SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE REVOLUTION IN EUROPE AND THE DIFFICULTY OF KING WILLIAM. From the N. Y. Herald.

That far-sighted and flexible statesman. Benjamin Disraeli, described exactly the situation of Europe when he spoke to the Buckinghamshire yeomen of "vanishing empires and rising republics." True, he qualified this expression, to soothe and flatter the English aristocracy, by saying that England, having made Parliamentary and other reforms, all opportunities of internal disquiet were removed, and that she was now in a condition to witness unmoved the great revolution that is going on in other parts of Europe. This expression of "vanishing empires and rising republics" was a bold one for a Tory statesman and the leader of the Tory party to utter; but it stated the truth, and Mr. Disraeli is too fearless and too much imbued with the spirit of the age to conceal it. His words, qualified as they were by the assertion that England would remain unmoved, have the ring of keen satire, and in the depths of his heart he probably felt that. No man comprehends better the popular movements and tendencies of the age, and the import of the great public demonstrations in London and other parts of England in favor of the French republic has not escaped his notice. What-ever he may say to quiet the monarchists and aristocracy of England about their safety in consequence of the modicum of reform granted to the people, he knows very well that the revolution is taking deep root in Great Britain. He must know that the aristocracy of England is the most haughty and exclusive in Europe, that no monarchy is more wedded to dynastic rule and privileges, and that the mass of the people have little to say in the Government. With all his pretended Tory proclivities we rather think he contemplates the progress of revolution in England, and is casting an anchor to wind-ward, so that he may take the helm as the leader and regulator of the democracy. At any rate, England has felt the impulse of the revolutionary movement of the day, and must march with it.

But interesting as the situation of England is, that of the Continent is more so. The revolutionary movements there are on the grandest scale. Nothing in history is comparable to them. They eclipse that extra-ordinary movement of the first French revolution, or of that more general one in 1848. Society is moved to its very depth. And all this within a few weeks. The political, moral, social, and the other elements of society are in fermentation. The stupendous war between Germany and France has let loose all the forces of civilization and has brought into agitation all the ideas of ancient and modern times. Papal sovereignty, which has existed over a thousand years, is going down under it. The Latin race in the south of Europe, in France, Italy, and Spain, is deeply imbued with republican and democratic ideas, and under the impulse of the war is developing republican institutions. Even in Germany the first mutterings of revolution are heard. Notwithstanding their present admiration of King William, who has brought so much glory and strength to Germany, the tone of the people is changing toward France since she has proclaimed the republic. Expressions of sympathy are already heard. How could it be otherwise? In 1848, when the revolution in Paris stirred up the democratic elements of Europe, every State and great city of Germany were intensely agitated. The people who rose and demanded republican institutions then cannot be indifferent now. The telegraph and public press have done a great deal since that time to educate the people in their rights on political matters. These mighty agents of modern civilization convey intelligence rapidly to every man of the wonderful events that are transpiring and teach all to inquire into the causes and principles that underlie and are developed by them. We cannot suppose, therefore, the revolution will be arrested. The probability is it will spread farther and

From this point of view we can readily see the difficulty which the King of Prassia is in. He has raised or rather the events of the war have raisedf what to him is a monstrous spectre. He, the absolutist monarch, who, when Crown Prince of Prussia, waged such relentless war against the revolutionary movements of 1848, cannot but look with alaim upon the republic in France and the tendency, as a consequence, to republicanism throughout Europe. The object of the war as first proclaimed, the subjugation of the Bonapartes, is accomplished. The French republic is willing-nay, anxious-to make peace: yet he follows up his victories relent-lessly, and now threatens Paris itself. He is averse to make peace with the republic because he hates and fear republicanism; yet there is no other government than that of the republic in France. Here is his dilemma. It would not be surprising if the reports of his insanity should prove true before long, considering the difficulty he is in and the extraordinary stress upon his mind.

Reports come thick from Europe that King William contemplates restoring the Orleans family, and that he will not, under any circumstances, treat with the Republican Government. While we have no doubt he would be glad to solve the question in this way we can hardly think he will venture to force a monarchy upon the French people-a monarchy that but few are willing to accept-at the point of an enemy's bayonets. These reports, as well as most of those about restoring the Bonapartes, come probably from the royalists and imperialists, with a view of operating on public sentiment. Then, as to replacing Napoleon on the throne or restoring the regency, with a view to make a treaty of peace, that seems more impracticable and preposterous still. How can the King of Prussia imagine the French people will submit to a dynasty that has disgraced and ruined France? M. Picard, the present Minister of Finance in France, in a very interesting conversation with a correspondent of the Herald, which we published on Thursday last, said:- "The empire, now defunct, has left France without an army, left her without arms and without money." Again, he said, this deplorable war "was provoked by an empire and imperialist," and that the republic would gladly retreat by the arrangement of an honorable peace. Then both the Emperor and the Regency virtually abdicated, fled and left unhappy France to her fate. Could such a Government be forgiven? Could the French people accept it again? The whole world would despise them and they would despise themselves if they were to accept it. The King of Prussia ought to know that any Govern-

