SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We are profoundly interested in the existence of the French Republic. We earnestly trust that it may be able to maintain itself through the present crisis, and that after the terms of peace have been agreed upon, and the German armies have left France, it will be established permanently. If the circumstances under which it was proclaimed were in some respects unfavorable for its establishment, they were in others hopeful and encouraging. It is true it came into being when French power was humbled by the triumph of an invading army; it is true that the first action of the Republican leaders is to sue for peace from a victorious adversary: but the Republican party was in no wise respensible for the war or its mortifying results.

These were the work of Louis Napoleon and the Imperialist party, and them alone will the French people hold accountable for their grievous misfortunes. It is a hopeful circumstance that the new republic was proclaimed throughout France without internal commotion or outbreak, and was promptly accepted with joy and acclamation in all the great cities, from Marseilles and Toulouse to Bordeaux and Lyons, and by the army shut up in Strasburg as well as by that behind the defenses of Paris. If it be distasteful to the ignorant and priest-led peasantry, to the imperialist functionaries, and to the class who have fattened on the corruptions of the empire, it has assuredly commanded the ardent support of that liberal and intelligent France with which all the hopes of the country for power and progress must hereafter be iden-

This is an immense element of strength for any government of France; and if we were assured that it fully understands and is prepared to take advantage of the situation in which it is placed, we should have no doubt whatever of the continued and stable existence of the French Republic. We also regard it as exceedingly encouraging that men of such character and genius as Jules Favre, Jules Simon, and M. Cremieux are among its leaders. If they are "Republicans without compromise," they also possess strong intellect, large experience, moderate temper, and just views in politics and government. They have secured the co-operation of even such "irreconcilables" as Rochefort and Gambetta, and the few "Reds" who have taken ground against them are without influence or followers.

We cannot, as yet, form any intelligent judgment concerning the political composition of the proposed Constituent Assembly, which, though temporarily abandoned, must soon be recalled. The delegations from the large cities will doubtless be radical Republican, but we cannot feel at all assured of the character of the representatives of the rustic population, which, at the plebiscitum of the present year, cast some five or six millions of votes for the Imperialist regime. It would not be surprising if there were a. very large number of Bonapartist members. We learn from a recent French paper that the agents of the late empire have appeared in large numbers in the provinces, and are bustly engaged in inculcating the idea that the Emperor, who has been deceived and betrayed, will yet be the savior of France, and that, as a proof of his high-minded honesty, he is quite ready, in pursuance of his invariable principles, to submit his case to another plebiscitum. A statement of this kind may seem absurd to some people here, in view of the events of the last two months; but those who best know the French peasantry, and the way they are led, will be the least surprised at finding a large Bonapartist representation in the Constituent Assembly.

To secure France against the dangers that menace her newly-acquired political liberties, we look to the intelligence and courage of the Republican leaders and the Republican party throughout the country. If they succeed in establishing a republican government, with a fitting republican constitution, and with republican institutions adapted to the necessities and character of the French people, they will lay those substantive foundations on which alone the greatness of France can be reconstructed.

THE POPE AND ITALY.

From the N. Y. World.

All the most hopeful previsions of the wisest and calmest friends both of Italian freedom and of the freedom of the Catholic Church have been thus far more than fulfilled by the order, the dignity, and the decency with which the great work of crowning the edifice of Italian unity has been conducted to its magnificent consummation in the Italian occupation of Rome. The news, when rightly viewed, will be seen, we think, to promise more and better things for the future of Europe than any which has reached us since first the cannon woke again the long-peaceful echoes of the Rhine. No problem in European politics has seemed for ten years past to be more dark and difficult than the question how to reconcile the complete realization of the Italian dream of unity with the conservation of the Papacy in its highest and best re-lations with the ancient and powerful religious organization of which the Papacy is not the traditional head only, but the living and beloved and honored centre and keystone. Rash and violent men enough have been found ready with short and sharp solutions of this problem. The sectaries of Garibaldi and Mazzini-as the Roman journals have delighted to call the extreme fanatics of the Italian cause-have never seen the slightest difficulty or the least impropriety in settling the question by the expulsion of the Pope from Rome and the practical abolition of the Catholic Church.

