# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

### WILL "THE MIRACLE OF 1792" REPEAT ITSELF ?

From the N. Y. Nation

In the summer of 1792 France was partly invaded and partly threatened by armies of an extensive coalition. Prussia and Austria were marching against her; the Empire and the King of Sardinia were ready to join them; Spain, Rome, and Naples were expected to follow suit; Russia promised aid to the invaders; the English Parliament rang with thundering appeals against the invaded. In one word, the whole of Europe seemed to enter upon a crusade against an isolated state, and that a state convulsed and shaken to its very foundations by an unparalleled revolution, a state whose ruler was a captive in his own blood-deluged capital, whose army was demoralized and half-disbanded. and whose legislature was dictated to by frenzied mobs. Revolutionary France seemed to be lost, her leaders doomed to terrible vengeance. But revolutionary France, instead of sinking upon hor knees before Europe in arms, only redoubled the inner fury which seemed to consume her, and by dint of that fury drove the foe beyond the frontier, and carried war, convulsion, and freedom into the lands of the invaders. The world was astounded by this extraordinary phenomenon, and even posterity calls it still "the miracle of 1792." And at the time of our writing, sceing France again invaded, convulsed, and menaced in her integrity and with but slight chances of an ordinary escape from the ter-rible consequences of folly and disaster, the observer, led by a more or less sympathetic curiosity, anxiously asks himself and history, Is there much probability of the miracle of 1792 repeating itself? Can France; the ensnared giant, once more arise like a Samson, and by one grand exertion shake off the foes? The answer of history, if studied with candor in connection with the present, is-we must state it-sadly discouraging to the friend of France, and that on various grounds.

First, the invasion of 1792, compared with the one which last month laid low the armies of Napoleon III, was far from being in any degree powerful, in spite of the vast dimensions it apparently assumed. The armies sent against France were neither numerous nor brought up in the school of victory; their movements were slow and vacillating; their commanders pedantic or imbecile followers of an old traditional strategy, which became entirely worthless when the genius of revolution created its own in the French camps; the monarchies which sent them were as hostile to each other as they were to the common enemy

And is it necessary, in order to show the vast difference between the invasion of 1752 and that of 1870, to draw parallels between that tool of charlatans and mistresses, Frederick William II, and William I; between the Prince of Coburg and Moltke; between Lucchesini and Bismark; or between Valmy and Jemappes and Gravelotte and Sedan?

And then, in fighting the ill-commanded, scattered, and disunited forces of the then degenerate, womanish, and generally priest-ridden courts of Vienna, Berlin, Turin, and Madrid, revolutionary France drew her courage, inspiration, and boldness not only from her first almost unexpected military successes, but from deeper and mightier sources. These were the necessity of conquering or perishing, of destroying or being destroyed; the fanaticism of new ideas, more powerful than any that had ever agitated Europe, ideas which acted with the magic of a worldregenerating revelation; the intoxication with which the recent victories, in the name of equality and fraternity, over caste, the throne, and the altar had filled the masses of the selfdisfranchised people; the concentrated power of volcanic forces which an all-crushing terrorism knew how to elicit from the scattered members of a nation suddenly aroused to terrible self-consciousness; and, finally, the certainty of meeting with allies burning with equal passions wherever a breach could be made in the ramparts of effete tyranny. At the moment when Ferdinand of Brunswick began his retreat, retiring like a lamb after having roared like a lion, the convention met, and decreed a new era for France and the world. France believed in it, and her hosts carried their faith triumphantly far beyond her borders, as the followers of Islam had carried theirs from Mecca to the Pyrenees. Now all these sources of inspiration and success are wanting to the menaced France of to-day. She has not only to fight well-organized and well-led armies, flushed with patriotis enthusiasm and the pride of wonted victory; she has not only met with crushing and humbling reverses at the very opening of the contest; but, what is worse, she is devoid of even a spark of that fanaticism which saved her in 1792, and made Paris a world-shaking volcano in the following years. She entered the lists with a bad conscience, and debauched and enervated by twenty years of the most degrading of tyrannies, and that a tyranny based on mere materialism, and accepted from political apathy and cynical unbelief in ideas; and she has now, in this supreme crisis, no other moral resource to fall back upon but ordinary patriotism, a sentiment capable of great sacrifices, but not of miracles. The grand ideas which by turns inspired or agitated France after 1789 have all sadly spent their force. The republic, instead of founding fraternity and freedom, led, in the first instance, through the massacres of Paris, the noyades of Nantes, the mitraillades of Lyons, and the like, to the 18th Brumaire; in the second, through the 10th of December, 1848, and the 2d of December, 1851, to the ignominious self-abdication of the sovereign people in 1852. Bonapartism—that is, "la Gloire" ended, in the first instance, after the sacri-fice by France of millions of her sons to that idol, with the surrender of Paris and the captivity of St. Helena; and, in the second, with the more humiliating surrender at Sedan and the farcical captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Revived Bourbon legitimism killed itself, in July, 1830, by its own stupidity. Orleanism, which replaced it, showed its inherent want of vitality by being swept away by a slight revolutionary blast, in February, 1848. Socialism made itself hateful by leading to the carnage of June, 1848, in which it was stifled; and universal suffrage lost all its sanctity by sanctioning every act and demand of triumphant usurpation. And, to make the case worse, while France is without faith and without enthusiasm, the enthusiasm of her foes, the Germans, and their proud belief in their own intellectual and military superiority, have risen to a pitch never before reached, and are productive of astounding displays of energy.

