# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

# SPIRIT OF THE FREES.

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

### FRANCE AND NAPOLEON. From the N. Y. Tribune.

A great nation is not destroyed in a single campaign, and terrible as the disaster is which has just overtaken the Emperor's armies, we look to see France arise from her humiliation, no longer, it is true, with her old prestige, but with possibilities of future grandeur and a temper chastened by suffering. With abundant natural wealth, developed industries, skill in the arts, and, above all, a brave and generous people, France is hard to erush; we do not believe that external violence will ever bring her permanently very low. Even the defeat under which she is now smarting is only in part the work of the German armies. In the long run Prussia would in any case have been too strong for her, but the beating would not have been so awful and so sudden had not the Empire been rotten at the core, and its apparent military strength a glittering sham. The worst foe to France has been neither Bismarck nor King William, but Louis Napoleon. So to-day but one voice is heard from the defeated French-a cry of execration against the sovereign who has brought them to such a plight, a cry of anger mingled with profound contempt. None have been more violent in their denunciations of the imperial prisoner than Frenchmen who only a few weeks ago were the most ardent of Napoleon's supporters. It was the general remark in this city vesterday that the French-Americans who had hitherto adhered to the dynasty were now the most bitter of its enemies. In a moment the mask has fallen, and Napoleonism appears what it really is.

The whole career of the ex-Emperor has been a series of false pretenses. When he first offered himself to the French nation at Strasburg, when he landed at Boulogne with his tame eagle, when he took the oath faithfully to administer a republican government, when he made himself Emperor by pretending to crush a fictitious conspiracy, when he deluded the nation with the farce of plebiscite and the show of unreal reforms, and more than all when he claimed heirship in the military genius of his uncle, he was acting huge shams, sometimes full of ridicule, sometimes full of disaster. It has cost France a good deal to learn all this; but Napoleon is found out at last, after he has corrupted the country, disorganized every branch of the administration, and ruined the army. For eighteen years he has masqueraded in the character of a great commander. It has long been known that he has no ability as a general; it now appears that he has for years had only the appearance of an armythe canker of "personal government" has eaten out its heart. One push from the Prussian sword, and the whole fabric crumbles to pieces, and personal government lies buried in the ruins. The utter overthrow of the system which has brought about the French misfortunes is the best ground for hoping that France will rise again to greatness and prosperity under better auspices.

### SOME LESSONS FROM DEFEAT. From the N. Y. Times.

The misfortunes of great nations are often their best instructors. Prussia would never have been what it is now, but for Jena and tion which succeeded 1t.

Fortunately, in the highest qualities of a | race, in personal heroism and readiness to sacrifice themselves for their country, the French have no reason to be ashamed even of this disastrons war. In all their brilliant past no fields have been rendered more brilliant by the heroism of the common soldier and the devotion of the officer than these which have been the scenes of almost nuvarying defeat. But there are moral defects which have occasioned this great disaster to the French nation, and they are deeper and not so easily probed by those who would restore her to her former estate. Perhaps, indeed, they are beyond the reach of any reform. M. Thiers has himself declared that, much as the whole people were jealous of the success of the Prussians, they would never have been forced into the war "at present" had the subject been allowed to be discussed in the Corps Legislatif. The thing which is atterly incomprehensible to foreign-ers, at least of Anglo-Saxon erigin, is that a powerful nation, with a highly intelligent governing class, should allow itself for twenty years to be utterly at the beck of a military adventurer of doubtful character and destitute of genius, and should permit him to expose all their vast resources and their wellearned fame to such calamities and disgraces as the present. The fettering of free thought for the last two decades, the persecutions of the great instructor of the populace, a free press; the crowding of all offices and the Legislature with the tools of the Emperor; the contemptible character of the officials who pretended to load a great nation, and the final cheat of the plebiscitum, have their fitting and logical close in the disgraceful campaign of 1870. All these wrongs and oppressions were patiently endured-indeed may be said to have been created-by the will of a people calling itself the most civilized in Europe.

There is here a lack of true moral and political independence, a capacity of being dazzled by the show of a great name, and a love for the mere trappings of a military rule, which show a superficial character that is no match for the profound force, the deep moral earnestness, the habit of submission to principle, and the fiery spirit of a new nationality, founded on popular liberty and unity, of the Teutonic peoples. It remains to be seen whether calamity will call out the deep moral power which lies in the French nature, and enable the people to see their follies and errors. If so, history may yet record that the defeats of Woerth, Gravelotte, Beaumont, and Sedan at length disciplined "the great nation" to prefer self-control to anarchy, political progress to military glory, and the success which arises from long struggles for self-government to all the bloody honors of the battle-field.

