## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1870.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

CAN FRANCE ACCEPT THE LOSS OF HER PROVINCES?

From the N. Y. Times. In a recent report of the interview between Von Bismarck and M. Favre, it is stated that the latter urged, in reply to the Prussian demands for Alsace and Lorraine, that "French honor could not endure the diminution of any of the French territory." The Provi-sional Government were willing to pay an indemnity for the war expenses, to dismantle the fortresses, and possibly to give up a portion of the French fleet; but the honor of the nation could not bear the loss of their ancient provinces. On this rock, probably, the efforts for peace were wrecked, and rather than yield this point of honor France is given over to devastation and ruin. One account of this celebrated interview reports that Von Bismarck replied that the honor of the French nation was no more sensitive than that of any other nation, and they had often submitted to losses of territory rather than carry on a disastrous war. Whether the Prussian Premier made the retort or not, it contains a substantial historical truth which ought to be considered now by the French leaders.

No doubt the Prussian statesman looked back some sixty years, and recalled the time when the great Emperor of the French had his foot upon the Prussian kingdom, and no magnanimity on the one side or scrupalous sense of honor on the other prevented the best provinces of Prussia becoming French. Or possibly he remembered the negotiations fifty-five years ago which determined the present political form of Europe. He may have recalled that "French honor" was sensitive then to the loss of territory, and yet that the Emperor had to give up half Europe which he had annexed. He must have read how unyielding for many months the French were in their view that the limits of France were the Rhine on the east, and how the diplomat of that day, Caulaincourt, threatened, as Jules Favre does now, to fight to the last man rather than yield the true French boundary. And yet French honor submitted to the inevitable, and accepted an interior line rather than the famous river, and bore with the loss of innumerable provinces.

Danish honor, too, was sensitive, but it had to endure the loss of Norway, and see its annexation to Sweden. Saxon honor was tender, but Saxony was compelled to lose half its territory. The little republic of Genoa was proud and irritable, but it saw itself summarily united with the Kingdom of Sardinia. Lombardy was conferred, with as little ceremony, on Austria. Holland and Belgium were manipulated as the great powers chose, and Germany was reconstituted. Even British honor submitted to the loss of Java, and the Dutch to that of the Cape Colony and other colonies. In more recent years. Austria has been obliged to give up her wealthy Italian provinces, and herself has, without the France smallest consideration for Italian honor, forcibly annexed Nice and the adjacent country. Within three years, most of the smaller potentates of Germany have been compelled to swallow their scruples of honor, and permit their territories to be incorporated in Germany and Prussia. French honor, no doubt, dictated the upholding of Maximilian, and keeping possession of Mexico; but sentiment must give place to stern facts, and when the United States appeared on the field, the Emperor quietly retired. It is very hard, undoubtedly, to be beaten in a great war; but then all nations have at some time experienced this disagreeable fortune, and have accepted the consequences. One natural result of defeat is the loss of territory. What could have been more painful to the proud Sclavonic race, which, for half a century had never known a defeat, than to accept the dismantling of their finest fortress and the loss of the Black Sea as a naval station? Yet even Russian honor bowed to what could not be avoided, and accepted the diserace. If a nation throw down the glove in a great war, she must accept the consequences: and one of them is disaster and a possible loss of provinces. The French nature is not differently constituted from that of other European peoples. What they have so often borne, the great nation must bear. These very provinces were obtained from Germany just as the Germans are seeking now to wring them from France. It is useless for English journals like the Spectator to appeal to the higher morale and magnanimity of the Prussians. Both nations are alike. They seek all they can get after a victory. It is true that Germany has frequently been cheated of her fair share in the plander of war, because her destinies were never in her own hands. Now she controls herself. through the shrewdest statesman of modern times, who is not at all likely to let any glamour of sentiment keep his hands from a liberal share of the just spoils of the campaigr If the cases were reversed, and Napoleon were at this moment besieging Berlin, and King William were a prisoner in Versailles. how much consideration would probably be shown by the compeers of M. Favre for the "sensitive" German honor? Who would speak then of magnanimity requiring the French not to take the Rhine Provinces, and of the danger and sin of driving Germany to despair, because France wanted Rhenish Prussia beyond the river? All men would say that the King of Prussia did wisely to give up a few provinces, rather than expose his whole people to invasion, and leave the country stripped bare of every necessary of life. Even in the interest of revenge and honor, they would say it is better to accept the triffing loss and disgrace, and regain strength for another and more fortunate campaign. What are needed now in France are statesmen bold enough to accept the inevitable.

