#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

OUGHT GERMANY TO MAKE PEACE: From the N. Y. Times.

Duelling is a barbarous institution enough, but as practised among civilized men it has a recognized code, in which humanity and common fairness are not altogether forgotten. The man who had wounded his antagonist in a personal quarrel, but who should decline to lay aside his arms until the fallen foe was hopelessly maimed and disfigured for life, would justly be accounted little short of a wild beast. A nation is but an aggregate of men, and it is difficult to imagine any good reason why a course of action that would dishonor the individual should be held to be creditable to the mass. The unit fights for what he calls wounded honor, and desists when it is satisfied: the combined millions of units fight sometimes for an equally empty phrase, sometimes

for the more tangible reason of national cohesion or defense, but in either case are equally expected to desist when the prescribed object is attained. The solidarity of these nations has become in these times more than a mere verbal expression, as France discovered when she declared war against Prussia, and was confronted by a united Germany, and as Germany may find should she isolate herself from the moral support of every free State in the world. When the Second Empire menaced the internal cohesion of Germany by provoking a causeless quarrel, the sympathies of the great majority of onlookers were instinctively turned against the aggressor. It was patriotism on the one side against the lust of conquest on the other; and even the share market, which knows no country, and concerns itself but little about abstract right or wrong, rose with the announcement of each German victory from the hopeless depression into which the probable advance of the French arms had at first thrown it. But all this has changed now. The patriotism has shifted to the French side, and the aggression seems to perch upon the German banners. The empire that began the war is dead beyond hope of resuscitation, and Prussia now wars against a people

who have but newly resumed those sovereign

prerogatives for whose abuse they are but

A nation that stands in the front rank of

partially responsible.

modern civilization and culture persists in protracting the most desolating struggle that the world has seen. Weighty and potent reasons alone could justify war under such circumstances, and from an educated and religious Germany humanity expects exceptionally good reasons for such a course. German unity was in peril. Bismarck himself cannot pretend that it is so any longer. France was an ambitious and encroaching neighbor. She is ready to give all the guarantees that one nation can expect from another that she will be so no more. The world expected the triumph of the German cause to inaugurate an era of peaceful progress, and to discredit forever the theory of national conquest. The foremost military power in Europe could have held ambition forever in check. military Instead of that, it seems on the point of becoming the most relentless and malignant of conquerors that the Old World has seen since Attila and his Huns earned the title of "the scourge of God." The "pitiless logic" of their native Hegel finds more than a counterpart in the terrible earnestness with which the German leaders push their plans to their utmost developments. Two hemispheres stand aghast at the portentous spectacle of Paris besieged. They are becoming stirred to indignation at the recital of cruelties inflicted upon women and children, for which the respectability of the authorities elsewhere quoted demands a certain degree of credence. France is being goaded into desperation, and may any day rise en masse upon the invaders, with all the instincts of a wild beast, for whose blind fury those who provoked it must be held

responsible. To such very excellent reasons for concluding an honorable peace with France, there is now added the important one of growing discontent among the people of Germany. Stern and implacable abroad, Prussia has been compelled to become arbitrary at home. An odious war has begun upon the organs of public opinion, and arguments that cannot be met are conveniently silenced by the agency of prison bars. Liberal democratic Germany has no quarrel with a free and republican France, and in spite of repression and persecution, it will continue to lodge its protest with growing emphasis against a war that threatens popular liberty at home as well as abroad. Let Prussia beware lest the national unity, which at the beginning of the war sprung at once into a new and vigorous life, should ere its close become a hollow and uncertain thing-shattered by the ordeal of success more fatally than it could ever have been by the direct adversity. Recollections of '48 are not dead yet in Bavaria, Baden, or even in Prussia itself, and much as the Germans value liberty with union, they may once more elect to have the first, though the last may be thereby endangered. The cohesion of a great people may be quickly formed; time alone can confirm The triumphs of the field of battle may be more brilliant and alluring than those in the sphere of constructive politics. If pursued for their own sake, there is no quicker road to national degradation, and no surer symptom of latent decay. No candid observer professes to see in the Prussian terms lately reported any evidence of a desire to conclude the war. They were unnecessarily severe, and as such were made but to be rejected. Meanwhile, therefore, Germany has assumed the responsibility of a destructive and unnatural contest, whose dire results no man living will survive to see effaced. It would be rash to assume that King William and his advisers will much longer retain their attitude of uncompromising hostility, but it is greatly to be deplored that they should have ever taken it up.

