SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

From the N. Y. World. It is now just about twenty years since the husband of Queen Victoria brought down upon himself the indignation of the ruling classes of Great Britain by incautiously avowing that he thought constitutional government to be on its trial in that country. Constitutional government would submit to no such princely criticism, and many years of devotion to the public interests hardly sufficed to restore to the princely critic the esteem and confidence of loyal England. The Prince Consort sleeps now in his gorgeous mausoleum, upon which his inconsolable widow has lavished as many tears and as much magnificence as immortalized the sorrow of Artemisia for her Carian lord. Constitutional government in England has gone on from bad to worse meanwhile, until it stands before the world to-day, no longer on its trial, but practically condemned, and, as one may say, held for execution. Whatever else may be reserved to be proved or disproved by the terrible ordeal through which Europe now is rassing, this, at least, has been established by it in the sight of all men, that the existing constitutional government of England has practically exhausted its capacity of usefulness to the English people. It stands revealed to-day, without a blow struck against it in anger by any foreign prince or power, as mere a shell of shams and imbecilities as the imperial system which has been shattered in France by the iron hand of invading Germany. In its foreign relations the constitutional monarchy of England has contrived to make the country which it misadministers and misrepresents at once odious and contemptible. In its domestic relations it has contrived to unsettle all the foundations of the social order without preparing any available basis of political reconstruction in place of the system which has gradually crumbled to pieces beneath it. There is no evidence that the people of England have degenerated from the solid virtues and the resolute national temper of their ancestors. Their activity in all the varied occupations of civilized life was never greater, never more successful than it nowis. In all the more recent adventures of their national life -in the sharp trial of the Crimean war, in the terrible crisis of the Indian mutiny, in the short but severe strain of the Abyssinian expedition—the soldiers and sailors of Great Britain approved themselves no unworthy heirs of the heroes of Trafalgar and of Waterloo. Nowhere in the world have the nobler qualities of charity and humanity been more busily and more intelligently developed than in England during the last twenty years. Nowhere in the civilized world are so many voices sure to be raised in protest against any act of national injustice, or in support of any act of national magnanimity, as in the Britain of our times. And yet nowhere in the civilized world is there to be found a Government so wretchedly incapable of national justice. so miserably destitute of national magnanimity, as the British Government of our times. In the whole world, for example, there are no two nations so closely connected with the British people, or so well entitled to consideration and justice at the hands of the British Government, as the United States and France. With the United States Great Britain is connected by ties of blood, of language, of common and glorious traditions, of religious and political sympathy, of commerce and of material interest, as she is connected with no other people. Yet no sooner were the United States subjected to the sorest trial of their history-a trial involving their very existence as a nation and those principles of freedom by which their existence as a nation is made worth the having-than the British Government adopted towards them a policy so irritating and so selfish as sufficed in the brief space of four or five years thoroughly to alienate, not only from

only less various, less important, and less intimate than those which attach her to the United States. In all her history she has had no ally so sincere and so constant as the France of the second empire. To the French alliance she is indebted for no slight share of the great and growing prosperity which has enabled her during the last twenty years to bear up against the demoralizing and paralyzing effects of her slow political decomposition. Yet no sooner had France been dragged by the imperial Government into the fiery furnace of her present sore trial than the British Government at once abandoned all interest in her fate. And now that the French people have shaken off the incubus of the personal administration to which they owe the collapse of their armies and the peril of their state, the British Government, as all our advices unite in forcing us to believe, interposes its influence, not to facilitate but to thwart the establishment of freedom in France, not to hasten but to adjourn the return of peace to Europe. What the people of England are beginning to think of this latest revelation of their true political condition, our despatches of yesterday morning in a measure indicate. We are not disposed to exaggerate the significance of such demonstrations as were recently made in London against the Government of Queen Victoria and the foreign policy of Great Britain. We do not mistake men like Professor Beasley and Mr. Odger for the heralds of a new order of things in England, or infer from the tumultuous applause with which their denunciations of the Sovereign and of her ministers were received in the most public quarters of the British metropolis, that England is upon the verge of a new revolution. But the sting of these denunciations consists in their truth; and the significance of the demonstrations in the fact that they only utter, in the hoarse, direct accents of the demagogue, the bitter and biting facts which Englishmen of all classes who are capable of thinking at all, and who can measure the estimate put now by all the world upon England's position and England's influence, are forced to recognize and to deplore. The Great Britain of 1870 bears, indeed, to the Great Britain of 1815 a relation so like the relation borne by the England of Charles I to the England of Elizabeth, or by the England of James II to the England of Crom-