ranged, not to say destroyed. Paris, which has become both her head and heart, is, so to say, severed from the trunk of the country,

and its other disjointed members, from which the effort is expected, are left palpi-tating, but without sufficient life of their own. This condition is owing to the stupen-dous centralization which the revolution created, the first empire developed, and all subsequent reigns strengthened, and which, radically transforming the organism of the nation, has finally almost entirely drained the provinces of brains, impulse, and self-directing power. All autho-rity-military, judicial, or administrativepolitical or intellectual leadership-all higher talent, in whatever branch of mental activity-has been turned into that one grand reservoir, Paris. All French men of eminence in the ruling spheres of national life are Parisians by education or in consequence of their public career. The country is accustomed to receive from that all-directing centre its administration, its guidance, its convictions, its intelligence, its impulses, its very life-blood. All this, again, was vastly different at the time when revolutionary France was invaded and menaced. There were life, independent vitality, and animation in all her limbs, and the common focus, Paris, served to unite and regulate the national forces without anywhere exhausting them. Nay, Paris at that time received its inspiration, its greatest intelligence, its violent impulses, in main part, from the country, which teemed with talent and passion. The first armed resistance to the absolutism of Louis XVI came from Dauphine and Bretagne. Provence sent to Paris the most powerful orator of the time. Mirabeau, and the almost equally eloquent Girondists, Isnard and Barbaroux. Verg-niaud, Guadet, and Gensonne, the foremost leaders of the Girondist party, came from the department from which it derived its name; their able and noblehearted associate, Lanjuinais, from Rennes; Buzot, from Evreux; Petion, from Chartres; Roland, from Lyons. Bretons formed the club out of which that of the Jacobins was developed, and the most terrible of terrorists, Barere, Merlin de Thionville, Billaud-Varennes, Fabre d'Eglantine, and Robes-pierre himself, with his two nearest associates, St. Just and Couthon, were provincials, as were also the most conspicuous clerical revolutionists-men widely different in character-the Abbe Gregoire, Bishop Talleyraud, and the Capucin Chabot. Mme. Roland and Charlotte Corday came from the provinces, and so also "the organizer of victory," Carnot, and its great promoter, the "Marseillaise." For such abilities and passions it is vain to look to the country districts of the France of to-day, while Paris is isolated, paralyzed, and perhaps on the eve of a surrender. Patriotic endurance, blunders on the part of Prussia, and the intervention of

disease or of foreign powers, may still restore France in her integrity; but salvation through a repetition of "the miracle of 1792" seems to us as little possible as salvation through the appearance of another Joan d'Arc.