trade of France, she found England unwilling to take even this step. England, in short, upports the theory that merchants are not to be impeded from putting anything they like in ships, and sending them to any port they choose, taking themselves all risk of capture, loss, or damage, if the port they select is subject to these vicissitudes of war. Count von Bernstorff, the complainant on

behalf of Germany, quotes the case of England in the Crimean war, when she complained that Russia drew supplies from Prossia, and through her from other countries beyond her borders. He thinks that if the complaints of England were right then, his own ought to hold good now, and draws a very good picture of the difference between a war of four powers against one, as then, and one of two equally numerous peoples against each other, as now. But Earl Granville has the better of him here, for Prussia did not stop either the sale of arms by her subjects or their transport across her terri-tory, though she pretended to do the latter by issuing decrees prohibiting the transit of arms and other material. The manufacture and sale of such supplies by her own subjects were never interfered with, and were not only suffered to go on with great activity, but to the remonstrances of England the answer was returned that Prussia could not interfere with the course of trade.

The Queen's proclamation of neutrality carefully claimed the right of her subjects to deal with either belligerent in articles for use in war. President Grant took similar pains in his proclamation. These principles have long been recognized. England herself was a sufferer by them during the Crimean war, and had to acknowledge that she had no redress. When it was found that Prussia would do nothing to stop the supply of arms to Russia, the law officers of the crown were consulted, to know whether she would be justified in making representations founded on her rights as belligerents.

<sup>1</sup>The answer, says Earl Granville, was clear—that her Majesty's Government would be en itled to re-monstrate only in the event of violation of Prussian law; and it will be found, on reference to the correspondence, that, shough the large direct exporta-tions from the States of the Zolleverein certainly formed occasionally the subject of representations and discussions, the strong remonstrances to which your Exceliency alludes were, with few exceptions, made on the subject of the continuous violation of the injunctions of the decrees forbidding the transit of atms.

"It must be remembered that obligations upon neutrals have become more strict with the progress of civilization; but the present question is on which was not raised or discussed at the Congress of Paris of 1856; and the royal commission, com-posed of some of the most eminant jurisconsults in this country, who inquired into the neutrality laws in 1867, decided that to prohibit the export of muni-tions of war was impracticable and impolitie."

The English leaders after having had a brush on this subject with most nations which have been at war within the last quarter of a century, know perfectly well the part they are to play in correspondence of this kind, and it is amusing to see how quickly they reach the "You let me alone now!" stage of the quarrel. Earl Granville says: -

"Her Majesty's government fear that no means could be devised for securing, at this moment, a calm discussion of the subject. They by no means desire to claim exceptional rights for this country. They would be prepared to enter into consultation with other nations as to the possibility of adopting in common a stricter rule, although their expectations of a practical result in the sense indicated by the North German government are not sanguine. We tock the course which appeared to be according to the dictates of practice and precedent, at a time when it was impossible to know how the future of the war would turn."

The German champion brings up one point which certainly has force. It is, that nations having inherent and ineradicable differences

3. That although she ought to make some Fort of moral as well as material satisfaction, it was useless, and, because useless, mischievous, to expect and insist upon a formal apology; that a formal apology from a first-class power, for things done or left undone by the Government itself, would be some thing to which no people of the standing and pretensions of Great Britain would submit, except as the crowning humiliation of a disastrous war.