well, that it is no wonder men's minds begin

the Government but from the people of

Great Britain, the good will and the respect of all classes and of both sections of the

American people. Not even in Ireland,

which, after senturies of incessant opportu-

nities to unite the Irish nation in friendship

with the English, the English Government

has succeeded in making her bitterest Eoropean foe—not even in Ireland is Great

Britain to-day more distrusted, despised, and

With France Great Britain has connections

disliked than in America.

to reflect by what means alone it was that the Commonwealth redeemed the shame of the first Stuarts, and the great revolution wiped away the reproach of the restoration.

THE LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The loss of the splendid British iron-clad Captain, in a gale off Cape Finisterre, seems to be accepted by many naval critics as conclusive against Capt. Cowper Coles' system of sea-going turret ships, of which she was the first complete model. It seems rash, however, to draw such a deduction while the story of the eighteen survivors is still unheard; for the Captain had previously weathered a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, and behaved so admirably as to give the authorities perfect confidence in her safety during the hardest storms. The Captain, like the Monarch, was an attempt to combine the invulnerability of a monitor with the sea-worthiness of a ship-of-the-line. In both vessels it was believed that the problem of uniting buoyancy with enormous thickness of plating (six to ten inches) and weight of armament had been finally solved. They two enormous turrets, placed close together amidships, each mounting two 25-ton rifled guns, throwing a solid elongated projectile of 600 pounds, or a shell of proportionate weight, and in the forecastle and poop there were two or three bow guns and stern chasers of smaller calibre. Full ship-rigged, with two independent screws, engines of extraordinary power, steering apparatus of curious perfection, and every modern improvement which has ever been found of value in the equipment of a ship-of-war, they were generally regarded as the most magnificent specimens of naval architecture the world had ever seen. The Monarch (the older of the two) was not built strictly according to Captain Coles' plan. Many important modifications were introduced at the suggestion of Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Royal Navy, the principal of which, if we are not mistaken, was in giving her the compara-tively high freeboard of 14 feet above the water line. This of course expesed an extensive surface to the fire of an enemy, but was supposed to be essential for safety at sea: and from similar considerations of safety the forecastle was built up to a level with the top of the turrets, thus depriving the ship of the advantage of firing forward from her heavy guns. Crptain Coles, an officer who had rendered himself famous both by brilliant services in action during the Crimean war, and by many ingenious improvements in naval construction and armament, was per-suaded that he could build a thoroughly seaworthy turret-ship, with a low freeboard, and carrying the heaviest guns and thickest armor ever used at sea. He was allowed, after long dispute and persistency, to make a contract with the Lairds of Birkenhead for the construction of a ship according to his plans, and the Captain, named after the famous vessel which Nelson commanded at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, was completed under this arrangement only a few months ago.