FORSYTH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are few things which are easier to write about and more difficult to comprehend than French politics. There are not a great many in this or any other country competent to thread this maze of promise and failure, of paradox and catastrophe, of hope and despair; edly Mr. John Forsyth, who is the editor of the Mobile Register, a column of whose observations upon "France" is now before us. Mr. Forsyth is a man who, during the actual Rebellion, was not specially in the public eye; nor did we ever hear of his killing and eating anybody during those truculent and hungry times. But now that Secession can relieve its mind upon a peace basis, there is not a more savage Secessionist in all the than editor Forsyth, nor South any newspaper man whose ink is more like blood, or whose pen is more like a sword. This evidently is one of those gentlemen who are heroes in the abstract, and do marvellous execution by a cannonade of the King's English. Thus Mr. Forsyth speaks with exquisite felicity of "condensing the essence of events into what Schlegel first had the happy thought of naming 'The Phi-losophy of History.'" "Condensing" an "essence" gives one an idea of some fluid of extraordinary power; but this is the first time we ever heard that Schlegel was the first time speak of "The Philosophy of History." Bolingbroke long before Schlegel spoke of history as "Philosophy teaching by example," but then his Lordship could never have referred to history as illustrated by such a writer as Mr. John Forsyth-a poor gentleman who is as feeble in thought as he is flabby in expression. "The present abject 'condition' of France has filled the bosom of Mr. John with 'profound sorrow.' " He informs us (now the reader is about to be treated to a bit of his style) that the "second Emperor of France has been led to the rock of destruction on which the first had been wrecked," and moreover that "the wind of revolution has hurled him back within its destroying vortex"-which we call remarkably good writing of the kind, i. e., of the fiercely flabby kind. The Philosopher of Mobile, we must confess, is not so calm as might be desirable-we might, indeed, consider him to be in a passion when he tells us (in speaking of a respectable old man, well known to the world as M. Victor Hugo), that he "has risen, like all rotten waifs, on stormy waters; embittered by exile and soured by age, he demands once more the realization of his monstrous dreams of license, which he impudently calls liberty. This is the way in which a gentleman writes who assured us, in the beginning of his essay, that he was about to treat us to full draughts of the very purest "philosophy." We must say that it is a disappointment. Nor does it seem to us when Mr. Forsyth calls the French Republicans "vultures," and the Prussians "the descendants of the barbarians whom Attila led to the sack of Rome," that he says anything decisive of the result of the war. It is wrong, of course, for these Prussians to "thunder at the gate of the capital of arts, science, and refinement;" but, upon the whole, we are disposed to believe that they would go on "thundering," albeit fifty thousand copies of the Mobile *Register* should be scattered through their ranks. They would prove ob-durate, we fear, despite this editor's choicest expressions. Mr. Forsyth is by no means pleased with the way in which the Prussians make war. His complaint of them is that they are very destructive. "Their mission is not to erect, but to destroy," he cries as if he had detected them in the act of doing something exceedingly dishonorable. "In less than sixty days," he plaintively remarks, "they have destroyed the finest army of civilized times." They came, it is true, from Prussia expressly to do that same thing; and if Bonaparte had de-stroyed them, we are rather curious to know what would have been Mr. F.'s opinion of the operation. At present, however, he will not

make her supreme effort, her organism, as of | be comforted. It is such a blasting and burn-late constituted, finds itself almost fatally de- | ing shame that these "barbarians" should get the better of "the finest army of civilized

times." Very reprehensible! Such are the views of the gentleman in Mo bile. It is in this way that he "condenses the essence of events." It is from a lofty philosophical pedestal that he declares M. Hugo "step by step to have descended to the lowest degree of social and political infamy." For one who announces himself as "a Democrat," and who has no condemnation for a lunatic conspiracy which sought the overthrow of our own Government, and the social anarchy with which the Rebellion threatened the Republic, it strikes us that this person's affection for law and order, as petrified (we cannot say embodied) in the person of Bonaparte, is somewhat hard to be understood. There can be no "Republicanism" in France redder than the pseudo-Republicanism which the Slaveholders' Rebellion was set afoot to promote. Do all good ex-slaveholders, even in their low estate, feel called upon to sing hosannahs to an ex-tyrant even in his low estate? If so, let them sing. But, by all means, let them also find somebody who is a real, honest, rational Secessionist to lead the music, and not this humbug of a Mobile philosopher.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ELECTIONS. From the N. Y. World.