Now hear Dr. Bluntschli. He lays dow: the following propositions, which we translate literally:

"The recognition of the Southern States I. as a belligerent power, and the declaration of neutrality on the part of Great Britain and France, did not constitute a violation of international law. In deciding to act thus, the European States only exercised a right, whatever the serious objections which might have been offered to the political opportuneness of its exercise. The United States, then, are not authorized, however calamitous for them the results of that recognition, to exact for it from Great Britain or France any satisfaction or reparation, as this could only be done by denying the right.

II. "Supposing the charges made against the English Government relative to the armament of the Alabama, and her unimpeded departure from an English port, to be well founded, we have before us a case of culpable non-performance (inobservation fautive) of the duties of a neutral and friendly state towards the Union, and the latter has a right to demand satisfaction and reparation from Great Britain.

III. "The owners of American ships and merchandise destroyed (by the Alabama) have no right of action in damages against the British Government, but the Government of the Union may watch over and protect their interests in settling the pending controversy with Great Britain.

"The true solution of the difficulty IV. consists in a combination of material reparation for the compensation of American proerty-owners with a moral guarantee, both for commercial and maritime relations, against the recurrence of similar injuries. The first of these objects would be attained by means of a fair pecuniary compensation, to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for distribution amongst the persons injured; the second, by a new declaration of the duties devolving on neutral and friendly States, so as to hinder as far as possible the abuse of neutral territory for the organization of military expeditions."

In the argument by which Dr. Bluntschli prepares the way for these propositions, he lays it down that to the recognition of the South there was a political as well as a juridical side, and although it may have been an unfriendly act, as regarded the United States, this made it simply a "political error," but by no means necessarily an "injustice. For the first a government is responsible only to its people; for the second, to the foreign state which it injures. The recognition was justified, he holds, by the fact that the South had, when the proclamation was issued, all the required marks of belligerency, namely-(a) "in being de facto organized as a military force; (b) in observing in the conduct of hostilities the laws of war; and (c) in believing itself to be in good faith struggling, in the character and capacity of a state, in defense of its public right.' Mr. Sumner's "pacific blockade" he international law; there is such a thing as a of opportunities and resources, it is mockery blockade "without maritime war," but not "without war." The escape of the Alabama to talk of making fixed laws that shall treat he treats as a violation of international as unequal cases alike. He considers as scarcely serious the idea that the Germans are at well as of municipal law, and he denonnces liberty to bring each case before their own her mode of carrying on the war as "barbarous;" but Mr. Sumner's doctrine of "conseprize courts: for this is only "to taunt Garquential damages" he sets aside, on the many with not being mistress of the seas. ground so often alleged against it, that no such damages are in a case of this kind capable of being ascertained, and the connection of England with them is too "vague" and "uncertain" to be made the subject of judicial inquiry. England's offense is not an act, but an omission in violation of law. She did not equip and send out cruisers, but failed to hinder their equipment and departure, and therefore her fault has only an indirect, and by no means a direct, relation to the depredations committed by the cruisers. As regards the mode of reparation, he treats the idea of cession of territory, which bas been talked of, as one which, whatever its merits, no arbitrator could for a moment entertain. If any such cession is made, it must be made voluntarily by Great Britain, or under compulsion through war. To a formal apology, there is no juridical objection. A judge might properly order it to be satisfied let her call a congress for the defimade, but there is a fatal political objection nite settlement of the requirements of interto it. "A formal confession of culpability," he says, "however praiseworthy in the eyes of morality and justice, is unconquerably resented by the nation in fault as an act of unworthy weakness. This alone is a sufficient reason for our being unable to exact it from the Government of a great power." He therefore decides on "the payment of a sum of money," and a "renewed declaration of principles destined to assure in future respect for international law, and to guarantee the practice of justice throughout the eivilized world. Now, would it not be in the interest of all good causes for the Government at Washington, having given up the wearisome work of proving and enlarging upon, over and over again, the guilt of England, to settle down on this or on some view of its own rights or wrongs fortified by the opinion of neutral jurists, and then urge it persistently and firmly till the case is settled? What is gained by delay that can compensate for the gross injustice of letting the sufferers by the Alabama depredations die off without compensation?

