

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

AN UGLY PRECEDENT, AND HOW THE DEMOCRACY CAN GET OVER IT. From the N. Y. Sun.

The elections of this year for the next Congress show that the Republicans have chosen one hundred and twenty-three members, and the Democrats ninety-four. Twentysix members are still to be chosen; and we think it a fair estimate to say that the Repub-

licans will elect fourteen of them, and the Democrats twelve. This would give the Republicans one hundred and thirty-seven members, and the Democrats one hundred and six.

This places the Republicans in a majority of thirty-one; and ignoring all side issues about revenue reform, which do not yet amount to anything substantial, and throwing aside all questions about contested seats, in which the Democrats will certainly not gain anything, it seems impossible that the Republicans proper can have less than thirty majority in the next House.

which, from the time of John Quincy Adams, has secured a working majority, however small, in the House of Representatives chosen in the middle of a Presidential term, has invariably elected the President two years afterward.

This precedent, which has stood unbroken for the past forty-four years, is, in view of the political complexion of the next House, worthy of grave consideration when estimating the chances of a Democratic victory in the Presidential contest of 1872. In a political epoch so peculiar as the present, it doubtless will not do for the Republicans to trust too much to this precedent. The recent elections demonstrate that their party is so torn by internal quarrels that its lines are easily broken. The inspiring issues on which it was organized and through which it has won its great triumphs have passed into history. The Republicans themselves cannot so revive those issues as to make them of any avail in the Presidential campaign just now opening. It is only the Democrats who can do this by persistently, foolishly thrust-ing them into the arena of controversy.

On a superficial view, however, the precedent to which we have referred throws a cloud over the prospects of the Democracy, teaching them that the only sure mode by which they can dissipate its force is to conduct their Presidential campaign in an unprecedented manner. They must rely solely upon their own strength, nor attempt to win the battle according to the tactics which ruled the party in the days of Buchanan-an epoch which, measured by the events that have since revolutionzed the country, is a century old.

In a word, if the Democracy would succeed in 1872, they must divide their opponents, keep step with the times, and thus turn the flank of the Congressional precedent of the past forty-fonr years. And the way to do this has just been shown them in the State election in Missouri.

THE STATE OF THE SICK MAN. From the N. Y. Times.

discipline, and, for economy's sake, never ex-Cretan insurrection there was only one instance of a Turkish man-of-war attacking seriously a Greek blockade-runner, and she was very near being captured, owing her safety to the approach of an iron-clad consort.

As to finances, all the world knows that between bad systems of collection and corrupt disbursement, there is no reliance to be put on the Malieh in times of pressure. If Russian finances are weak, Turkish are rotten.

But an element more favorable to Russia in certain emergencies is the Pro-Russian party in the capital itself, including many of the most obstinate and influential of the Mussulman magnates-a party always respect-able, and much increased of late by the able diplomacy of the Russian Ambassador. The personal influence and administrative ability of Ali Pasha alone have kept the Russian party from power in seve-ral crises, and when he dies or is disgraced, it will be difficult to find a head who will keep the empire in even its present relations with the Western powers. If left to themselves, there is little doubt that the majority of the Beys and ultra-Turkish Pashas would prefer an easy yielding to the tutelage of Now, it so turns out that the political party hich, from the time of John Quincy Adams, would not be at all surprising if the problem were to be settled in this way. The permanence of the present state of things at Stamboul may depend on the life of Ali Pasha or a whim of the Sultan.

SHOPS OF DESIGNS.

We suggested the other day the establishment of a training school for nurses, as an effective and speedy mode of helping women who want a livelihood and are willing to work for it. Another, equally quick and effective, would be the opening of a workshop of design. Large numbers of women, of more or less artistic ability, receive education to fit them as designers, engravers on wood or steel, colorists of drawings or photographs; but after the education is obtained, fail to find employment. The large majority of these are young girls of gentle and reserved home-training, anxious to support themthe rest of us may or may not sympathize, home to open shops, or in any manner force their way in public. On the other hand, manufacturers of carpets, wall-papers, gas-fixtures, all handicraftsmen, in fact, by whom can be brought into contact.