his soldiers could not stand. When his armies would be withdrawn he would leave behind a legacy of revolution, and this revelution would react with terrible power upon Germany and shake the Prussian throne itself. The only safety both for France and the Prussian King, and the only chance of permanent peace, is for the King to recognize and treat with the French republic. He cannot overthrow the republican sentiment of the age, and if he obstinately attempts to do so, he, with other crowned heads, may soon fall as Napoleon has fallen.

WISDOM FOR THE DAY.

From the N. Y. Sun. The downfall of slavery in America, of serf dom in Russia, and of imperialism in France are the three great humanitarian achievements of the century, majestical landmarks in the progress of the rights of man. The degradation of labor and of the working masses of mankind is the alpha and the omega of all tyranny, whether of the landed monopolists in Russia or in England, or of the despot who now bites the dust before German civilization. Wars like those fought in our country, and like the one now progressing in Europe, are redeemed from barbarism by extirpating the enemies of human progress, and by culminating in positive conquests for the emancipation of the masses from the thraldem of oppression and ignorance. The feudal theory of vesting all the goods of the earth, and all the blessings of knowledge and culture, in a few powerful, fashionable, and privileged people, still lingers on in the world, and holds its place in the traditions of positics and legislation. It is intimately interwoven with human selfishness, and commends itself to the imagination by the glitter and the power of the privileged classes.

But Christianity has been from its very foundation at war with this pagan conception of life. The emancipation of humanity from slavery, serfdom, and the one-man power illustrates this protest of the Christian religion against the overwhelming tyranny of strong, ambitious, and unserupulous menand women, and holds out to the toiling masses of mankind greater blessings of prosperity and of moral and mental culture. It is to little purpose to draw invidious contrasts between the Latin and the Teutonic races, and to point to the fact that the former are rather controlled by sentimentality and fancy, and the latter by principle and reason, one favoring a fictitious and the other a substantial civilization. Instead of widening this intrinsic variation in the natural endowments of various countries by animosities and regriminations, the mission of the dawning era is manifestly to harmonize these differences by education and liberty all over the world. But all political and educational institutions are dead failures, unless they tend to curb the power of the privileged few, and to promote the happiness of the people

The new republic in France, too, will soon be doomed to confusion and shame, unless it applies itself to emancipate the French peasantry and laborers from the curse of ignorance, and to consolidate the power of the nation by elevating the culture and the prosperity of all its members. The degradation of the people, the demoralization of the upper and middle classes, and the benighted condition of the laborers constituted the cause of Napoleon's successful usurpation of absolute power for nearly a generation, as well as of the defects of the French Soldiers are drawn from the people; and the German people are educated and the French are not. How then could they hope to cope against an immensely superior array of numbers as well as of knowledge? The secret of success in our civil war-was it not rather in the intelligence and spirit of the masses of our citizen soldiers than in the prowess of one or the other general? It is evident that nations are strong and powerful only in proportion as enlightenment, prosperity, and the spirit of independence pervade the whole people. Under Napoleon, the real estate specula

tors, stock exchange gamblers, and moneyed gentry of Paris took the place of the aristocracy of birth. Their supremacy was even more noxious than the frivolity and recklessness of the old nobles. It is difficult to say which was most disgusting, the rottenness of the fashionable world, the cowardice and servility of the middle ranks, or the debasement, ignorance, and superstition of the French Five Points. The professional classes -the journalists, the literary men, and a few of the lawyers-seemed to stand alone in their protest against the general degradation; but they could hardly tell the full truth without being subjected to persecution. Society, controlled by vile, corrupt men, and facile, feeble-minded, and heartless women, became one putrid mass of debauchery and corruption; and when the Empress, on the news of her husband's captivity, fled in despair from the imperial palace, there was not even one woman among the thousands who had been pampered at the Tuileries with seul enough left to give a parting blessing to the deposed mistress of French fashion. Nay, worse, the army, which had ever been the boast of France even in the direct hours of her misfortunes, was infected by the general demoralization. No wonder that the Germans are proud of their superior civilization. The masses of their people are educated; their public service is free from corruption; hard labor and unflinching integrity, and mental and moral culture, are the order of the day among high and low; and so blessed is this elevating influence that not even all the evils of monarchy and a semifeudal aristocracy can mar its effect.

