#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

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

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE :

From the N. Y. World. Amid the mighty events and stupendous changes which have crumbled the proudest throne of Europe into dust, and, to all human seeming, broadened the base and consolidated the structure of another, there arises in the thronged and tumultuous streets of agitated Paris a cry which cannot be heard with indifference on this side of the Atlantic. In all great uprisings for liberty in any part of the world, and especially in every great uprising for liberty in France, our sympathetic citizens have been almost as ardent and excitable as the impulsive and demonstrapeople of the French capi-For Greece, for the South American republics, for Hungary, for Cuba, and especially on two great and memorable occasions for France, our people and our Government have eagerly outrun the cold dictates of prudence, and proffered their generous sympathy to nations struggling to be free. There is no part of our national character of which we have better reason to be proud than of this magnanimous, uncalculating sympathy with the cause of freedom in whatever quarter of the world it may lift its banner. When manifested towards Franceand it is towards France that our mauifestations have always been the most ferventthese exhibitions have been reinforced and strengthened by a warm sentiment of gratitude for the assistance which France gave us in the war by which, with her help, we achieved our independence. France is inseparably associated with our proudest and most patriotic recollections. She gave us Lafayette: she was our ally in the war against England; she, of all nations of the world, was the first to catch the contagion of our example and try the experiment of a republic. We are bound to France, as we are to no other European nation, by ties of gratitude, affection, common hatred of England, united exertions in war, and early sympathy in republican sentiments. Nothing could therefore be more natural than the prompt encouragement we have always given to her hitherto unsuccessful attempts to establish a

Even the calm, sedate, imperturbable Washington was moved to enthusiasm by the first French republic. When, on the 1st of January, 1796, Adet, the French minister to this country, presented him with the colors of France, Washington made a speech-the warmest he ever made in his life-in the following words:-"I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colors of France, which you have now presented to the United States. The transaction will be announced to Congress, and the colors will be deposited in the archives of the United States, which are at once the evidence and the memorials of their freedom and independence. May this be perpetual; and may the friendship of the two republics become commensurate with their existence." The congratulatory enthusiasm of the Ameriwithin no bounds.

When, in 1848, the republic was again declared in France, our government and people were equally warm, prompt, and alert. Mr. Rush, our minister at Paris, without waiting for instructions, but relying on the steady friendship of our people with France and their irrepressible sympathy with the first dawning of freedom, made haste to tender his congratulations, and recognize the new government; separating himself from the whole diplomatic body in Paris. The result fully justified the risk he had taken in his unauthorized action. As soon as Mr. Rush's despatches were received, President Polk sent them to Congress with a message strongly condemning the action of the Minister, and rivalling his warm expressions of congratulation. Congress did not fall behind the President. With only two negative votes in the Senate, and no negative vote in the House, that body passed resolutions congratutating France on the auspicious change in her government. The resolutions were sent to Paris by the President, and evoked a response from the republican authorities which was transmitted to Congress with another message of felicita-

tion by President Polk.

To-day, France is entering on another trial of the republic. The wonderful suddenness of the opportunity has fallen like sparks among dry combustibles, and blazing liberty illuminates the thick darkness of military disasters. The republic has been proclaimed in Paris, in Lyons, in Marseilles, in Bordeaux. and all the great cities of the extinct empire. The new Government has been organized by the selection of as strong an executive as can be found among the liberal statesmen of France. It is not made up of rhetoricians, doctrinaires, and enthusiasts, like the Ministry in the abortive republic of 1848, but of able men of affairs who understand the difference between gasconading appeals and practical administration. Gambetta is Minister of the Interior, Jules Favre of Foreign Affairs, Magne of Finance, Jules Simon of Public Instruction, Cremieux of Justice, General Leflo of War, Grevy President of the Council of State, La Vertujon Secretary-General of the Provisional Government, and though last not least, General Trochu is retained as Military Governor of Paris. The Legislative Body has been properly deposed, as it was elected during the defunct regime under the pressure of imperial influence, and is out of relation with the new order of things. Thus far, the leaders of the republic have evinced admirable coolness, discretion. and judgment. They seem to have risen at once to the height of this momentous oc-