point of fact, mistress of Germany. Sadowa frightened France; and, since the treaty of Prague, which Napoleon believed he helped to shape, France has been trembling, willing to fight, yet fearful of the consequences. The Luxemburg question revealed French feel-ing, but it also revealed French timidity. Prussia was ready for war then, but France was not. It has been manifest to every thinking and reflecting man, since the Treaty of Prague was signed, that time only was necessary to bring France and Prussia into open collision. Since that date France has made demands upon Prussia; but every demand has been set aside. Napoleon first of all spoke of the Rhine provinces; but Bismarck would not listen. He next spoke about Luxemburg; but Bismarck, knowing his strength, was stubborn as before. Once again France had to yield. France, however, feeling and confessing her inability to meet Prussia in the field, begins to set her army in order. Marshal Niel did France good service, but the Marshal died, leaving the carrying out of his plans in other hands. The rest is known to every reader of the newspapers. The Spanish throne was begging an occupant. Prim, in his despair, after doing his best to please the French people and the French Emeror, fell upon a German prince who was not unwilling to accept the Spanish throne. This German prince happened to be a Hohenzollerr -a distant relative of the royal family of Prussia. This was too much for France to bear. A German prince, and he a Hohenzollern, on the throne of Spain was making Prussia too strong, was a direct insult to France, and was not to be tolerated. We all know how Prussia vielded. We all know how the Hohenzollern was withdrawn. But we all know too, that, in spite of Prussian courtesy, France declared war. The results of the war are before our readers. Prussia has been gloriously triumphant. France has been most ignominiously defeated. The German armies are to-day besieging the French capital, and South Germany seeks admission into the Confederation of the North. The result of the whole is that Germany has become the largest and the most compact naticnality on the face of the globe. The new Confederation, which will im-

mediately include no fewer than forty millions of souls, and which, when it gathers in, as it must, all the outside Germans on her borders, will number a population of some sixty millions, gives us a striking and suggestive illustration of the new era which has dawned upon the world. The old-fashioned system of small nationalities and many governments is dead, or, if not dead, is dying fast. Up until the time of our American war it was not believed that large territory and large population could be held by one government. Our war made an end of this doubting. It was felt all over the civilized world that, while we had made a gigantic leap, we were acting in perfect harmony with the spirit of historical progress. The moral of our war-large nations and few Governmentswas caught up in Europe; and Germany. under Prussian lead, has made a bold and most successful stride in the right direction. In a few months, we cannot say years, Germany will be a unit which will imply a population of some sixty millions. The next great step will be the union of Scandioavia, taking in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The step that will follow, if it is not first, will be the unification of the Latin races in Europe. Great Britain is already talking of her difficulty disposes of, as President Woolsey did, by and considering the propriety of a grand fedealleging that there is no such thing known to ral union which will embrace all her remote dependencies-an arrangement which if it can be carried out, will secure to her her old position as mistress of the seas. The Germans, the Latins, the English-speaking peoplesthese are to be the great powers of the future. It is not our business to-day to say which will win, but, remembering the fact that the whole of North America speaks the English tongue, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the time is approaching when there will be only one grand government and one common language, which is more likely to be English than any other. The world situation is so new that no one can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth.