## SANGUINARY FORMALITIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune. It is probably an American discovery that there are more ways than one for killing a cat. Even the foremost minds in Europe have in general been satisfied with the axiom that a cat has nine lives, to which the corollary is that they must be taken in detail, and with due observance of the proprieties. Whether it is a cat to be killed, an indefensible city to be given up, or a foregone international conclusion to be acted upon, in each case the proper formalities must be followed, and usually blood must be shed.

in this country unfit us for perceiving the | force of such necessities. To our Republican notions of the subordination of modes to consequences - to our American ideas of prompt action in emergencies—many of the occasions of bloodshed in the present war, as well as the war itself, appear not to have been entirely unavoidable. It looks to us, for instance, as though the capitulation of Sedan, known in that city to be inevitable by noonday on the 1st inst., should have taken place then, and not four or five hours later in the day. We fail to appreciate dilemmas as to by whom, and how, and on what bastion, the white flag should be displayed, or from whom should come the request for truce, while in the interim brave men were slaughtered by thousands in a hopeless contest, and bursting shells and burning villages were every mo-ment adding fresh havor to a scene of devastation. We are even inclined to accord to the Emperor, for ultimately assuming the responsibility of surrender and putting a stop to the carnage, a praise which we should hesitate about conferring on any previous act of

his existence. Similarly, Americans in general cannot perceive the necessity of the heroic defense of Strasburg, or more especially of that which is in prospect for Paris. Very gratifying and very glorious to Uhrich and Trochu and their admirers, no doubt, are such defenses. Their special value, we are told, is that these exertions place France in a better position to effect a peace. Herein is another of those things wherein Americans are so obtuse. We cannot even help fancying that these matters of form, which involve the loss of so many lives and bring ruin on an incalculable number of individuals in and around those cities. might perhaps be dispensed with to advantage. It does seem as though Bismarck might be right; as if the best way to obtain liberal terms of peace might not be found in exciting the citizens of the beleaguered cities to prolonged defense and the people of France to desperate war.

But faintly though we perceive these necessities of form on the part of a nation that is now a republic, an utter blindness comes over Americans in the endeavor to see the absolute requirements of propriety in Italy. Though most of the panes in the glass-houses elsewhere in Europe be broken, what there are left in that locality seem still to be of a conservatory kind. His Holiness the Pope was perfectly conversant with the impracticability of defending Rome, but it seems that the proprieties of the occasion required a show of defense. The States of the Church, it is explained, being pontifical property, could be yielded only to force. Hence some fighting was necessary-merely for effect-and four men had to be killed and thirty wounded before the flag of truce could be properly presented and the occupation of the city take place. People on this side of the Atlantic cannot help questioning whether the representative of the Prince of Peace might not have saved the lives of those poor fellows, even at the sacrifice of a little political punctilio.

"We pity the dumb victim at the altar; Doth the robed priest, for all our pity, falter?"