The American people would be false to their noblest instincts, they would belie all their generous utterances in the past, and prove recreant to the honored principles of their fathers, if their hearts did not go out in fervent, forward sympathy with a great, heroic nation, their ancient ally, who, in this season of sudden humiliation and sore calamity, courageously holds aloft the banner of free institutions and places itself in the van of a great republican movement in Europe. Providence has vouchsafed to France a great opportunity, such as seldom occurs in the history of nations; and she has had the wisdom to recognize and improve it. Out of the nettle, danger, she magnanimously attempts to pluck the flower, freedom. Every true American heart; every heart whose pul-sations were ever quickened by the spectacle of heroic efforts of patriotism blended with aspirations for liberty, will wish well to France in this hour of trial, of hope, of transition, and possibly of renewed conflict with the invader who, after having bestowed upon her this great opportunity, may interpose to

terribly destructive war has suddenly changed, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand. Hitherto it has been a war against the French empire; if it is continued it will be a war against the French people, prosecuted to interrupt and disable them in erecting the glorious edifice of freedom. The fall of Napoleon is their opportunity, and, unless they are thwarted by Prussia, their triumph. Even if Prussia chooses to make further war upon them, they have no reason to despair. Perhaps it is in the order of Providence that the French republic shall be consolidated by a united effort to expel the invader; by a struggle which will cement the new institutions with a universal and all-diffusive patriotism, and bind them together, in their incipient weakness, by unanimous resistance to a great danger. But if the war is to go on, the sympathy of the American people will no longer be on the side of Prussia. No American regrets that Prussia has humbled and dethroned Napoleon; but if she throttles the infant republic and attempts to strangle it in its cradle, she must look for sympathy to some other quarter of the world than the free republic of America. Despots and tyrants may keep her in countenance in so unhallowed an undertaking, but the liberal public sentiment of the whole world will be against her.

WAS NAPOLEON BETRAYED? From the N. Y. Times.

If the French entered upon the present war with Prussia anything like as well pre-pared for the conflict as they were supposed to be, the unbroken series of disasters which they have encountered seems most unaccountable. The report of Napoleon's insanity, which was current after the battle of Woerth, was supposed to be confirmed by the constant utterance of the Emperor of the words, "I am betrayed," "I am betrayed;" and yet there is much to justify the belief that he has been most wofully deceived. Under the Army Reorganization act of 1868, the French army was supposed to consist of the "Active Army," the "Army of the Reserve," and the "National Garde Mobile," so that its total strength on a war footing amounted to nearly eight hundred thousand men. Four hundred thousand of these soldiers were supposed to be always ready for active service, the reserve of four hundred thousand being available at short notice. Despite these figures, however, the French do not seem to have been able to bring together a force of more than the reputed strength of their regular army to check the march of the German invaders. The inference is irresistible that Napoleon was deceived as to his actual military strength by officers whose interest it has been to obtain large appropriations for troops who existed

If the French ever had any system of military spies, its management has been most execrable. While the Prussians seem to have been aware of every contemplated movement of the French, almost as soon as it was conceived, the latter appear to have been utterly uninformed, not only of the plans, but even of the whereabouts of their adversaries. Without any spies, a well-ordered cavalry should have been able to give information of the near approach of such a large body as surprised the forces of Bazaine at the first battle of Metz. Seventy thousand men-the Prussian strength on that occasion-could not have been concealed in barns or orchards; and if the French scouts had been deployed as they should have been, it would have been impossible for the Prussian attack to have been a surprise. In the matter of arms, also, there must have been much deception, for the supply of Chassepots seems to have been most inadequate. So destitute was Paris of all arms that, we learn recently by the cable, a purchaser of three hundred thousand stand of old muskets was induced to sell them back again to the government. In some cases, also, we are informed that in many companies there was only one Chassepot to fifteen men. Many stories, too, are told of the part played by the late French Minister of General Lebouf, in securing the adop-tion of the Chassepot as the French It is asserted that Lebouf was arm directly interested in the award of the contract, and that it was by his efforts many superior weapons were excluded from competition. The promptitude shown in accenting General Lebeuf's resignation in the early days of the war undoubtedly sprung from a conviction that he was not to be relied upon, for MacMahon, equally unfortunate, was retained and trusted. When it is remembered that this Minister of War was second in command to the Emperor, it was indeed base betrayal on his part to deceive a master who had loaded him with honors, and who placed implicit reliance in all his

