no majority that accepted its principles, and no probability that such a majority could be created

previous to the election The Republican party has generally managed these matters more adroitly and successfully. Instead of avowing all they wished to accomplish, and all they hoped their party would ultimately grow to, they have been careful to insert the sharp end of the wedge, well knowing that if it could not be driven to the but in that way it could not at all. They declared at first that they only aimed to exclude slavery from the Territories; but they ended by abolishing it in the States. When they were soliciting support for abolition, they disclaimed any intention of making voters of the freedmen; but they nevertheless gave them the suffrage as soon as they were strong enough. In their last national platform they declared that the regulation of the elective franchise in the loyal States belonged to the people of those States; but as soon as they had carried the election they undertook to regulate it in all the States by Federal authorized. rity. If they had begun where they left off, they never could have had any success, nor even have formed a party capable of making a figure in politics. When public opinion is set moving even so feebly in any direction, its natural tendency is to go on. A party in the first of species was a feebly in any direction, the flush of success may do things which would have shocked many of its own members in an earlier stage. When a train of cars is started from the station the utmost force of the engine can give it only a slow motion at first, but its velocity increases by a continued application of the same power, and in a short time it goes shooting forward on its track at the rate of forty or lifty miles an hour. In politics success propagates itself and breeds new successes. A party in power may safely do things on which it could not have ventured without ruin so long as it was

a candidate for public favor. 'The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." The Democratic platform builders may learn something from the history of the Republi-can party during the period while it was rising to power and gradually developing its policy. During that period its platforms were always accommodated to those who marched with the rear; but it always turned out that the rear soon passed the position lately occupied by the advance, and the progress of the party was on and on. "It is the first step that costs." When men are deliberating whether they will act with a different party, the way needs to be smoothed; but after the old connection has been broken, a series of political victories in which they have participated has more effect than argument in opening their minds. We hope the Democratic platforms this year will be broad enough for the whole party to stand upon, with some room for new-comers. We may safely trust to the tendency of victorious parties to advance to the full length of their principles when they are fairly on the march.

SHEPHERD AND SHEEP.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Tre beautiful language of the Scripture which characterizes the Deity as a shepherd leading his flock, has been applied to the pastors of Congregational churches. In the East, the sheep, we are told, really follow the shepherd—in our modern ecclesiastical arrangements, the individual who carries the crook walks behind, and if the rams and ewes of the society do not like his driving, they turn about and drive him. To drop all metaphor, we do not know anything more mournful than the spectacle of a clergyman badgered and worried by those to whom he is appointed as a teacher of truth. It is such an absurd solecism. It is such a ridiculous perversity. It is such a droll putting of the cart before the horse. As we gaze upon it we follow the example of the Widew of Ephesus. We laugh with one eye and we weep with the other. We are alive to the distressing character of

the fues; but, in spite of ourselves, we cannot help giggling at the fun.
A scene of a kind which has become not

uncommon upon this continent occurred in the Church of the Atonement, in Chicago, on Sunday, the 14th instant. It is the misfor-tune of the Rev. Dr. Thayer, the shepherd tune of the Rev. Dr. Thayer, the shepherd of this church, to have a chronic quarrel with that part of the flock called vestrymen. He is accused of making "Ill-timed and unnecessary remarks in his sormons." Nor does the church under his ministry "grow" as it should, to the great detriment of the treasury. Wherefore the vestrymen held a meeting and voted to ask Dr. Thayer to resign; and, should he refuse to do so, to turn him out. Although not officially served with this document, Dr. Thayer obtained a copy of it, and on the aforesaid Sunday, in full congregation, he expressed his mind, which was not a pacific or complimentary mind, of the aforesaid vestrymen. The account before us says that he was "pale with rage;" but can we imagine a gentle shepherd thus disregarding the Arcadian simplicities of his calling? Dr. Thayer, in substance, of his calling? Dr. Theyer, in substance, said that he did not believe that a majority of the sheep wished him to resign; and, not to put too fine a point upon it, he wouldn't. It was then that the vestrymen rose to do battle, and such a bleating never was heard in the fold before. Some were for having a vote at once taken on the subject, and some declared that such a course would be "illegal and revolutionary." Large numbers of people sprung to their feet. Dozens were gesticulating and talking together. Some swore (so to speak) that there should be a vote. Others speak) that there should be a vote. Others affirmed that there should not. "The church," says the report of the affair, "was filled with noise and confusion." There was hesitation in some faces, and wrath in others. Altogether, it was quite a carnal scene, and what might have happened we tremble to think (possibly manslaughter) if one of the vestrymen, who bears the strong and strident name of Stridiron, had not, with admirable presence of mind, ordered everybody to leave the sacred edifice. He spake and was obeyed. The ferocious altercation was renewed upon the sidewalk, and then the whole flock went home to the subduing pasturage of their Sun-day dinners, to allay by their pleasant nibblings, and by either still or strong waters, the partisan fervors of this extraordinary occasion. What will come of all this we do not know; but should there be an actual physical contest, we shall try to chronicle the fearful

It has been generally conceded, in all age of Christianity, that "Brethren should dwell together in unity;" but, somehow, in all ages they have sadly failed to do so; and church quarrels were never more common than at the present time. Being ourselves, although secular, great lovers of peace and harmony (when the same can be maintained without compromising principle), we wish that the fact were otherwise; and it does not lessen our regret to observe that more than a moiety of church squabbles seem to be about things which are not of the least consequence.