#### DIPLOMACY AND STUMP ORATORY. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

That Mr. Washburne should be anxious for the welfare of France, and especially for the welfare of the French republic, is a thing neither to be wondered at nor condemned. A diplomatic representative ought, as far as possible, to be on terms of reciprocal good will with the people to which he is accredited: and an American representative would almost deny his country were he to deny his interest in the success of republican institutions. And doubtless a disposition, not, indeed, to injure Germany, but to befriend France, now appearing in a character doubly attractive of the sympathies of a generous and a free people, has presented herself to the view of America as at once an unfortunate and a republican nation. It is, therefore, greatly to be regretted that Mr. Washburne, in the short speech which we published recently as addressed to a popular assemblage in Paris, should have built up of a few indiscreet words, if they are correctly reported, an almost insurmountable barricade to shut out not only himself but the nation he represents from the way to that good work which both he and they would gladly do. Our position, had we undertaken to mediate, was really a hopeful one. We have been on terms of the utmost friendliness both with the German people and the Prussian Government. Our position and the fundamental principles of our policy forbade even the slightest suspicion of our cherishing any design to enter hostilities ourselves, whatever course the affairs of Europe might take. The expostulations we should have had to address to the victorious party would have carried with them nothing of ill will or menace. Why, then, should Mr. Washburne throw away, so far as a solemnly accredited spokesman for the United States could do so, the advantages of such a position by saying, as he is reported to have said to the Parisian "Like you, I believe that the crowd, two great republics ought to remain united before monarchical Europe!" One sentence brings the United States down from the elevated position of an impartial friend of both parties, as of humanity at large, to that of a thorough-going partisan of one side committed not only to sustain the arms of France against those of Prussia, but also to seek the overthrow of the Prussian constitution. While that avowal stands, what can we expect but that Prussia should watch all our movements with jealousy and repel our advances with haughtiness?

If it should occur to any one to plead that Mr. Washburne has simply spoken out the truth with an American frankness which scorns diplomatic finesse, we reply that we could not ask for a better illustration of the fact that rashness is often at a very long remove from sincerity, than is afforded by this very speech. After uttering the sentence which we have quoted, and going on further to say, "You have specially gained the support of the United States," he concludes-and his conclusion is an almost unrivalled specimen of the art of sinking in oratory-"but, in consequence of our relations with other powers, and of great distance between us, my the personal opinion is that you must reckon more upon moral than active support!" The latter half of this little speech is thus devoted to showing that nothing was meant by the former-nothing; for who that is familiar with the proceedings of Congress, of Union Leagues and political conventions, does not know that of all the theatrical "properties" with which political schemers delude their dupes, and to a certain extent-so impotent is untruthfulness to make any test of truth-even themselves, this "moral support" is the tawdriest and the flimsiest? The populace of Paris may not knowbut we are much mistaken, or Bismarck does-that the "moral support" of Congressional resolutions and political platforms

and results in nothing, beyond itself. Thus has our authorized representative in Paris displayed us to the shrewd master of the fortunes of Germany as a partisan, and a cowardly, do-nothing partisan, of France; and thus has he illustrated the truth that in diplomacy, as in the everyday business of individual life, the rule of sincerity is the rule of prudence-say no more than you mean to do.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

From the Battemore Sun. With the approach of the State and Congressional elections this fall, it is interesting to note the attitude assumed by the two great parties in different portions of the country in reference to what are now fast becoming the leading if not the only political questions of the day-taxation and revenue reform. There are marked symptoms in various quarters of a determination to make the popular voice heard upon these subjects, which will not be put off or satisfied with the cant phrases and empty platitudes with which it has been the fashion hitherto with professional politicians and platform makers to stuff the party professions of faith. The old catchwords are beginning to lose their charm. The debates in Congress last winter, if they bore little fruit that was good and useful in action, were attended with this advantage, as we pointed out at the time, that they tended to diffuse information nmong the people in regard to the manter in which the finances of the country were bungled and mismanaged. The discussion of Mr. Schenck's tariff bill in particular did much to open people's eyes to the designs of the monopolists and the extent of the abuses which were being perpetrated under the specious name of "protection to American industry." Accordingly we now find in the party platforms new "planks" introduced in favor of revenue reform and a general reduction of taxes. The movement is not confined to one party. The resolutions upon the subject adopted by the recent State convention of the Democracy in Iowa find almost their literal counterpart in those of the Republican State Convention in Illinois. Among those adopted by the latter we find one expressly declaring that Congress has no right to impose taxes "except for the maintenance of the Government, the payment of its debts, and the promotion of the general welfare," and that it is especially "wrongful and oppressive" to "enact revenue laws for the special advantage of one branch of business at the expense of another." In the State of New York both the Republican and Democratic conventions adopted resolutions in favor of revenue reform. In Missouri, where the contest turns chiefly upon local issues, and where the Republican party is divided upon the question of removing the political disabilities by which a large class of citizens have been oppressed since 1865, the liberal and progressive wing of the party represented by Senator Schurz, and which has nominated ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown for Governor, in opposition to the "proscriptionist" candidate, Governor Mc-Clurg, has also adopted resolutions in favor of a tariff framed so as to produce such a revenue as will enable the Government to deal equitably with the public creditor, and at the same time admit of a reduction of taxes. It is true that this wing of the party | and honor in the Federal Government disdoes not enjoy the support of the administration. Its views in regard to the tariff and taxation may not suit Secretary Boutwell, who is in favor of a large monthly surplus of revenue, and likes to keep a big pile locked up in the treasury vaults. A letter has also been published, purporting to be from General Grant to an office-holder in St. Louis, in which the President classes "Schurz, Brown & Co. with the bad men who, by abolishing testoaths and disabling laws in Virginia and Tennessee, threw those States into the hands of the conservatives-really, we may say, into the hands of their own people. In spite, however, of the cold shoulder of the administration, Senator Schurz confidently avows