It is claimed that the Republican party has finally restored the Union by admitting to representation in Congress every Southern State. The falsity of this claim we propose to show by showing that in no less than three of these States-to wit, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas-the Republican party has for-bidden any election for Representatives this fall.

In Georgia the Republican Legislature passed on the 20th instant an act, drawn up by Attorney-General Akerman, to alter the time of the fall elections from the Sth of November, the date fixed by the Constitution of that State, to the 20th, 21st, and 22d of De-cember next; the plain intent of this act being to tide the election over till Congress shall be in session this winter, so that if the exigencies of the party require such a step it may be still further postponed until November, 1872.

In Mississippi a curious trick is relied on by the Republican party to forbid an election for Representatives in Congress this fall. When General Ames, as district commandant, proclaimed certain persons elected in 1869 as the Legislature of Mississippi, said persons kindly reciprocating, as will be remembered, by declaring General Ames United States Senator, he announced sundry soum as elected to the unexpired term of the Fortyfirst Congress, and other scum to the full term of the Forty-second. By virtue of this latter certificate—a certificate altogether in-valid, since the Federal Constitution expressly ordains an election of Representatives every second year-it is declared that Mississippi is to have no Congressional election this fall: the idea being that it is better to have the full delegation of five Radicals elected in November, 1869, than to have that delegation stand three Conservatives to two Radicals, as it assuredly weuld with an election in November, 1870.

From Texas it was some time since announced, in a "Petition of the people of Texas to Congress to guarantee to the people a republican form of government," that the reconstructed State government meditated a denial this fall of a Congressional election, the Legi y a failure on the part of enact the necessary legislation; and by latest advices we have it that that body has finally adjourned without taking any steps towards such legislation. The consequence is that there will be no election for Representatives in Congress in Texas this fall. In is announced that the people, indignant at such disfranchisement, will hold an election of their own motion; but, as it is a foregone conclusion Congress will pay no attention to the credentials of any Representative so chosen, it may be set down as absolute that Texas is denied an election this fall. The net benefit to the Republican party of these several procedures is, first, a complete nullification of the danger of seven Democratic Congressmen coming up from Georgia this fall; second, a full delegation of five radical members from Mississippi; and third, such a condition of abeyance in the Congressional election in Texas as leaves said election to wait the pleasure, or the necessities, of the party. In one form or another these advantages are gained by a denial of those elections which the Constitution requires, which the Republican party promised, and on the popu-lar impression that such elections will be held that party now banks. It becomes the duty of every Democratic press and speaker throughout the country to dispel that impression, and, in the light of the facts hereinbefore stated, show that the Republican party has disfranchised no less than three States, now that they are fully reconstructed, as completely as it ever disfranchised them in the palmiest days of its bayonet reconstruction rule.

and are supplied liberally with material to repair the road where it is damaged by their enemy. The French infantry cannot damage it materially, for it cannot be spared from the more important work of raising the siege in a force strong enough to hold the line for any length of time, and, as a stronger reason yet for its security, King William would certainly make up any deficiency thus created in his supplies by levying only the more heavily upon the comparatively fresh country in which he is now operating. The long line of railroad communication which General Sherman kept open from Atlanta to Nash-ville, and, in fact, to Louisville, was much more difficult to maintain than the present more difficult to maintain than the present one maintained by King William. Sherman's line was longer; the country was infested with guerillas, of whom the rear of the Prussian army seems to be singularly free; he was illy provided with material for repairing the road; the country in which he ope-rated had already been impoverished by the long war which it had undergone, and his army was dependent daily, almost hourly, on the supplies which same over this one single-track railroad. Yet it will be remembered how completely he kept this line intact. The trains which brought him provisions and supplies were not detained twenty-four hours on the route at any time, and his army never once felt any greater need for clothing or food or ammuni-tion than was occasioned all through our civil war, even in recruiting camps, by the negligence or incapacity of our quartermaster, commissary, or ordnance departments. Judg-ing from this standpoint, and from the facts in the case as set forth above, King William may rest easy as to communication with his base. He will not be starved out. He has nothing to fear on that score-nothing on any score, but the vigilance and determination of his enemy within the walls of Paris, the rapid movement and skilful management of his enemies outside the walls of Paris and the impatient mutterings of revolution that begin to be heard in the heart of his own Germany.