A REPUBLIC FOR GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The successes of the German armies in the present war may undoubtedly tend to increase the popularity of the House of Hohenzollern for a time; but there can scarcely be any doubt that a republic, and not an empire, is the form of government towards which the people are gravitating. It is impossible that united Germany can long remain subject to a monarch who still clings to the principle which cost Charles I his life. The German people are now too powerful to be held in leading strings, and the degree of culture which exists among them is too high to admit of a repetition of those despotic measures which Count Bismarck has so often put in force. Count Bismarck has. indeed, been made an instrument for the accomplishment of a great ork, but his usefulness will have passed away with the close of the present war. From that time the German people will have freed themselves from external enemies, and they will be enabled to apply their undivided they will be enabled to apply their undivided energies to the task of constructing a govern-ment calculated to develop the liberal ideas which really animate the nation. The war has not only paralyzed the only formidable foe which stood in the way of Germany, but it has obliterated sectional differences. The grand idea of "unity" was never so fully realized by our own people as during and after our late war, and the sense of danger to Germany has had a similar effect upon the minds of the German people. They see plainly enough that their own political differences are unimportant compared with the necessity of presenting an unbroken front to the world. They will soon see that in a republic lies their surest guarantee of future prosperity and power, and it is not too much to hope that Austria will one day form an integral part of that republic.

In that case, the two greatest Governments

in the world will challenge admiration as the direct work of the people's hands. Under a republic, there need be scarcely any limit to the progress of Germany. No one can doubt that she would at any time be prepared to repel assaults from without, always know how to defend themselves. The existence of the House of Hohenzollern is now an anachronism. It is the indomitable spirit of a great nation which has waged the present ardnous contest, not the genius of a king or his advisers. Whatever may be the plans of Bismarck, we do not believe that the German people intend this war to be one of aggrandizement or spoliation. The only want 'Germany for the Germans,"—to cause it to be under-steed by the world, once for all, that Germany must not be put up as a prize for Imperial or political gamblers. Bismarck's ambition has thus far exceeded that of his countrymen, and the war will probably teach him that with the accomplishment of German unity the great bulk of the people will be fully satisfied. As a Minister, he is still far from being universally popular—as the fact that be has been obliged to suppress sixty-seven newspapers in North Germany, for making disagreeable comments, suffi-ciently attests. "I have no love for the preaching old drill-sergeant who is called King of Prussia," writes a German to a foreign journal, "or for the audacious conspirator who pulls his wires. This conspirator and his rival conspirator, Louis Bonsparte, stand in my affections pretty much on a par. Both play their own game, and are obstacles to better things. I game, and are obstacles to better things. I am a republican. I desire a republic for every country in Europe. I believe no country of Europe is so fitted to be a republic as Germany." That is the true idea, and it will govern the future of politics in Germany. Under a republic the nation itself, and not kings or ministers, would reap the advantages of the vast sucrifices it has made. Let us hope that the present generation will wit-ness the displacement both of the Hobe azol-lerns and the Hapsburgs.

WHO RULES THIS COUNTRY

Ou Saturday last the steamer Florida, for-merly United States steamer Penguin, was seized by the United States Marshal for this district, on the charge of violating the neu-trality laws. As the Marshal is merely the executive of competently issued mandates, and as the Hon. Hamilton Fish declared on Monday last, at his country-seat at Garrisons, that he knew nothing of the seizure until he read an account of it in that morning's paper, the order of seizure must have issued from one of the Davises—either from the Assistant Secretary of State, of Boston and Eric fame, or from Noah Davis, of McFarland tria notoriety.

The order of seizure was made on the complaint of the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Spanish Consul at this port, and said complaint was based upon the sflidavit of a person "who," as the District Attorney states, "does not wish his name to appear."

At the time of seizure the vessel was being oaded with merchandise for Vera Oruz b General Darr. Of course the Spanish Minister chose to suspect that she was leading arms for the Cuban patriots. We know that the decision of the Washington Cabinet last October was that the shipment of arms and munitions of war from our ports was not prohibited to either party to the Cuban struggle, and that the question of the duty of this Government to interfere could arise only when "an expedition of armed men or armed vessels, or of vessels fitted and prepared and intended for naval warfare, is started in an y of our ports." Both the President and the General Darr. Of course the Spanish Minis of our ports." Both the President and the Secretary bave in public documents not only stated that the representatives of the Cuban patriots had the right to ship arms to Cuba, but have even, in not very measured terms, inculpated the Junta of this city tor no shipping them in a manner by which the neutrality laws were not violated. As the Florida was not an "armed vessel," and as she was not "being fitted, prepared, or in-tended for naval warfare," her seizure was illegal.

The case, however, is far worse. By the facts it appears that Don Lopez Roberts may call upon any member of the bootblack brigade "who does not wish his name to appear," get him for five dollars to sign an affi davit, and on the strength of it-without being obliged to furnish any security for damages should the charges not be substantiated—hinder any vessel from leaving any port in the United States.

If this be so it is time our merchants were aware of it.

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 Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only
true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—
"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure 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 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to titled 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

TREGO'S TRABERRY TOOTHWASH

It is the most pieasant, cheapest and best dentifries extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Purines and Periumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
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2 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philad

NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN THAT AN Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five nundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. 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 IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand collars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oride Gas. Absolute no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Golton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practica to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALSHU

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