reports. The French commissariat has also been supposed to be one of the best in the world. but the result shows utter inefficiency in its management. At one time the officers and men of MacMahon's army were reported to be half-starved, and that, too, while their line of communication with Paris was uninterrupted. The Prussians, on the other hand, were abundantly supplied with their war sausages of smoked beef, and their war bread, so that the German troops fared well, even when unable to levy contributions upon the country through which they passed. The more we learn of the actual state of affairs with the French, the more evident it becomes that had Napoleon been fully apprised of the condition of his army, he would no more have dared to declare war in 1870 than he did in 1866, unless he was actually crazy.

THE NEW ARBITER OF EUROPE-THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION. From the N. Y. Herald.

The power and the glory of the Napoleonic dynasty and of France as the arbiter of Europe are gone. The crowning disaster of Sedan has been as decisive in the displacement of France as was Sadowa in the humiliation of Austria. The achievements of the great Frederick in building up the power of Prussia are dwarfed by the triumphs of his living successor. In 1866, within the short space of six weeks, Austria, with her German allies, was prostrated at Sadowa, and the outgrowth of that astonishing campaign was the expansion of Prussia into the North German Confederation. Within less than six weeks, in 1870, from Saarbruck to Sedan, in the most astonishing military campaign of modern times, France has been beaten as she was never beaten before, and one of the immediate results foreshadowed is the expansion of the North German Confederation into the

German empire, embracing all the German family of States, of nearly fifty millions of people, north and south. We cannot doubt, from the astounding developments and results of this war, that the union of the German States is virtually established under the central government of Prussia; nor do we think that we are overstating the military power thus brought into the foreground in pronouncing it from Sedan the master of the European continent upon

The whole aspect of this wonderful, this | all questions of boundaries, balances, successions, and peace or war among the surround-ing States. The only continental power left capable of coping with Prussia is Russia, and even Russia is limited in her capabilities to the defensive advantages of her immense expanse of territory and her resistless frosts and snows. The only power, however, which Prussia, in a defensive war, may now shrink from grappling, is the naval power of England; but England can do nothing to prevent it if Prussia resolves to determine for herself the future eastern boundary of France. The naval power of England will command a hearing in the settlement of the Spanish succession and the affairs of the Roman States and the Pope, and England, Russia, Austria, and Italy combined may save the territory of France from any very serious confiscation. But the main fact still stands forth in bold

relief that France as the arbiter of the European continent is displaced by Germany. and that, while Europe has no reason to fear a German empire like that of Charles the Fifth, embracing Spain-the offensive assumptions and aggressions of Louis the Fourteenth and the dictatorial role of the Bonapartes to Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain are no more to be feared from France, nor even the dashing crusades in behalf of "liberty, equality and fraternity" which distinguished the aggressive fanaticism of the first French republic. In short, with Germany as the arbiter of Europe in the place of France, from the naturally pacific and nonaggressive character of the German people, war will be apt to give way to peace as the prevailing idea of the Continent.