# "MY POLICY."

From the Memphis Avalanche. We are not surprised at the course ex-Pre

sident Johnson sees fit to pursue. Our opi nion of the motives which govern him has not changed within the twelvemonth. Those who censured the Avalanche a year ago for opposing Mr. Johnson's aspirations for the Senate will now see that they, and not the Avalanche, were mistaken as to his character and aims. We see no reason to recall a line or a word printed in this journal then. Time has shown the ex-President possessed of the spirit we then imputed to him-a spirit which would sink every other interest conflicting with his own. A year ago the ex-President made a desperate struggle for the Senatorship and lost. After a year's burrowing in seclusion he re-emerges for another contest of the same kind. The speech at Gallatin last Saturday was the first gun of the campaign, designed to defeat General Brown, if possible; if not, to at least Johnsonize the next Legislature. It turns out that, stripped of its grandiloquence, "My Policy" is that policy which will most easily hoist Andrew Johnson into the Senate. Last year Mr. Johnson's artillery was resistance to impeachment—a strnggle endorsed by Con-servatives North and South He was beaten. Now he re-enters the field with other weapons, and with renewed strength and vigor. He is not content with scouring the ins for living iss , open 1 TIAS down among the dead men, and exhumes the bones long crumbling to dust. These, though dissolving in his hands, he brandishes exultingly over his head, as a savage brandishes his war club. His battle-cry is, revenge, and his weapons are those which were buried at Appomattox. Digging up the dead body of secession, he proposes to employ it as a bludgeon to batter down the New Tennessee born of the Constitutional Convention, hoping to step from its ruins to the summit of his ambition. He knows that General Brown never believed the doctrine of secession. He knows that gentleman would not stand upon a platform repugnant to his principles: and he knows that the convention in nowise endorsed secession or any other dead issue. But he looks for followers to reviving the bitter animosities of the war, when passion and prejudice ruled; and when the few purblind Bourbons who still foster this baleful spirit were less powerless for mischief. Andrew Johnson represents one, they the other extreme. One strives to build up hatreds against moderate men, who believe the war over; the other seeks to incite them against secessionists. Both misrepresent the South to the world, and both blindly obey the impulse of self. Mr. Johnson's course in the Senatorial campaign was arrant demagogery. The Avalanche a year ago exposed him as the demagogue everybody now knows him to be. WOMAN IN THE FORUM. From the N. Y. Times. Of all the novel pursuits to which women have been led under the inspiration of progress, or whatever other agency has lured them from familiar, if homely, ways of kitchen and nursery, the law seems the one best adapted to their abilities and most promising of ultimate distinction. In the ministry they seem a trifle out of place. In medi-cine they seem to have a better claim, for they are natural-born nurses and apothecaries. But here, again, there may be difficulties, which we need not dwell on, but which are no less patent now than when Margaret Brandt found them insurmountable in the days of "The Cloister and the Hearth." For services in war women have always been shown to possess a special aptitude. But in law the main thing, in common cases, is to talk, and the last word often turns the balance of victory. There a woman finds herself at home, and it must be a dexterous weaver of words who will overcome her in the management of her chosen weapon. She has precedent, too, to uphold her; for, not to mention Portia, most winning of advo-cates, albeit only a lovely vision, there was Hortensia, the Miss Cozzens, shall we say, of Cicero's day, a vivid and vigorous reality, who held her own with the ablest jurists of the forum. In the court-room, too, so long as her sisters do not claim the right to monopolize bench and jury-box, her charms will be a help and not a hindrance. A melting glance will do more to convince a wavering juryman than the most elaborate argument a smile will avert, perhaps, an adverse ruling; and, as in the days of Phryne, learning and law will fail before the eloquence of beauty. With all these advantages, it is somewhat surprising that the legal profession has at-tracted so few from the enlightened champions of progressive womanhood. Miss Lemma Barkaloo, we believe, was admitted to all the privileges of the St. Louis Bar, and her late associates have just been passing resolutions of mourning for her untimely demise. Miss Phebe Cozzens was said to be in training for the same goal, but seems to have been enticed away by the aliurements of Sorosis and the glitter of suffrage meetings. Mrs. Morris,