Devotees of the Papacy, equally rash and violent, have been equally ready to settle the question by stifling the aspirations of the Italian people and crowding the Castle of Saint Angelo with the fettered enthusiasts of freedom, and manning the ramparts of Rome with foreign volunteers from all parts of the Catholic world. Judicious and thoughtful political observers agreed with the foremost statesmen alike of Protestant and of Catholic Europe in doubting the feasibility not less than the desirableness of either of these rough-and-ready settlements of an imbroglio so complicated and so grave.

So long as the Papacy was surrounded by a circle of nations professedly Catholic, and bound by their recognition of a state religion to the support in its secular connections of the Church of Rome at Rome, there really seemed to be no third alternative open either to Italy, to Rome, or to foreign statesmanship interested in the welfare of Italy and of Rome. But what the wisdom to repel it, and koping to punish the enemy of man could not discover, the folly and the severely while making it. With the facili-

madness of man, under the providence of God, have been made to reveal. The collision of Germany with France on the Rhipe has suddenly and marvellously ended the dead-lock of Italy with the Church on the Tiber. Almost without a blow struck in battle or the shedding of a drop of Christian blood, the question which but yesterday seemed insoluble to-day is solved. Italy, wisely counselled and temperately led, has entered Rome, not as a conqueror, but as a protector. The Pope, whom but yesterday excited and inconsiderate men all the world over were condemning to an undying though ineffectual warfare with the greatest political movements of our time, places himself quietly by the side of the standard which one set of fanatics would have had him ban with his curse, and to which another set of fanaties would have had him stoop in humiliation and in subjection. Italy is one, and the Church is enthroned with Italy, free with her freedom, in the most ancient capital of Italian greatness and the cradle of ecclesiastical Christandom.

THE SIEGE AND THE POPULACE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Times. It is fifty-five years last July since the environs of Paris have experienced the annoyances and horrors of a hostile invasion. Few. except those who were children then, will recall the threatened siege of Paris in 1815, and the approach of the English and Prussian armies during the summer of that eventful year. But if any of our readers have the curiosity to compare the two invasions, let them take up any stirring narrative of the Waterloo campaign-such, for instance, as the witty and vivid journal of the British General Mercer, just published-and they will find the same localities, and even the same fortifications, figuring in those histories, as now form the subject of each day's telegrams. Then, as now, we hear of Garges and Stains, and Pierretitte and St. Denis, and Aubervilliers, on the north of the city; or of Colombes or North Valerien, on the west; or Mendon, Sceaux, and Clamart, on the south; or of Clarenton, Nogent, and Bendy on the east. Then, as now, the Prussian soldiers were occupying the pretty villes and gardens which beautify the outskirts of Paris; but then, they were smarting under the effects of years of exactions and "requisitions" of the French armies, and they demolished, soiled, and rained every pretty house, chateau, or garden they crossed or entered in their march. The Prussian advance, and the bivouses around the French capital, were marked by trampled fields and gardens, broken furniture, and gatted houses. Then it was known, as it is now, that heights such as St. Denis, Montmartre, and Mont Valerien were the keys to the works which Napoleon I had creeted or commenced around the city.

But in 1815 peaceful deputations of citizens and women and children came forth to welcome the King restored, and Prussians and English were hailed as deliverers. No shot was fired and no works were assailed. Now, something more real and terrible is threatening the brilliant capital. A line of "iron and fire" surrounds it; and day by day, the German pickets and infantry creep nearer and nearer to it.

If our readers will examine the excellent map published in these columns on the 19th instant, of the fortifications of Paris, they French have allowed the Germans to cross up through the woods on the south, occupy Verseilles, and then the wooded heights of Meudon and Clamart, where soon they will no doubt have batteries. These heights are within three miles of the southern portions of Paris, and from them such rifled gans as we had in our war could throw shells into the Tuileries. They apparently even command such forts as Issy and Montrouge. Fighting has already taken place between Villejuif and Montrouge, which shows that the Prussians are beginning their attack on this weak point in the defenses.