No workshop, we believe, is now attached to any Academy of Design in the country. When some years ago there was one in Philadelphia, women through it supplied with designs all the principal manufacturers of that city. Now, men have almost in every instance supplanted them, simply from the inability of the majority of women to push themselves into notice. An institution of the kind we suggest would at once become self-supporting. Designs for all kinds of manufactures for which designs are requisite could be made at home and brought there by the women: the manufacturers would embrace the chance of freeing themselves from the monopoly which a few men (mostly foreigners) now hold of this branch of trade. Most of the large houses for producing carpets, shawls, iron work, etc., support a designer, with whose work they are obliged to be satisfied, whether bad or good. In the mode we propose the best work, as in other lines of business, would command the best price. Contracts could be entered into between the woman artist, as well as the man, and the manufacturer, if it was thought most convenient: and the workshop or middleman thus dispensed with. Such contracts are held by some women of good artistic capabilities in New England and Philadelphia, and faithfully fulfilled. The expenses of the design-shop could be defrayed by a small percentage from buyer and seller. Whatever may be the differing opinions of thoughtful men with regard to woman's suffrage, there is not one who is not anxious to clear every obstacle out of her path which hinders her from earning her own living if induced to do so by her wish or her necessity, and who would not, for the sake of his own wife and daughters, shield her in her new work as far as he could from contact with hardship or vulgarity. No kind of work opens a wider door than this, or draws a woman less from the desirable seclusion of home. There may not be many great artists among women, but there is a large and generally diffused amount of artistic taste, or skill, or nicety of manipulation, which qualifies them to do ordinary work; and ordinary work of this kind, especially wood engraving, is more remunerative than sewing or the lower kinds of teaching, besides being in as constant and as large demand. Unless, however, some establishment such as we suggest is opened, the work rarely reaches women's hands; the men who have control of it are not likely to stand aside to make way for weaker, though perhaps as capable, competitors. The mistake made by women seeking new careers is that they all push into the highest intellectual departments; a woman with the capacity and manual adroitness which would fit her for her an ordinary handicraft must be the Cresar of the rostrum, or nothing: in her new-fledged ambition she forgets how the great majority of men content themselves with subordinate employment. One workshop of design will accomplish more practical good than a dozen conventions. In the course of six months the competition would relieve manufacturers of the exceptionally high rates which they are now compelled to pay, while women now unable to find any work would be well paid as designers, lithographers, japanners, and wood engravers.

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ranks, among all their leaders, and among all their functionaries who have anything to do with the administration of the Federal Government, a tone and style of treating its powers as if they were paramount over all subjects and on all occasions. The line which divides those powers from the powers of the States is ignored; or, if it is not absolutely ignored, the habit of reasoning from the principle that Federal power can alone accomplish what people think ought to be accomplished has entirely obliterated the old doctrine that the supremacy of the Fedeonstitution is a supre san exist only within a prescribed sphere. Hence we have had usurpation following usurpation until it is impossible to tell where this tendency to consolidation will end. unless it is checked by a political revolution that will bring into power a class of men bound by their party traditions, their personal training, and their political principles to administer the Federal Government in a different spirit. This political revolution can only be effected by the Democratic party. This is a reform which no other political organization can bring about, because it requires the binding force of old party traditions, habit, and discipline to institute it and carry it out. A new party associated only or chiefly on the basis of a reduction of the tariff to the point of destroying the hydra "protection" would be entirely without power to restore the Constitution to the sway and influence of those principles of interpretation on which Hamilton would have agreed with Madi-Marshall would have agreed SOD. with Taney, Clay would have agreed with Jackson, Webster would have agreed with Silas Wright. That there is such a common ground on which these great representatives of their respective periods and parties stood, and that it is the only ground on which we of this generation can stand for the preservation of our political system from the dangers and mischiefs of consolidation is perfectly clear. It is the mission of the Democratic party to occupy this ground and to fight this battle. It will do it by recognizing the settlement of the issue of State secession as final, and by maintaining the indissoluble nature of the Union. It will accept whatever changes have been made in the text of the Constitution by the rightful process of amendment, and it will loyally adapt its action and its measures to those changes. But it will set its face resolutely and sternly against all that habit of construing and using the powers of the Constitution for purposes that are not within the sphere of the General Government which has taken possession of its legislative and executive departments. It will insist that the Federal Government shall be administered as what it is-as a government of defined and limited powers, each of which is capable of an exact and rational definition, that will save it from encroaching on the rights of local self-government and prevent the Federal system from becoming a consolidated empire. The Democratic party are revenue reformers, and more also.