### CAN FRANCE PROLONG THE WAR? From the N. Y. Herald.

France has been stunned by the intelligence of the defeat of MacMahon and the surrender of Napoleon; but the war spirit has not by any means been extinguished. The proclamation issued by the Council of Ministers and the debate in the Corps Legislatif clearly show that the nation has not made up its mind as yet to submit to defeat. We are not surprised by this intelligence. It would be strange if a great nation like France should reconcile itself to a fate so hard all at once. A few days more may convince even the Council of Ministers that while France might prolong the contest for a little she would do better to make peace with the victorious enemy with as little delay as possible. It is undeniable that the French people might t make a desperate and even gl orious strug gle; but it is not our opinion that France can prolong the struggle with any prospect of ultimate success. The Ministers talk big of armies which are forming. But all the world knows what raw levies can do when matched with trained armies in fine condition and flushed with success. If any large portion of the splendid army which set out for the Rhine some six weeks ago were available the raw levies might be usefully employed. But that magnificent array of men, from whom so much was expected, is virtually extinguished. The army of MacMahon is no more. The forty thousand who have survived the battles of Saarbruck and Wissemburg, and Woerth and Gravelotte, and those terrific four days' fighting near Sedan, are now prisoners of war. The forces of Bazaine, demoralized. are shut up in Metz, and Prussia will take good care that not a man of them shall es cape till the war is ended. What is now to hinder the victorious march of four or five hundred thousand Prussians to Paris? If the flower of the French armies, the picked soldiers of the country, led by the best men whom France could supply, have failed, and miserably failed, to arrest the onward progress of the Prussian hosts, what reason is there to hope that raw levies, imperfectly equipped and led by second rate men, will turn the tide of battle? We have never denied that Paris is able to sustain a siege. But we have never been able to see what good could come from a protracted resistance of the capital city. Prussia has marched on to victory in spite of Strasburg, in spite of Metz, in spite of many fortified places which lay in her way, and so she will march on in spite of Paris. The resistance of Paris may prolong the war for a little; but it will only be for a little. Sooner than some of us are prepared to believe, the Prussians will surround the capital, King William will take up his headquarters at Versailles, which is defenseless, and the cry will be raised from one end of France to the other in favor of peace. With five hundred thousand men in the heart of France recruiting will be vain and revolution impossible. If France is wise, the unnecessary slaughter will cease at once.

same with all other kinds of capital or property. Ships, canals, railroads, need inces-sant rebuilding; machinery is daily being rendered usoless by improved methods or by use; buildings are undergoing endless repairs; and even money, whether paper or gold, is forever wearing out. You need only look around in farm or shop or dwelling to become at once convinced that the number of things, the quantity of property that is ten years old is extremely limited, and that even of this limited number, this limited quantity, but a very small proportion would be in existence were it not for systematic repairs. Capital in every form is extremely perishable, and is preserved only by means of constant repairs. Taking all kinds of property into account, it is not unreasonable to estimate its average duration at ten years; or, in other words, to estimate the necessary repairs to keep it in order, or the necessary additions to maintain its quantity, as equal to ten per cent, of the property itself. While the percentage may seem absurdly high for city dwellings and some other kinds of property, it is very low for land, railroads, canals, furniture, implements, machinery, and merchandise; and to any one familiar with such investigations will seem rather too low than too high. In other words, in order to maintain the property of the country at the valuation of 16,000 millions of dollars, it will require repairs and additions to the extent of at least 1600 millions annually. These repairs and additions to existing property are not included in the census account of annual production, but should be added in order to obtain the real thereto annual product of the country. But this is not all. Of the 13 millions of active producers in the country, nearly 61 millions are agriculturalists, representing, with wife and child, close upon twenty millions of population. The food and sustenance of these 20 millions, in as far as it is the product of his own farm, is not included in the farmer's estimate of his annual production. Taking it at only \$20 per head, which is evidently a low estimate, we will have further 400 millions of annual product to add to the census figures. We have then: Census return, 8000 millions; repairs to capital, 1600 millions; food consumed on farms, 400 millions; total, 10,000 millions as actual value of the total product of the labor of the United States in 1860, compared with 16,000 millions, total value of all property at the same time. It must be evident at a glance that the vague conception generally entertained of the numerical relations of labor and capital is absurdly erroneous. The fact is that in the United States labor every year produces an amount of property equal to five-eighths of all property in existence. If it were possible to produce without capital (which of course it is not), and if production could go on without consumption, we might destroy every vestige of property within the United States to-day, and within nineteen months labor would reproduce the whole.