The siege of a city of two millions of inhabitants is an event unknown in modern history. As a dramatic incident alone, it has no counterpart in recent annals. But when one reflects what Paris contains, and what a siege will naturally develop, the merely dramatic character of this great event fades away before the frightful misery, anarchy, and crime that are sure to appear. Paris has at the lowest computation, thirty thousand proletaires-les miserables-the most villainous, abandoned, murderous rascals and thieves that any large city ever contained. They live usually from hand to mouth. Their food is from other men's property. They prowl about in the lowest dens of the city, and come forth, like birds of prey, at night, or when the carrion of society is open to them. They are kept down usually by the iron hand of the law. What will they do in a siege, when every gendarme, even, is called to the bastions-when every house is open, and the very lights in the streets are extinguished?

Then there are hundreds of thousands of ourriers who honestly believe that the property of the State and of the rich is as much theirs as their own. Are they likely to starve when the houses on the Boulevards are crowded with food, and the depots of the city and Government are full? There are also thousands of Red Republicans who detest Trochu and despise the moderate Republicans -who want a "social and democratic republic" at any cost. There are also Imperialists who lived on the spoils of the Empire and who hate the new regime. And strongest of all, is the great middle classes—the bourgeoisie-who fear the thieves and the "Reds" more than they do the Prussians. Besides all these elements of anarchy are the fearful multitude of honest and suffering poor who could not leave the city, and have no provision for the future. How long is Paris with such a population likely to hold out against the best army of modern times thundering at her gates?

FRANCE IN MOTION FOR ANOTHER DESPERATE EFFORT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The siege of Paris presents no new features. The reported serious battle at Pontoise is denied, and the movement against the fortifications about St. Denis is reported abandoned for the present. It becomes clearer every day that the weak spot in the circle of Parisian fortifications lies in the southern segment, and the graud assault will most probably be made in the neighborhood of Forts Vanyres, D'Issy or Bicetre, from the heights of Sceaux. We may hear at any moment that such an attack is being made. If it fails then Prussia may possibly content herself with the slow process of starving out the garrison or effecting a breach by the tedious method of parallels or mines. The city in the meantime presents a stout front to the enemy, though we do not see that her generals are doing anything to prevent the massing of Prussian troops for the assault. It may be that they feel strong enough to allow the assault to be made, confident of their ability

ties the Prussians have, however, for concen- | be again united. They "shaped the destinies trating suddenly and making an attack at au unexpe ted point, the experiment is a precarious one. A stout heart, however, the gay city still maintains. The officials within claim that they have enough soldiers for all the needs of defense and enough provisions to last throughout the winter. Extraordinary powers have been conferred upon the general officers, delegated by the Government, with the proviso only that they must render an account personally at the close of the war. This action, which should have been taken long ago, will effectually stop any renewal of the riotous demonstrations which have been reported from Paris. In war all laws are silent, and there is no time for the action of constituent assemblies. One good general, with extraordinary powers, untrammelled by po itical trickery like that which used to keep McClellan stuck in the mud before Richmend, may yet save Paris and France, At Matz another effort to escape has been made and failed. At Strasburg the defense holds out as gallantly as it has held out all along.

Throughout the republic comes cheering words endorsing the ministerial decree continuing the war in preference to accepting the terms insisted upon by Bismarck. Havre is arming for its own defense, and is besides preparing to send forth its troops to relieve the capital. Calais votes three million francs as a war fund; troops from the south of France have arrived at Tours; another detachment of the same army is at Orleans; desultory fighting in the open country in the rear of the Prussians besieging the southern portion of the city is going on daily, and a call for a levee en masse is expected throughout France. This is the spirit that should have been called into play long ago. France, confident of an easy victory at the beginning, hardly felt the martial ardor within her when Napoleon marched upon Saarbruck. The defeat there, and the rapid succession of defeats following it up to the grand overthrow at Sedan, first astonished, then appalled, and then demoralized her: but the humiliating prospect of a steady and in-definite siege of her capital, and the final failure of peace negotiations, seem to have roused her to a sense of her desperate situation. She is assembling five new armies-at Lille, at Rouen, at Tours, at Lyons, and at Marseilles-roughly estimated at an aggregate of six hundred thousand men, and with these and the troops penned up in Metz, Verdun, Strasburg, and Paris, she is preparing to contest the question to the bitter end.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST TURKEY.