who is a justice of the peace in Colorado, doubtless dispenses more justice than law. Mrs. Myra P. Bradwell is trying to be a law-yer in Chicago, but cannot get herself ad-mitted to practice before the unchivalric judges of the Illinois courts. She has taken up her case, however, to the Supreme Court appeal, and may yet be the Hortensia of the West. So far as we know, this completes the list of acknowledged aspirants for forensic honors in the United States. Why the number should be so small we are at a loss to understand. Of female doctors and divines, brokers and barbers, politicians and publicists and editors, we have not a few: only of the one career which seems to offer them greater results than all of these, they seem unaccountably regardless. Perhaps it is too soon to look for so thorough an emancipation from older superstitions as any general movement of women to jurisprudence would betoken. Or it may be that the mania for muscularity has seized them, too, and that they are bent now on rivaling men not in mental, but in physical greatness; not in learning, but in skill with the oar, in fleetness of foot, or even in what is pre-eminently termed the manly art. The Wilkie Collins of the next generation may find it necessary to write a novel to control the biceps of the Anne Silvesters, and not the Geoffrey Delamayns.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVA-TORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Sea-son for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staif of the best Professors in the city in the following branches :--

following branches:---Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Fiute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages. For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office with the Conservation and in the Music Storage

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores. The Director of the Conservatory takes this oppor-tunity to express his sincere gratification at the suc-cess which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity. He would likewise declare his gratified to the many kind friends among the students and else.

many kind friends among the students and else-where, whose interest in the cause of thorough in-struction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

its present state of nsefulness. He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be-as it has been-the controlling influence at the Conservatory. CARL GAERTNER,

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HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR 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 and examine the rooms and consult the Principals

### REAL ESTATE AT AUDTION.

MASTER'S FEREMITORY SALE THOMAN & SONS, Auctioneers. Two-story brick dwell-ing, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of common Pleas for the City and County of Philadel-phia, in equity. McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (Septem-ber Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 74, 1870, at 18 o'clock, noon, at the Philadel-hias in equity. McCarthy vs. the Aritistic Ser-change, the following described property, viz. :-All that brick messuage and lot of ground therounto be-logging, situate on the west side of Tenth street. Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; contain-ing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth workward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by Ground now or late of Samuel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the street, southward by Ground McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the pro-portion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and candenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 921, etc., granted mcCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the pro-portion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and candenture. Express T. Chast, Master. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 19 SEAL ESTATE -THOMAS & SONS' SALE. MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE\_THOMA

8 28810 17 24 Nos. 159 and 141 S. FOURTH St. REAL ESTATE .-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. On Tuesday, October 18, 1870, at 19 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz. :-No. 1. Two-story brick Store and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Seventeenth' and Afton streets. All that two-story brick measuage and lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Afton streets, Twenty-sixth ward; containing in front on Afton street 16 feet, and extending in depth along Seventeenth street 55 feet 2½ inches to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Occupied as a liquor store; has gas, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$4050. N. Twenty-third street, above Brown street. All that modern three-story brick dwelling. No. 824 N. Twenty-third street 16 feet, and extending in front on the west side of Twenty-third street, north of Brown street, No. 894; containing in front on the west side of Twenty-third street, north of Brown street, No. 894; containing in front on the west side of Twenty-third street, north of Brown street, As 4 feet wise alley, with the privilege thereof. Has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cook-ing range, heater, etc. Immediate pose-tory back building are 164 feet. M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers. 9224 ocl Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS' SALE, -Handsome modern three-story brick Resi-dence, No. 2015 North Twenty-second street, above Nortis street. On Tnesday, October 4, 1810, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twenty-second street, above Norris street, No. 2015; containing in front on Twenty-second street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 175 feet to a 80 feet wide street. The bouse has the modern conve-nierces; parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; 2 large chambers, bahr room, with hot and cold water, saloon sitting room, with bay win-dow, on second floor, and 4 large chambers on third floor; has walnut front and vestibule doors, walnut fnor, has walnut front and vestibule doors, walnut finish doors, stairs, balusters, ralis, etc.; gas, bath, REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS' SALE. 1007; has wainut front and vestione doors, wainut finish doors, stairs, balusters, ralis, etc.; gas, bath, hot and cold water, heater, cooking range, etc. Terms—\$7000 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 9 22 24 10 1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Large and Valuable Lot, Second street, south of Master street, 40 feet front, 317 feet deep to Cadwallader street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, October 4, 1370, at 12 Oclock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate on the west side of Second street, 180 feet south of Master street; containing in front on Second street 40 feet, and extending in depth 301 feet 7½ inches on the south line, 317 feet 2½ inches on the north line, to a 40-feet-wide street called Cadwallader street, on which it has a front of 42 feet 11½ inches. Subject to an irredeemable ground-rent of \$30 a Subject to an irredeemable ground-rent of \$80