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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

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 assisted 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 influence at the Conservatory. CARL GAERTNER, 9 12 Im Director and Proprietor.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOF H Young Men and Boys, which has been re-moved from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious ings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neithe effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest

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

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Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

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at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1570, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit: — No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them be-ginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with and Broad extending eastward at right angles with said Broad extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast cor-ner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence west-ward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereingfor described and at right angles with said hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of the side of beginning.

of \$280, silver money. No. 2, The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seven-ty-lour feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet live inches and three fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent

of \$72, silver money. No. 8. All that certain lot or piece of ground be ginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven luches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an irch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet

to the place of beginning. No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

Note.—These cars are now in the custody of Measre, Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made

where they can be seen. The safe of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$500. No 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other super-structures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and fran-chises connected with said company and plank road an railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the temements, hereditaments and fran-bles of the said commany. chiese of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, mple ments, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal pro-perty of every kind and description belonging to the said company. Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pas-sages, waters, water-courses, casements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and ap-purtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and ap-pertaining, and the reversions and remainders.

pertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof. TERMS OF SALE. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the pro-perty is struck off Filty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid. W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees. 8 13 61t PROPOSALS.

## NEUTRALITY TROUBLES IN 1870. From the Army and Navy Journal.

The English papers publish a correspond-ence between the Governments of England and North Germany on the subject of supplying arms and material of war to France. The British authorities took the same stand in this as in our war, and from the beginning of hostilities till now have made no attempt to prevent the sale of anything either bellige-rent would buy, with the sole exception of equipped ships of war-probably the only thing the Germans would care to purchase. The British anthorities started with declaring in Parliament that Government had the power to prohibit the exportation of contraband of war, but that to do so thoroughly would be to put a stambling-block in the way of all com-metre. Afterwards, when Germany proposed certain measures confining the prohibition

In the present condition of international law, each nation at war is burdened with the necessity of seeing that her rival receives no arms from abroad. But in what war is this an equal charge ? Germany crushes France to-day in fair struggle, and France has no hope left but to hold on until she can drill armies which are to fight with foreign weapons. Is that a fair fight where the biggest bystanders rush in and help the beaten pugilist? It is not to be wondered at that the conquerer complains of unfair play, and the reply that he ought to have a better navy is entirely outside of the question. And yet what other answer is there to make the all-powerful Teuton? We are sending arms to France by every steamer, not concealing them nor weakly excusing the act. Our Government points to the recognized rules of law, and if Germany is dis-

> national law. Such a settlement is certainly much needed.

A NEUTRAL OPINION ON "THE ALA-BAMA CASE. From the N. Y. Nation.

If the Alabama case were referred to arbitration, it would have to be to some German Government, or to Switzerland, or to Italy. England would hardly agree to leave it to Russia, and there is no power outside these in which either of the parties to the controversy would have any confidence at all, either as regards intelligence or independence. Now, when a question of this kind is submitted to the arbitration of a Government, what the Government does is simply to refer it to one or more of its ablest jurists, and adopt their finding as its own. If this case were left to any German Government, there are two men in Germany to whom it would almost certainly be referred, Drs. Von Holtzendorff and Bluntschli. They are both amongst the weightiest living authorities on questions of international law, and both enjoy a world-wide reputation. Both, too, have been importuned for an opinion on the Alabama case, and both have until now refrained, probably from a dislike to even the appearance of officiousness. Dr. Bluntschli has, however, at last broken silence, and publishes an elaborate opinion on all the points raised, taking Mr. Summer's speech as his text, in the last number of the Revue de Droit International, Before giving his own sam-ming up of his decision, we may be permitted to recall to the recollection of our readers that we have at various times in these columns, during the pest year, taken the ground:-

1. That the recognition of the South as a belligerent was a discretionary act, and that, although the United States might go to war about it, as it might about anything or nothing, all talk of making it the matter of complaint before a tribunal was simply absurd. General Grant wisely abandoned it. by implication, in his first message about Cuba, in spite of the labor expended on it by Messrs. Seward and Sumner.