From the N. Y. Sun. The impending war between the Czar and the Sultan would be likely to deliver the Christian nationalities of the East from Mussulman domination if John Bull did not cling as tenaciously to Abdul-Aziz as Louis Napoleon clung to the temporal power of Pio Nono. However, if the report of a coalition between Egypt, Italy, Austria, and Russia against the Porte should be confirmed, England, now that France cannot join her in a new Crimean war, would have to contend against formidable odds in entering again upon the Quixotic task of perpetuating the existence of the sick man at Stamboul.

Between Russia and Prussia there seems to exist a tacit if not explicit understanding to the effect that each shall wink at the other's aggrandizements in the east and west of Europe. Great Britain and Turkey would therehave nothing to hope and fear from Prussia in the event of a conflict on the Black Sea, especially as the former power is not in very good odor at Berlin. Besides, ever since the elevation of a Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Roumania, Prussia has been counted at Pera rather among the enemies than the allies of the Porte. Nor would the possible extension of Austrian power over some of the semi-Turkish possessions on the Danube as a reward to Francis Joseph for his new and strange alliance with Alexander II be likely to give umbrage to Prussia, but rather the con-

It is therefore not likely that, even in the event of an Austro-Russian alliance, Prussia would swerve from her neutrality during the partition of the Ottoman empire. If under such circumstances England should again come to the rescue of Turkey, she would have to encounter superior armies, and they, rather than fleets, would decide the conflict. It is time that the Turk should cease to be a ruler of Christian people and fall back upon Asia, whence he came, and where the experience which he has acquired during his encompment in Europe may enable him to rule with advantage over his fellow Asiatics, who have never yet come into contact with European civilization.

How helpless the Turks are against the Christians was shown in the Cretan war of independence. Then a handful of Cretan warriors defied for two years the Ottoman army and havy, and their revolt would never have been quelled if all Europe, under the guidance of England and Bonaparte, had not vindicated their detestation of liberty by siding with the Crescent against the Cross.

Thessaly, where the Christians are reported to have risen against the Moslem, has, like Crete, been for a long time the focus of the aspiration for national independence. It would be a matter of surprise if the other Christian nationalities did not follow the example of the Thessalians, and rise everywhere -at Constantinople, at Janina, at Smyrna, at Adrianople, at Salonica, in Bulgaria, Servia, and the Danubian principalities. In Constantinople alone there are half a million population. If supplied with arms, they could soon take possession of the Sultan and the officeholders at the Sublime Porte, as the Turkish Government buildings are called, and open the gates of the city to the Russian army. Meanwhile the Italians would help Egypt in consolidating her independence, and the Austrians and Russians would sweep the Crescent from the Danube and the Black Sea.

A NEW ALLIANCE PROPOSED.

From the Buston Traveller. The comic element that belongs to all human things, including even the deepest tragedies, is furnished to current European history by no less a jester than the London Times. The telegraph informs the American world that that journal says: "England, Germany, and America, if united in determination to secure the peaceful progress of both continents, might shape the destinies of the human race." Perhaps they might, but there is no more chance for the formation of such an alliance than there is for the formation of one be ween the Pope of Rome, Brigham Young, and the Grand Lama. Neither America nor Germany can consider an alliance with England something to be desired. The value of an English connection has just been demonstrated by the French, greatly to their own cost, and for the benefit of mankind; and the result is that it is seen to be much worse than worthless. For forty years France and England had been bound together as no other two European nations ever before were united, and as probably no other two European nations ever will