year.

9 22 240c1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. P U B LIO SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and Desirable Lot, Paul street, between Church and Unity streets, Frank-ford, Twenty-third ward, 41½ feet front and 130 feet deep. On Tuesday, October 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadel-phia Exchange, all that large and desirable lot of ground, situate on the west side of Paul street, be-tween Units and Church streats Brankford Tween tween Unity and Church streets, Frankford, Twen-ty-third ward; containing in front on Paul street 41 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 130 feet. Clear

At the moment, too, when France has to

THE PRUSSIAN LINE OF COMMUNI-CATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Now that King William has set down with his army to invest Paris, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how his long communications are to be kept open. The siege may be a long one, for the French army inside is fighting in its last ditch and hopes everything from time; and the fortifications of the city even in the weakest point, are formidable enough to suggest the slower mode of reducing them by mines and parallels approaches rather than the more precarious and bloody mode of storm and bombardment. King William's army, therefore, if the siege is protracted, will require food, ammunition, clothing, medicines, and the other necessities of an army, and he must look to his communications for the means of supplying them.

The main line of communication open at present is the great Strasburg Railroad, which runs from the Prussian camp at Paris to Strasburg, through Chalons, Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, and Luneville to the Rhine, and which is held by the Prussians almost throughout its entire route. At Nancy, however, it connects with another railroad running northeast. through Metz and Saarbruck, into Prussia. and by connections to Coblentz and Mayence At Metz the Prussians bave been busy building a branch road running round the fortress so that there need be no breaking of bulk from the heart of Germany to the besieging army at Paris. This is the route over which William transports the supplies for his King army, a distance of about two hundred and seventy miles, in the enemy's country.

So far we have heard of no determined efforts to cut off his supplies by breaking up this line. Prussian troops in strong detach-ments from the besieging armies at Toul and Metz hold the important positions on the eastern end of the line, and other detachments, probably from the main army before Paris, preserve the westerly portion intact. These are doubtless able to beat off any cavalry attack that may be made upon them,

school. Parents and sons and consult the reasons and examine the rooms and consult the reasons from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadel-phia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Morai, and Physical culture. Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, Septem-

ber 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school. 8 29tf PHILIP A. OREGAR, Principal.

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANK LIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN. TERMS-Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under

21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Insti-tute on the payment of one dollar. For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SE-VENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON, 9 20 6t. Account

Actuary. 9 20 6t CILDON SEMINARY .- MISS CARR'S SELECT

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 Principal 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., DAY COOKE & CO.,

Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

### Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to

\$ 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL. YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSI-CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys. 8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. VOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT

I VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term be gins on WEDNESDAY, September 15. 9 22 thstu 3\* Call or send for circular.

PROFESSOR FR. AGTHE DESIRES SOME Music Pupils in WEST PHILADALPHIA. Refers to JAMES N. BECK, No. 1806 MT. VERNON 9 21 41" Street.

TANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corn-EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 981m STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Sfamily Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON A. M., Principal. South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5t 3 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. ber 5th 5 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. 5 23 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. 5 150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT 5 150 THE EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, BERLIN, 9 22 91\*

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 280

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirces, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH (8 31 1m Street. [8 81 1m Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

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