Whatever may be the future complications of the Franco-German contest, this much is certain, that the ruling classes all over the world are sternly admonished by the collapse of their fellows in France to pause in their selfish and grasping career, and to do justice to the masses of the people before they too are overtaken by providential justice, like the Emperor Bonaparte and his innumerable

MORAL WEAKNESS OF PRUSSIA'S PO-SITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The marvellous series of victories which have enabled hostile armies to traverse French soil from the Rhine to the gates of Paris, were the work of united Germany. Prussia, unaided, would probably have found a match in France. The hearty co-operation, the ready sacrifices, the gallant services of the lesser Germanic States, have greatly facilitated, if they have not made possible, her triumph. It was the grand idea of a united Germany which kindled the ardor, and added the strength of patriotism to the arms, whose

Prussia to an extent that might have changed the entire character of the campaign. When the terms of peace are mentioned, however, it is the King of Prussia alone who speaks. He it is to whom diplomatists ad- of his service, whether into her own or not, to

achievements are literally without a parallel.

Dissensions and lukewarmness in Germany

would have impaired the available might of

enswer is accepted as though it were the decision of all Germany. By virtue of a military authority, as head of the armies of invasion, he assumes to interpret the will of the Southern Germanic States-the essential nature of whose services in the field even Bismarck is constrained to recognize as in the future a restraining consideration—as well as of the North German Confederation. Thus King William, impelled by dynastic instincts and ambition, commits Germany to a policy which really reflects only the purposes of the reigning family of Prussia. Germany undertook the war to crush Napoleon, who menaced it perpetually, and to impose a check upon France as an aggressive power. The Prussian King now carries on the war to crush a republic, whose existence is evidence of Napoleon's overthrow, and to restore the very dynastic influences which the war was originally waged to destroy. The King's position is therefore worse than illogical—it is politically odious, and morally indefen-

Of course, Germany as the victor is entitled to impose conditions of peace, and one of these conditions may be the acquisition of French territory. Public meetings at Berlin and elsewhere have indicated the readjustment of the Rhine boundary as a guarantee to be exacted; and there would be nothing very outrageous in the transfer back to Germany of a district which naturally belonged to it. The expediency of the thing is the debatable point, and it is for Germany to consider that. The payment of the pecuniary cost of the war, or of a sum in consideration thereof, is the second point which Germany seems to urge, and which may be urged without provoking reasonable complaints of extravagance. Neither of these demands implies any interference with the internal economy of France. The form and personnel of its Government are matters which the people of united Germany would be willing to leave to the French people.

The King of Prussia, however, is not con-

tent to press these demands as in the interest of the Germany which has made him what he is. He sets up a pretension which the German people have never sanctioned, and which a very large proportion of them, at any other time, would have angrily repudiated. He refuses to discuss the question of terms with the present government of France. His abhorrence of republicanism leads him to withhold recognition from the executive of the republic. He asserts a right to say what is and what is not the legitimate governing authority of the nation which, for the moment, is at the mercy of his armies. And he declares that the government which acts for and in the name of the French people is not a govern-ment to be acknowledged, even as an enemy. Nothing less will satisfy him than the reinstallation of the Napoleonic regency, which collapsed like a bubble before the first breath of popular anger, and the officials who fled as for their lives to escape the vengeance of the people they had outraged and betrayed. This is the attitude of the Prussian King, and it is infamous.

There may be technical diplomatic difficulties arising from the absence of formal recognition on the part of other monarchies. But these difficulties are not really formida-It is quite evident from the advices from St. Petersburg that no plea of this sort hinders the Czar from so far acting for France as to interpose an offer of mediation. Even the action of England, base and cowardly as it is, proves the same thing. If King William is prepared to treat with the regency created by Napoleon, which could not now exist an instant in Paris without the support of Prussian bayonets, he might with much better grace enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government, whose origin, whatever its legal defects, is directly traceable to the popular The probable ability to carry out any covenants that might be entered into is much greater in the latter than in the former case. Eugenie and her Ministers would be as powerless in France as the royal lady who seeks repose at Balmoral.

It is possible that, after all, the terms insisted upon by Germany might be rejected by the Provisional Government. When events reach that stage, the wisdom of the course pursued by France will be a fair topic of dis cussion. In the meantime the King of Prussia puts himself and his cause wholly in the wrong by fastening upon the conflict an issue with which the conquering armies have no proper concern.

THE POPE AND ITALY. From the N. Y. Tribune.