These figures, rightly interpreted, are highly instructive. They show us, in the first place, what an incredibly rapid increase in national wealth is possible when economy and wisdom regulate the consumption of this enormous product. They explain how it is possible for countries, desolated by fire and sword, to resume with magic rapidity their wonted activity and wealth. They enable us to set aside the silly theories built up on the assumption of our being a young country, and deficient in capital. They demolish at a blow the absurd schemes of the protectionists, who pretend that labor, capable of producing ten millions of value annually, needs rotection against the foreign importations. which, even under the comparatively liberal tariff of 1860, never reached three hundred millions, or three per cent. of our own production; or that a people which consumes ten millions of its own products needs foolish laws to provide it with a "home market," or a "near-by market" for its two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions surplus. But more useful than all these demonstrations are the practical conclusions which these remarkable figures furnise concerning the relations of labor and capital. Of the 10,000 millions of total property or capital, a large proportion is not employed in production. An immense amount of uncultivated land, vacant city lots, unoccupied farms, waste land on farms and pleasure grounds, many factories and their machinery, many city houses, costly furniture, jewelry, oil paintings, etc., are either temporarily idle, or are in the nature of things totally incapable of being used, for the time being, for productive purposes. It is evident that all that portion of the total capital, being idle, does not earn interest. Estimate it-though it is more-at only 1000 millions, and you . have, in 1860, 1500 millions of capital actively employed. Now, no axiom is more clearly settled in political ecnoomy than this, that capital cannot honestly earn more than the average rate of interest; in other words, that the average rate of interest is the average earning of capital. Of course, this has nothing to do with the earnings of an individual, whether capitalist or laborer. The laborer without capital may earn thousands, and the laborer with capital, whether his own or borrowed, may earn tens of thousands. But in either case it is the laborer that earns it. Capital only earns its interest, never rightfully more. If the average rate of interest in the United States in 1860 was 10 per cent., out of the 10,000 millions of property produced 1500 millions went to capital as interest, and 8500 millions was the earning of labor, skilled or unskilled, lay or professional. All the labor of the whole country united produced for its own use 8500 millions of property, which by natural laws would be divided in accordance with the precise value of the labor contributed by each. Neither labor nor capital can complain. Capital is entitled to its interest, which it receives. Whatever remains is equitably divided among labor according to its deserts. But if Congress steps in and says to the saltmaker : In addition to the interest on your capital, and in addition to the share of products due you for your labor, you shall have-we so decree it-50 cents extra on every barrel of salt you produce; or to the ironmaster, \$9 gold extra on every ton of iron you make; and to the cloth manufacturer, §2 gold a yard on every yard of cloth you make; and to the spool-cotton manufacturer, 3 cents on every spool of cotton you make; and to every manufacturer throughout the country, you shall have 45 per cent, of the value of every article you produce as an extra gift to encourage you to go on manufacturing, to encourage domestic industry, to make a home market for our products, to protect labor;-when Congress says this, where does all this extra money come from, and what does it amount to? The value of the product of manufacturing industry in the United States is believed to have exceeded 4000 millions of dollars in 1860. On this amount Congress, by its infamous tariff, gives the manufacturers 45 per cent. as an extra gift, the trifling sum of 1800 millions of dollars! And where does it come from? It comes out of the 8500 seter, will be the Jena of "the great nation." I hogs, can at best be a few years. It is the i millions that are really due to labor. In-

stead of there being 8500 millions left to divide, there is then only 6700 millions left to divide; the difference of 1800 millions a radical Congress stole out of the pockets of the toiling workmen to put in the pockets of the McCarthys and Morrills and Ameses and Wards and their toadies and attorneys.

Do the workingmen wonder that they get little, when on every dollar they earn they first have to pay a tax of twenty cents to these radical cormorants?

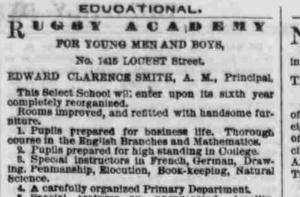
Not capital is their enemy, but a radical Congress.