and, for economy's sake, never ex-	Washington, and that influence was restrained	INSURANCE	INSURANCE:	
he use of their guns. During the prection there was only one in-	and modified by his prudence and caution. The Whig party had some strong tendencies	INCORPORATED 1885. ,	INSURANCE COMPANY	M
a Turkish man-of-war attacking Greek blockade-runner, and she ear being captured, owing her	to centralization, but these tendencies were in some degree held in check by the necessity for paying deference to the great fundamen-	OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.	NORTH AMERICA. JANUARY L 1870.	STO
e approach of an iron-clad con-	tal principles of the rights of States and localities. The Whigs never attempted to	PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870. The following statement of the affairs of the Com-	Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.	No
ances, all the world knows that d systems of collection and cor-	carry a Presidential election by a sectional	pany is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter :	CAPITAL	gener
sement, there is no reliance to be	combination; and the necessity they were under, therefore, to secure the votes of	PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1969, to	Losses paid since organization\$23,000,000	Henk
Malieh in times of pressure. If nances are weak, Turkish are	Southern States obliged them to be cautious in their doctrines respecting the powers of the Federal Constitution. Upon the whole,	October 31, 1870:- On Marine and Inland Risks.\$799,419-36 On Fire Risks	Receipts of Preminms, 1869\$1,991,837-45 Interest from Investments, 1869114,696-74 \$2,106,534-19	BAN
emergencies is the Pro-Russian	it may be said that what was done by both of those defunct parties to make our Federal	Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869. 502,489 32	Losses paid, 1869	ANtar
e capital itself, including many of obstinate and influential of the	Government a consolidated one bears no sort of proportion to what has been done in that	\$1,456,709:88	First Mortgages on City Property	pet 29ti
magnates-a party always respect-	direction by the Republicans. Where there	PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from No- vember 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870;-	Bonds. 1,123,946 Rallroad, Bank and Canal Stocks. 55,708	catal Ma
much increased of late by the bacy of the Russian Ambassador.	was one measure initiated by the Federalists or the Whigs that gave rise to a serious ques-	On Marine and Inland Risks. \$550,746.79 On Fire Risks 151,548.67	Cash in Bank and Office 247,620 Loans on Collateral Security	o'cloo Ho
Ali Pasha alone have kept	tion respecting constitutional power, any one acquainted with the Congressional legislation	Interest during the same	Accrued Interest	stree
an party from power in seve- and when he dies or is disgraced,	and executive administration of the past ten years can put his finger on a dozen measures	period-Salvages, etc 152,500.98 \$1,184,796.44	Premiums in course of transmission	Not
difficult to find a head who will	each of which is of a more alarming charac-	above:-	phia	WIII I DA
npire in even its present relations vestern powers. If left to them-	ter than all the other measures of the Fede- ralists or the Whigs put together.	Marine and Inland Naviga- tion Losses	DIRECTORS. \$2,783,591	Lot, BRI Elegi
e is little doubt that the majority and ultra-Turkish Pashas would	In the period that elapsed from the estab- lishment of the Constitution down to the	Return Premiums	Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke,	CHI
easy yielding to the tutelage of h a guarantee of personal privi-	final dissolution of the Whig party there were certain principles of interpretation of the	Agency Charges, Advertis- ing, Printing, etc 50,\$01:40	Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry, Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,	tion, WA
ranquillity, to a perpetual struggle they see the inevitable result. It	text of the Constitution, in regard to the ex- tent of its political powers, about which all	Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes 63,000-12 Expenses	William Welsh, Louis C. Madefra, S. Morris Waln, Charles W. Cushman,	Resid
be at all surprising if the problem	parties were agreed. The memorable differ-	\$375,126-97	John Mason, George L. Harrison, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.	Dwel BR
settled in this way. The perma- ne present state of things at Stam-	ence between the Democratic party, as led by General Jackson, and the Whigs, as led by	\$309,669*47	MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary,	-Bri
epend on the life of Ali Pasha or he Sultan.	Mr. Clay, concerning the power of Congress to create a national bank, developed a more	ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.	C. H. REEVES, Assistant Sectetary. 34	For brick
SHOPS OF DESIGNS.	decided difference in the spirit of consti- tutional interpretation than almost any	\$300,090 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	THE MUTUAL PROTECTION	Tw
Y. Tribune. ested the other day the establish-	other subject with which those parties had to deal-a far more decided difference	200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	Life Incurance Company	Dwel Co OL
raining school for nurses, as an d speedy mode of helping women	than that which existed between them con-	Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	Life Insurance Company	Dwe
livelihood and are willing to work	cerning the constitutional power of "pro- tection" through a tariff of duties. But	Cent. Loan 168,920'00	OF PHILADELPHIA	Tw Dwe