THE CRISIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Never, within the last half century, has a single journal been the messenger of such an immense budget of startling intelligence as the issue of the *Tribune* which we spread before our readers yesterday. The great results which were secured when Napoleon laid down his sword at the feet of King William are declaring themselves with a rapidity at which Europe stands bewildered. France, the utter ruin of imperialism has come about with a haste only equalled by the quick campaign in which the Germans have beaten the Imperial armies. The defeat at Sedan has been followed in a single day by the complete annihilation of the system of military despotism which has been for half a generation the standing menace of the continent. Paralyzed at first by the disaster, the Ministry, chosen for its supposed strength, seems to have made one feeble effort to conceal the truth, and then vanished. The people, furious with anger at the Government which has failed them in the moment of danger, yet so far as we have now learned without that headlong passion which in former years has stained the revolutions of France, have risen and banished Napoleon from France. They have filled the streets with cries of "Vive la Republique!" and "Decheance!" to the empire, invaded the Tuileries, torn down the insignia of Napoleon, disarmed the police, suppressed the Senate, dissolved the Corps Legislatif, and borne the imprisoned radical Rochefort in triumph from the gaol to the Hotel de Ville. Soldiers are fraternizing openly with the populace. The National Guard, called out to prevent violence, is unmistakably in sympathy with the popular movement. A revolution has been accomplished, thus far without bloodshed, almost without disorder, and Parts, so much dreaded in political crises, seems to have been actuated singly by a determination to get rid of an incapable despot, and to expel the Germans from the soil of France. We cannot yet feel certain that the republic, proclaimed with so much enthusiasm, is really established, though for the sake of France and civilization in general we earnestly trust that it may be; but the country has yet to pass through humiliations and perhaps to suffer fresh military disasters, and the party under whose rule these misfortunes come must bear the brunt of the popular bitterness.

The great battles at Beaumont and Sedan. which led to these stupendous changes in France, are the subject of a narrative from our special correspondent more complete than any similar account ever transmitted by ocean telegraph to any newspaper in the world. The same correspondent sends us an authentic explanation of the purposes of Count Bismarck in the hour of victory, and tells for the first time what the Prussians mean to do with their triumph. Alsace and Lorraine are not to be separated from France; Prussia does not covet provinces which would never be satisfied or loyal under her domination; but Metz and Strasbourg, the gateways of the empire, are to be held by the victor as pledges of peace. The significance of such demand we need not point out. With these two fortresses in her hand, Prussia will have France almost at her mercy.

And now comes a rumor from Florence, credible but not perfectly authenticated, that Italy has begun to play her part in the great European transformation, and announced her intention of taking immediate possession of Rome. The completion of Italian and German unity may thus be celebrated together, the coronation of two great nationalities be solemnized with the downfall of the despotic power which has been their persistent enemy.

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STATEMENT OF	THE ASSETS.
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Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal	Stocks 55,708
Cash in Bank and Office Leans on Collateral Securi	247,620
Notes Receivable, mostly &	darine Premiums 331,944
Accrued Interest	20,857
Premiums in course of tra	nsmission 85,198
Unsettled Marine Fremius Real Estate, Office of Con	ms 100,900
phia	
DIREC	TORS. \$2,783,581

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ASHLAND, 890 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
BALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.
SEPTEMBER, 1870.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and South west.

Evelopte forwards.

Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office
in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed on

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOOK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR-LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR-LEANS, I.A.

The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 6, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, September 6.

THRCUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galvaston, Indianola, La-vacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at S.A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannan on Saturday, September 10.

The NOUGH BIELS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Albama, Florida, Missassippi, Louisiana, Arkawas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday,
September 18, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmingtor Wednesday, September —
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmin ton and Weldon and North Carolina
Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad
to all interior points. Haifroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Raifroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia. S. C., and Augusta, Gs., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other routs.

Insurance effected whom requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day

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

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THEOUGH FRRIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURNDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and BATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days. No Bills of Latina States and Country of Saning South THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Cavolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railread, connecting at Portamonth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Vir, inia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of

to charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of No charge for commission, dispass, or sapense or ransfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & OO., Agents at Norfolk. 618 FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARK

and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March. Through in twenty-four hours, Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms. Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 152 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YOR

via Pelaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence icoding on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne York, North, East, or West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. CORDAGE, ETC.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS SHIP CHANDLERS,

WEAVER & CO.,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freightz.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 28 M. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE

GROCERIES, ETC. WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for preserving and pickling pur-

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner RLEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MATS AND CAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HAT'S (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awaing, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-silinches, with Paulins, Beliting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NOTICE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC BAIL-ROAD.

The 2 P. M. Express Train to Atlantic City will be discontinued from this date, Aug. 29, 1870. 9 2 51

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.