sion throughout the State of the issues involved in the canvass. These are all favorable indications of the growth of a healthier tone of political feeling, and an increasing disposition on the part of people generally to substitute for the old backneyed, worn-out issues of former contests, the living practical questions of the hour. It is natural, too, that the signs of this popular awakening should be most strongly marked at the West. The young, growing, agricultural West has suffered peculiarly from the fetters imposed upon her energies and interests by the sort of twopenny legislation in financial matters which has been in vogue at Washington. The only marvel is that she should have borne the burden so long.

his expectation of carrying Missouri in favor

of enfranchisement and reform by twenty

thousand majority, and has challenged his colleague, Senator Drake, to a joint discus-

To judge from the present outlook, it would appear therefore that the class of "revenue reformers" will be far more numerous in the next Congress than in the present one. Even the New York Tribune and other avowedly "protectionist" journals admit this. Some sanguine "reformers" even count upon a majority. It is only to be hoped that, in any event, those who have assumed this name will not destroy the prestige which attaches to it and ruin a good cause by rushing wildly into the opposite extreme of the wholly theoretical and impracticable crotchets of the free-traders. The middle path will be found here, as in many other things, the safest, and the policy which aims to reform, not to subvert, will be that which will secure the largest measure of popular support, and the only one which will bear satisfactory fruit in the end. These are indications, we repeat, of a popular movement in favor of such a policy which is not confined to either party, but has found expression and representatives in both.

## ECONOMY AND LIBERALITY.

From the New Orleans Republican. The South may learn a lesson from the West, but she has refused to be taught so often, that it is like hoping against hope to suppose that she will. In 1866 hops sold for sixty cents a pound, and Wisconsin went into the business with a vigor something like that which afflicts us on the subject of growing cotton. All the farmers bought and planted the new vine, and set up their poles for a big crop and a handsome profit. In 1867 and 1868 hops fell to twelve cents, and some parcels were sold as low as five cents. The farmers were badly hurt, but they did not surrender. They cut up the hop-vines and put in wheat, corn, barley, and Now they are comfortable in potatoes. living interest and good The lesson we might learn is wages. this, that instead of paying Wisconsin one collar per bushel for corn, if we raised our own grain and saved our money at home. it would be doing in Louisiana what is being done year after year in Wisconsin. Farmers and stump speeches means, not a spirit and | in the Northwest do not swear at us because The conditions by which we are surrounded | purpose that on occasion will not hesitate to | they have to buy sugar and molasses in New | ave hundred thousand deltars,

embody itself in efficient act, but a mere | Orleans, but they keep their temper and array of words which comes from nothing, plant sorghum. In a few years they hope to save all the money they now spend for ordinary sugar. In other matters they are equally provident. If a little hay patch can be found on the farm, they cut down every blade of grass and sell or feed it to the cattle in winter. We allow great fields of grass to fall under our feet in the fall, and in the winter we send to Wisconsin to buy some of the hay her people cut off the bogs and in the low lands. The West raises corn and pays thirty dollars per month for la-borers to gather it. We claim to have better land and a more profitable crop, and yet it is considered a piece of radical nonsense if we insist that freedmen shall not be driven out by coolies because the coolie offers to slave it for ten dollars per month. We are, therefore, open to information on these two subjects: that cetton is not the only salvation of the South, and that the State will not be ruined if labor is paid for at the rate of a dollar a day. Let us then learn to be both economical and liberal.