of the human race" on more than one occasion-as in the Russian war, when their union kept the Turks in Europe by keeping the Russians out of Turkey. They fought great battles against the Russians; and not content with staying the march of the Czar in Europe and Asia, they proposed at one time to stay the advance of Americans in America. They acted together in China-and there was a report that the French Government offered to assist its "good friend and ally" at the time of the Sepey mutiny. One of the very latest of the peaceful acts of Na-poleon III was to write to an English mayor in terms that showed how highly he valued the English connection-and to be an Englishman always was a passport to his favor. But in what did all this end? Why, no sooner did misfortune overtake France and the Emperor, than all England turned upon both, and treated them as if they had been outlawed. England would not even afford aid to France to get an agent into the presence of the august Bismarck, to ascertain on what conditions he would be disposed to trest for peace; and she rebuked one of the most eminent of her diplomatists for showing friendship for France. England rejoiced over the dreadful disaster that befel the French arms at Sedan, though the chief military sufferer on that occasion was the very man who stormed the Malakoff on the same day that English troops tried to storm the Redan-and failed. London was as happy over the news as Berlin. Both Amerioans and Germans can see in these facts the nature of an alliance with England they would be graciously permitted to fight for England, and then would be "hit" if they should happen to get "down" in the worldas we were "hit" during the secession war, when British pirates, called Confederate cruisers, drove our merchant ships from the seas. Suppose such an alliance were to be formed, would American and German armies be required to fight Russian and Austrian armies in the East, and all for the purpose of securing "the peaceful progress" of America and Europe? Would the alliance be peace in words, and war in fact? Such an arrangement would not suit our book at all, and we do not think the Germans would think very highly of it. The Germans are, we should say, abundantly able to preserve all the peace they should want, though they are much more likely to make war, as England may learn to her cost. We are capable of taking care of North America, unaided, and desire neither English nor German aid to do all that we may wish to do, from Labrador to the Isthmus. Germany cares nothing about our action at home, and we shall never degrade ourselves by asking Eugland's consent to any line of policy or course of action that we shall see fit to adopt in relation to America. If she will "let us alone," as her old ally, Mr. J. Davis, put it, and pay our big "little bill" for damages done our property by the Alabama and her sister pirates of English construction and arming and manning, she will have nothing to fear from us, and that is all she has to hope from us, under any circumstances. We shall fight our own battles in America, and she must fight her own battles in Europe and Asia. Should she find herself "spoiling for a fight," we could accommodate her with a "turn up" on her definite refusal to settle the Alabama claims, which do not exceed a few hundred millions of pounds. But she is less inclined refuse payment now than she was three months ago, as she is without a friend in Europe, and would be left to stand (and fall) alone, should she choose to fight in defense of piracy. When Napoleon III fell she lost the only powerful personage who had the disposition and the ability to be of service to her. Sedan will prove as sad a day for her, ultimately, as it was for him, her supporter at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Sebastopol. France can no more be either her sword or her shield. As to the other European powers, some are her enemies, while others are not her friends; and there is not one of their number but would be glad to see her well whipped. Yet she has the impudence—through the Times, which represents the average Englishman—to propose to use America and Germany as her supporters, bolstering her feebleness with their strength! We wonder to which of us would be entrusted the pleasing task of keeping Ireland in order? To Prussia, probably, for the Prussians have had some experience in Irish fighting, they having helped the English in their Hibernian wars in the time of William of Orange. The Irish, in their brilliant defense of Limerick, blew up an entire Prussian battalion, so that not a man of it escaped -serving it as we wish some one would serve the entire Prussian army now in France. But we do not believe the Prussians would have much appetite for the work of garrisoning Ireland, as they have risen above the drudgery that such business implies. England must do her own military work-and she would do well to make full and early payment of that claim of ours, or she will find herself in special need of a powerful ally, without the least chance of getting one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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COUNTY.

SHERIFF: WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

REGISTER OF WILLS: WILLIAM M. BUNN, Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT;

CITY.

SERGEANT JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

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

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ASSEMBLY. 1st District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON. WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOTT. WILLIAM DUFFY. COL. CHARLES KLECKNER. ROLERT JOHNSON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL 9th WILLIAM H. PURTER. JOHN E. REYBURN. loth 11th SAMUEL M. HAGER JOHN LAMON. 12th 13th JOHN DUMBELL 14th JOHN CLOUD. ADAM ALBRIGHT. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

18th # JAMES MILLER By order of the City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.

J. McCullough, Secretaries. 9 14 wfmst&d9t

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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 JAMES W. PAUL Susanna Orr, Executrix. Attorney of Susanna Orr. 8 24 6w*

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He would likewise declare his gratitude to the 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 as-

sisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

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ber 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school. 829tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal. EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT
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It is situated at the York Road Station of the
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The Principal may be consulted personally at her

Philadelphia.

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

Rev. T. W. CATTELL. 3 21 1y CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUBSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 15 wfm 6m

TANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 98 in MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

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