Her first cruise, we believe, was made in company with the Monarch. A cable des-patch at the time represented her performance as a disappointment; but mail advices proved this report to be entirely false. She behaved admirably, both in rough and plea-sant weather, and under sail, in spite of certain drawbacks which could easily be re-medied, she fairly beat the Monarch, which latter ship, it will be remembered, when she came to America with the remains of Mr. Peabody, was the admiration of all our sailher speed, steadiness, and handling. The Captain afterward joined Admiral Sir T. C. Symonds' squadron in the Bay of Biscay, where, on the 30th of May, she rode out a violent gale in the most beautiful manner, the waves sweeping over her decks, while not a bucketful of water entered the vessel. In the midst of the storm the turret guns, by way of experiment, were fired to windward, with full battering charges. On another occasion the guns were fired at a mark, in the midst of a heavy storm, and at the third discharge the target was demolished at a distance of 1000 yards. If trial trips can prove anything, they seem then to have proved that the Captain was in far less danger of foundering than a wooden ship of the same size, and we shall await with curiosity the detailed accounts of this catastrophe, which at first sight seems to overturn with one blow one of the most important and persistently held theories of naval architecture. The loss of the Captain is the more shocking because her designer, Captain Coles, has perished with her. Another of the vic-

Captain H. T. Burgoyne. REPUBLIC AND KING.

tims, Mr. Childers, son of the First Lord of

the Admiralty, was, if our memory serves us,

one of the junior officers of the Monarch, on

her visit to this country. Lord Northbrook, a third victim, was Under Secretary for War.

The commander of the unfortunate vessel was

From the N. Y. Times. The war news decides nothing. The Prussians are continuing their advance; the Parisians are continuing their preparations for defense. The new republic is distinctly pledged to continue the war. The probability is that if the Provisional Government had resolved on any other course it would have been swept out of the way. The people helped to force on the war at first, and they still demand its prosecution. At present no temptations have been held out to them to make peace. The King of Prussia makes no sign. The story came yesterday morning that Bismarck does not want Alsace and Lor-raine, and that the English papers have much exaggerated his expectations. But Bismarck is not the man to disclose his plans to any but those who have the best right to be made acquainted with them. The North German Cerrespondent is a better authority than pretended "interviewers," and that lends no support to the theory that Germany will retire from this conflict without any acquisitions of

There can be very little doubt that if the King of Prussia could have had the ordering of matters, Louis Napoleon would have escaped. The capture of the Ex-Emperor was very like that of Jefferson Davis. No one wanted the prisoner. His arrest made no existing difficulty less troublesome than it was before. In the Emperor's case, the conquering party would have been substantially better off without him. While the Empire lasted, the undivided sympathies of every free people were with Germany. But it is very awkward to fulminate against a people who are themselves struggling to be free. Republics, at any rate, ought not to war against Republics. Prussia—we will not say Germany—lost an important moral advautage when Napoleon surrendered. And of what good is he? Who wanted him? It will what good is he? Who wanted him? It will be exceedingly difficult to dispose of him when the war is over. England gained no credit by keeping the First Napoleon in perpetual captivity, and Prussia can scarcely desire to have the honor of supporting the Third Napoleon "in a manner befitting his dignity"—which appears to be the order given by the King of Prussia thus far. He

was worth more to Prussia while he acted as I a scape-goat for all the failures of French commanders.

But the most serious difficulty of all is this —the overthrow of the Empire has brought once more into prominence the views of King William in relation to the theory of government. It has been positively asserted half a dozen times that he will refuse to treat with the republic. One account says that he will insist on the restoration of Napoleon, but this is absolutely incredible. Bismarck will have something to say on that question. Another story is that the King will only treat with M. Thiers, a very old adherent of the Orleanists, and this statement is more probable than the other. They are both consistent in the idea which they give of the King's objections to any Govern-ment not presided over by "Majesty." King William, as everybody knows, is a believer in Divine right. A republic is certainly not the form of government he would have chosen for France. If he recognizes that Government, he will ratify the choice which has actually been made. He is thus placed in a great dilemma. It was in-evitable that the work of concluding peace should be one of the most troublesome problems connected with the war. In that the power of numbers could no longer prevail. The capture of the Emperor, while not giving any mortification to France, has created a serious embarrassment for Prussia. Bismarck would, no doubt, know how to deal with the difficulty. But Bismarck has told us that he has always had great difficulty in "managing" the King, and on this occasion the King may refuse to be managed.