### THE CATASTROPHE AT SEDAN. From the N. Y. Sun,

When, instead of retreating toward Paris, Marshal MacMahon marched northeast from Chalons, every man of military experience anticipated just what has happened to him. It is true, probably, that he only obeyed a positive order from Marshal Bazaine, the commander-in-chief; but atter that order had been given communication with Bazaine was cut off, and all the circumstances of the situation were changed. MacMahon should have known that it was impossible for him, with his force of only one hundred thousand solid troops, to extricate Bazaine, surrounded by two hundred thousand, while Prince Frederick William's army of two hundred and fifty thousand lay in the valley of the Anbe, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, with eighty thousand more, was on the upper waters of the Aisne. It is true the Prussians were making a great show of rapidly marching against Paris; but a general fit to lead where a country is to be saved would have understood that Paris would not be worth half so much either to France or Prussia as the army under his orders; and he would never have been caught in that trap which has now closed upon the Marshal, his army, the Emperor, and the empire all together. In all the incomparable succession of blunders composing the catalogue of French operations since the beginning of the campaign, this of MacMahon's is the most fatal. It proves that, however good as a fighter, he is as bad a strategist as either the Emperor, Marshal Lebourf, or Marshal Bazaine; and beyond that language does not go.

The capture of MacMahon's army has been effected by means substantially the same as his defeat at Haguenau, and the defeat and imprisonment of Bazaine at Metz. In each case the Prussians have won by greater rapidity of movement, superior numbers, equal fighting, and superior generalship. That is the whole mystery. MacMahon had a hundred thousand men or thereabouts whom he could rely upon, besides from thirty to fifty thousand whom he did not dare to bring into action, while Von Moltke had two hundred and fifty thousand, all experienced soldiers. Against such an enemy only superior genius could successfully contend; but when the superiority is on the other side, the case becomes doubly hopeless. The battlefield was also unfavorable to the French, and their only line of retreat led into Belgium. When the hills that environ Sedan were taken from them, and they were surrounded on every side, surrender was their only course. An army shut up under the walls of Metz can hold out for days or weeks, and repel assault as long as its provisions last; but an army

shut up at Sedan is at the mercy of the enemy, who, from the neighboring heights, can destroy it at leisure, almost without suffering any injury in return. With the surrender of MacMabon the last disciplined troops of France are gone, and for the time she is at the mercy of the Germans. She has other men under arms, four or five hundred thousand, all brave and zealous. But at present they are as useles; as that considerable portion of MacMahon's army which he dared not lead into battle. It will require at least six months to make these men effective fighters. No doubt the patriotic spirit of France will ardently desire to continue the war. It is but justice to say that as yet no other wish or purpose has been manifested in all the nation. But common sense must after all decide; and the prescription of common sense is to submit to the hard necessity, and to make peace on the best attainable terms. That will probably soon be the judgment of the men into whose hands the government of France will fall. It is possible that the more desperate and heroic alternative may be adopted by the French people; but it is more likely that the conclusion of peace at an early day will leave Europe at liberty to pursue that new course of development which the war has commenced. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. TOWER CLOCKS. Ô B G. W. RUSSELL,



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PHILADELºHIA, June 15, 1870. PHILADEL®HIA, June 15, 1870. During the last two years my son has been an at-tendant of the school of Mr. Edward Charence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. smith to those who have sons to be ecucated as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his profils, work, kind and firm in his management of his profils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession. W. STRONG. 8 18

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HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOF Young Men and Boys, which has been re-moved from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call school. Parents and students are invited to can and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. atter August 16. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., S17tf Principals.

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L Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870. It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia Philadelphia. The Frincipal may be consulted personally at her

residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., 55 Bankers, Philadelphia

NOTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

## MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and, conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit :--

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths south ward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said adey and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, sliver money,

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE .- These cars are now in the custody of Messrs, Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a den for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, rallway, ralls, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road an citaliway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, nereditaments and franhises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders. rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid sha be paid.