Messrs. Seward and Summer. 2. That England had committed a breach of neutrality duty in letting the Alabama escape, and for this was bound to atone to the United States, at least in damages; and that her concession of belligerent rights to the South only made this neutral duty all the and cois . ...... embattans ments folisiy to ..... , 2 inthet. ..... is ginad ber take an

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THE NEW GERMAN CONFEDERATION. From the N. Y. Herald.

The Franco-Prussian war, whatever be its merits and demerits, has accomplished one great work and made the work nearly perfect. It is only a few years since Austria was reckoned among the second or third rate Powers. In the German Diet she was only one of many Powers who had a right to vote; her voting powers were on the highest platform; but, although she was equal to Austria in voting right and privilege, her position was, after all, secondary. The Emperor of Austria was President of the Diet. The year 1866 revealed Prussis in a new character. In the name of Germany she, along with Austria, drew a sharp distinction between Germans and Danes, or, if the broader term is preferred, Scandinavians. Poor Austria was blind to the Schleswig-Holstein mystery, and before the year 1806 was ended Anstria was expelled from Germany, the Diet was destroyed, and Prussia loon of up as a power of the first magnitude. Sadowa marked the commencement of a new era in the history of Europe.

North Germany, willingly or unwillingly, became from that great day a unity, both in a political and military sense. South Germany entered into the unit, not politically, but, militarily. Prussie, alter badowa, became; in

P. P. LOT WITH OW LAW.

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JAMES S. ARLD & SONS Have just received a large importation of

And propose to add this branck to their business, and keep always a fine assoriment. Their present selection consists of Jewel, Work, and Cigar Buxes, Perknives, small Bests, Boughet-Holders and Vases, Cigar Stands, Hastands, Card Receivers, Book, Rests, Tobacco Buxes, Match Stands, Haad Mirrore, etc. All styers in and institute prices. 191 and

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSI-1 CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for 1908 MOUNT VERSON Stress Tory Department Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small boys. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M. Prin-cipal. 191 smfu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1597 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUE SDAY, September 10. Krench is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 6 is wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal. JANE 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. 9 8 1m M ISS '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 rc-opened September 5th 22 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal. 8 22 2m

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

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N. B .- SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 418 THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARF COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

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(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE. FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer. INO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HORY. General Manager. 6 27 mwf 6m

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ROOFING. R E A D Y R O O F I N G.-Can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on oid Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WEL-TON'S ELASTIC FAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON,

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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York, No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, No. 45 W. PRATT STERET, Betimore. We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promotores and despatch Caral Preis and Steam ing Furnisher at the shinter. Addice.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, ) PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 10th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Nineteenth street, from the sewer in Columbia avenue to the south line of Montgo-mery avenue. On Forty-tirst street, from Haverford avenue to Mary street, thence on Mary street westward to Forty-second street, three feet in diameter. On Leaf street, from Orange to Locust street, two feet and six inches in diameter. Said sewers to be made of bricks, circular in form, and according to specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such manholes as as may be directed. The under-standing to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good for three years after the sewer is order finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passen-ger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereen; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly

approved May 8, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-tificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860,

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the differ-ence between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the De-partment of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways re-serves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No al-lowance will be made for rock excavation,

except by special contract. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 10 7 St Chief Commissioner of Highways.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG. The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, administrator of the estate of Alex-ander Armstrong, deceased andto report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of Alex-septiment on TUESDAY, October 15, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. at bis office, Ne. 52 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 5WIM51 SAMUFL B. HUEY, Auditor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETG. CARSTAIRS & MCCALL No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Sta - IMPORTERS OF JUS 10 0 Brandles Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Btc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN OVEF BYE WHISKIES. 

ROBERT TENER. DAVID GALBRAITH. A NTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. DE-Nivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg. \$7-75; Stove, \$5-00; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg. \$7-00, Stove, \$7-00; SHAMOKIN and LOR-BERRY Nut to carters at low prices. EASTWICK & BROTHER, Office, No, 225 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON AV. \$ 200p If R OTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 99tf

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