We still prefer to hope that His Majesty will treat with the Republic, and in such a spirit as once more to throw the weight of public opinion on the side of Germany. That is unquestionably his true policy. It may be that the present provisional government will not stand—we may say frankly that we do not believe it will. But the Republic itself can survive modifications. Anything which aimed at its destruction could scarcely expect to be popular on this side the Atlantic.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATION AND THE PAPACY.

From the N. Y Herald. The facts of how Italy "struggled gallantly in Austria's loosening grasp," of her battles and her final triumph, have been sung by the poets, felt in the Parliaments, and acknowledged by the peoples. Her banner of territorial unification and national consolidation held out hope to the Italians, spoke of enfranchisement to the French, and warmed the Spaniards to a still more devoted love of citizen freedom and independence. Italy, herself, has been incomplete notwithstanding. She radiated the glow of Democratic heat right out from her heart to the surrounding nations, but it was too diffuse, the rays were not sufficiently concentrated; it was light, but light without general illumina-tion. The fact is, Italy wanted, still wants, a central focus, a centre of authority, a centre of law and order. She wants a point for the "crowning of the edifice." That centre and point is Rome. Deprived of her natural capital, Italy remains a lusus among the empires; a huge body with the caput of an

infant. Italy is about to mature. She is about to move to Rome and crown herself. The people have spoken in France. The Iberian Peninsula looks for light to the white cross of Savoy waving in the cities of the Casars. Italy must either abnegate her position and lay down her crown or seek to lead the way for the healthy regeneration of the peoples of Europe by acting as sponsor at their baptism in the font of St. Peter's. The special telegram reports from Europe which appear in our columns go to show that King Victor Emanuel feels that this great crisis is now upon him. He has heard the voice of the democracy. He has consequently spoken to Rome. A special envoy from Italy has had an audience Cardinal Antonelli. The Cardinal still objects. Pio Nono looks to the sword of Saint Peter; he speaks of the army and clutches both the keys and the crown. Eminent prelates who are still in Rome from foreign countries have advised his Holiness to abandon the attitude of war and make terms with the Italians and their King. The Italian Cabinet says that he must do so. It has been resolved in Cabinet Council in Florence that should the Pope still persist in his resistance to the national will an Italian army shall be marched into the Holy City at once. This will lead to other newand exciting events in the Old World. The issue will be between the governmental spirit of the Casars, the war spirit of Charlemagne, the ecclesiasto-imperialism of the Popes, and the indestructible mind of the masses. The American people understand easily which will triumph. The Pope will remain chief pastor of his Church, but the people must become free units of the vast congregation.

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Joseph E, WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

INSURANCE:

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated 1794, STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property...... United States Government and other Loan 100,900 phia..... 30,000

Arthur G. Comn, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln,

George L. Barrison

\$2,783,581 Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockle. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President CHARLES PLATT, Tice-Presiden

MATTHIAS MABIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

rity in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Feli, Daniel Haddock, Franklin A. Comiy. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

J. Livingston Erringer, James I. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomer

F. Ratchford Starr,
Naibro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary. DAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either
Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

HAWN, VICE-Pre WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, 28,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents. No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia CHAS. M. PREVOST OHAS. P. HERRING

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF SUN exposed to Public Sale, at the hotel of Joseph Yarnall, in the town of New Castle, New Castle county, Delaware, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz .- All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the Hundred and County of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of

New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:-Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg Lane, opposite a stone set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham Farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73% degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37% degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 49% degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 3814 degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, 9 degrees, west | 73 " perches, Enorth 78% degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 30% degrees, west 52 perches, south 75% degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches to the Marsh Bank. and continuing the same course 128-10 perches to low-water mark on the River Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella, his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura, his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre-tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sherin. Sheriff's Office, New Castle, Aug. 24, 1870.

Valuable farm will be sold at New Castle. It is within a few squares of the town of New Cas-

WHISKY, WINE, ETG.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.

IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 lps WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskles,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALI numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from thirty to seventy-sizinches, with Paulins, Beiting, Sail Twine, etc.

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

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS