Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE. THE cable telegrams continue to give deplorable accounts of the position of France. With horrors accumulating and new disasters impending which are even greater than those she has already suffered, no wise and firm hand is stretched forth to protect or save her. Selfishness, treachery, imbecility, and incadangers no better safeguards than the destruction of French property by French orders and the issue of wordy preclamations are devised. Notwithstanding the protracted defense of Paris no attempts are made from without to raise the siege, or to seriously embarrass the operations of the investing army. The government at Tours and the populous districts of Southwestern France have devised no plan worthy of the name for the rescue of the doomed capital, and its fall, either by bombardment or starvation, is hourly becoming more inevitable. It is said of French soldiers, when they are badly beaten in battle, that they are more prone than any other troops to abandon all semblance of organization, and to seek safety by individual effort. The whole nation has now apparently adopted these tactics by common consent. There is no government which commands general obedience. After centuries of centralization, communities unaccustomed to the exercise of the simplest forms of local self-government have suddenly acquired freedom which they do not know how to use; and the Provisional authorities, instead of setting them an illustrious example, are rapidly losing all influence by their inability to check the invasion and their tenacious clutch of shadowy power. The continued postponement of the elections for members of a Constituent Assembly and the consequent establishment of a government representing the whole people, protracts indefinitely this chaotic condition, and clouds the whole future of France. Each new proclamation of Gambetta grows more and more ridiculous. It the height of folly for men charged with rule to content themselves with denouncing capitulations at a time when nothing is done to avert new surrenders, or to tell soldiers who have neither the numbers, the leaders, the supplies, nor the discipline required for a successful encounter with the enemy, that they are safe guardians of the destiny of the pountry. We can scarcely wonder, in the face of such Babel-work, that even the hopes of the Imperialists are apparently reviving, and that the Empress, in company with Bazaine, is reported to have visited the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe, for the probable purpose of devising schemes for the reestablishment of the Imperial dynasty. Impractical and iniquitous as such an intrigue may appear, its chances of success ere increasing with each new exhibition of folly at Tours, and there is a growing danger that the republican experiment will be wrecked by the delay of avowed republicans in proving the sincerity of their professions by giving the people of France an opportunity, in this distressing hour, to shape their own destinies. Heretofore, France, whether she was nominally ruled by a king, a pardinal, a convention, a conneil, an emperor, or a president, and whether she styled herself a monarchy, an empire, or a republic, has found a stable government only under an

overruling one-man power, and the anarchy

now prevailing increases the probability that

she will again be forced to seek refuge in a

real or disguised despotism. There is now

no all-controlling master-spirit, and so many

evils are flowing from a lack of and concentration that we shall not be surprised if the people gladly embrace the first convenient opportunity for establishing a dictatorship. The coming man may be the leading orator of the Constituent Assembly; or it may be Trochu, if he gains sufficient distinction in the defense of Paris or, if the mutual hatreds and antagonisms now rapidly generating continue to increase in intensity until the guillotine once more becomes an instrument of political vengeance, a new Marat or Robespierre may temporarily gain supreme power, or the contest may narrow down, after all, to a renewed struggle for ascendancy between the Bonapartists and the Orleanists. France teems with aspirants for power, and her first great duty is to decide as fairly and as quickly as possible upon their respective strength, so that the Government for the time being may at least possess the merit of representing the will of the ma-

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. THL Public Buildings Commission held a meeting yesterday, and decided to locate the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and to surround them by a street not less than 135 feet in width. This is a realization of the worst fears expressed by those astounding "coffin" advertisements and posters that appeared in the columns of some of our contemporaries, and upon every blank wall in the city, just previous to the election, but we believe that the commission has done wisely in coming to the determination it did yesterday, and that the citizens of Philadelphia will unanimously endorse their action when all the plans are prepared so that it can be seen exactly what the architectural effect will be. Indeed, one of the papers that most strenuously opposed the selection of the Penn Square site said distinctly, just before the election, that, in case that site should be chosen, the only proper place for the buildings would be the intersection of the streets, and that the commission ought to place them there. One of the principal arguments against putting the new buildings in the centre of the space originally intended for them by William Penn when he laid out the plan of the city, was based upon the fact that Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Logan Squares have been obstructions to the streets running into them, and the fact was lost sight of altogether that the great width of Market and Broad streets and the broad roadway that will run around Penn Square in case the buildings are located as proposed, will make the situation materially different from what it is in the location named, and that practically there will be no obstruction whatever. Union Square in New York is certainly no obstruction to Broadway, but on the contrary it is, as every visitor to that city will freely pacity rule the hour. For the most imminent | acknowledge, one of its greatest ornaments; and it is not too much to say that by placing magnificent pile of buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, with a grand roadway of 135 feet around them, more will be done for the improvement of our two great avenues than could be done by any other means. The site that has been chosen for our new public buildings is one that is not surpassed, even if it is equalled, by any upon this continent, and by the time the great work is completed the citizens of Philadelphia will have good cause to congratulate themselves upon their decision at the last election, and upon the determination arrived at by the commissioners yesterday. The rectangularity of Philadelphia is one of the characteristics of the city that has always affected strangers most unpleasantly; and if this can be broken up a little a real public benefit will be conferred, and the city beautified in a manner that would otherwise be impossible. By placing the public buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, not only will the most imposing architectural effect be produced, but there will be ample room, after taking what ground is needed for the roadway, to permit the planting of grass and trees that will add much to the attractive appearance of the spot. In fact, the city of Phila lelphia now has an opportunity to execute a great work of art that will deserve the admiration and praise of all future generations, and it is only to be hoped that in the selection of a plan the commission will take the proper amount of care to decide upon one that will be in every way worthy of the city and of the location upon which the

buildings are to be placed. THE DOOM OF THE PAPACY, says an English paper, has been the favorite subject of prophecy for any number of years, and hitherto the prophets have been so signally unfortunate in their guesses that the Pope, in spite of present omens, can still afford to smile at Dr. Cumming. Aubrey mentions an "exceeding strange" prophecy which is now near its fulfilment, and claims attention both on the score of antiquity and the friendly source from whence it first emanated. It occurs at the end of Bucelinus' "Nucleus Historia" (1654), and purports to have been written by St. Malachi, a moak of Bangor and Primate of Ireland. The exact words of the prophecy are not quoted by Aubrey, but he states that "If it be true, there will be but fifteen Popes more." The occupant of the Holy See at the time when this observation was made was Alexander VIII, from whom the present Pope is fourteenth in succession. It may therefore be considered that Malachi is no prophet, or else that the fall of the Papacy will follow close upon the death of Flus IX. The latter event, as his Holiness has often remarked of late, cannot be far distant; and it may be added that the life which it will terminate has been tersely but not unhappily described by the same St. Malachi as

OBITUARY.

Richard Hugh Bagby, D. D. Rev. Bichard Hugh Bagby, D. D., one of the most eminent Baptist ministers in the South, died in this city at the residence of William H. Turpin, E.M., about midnight on Saturday last. Dr. Bagby was born in King and Queen county June 20, 1820, was educated at the Virginia Baptist Seminary and at Columbian College, graduating at the latter instrution in 1839. He was licensed as a minister in 1841; was ordained in 1842, and elected pastor of Bruington Church in 1843, which position he filled until the latt of July last, when at the call of the Baptist Geneton Church in 1840, which position he filled until the 1st of July last, when at the call of the Baptist General Association of Virginia he accepted the office of associate corresponding secretary of that body. Dr. Bagby arrived in this city on the 20th ultimo from Alexandria, was stricken down with typhoid fever, and although he received all the attention which affectionate friends and the most

skillful physicians could bestow, he died after a brief illness of nine days. Retaining his consciousness to the last, he gave minute directions as to the disposition of his body, that it should be buried at Bruington, with this inscription on his tomb:—"Remember the words which I spake unto you while I was yet with you;" and that Rev. Andrew Broadous, of Caroline, should be requested to preach his funeral sermon. Dr. Bagby was one of the most distinguished and useful minuters of his denomination in Virginia. His remains were on Monday taken to King and Queen via the Richmond and York River Railroad, under an escort appointed from all the Baptist churches of this city.—Richmond Dispatch.

Nils Erlesson. The Swedish Aftenbladet of the 8th uitime announces he death of Nils Ericsson, the greatest engineer Sweden ever possessed. Nils Ericsson, who was born in the year 1802, was the son of Olaf Ericsson, an ironmaster of Langbanshyttan, and he was the elder brother of Captain John Ericsson, the celebrated engineer, who has achieved so great a name on both sides of the Atlantic. During his lifetime Nils Ericsson received many honors at the hands of his Government; but it is not for these, but for his labors to promote the prosperity of his country, that his name will be remembered by the people of Sweden. It was to his skill and energy that the construction of the system of State railways in Sweden was mainly due, and amongst the ways in Sweden was mainly due, and amongst the many important works carried out by him were the reconstruction of the celebrated Trollhatte canal, the docks at Stockholm, and the canal between Salmen and the Gulf of Finland,

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II. Talks About People's Stomachs, By Dio Lewis, M. D., author of "New Gymnastics,

1 vol. 12mo. \$1.50. Dr. Lewis is widely known for his thorough knowledge of Physiology, and his remarkable aptitude for imparting instruction in plain and simple language. This volume, like his previous works, is based on scientific principles, but is a popular, practical treatise on an important branch of Hygiene.

III. The Illustrated Household Dickens. Vol. 13. Old Curlosity Shop. 1 vol. 16mo. With 16 full-page illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr. \$1 50. IV. The Holy Grail and Other Poems.

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