11 needed that disgrace to break up its rotten aristocracy and to cause the kingdom to be entirely reorganized. In our own civil war, we can see clearly now that the defeat of Bull Run, which appeared so utterly prostrating when it took place, was necessary to excite the deepest earnestness, and to stimulate the most thorough organization for the national cause, and to uproot our great evil -slavery. British history has been full of defeats which, in their final results, have been better than victories. In France itself. nothing but the calamities and passionate outbreaks of the first revolution could have broken up the legalized oppression of the peasantry, or purified the social atmosphere of the court. Similar results will in all probability follow the present military failures of the French Government and the misfortunes which have fallen on the people. No right-minded American can look at this time on the calamities of that brilliant nation, remembering all its immortal achievements in the field of literature and science, its great services to modern civilization, and the heroic assistance it gave us in the time of our need, without a profound pity for the wealth destroyed, the arts interrupted. and the thousands of gallant lives uselessly sacrificed in this unfortunate struggle.

It is easy for bystanders to moralize on the misfortunes of their neighbors, and the French will receive henceforth no lack of kindly critical advice from other nations which have not attained their glory or reached the depth of their fall. A fall it unquestionably is, and one of the most astounding in modern history. For a military nation, in the height of its renown and the abundance of its wealth. which had sacrificed all political and popular considerations to welding itself into one gigantic weapon of war, to be stricken to the earth in a six weeks' campaign, and in a war it had itself provoked, and to find its armies beaten, its richest territory overrun, and its capital threatened, if not taken, is one of the most remarkable catastrophes on record. Even in this age of the world, war is the ultimate test of the quality of a nation. It tries its organization, tests the soundness of its administration, and shows what discipline and heroism and devotion lie in each of its citizens. Final victory is the victory; not of brute strength, but of science, of discipline, of individual intelligence, and national resources. That the French will critically search out and thoroughly reform the intellectual defects or mistakes which have caused their reverses, we do not doubt. They are too intelligent a nation to fail in this. There is something darkly ominous now, to those who know the French nature, in the entire silence maintained in regard to the present military regime. Whether the theory that the clamors of the people forced the Emperor into the present war is correct or otherwise, they undoubtedly consider it a point of honor not to abandon their leaders till they have beaten their enemies.

There will be, without doubt, a thorough military reorganization of France. The tools of the Emperor will be thrown aside; the commissariat entirely reformed; perhaps the standing army abolished, and the Prussian system of an armed nation introduced. Not improbably we shall see the Prussian system of an enforced popular education for all established, and an effort put forth to render France more independent of Paris. All that intellect and science can extract from the Prussian methods, which can be imitated in France, will be adopted there, and Gravelotte, in its good effects as well as its disCAPITAL AND LABOR.

From the N. Y. World. If the truth in relation to capital were better known, there would be less idle talk of the hostility between capital and labor. The capital of the entire human species is scarcely equal to two years' production of labor. The total value of property in the United States in 1860 was 16,000 millions of dollars. The total annual production was 8000 millions of dollars. These are the census figures. They are probably underestimated in production,

and overestimated in property. The capital of the country consists principally in land, farm-houses, agricultural implements, cattle, and seed corn; in city dwellngs, furniture, factory buildings, machinery, and stocks of merchandise: in railroads, canals, ships, and money. All these, with the exception of land, are extremely perishable. The land itself, unless kept in constant culture, soon depreciates and becomes almont valueless.

Farm-houses, unless frequently repaired, soon decay; nine-tenths of the farm-houses in the United States are estimated to be less than five years old. Agricultural implements need to be renewed with great frequency; seed corn is consumed every year; while the average life of brood cattle of all kinds, including within this generic name sheep and

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CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, with reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M., 8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSI-CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Busins...s or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys. 8 97 Im Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERKICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitcae't's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, Sep-tember 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN, S 31 1515

8 31 tS15 Principal. SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NOR "H-WEST PENN SQUARE, The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Settember.

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Y CUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WFDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Call or send for circular. 9220 CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 with 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRIS-TOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, \$260. For circulars ad-dress, J. GRIER RALSTON. 86 1m\*

MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 19, at No. 2023 DELANCEY Place. 95 18t\*

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladles and Children at No. 1914 PINE Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 5. 93 12t

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.-H. D. GREGORY, A. M, will reopen his classical and English School No. 1105 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 im THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th 5 22 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 A. ARCH Street, will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Hours from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. daily. 91 6t\*

### LEGAL NOTICES.

E STATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., DE-Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEX-ANDER BENSON, Ja., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to granten of the indering new, an persons innected to said estate are requested to make payment and all persons having claims to present the same without delay to EDWIN N. BENSJN, GUSTAVUS S. BENSON, EDWIN NORTH,

Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street.

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