From the Richmond Dispatch. The retirement of Vice-President Colfax, or rather his withdrawal from renomination for the Vice-Presidency, to go into training for the Presidency, introduces new aspirants for the former office. Among the number named is Attorney-General Akerman. He is a gentleman who never was heard of in this part of the world until he was nominated for the office he now holds by General Grant. When so nominated, the disposition was to be very kind towards him. Nothing bad was known of him, and a generous public sentiment preferred to hope that a man who had not made himself infamous at a period when disrepute at home was the surest way to promotion and the shortest cut to thrift by fraud and bribery-witness the cadetships and the stealings out of the treasuries of the Southern States-was at least a tolerable gentleman-a man having some scruples against trickery and deception. But Mr. Akerman had hardly got into his office before he began, in utter disregard of the proprieties that should govern him as a national officer, to take part in the partisan scheming and trickery intended to control the Southern States. So we concluded at once that he was little better than the race of carpet-baggers whose whole study is to hold office in defiance of the will of the intelligent and substantial natives of the South, and feather their nests out of the hard earn-

ings of an oppressed and outraged people. Certainly it can be taken as no compliment to the South to put Attorney-General Akerman on the national ticket. He is not a man to be honored by the South, and his selection would be a mockery of the Southern people. Harmony between the sections can but be poorly restored by such devices as this. When men ask for bread, it does not relieve their wants to give them a stone-nor is a serpent a good substitute for a fish. When harmony is restored between the sections, it must be through mutual confidence and trust. Natives of the South must be considered trustworthy, and as common proprietors and participants with the Northern people in the national property of all sorts, including the power and perquisites of the government. Up to the present time the positions of trust pensed in the South have been so confined to carpet-baggers and cadetship traders that even the radical organ of this city felt called upon not long since to enter its solemn protest against the rule that ignored the natives of the South. It had every reason in justice and fairness to sustain its indignant remon-

and unqualified partisans of anything save the country. We know no party that we are willing to bind ourselves to or to die for; but for our country we are willing to sacrifice all. Therefore we might be reconciled to men with whom we did not agree. We concede the honesty and purity of some public men with whom we differ, and will always feel consolation in defeat when such men are elected. But we have had no such consolation here at the South. The men here preferred by national power are generally of the most offensive order-men distinguished for their illiberality and bigotry, and, with few exceptions, immigrants and officious intruders who were not entitled by intelligence or good standing to the respect of the communities in whose bosom they floated like serpents or any other repulsive objects, which would have been thrown back upon the waters that vemited them on our shores if the moral sense of the public mind could have taken the form of a repelling wave.

strance.

We tell our Northern friends that the same sense of attachment to our own people-the same confidence in their fidelity-the same trust in their judgment which is cherished in the Northern public mind-exists here. Our Northern fellow-citizens should despise us if it did not. We should despise them if we saw that the offscouring of our section could be elevated by them to places of honor and trust to the exclusion of their own nativeborn and long-tried citizens; and we say that the Federal Government and the present dominant party in the nation not only do nothing towards restoring harmony to the nation by favoring carpet-baggers in the South, but that they absolutely widen the sectional breach by their schemes to advance such men to power and place. They outrage the public sense of the Southern States, and fire anew the resentments of a generous and loyal people-loyal to all their public obligations, State and national.

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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 HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

REPUBLICAN TICKET. ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURTS

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COUNTY.

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REGISTER OF WILLS:

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Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

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CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

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HON, CHARLES O'NEILL

HON, LEONARD MYERS.

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By order of the City Executive Committee.

J. McCullough, Secretaries.

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9 14 wfm5t&d9t

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept.

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rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no

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POLITICAL.

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1870.

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crease the same to five million dollars.

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4th

5th

4th

6th

6th

7th

Sth

9th

10th

11th

12th

18th

14th

15th

16th

17th

18th

U N I

## POLITICS IN THE SOUTH.

We are not of the class of irreconcilable

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 acordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to

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

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 injuriese at the Conservatory. the world shall be—as it insuence at the Conservatory.

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