That Italy will have Rome for its capital was as plain when she became a nation ten years age as it is to-day. There is no other point from which Italy can be permanently governed as a single State. Turin, Florence. Naples, Milan, Genoa, Venice, are fit capitals of the segments of the peninsula which formerly received law from them respectively: but Italy as a whole has for a generation received the law from Rome alone. External pressure only could keep Italy out of Rome or withhold Rome from Italy. That pressure being removed, the old union is restored as by gravitation. An Italy without Rome is inconceivable. And we cannot doubt the simple truth of Victor Emanuel's explanation to the Pope, that he had only the choice of going to Rome at the head of Italy or seeing her go there as a republic without him. We do not assume to judge the attitude of

Pius IX. He maintains that "the patrimony of St. Peter" is not his to cede-that he is but a trustee, wholly powerless to alienate any portion of his trust. He can and does submit to irresistible force; he cannot and will not sanction or ratify the spoliation. The temporal power of the Papacy was not acquired by conquest, and conquest cannot rightfully destroy it. We simply state this

position without approving or condemning it. But, the temporal power once swept away, we believe that the Papacy as a spiritual force will be decidedly strengthened. The civil government of the Roman State has not been creditable to those who were responsible for it: it has not been vigorous, nor dignified and it has failed in its attempt to be paternal since it has nowise contributed to the development of the physical resources of the country nor to the material wealth of its people. We judge that the spiritual power of the Papacy would have been greater had it never dis-

played a flag nor owned a cannon. For some years, the army of the Pope has been extravagantly disproportioned to his revenues. His debt has been steadily increasing, in spite of liberal contributions from the Catholics of either hemisphere, so that open bankruptcy stared him in the face. This catastrophe has now been averted, in a manner which exposes him to no reproach. Italy, in taking his temporalities, has placed herself under a moral obligation to assume and pay his debt; should she fail, hers, not his, will be the blame. And, this debt so transferred, he will have no need to contract another. His army is of course disbanded, or must be: and Italy is bound, in mustering it out ment forced upon France by the bayonets of t ureas proposais for mountain, and his i pay it off. Then she is morning bound by their

protect him in the free exercise of his spiritual authority, and against whatever attack or annoyance in the narrowed limits to which his temporal authority is henceforth to be restricted-presumptively, those of that portion of the Eternal City which lies north of the Tiber, and includes St. Peter's and the Vatican. Looking over the whole field dispassionately, we are thoroughly assured that the Papacy, unless some unfavorable blunder is made on its part, will prove the greatest gainer by the rigorous restriction of its temporal power and the transfer of the Italian Government from Florence to Rome.

SPECIAL NOTICES. N I O N REPUBLICAN TICKET

JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS: EDWARD M. PAXSON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER. JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT: JAMES LYND.

COUNTY.

SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN. Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT: SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

> CITY. RECEIVER OF TAXES: ROBERT H. BEATTY. CITY COMMISSIONER: CAPTAIN JAMES H. BAIN.

> > CONGRESSIONAL.

1st District-BENJAMIN F. HUCKEL. HON, CHARLES O'NEILL. HON, LEONARD MYERS. HON, WILLIAM D. KELLEY. 5th ALFRED C. HARMER.

> SENATOR THIRD DISTRICT: BENJAMIN F. THOMAS.

> > ASSEMBLY.

1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOTT. WILLIAM DUFFY. COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. ROLERT JOHNSON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL. WILLIAM H. PORTER. JOHN E. REYBURN. 10th SAMUEL M. HAGER. JOHN JOHN DUMBELL. JOHN CLOUD. ADAM ALBRIGHT. WILLIAM F. SMITH. WATSON COMLY.

JAMES MILLER. 18th By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President. J. McCullough, Secretaries. M. C. HONG, 9 14 wfm8t&d9t

NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remain but

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY

for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST. We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to at-

EVERY NAME LEFT OFF THE LIST IS A VOTE

LOST!

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President Republican City Exec. Com.

JOHN L. HILL

JOHN McCullough, Secretaries. MARSHALL C. HONG,)

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAIL-

POAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1870. The Board of Managers have declared a dividend FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 18th instant, and re-

closed until the 1st of October. s4t A E. DOUGHERTY, Treasurer. 9 10E4t 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 BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney of Susanna Orr.

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No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of salling.

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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR.

LEANS, I.A.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —, September —, September —

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Miss saippi 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 24, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September II.

Through BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tonnessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers at as low rates at he connection.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday. September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
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AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCKD RATES
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Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
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The Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add to the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add to the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add to the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add to the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add to the Steam Propellers of the line will be lines going on the Steam Propellers of the line will be steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will commence to add the Steam Propellers of the line will be steam Propellers of the Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne York, North, East, or West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates.

WILLJAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARA 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.

Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
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I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs
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