other, equally quick and effective, ne opening of a workshop of de-	with that notable exception there was, com- paratively speaking, but little difference be-	20,000 Penusylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at	SE Store CA
ge numbers of women, of more or ability, receive education to fit	tween them in respect to the principal doc- trines of constitutional powers; and with such	Mortgage Six Per Cent,	less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United	CA 112
lesigners, engravers on wood or tists of drawings or photographs;	men as Marshall and Story on the bench and as Clay and Webster in Congress the Demo-	25,250 00 25,000 Western Penn. Railroad Mort-	States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may	59
he education is obtained, fail to oyment. The large majority of	cracy as a party had little reason to complain	gage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee) 20,000:00 30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per	THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS	11 75 \$1:
oung girls of gentle and reserved	of the spirit and tendency of their opponents in giving interpretation to the particular	Cent. Loan	GUARANTERD. We confidently invite the attention of the public	\$20 2 S
ing, anxious to support them- from old prejudices, with which	powers of Congress, or any other department of the Government. The country had not	12,500 Pennsylvania Rallroad Com-	to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST	ship 206
us may or may not sympathize, repared to leave the seclusion of	then undergone the misfortune of having a President elected by a sectional vote; and all	5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to gene- ral favor.	160 5 8 5 8
en shops, or in any manner force in public. On the other hand,	men in public life, on all sides, agreed sub-	10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80	Circulars, containing full explanations of our sys- tem, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our	6 s 59
rers of carpets, wall-papers, gas-	stantially on certain great axioms of consti- tutional law that preserve the line of demar-	Shares Stock 4,000°00 261,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage,	agents, or at the	18
l handicraftsmen, in fact, by whom form or color are used, are in	cation between the Federal and the State powers. A public man in those days who	first liens on City Properties. 261,650.00 \$1,200,150 Par. Market Value\$1,993,557.50	OFFICE,	28 20 19
of new designs, and willing to pay em. There is, however, so far as	could be justly accused of straining the Con- stitution beyond a reasonable definition of its	Cost, \$1,264,447-34. Real Estate	No. 247 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.	50
concerned, no way in which the nd consumer of this kind of work	powers was a rare and unenviable character. But now all this is changed. The Repub-	Bills Receivable for Insurances made 230,971-27 Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on	JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.	. 100
ught into contact. shop, we believe, is now attached	licans have brought about among all their	Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.	Lo Lo Ca
demy of Design in the country.	ranks, among all their leaders, and among all their functionaries who have anything to do	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corpora- tions, \$7,950. Estimated value 3,912:00 Cash	Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m	T
e years ago there was one in Phi- women through it supplied with	with the administration of the Federal Gov- ernment, a tone and style of treating its	\$1 920,727 97	1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.	NU
l the principal manufacturers of Now, men have almost in every	powers as if they were paramount over all subjects and on all occasions. The line which	PHILADBLPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.	Franklin Fire Insurance Company	FAS
upplanted them, simply from the f the majority of women to push	divides those powers from the powers of the	The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the	OF PHILADELPHIA.	
s into notice. An institution of	States is ignored; or, if it is not absolutely ignored, the habit of reasoning from the	CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after	Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.	At nut
e suggest would at once become ting. Designs for all kinds of	principle that Federal power can alone accomplish what people think ought to be	the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.	Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24	Furs mini othe
res for which designs are requisite ade at home and brought there by	accomplished has entirely obliterated the old doctrine that the supremacy of the Fede-	They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT, on the EARNED	CAPITAL ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS . 2,609,585 -24	Fl
; the manufacturers would gladly	ral Constitution is a supremacy that can exist	PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870	ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 9 400 000 04	RC

Terms.

Alfred G. Baker,

George W. Richards,

Charles Richardson,

William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert,

CHAS. M. PREVOST

John F. Smith,

Samuel Grant,

George Fales,

Issac Lea,

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,609,885-24 sleigh robes. INCOME FOR 1870, LOSSES PAID IN 1869, \$144,908.42. \$\$10,000. BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 239 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Losses paid since 1829 over \$5.500,000 Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

gages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM

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On 7 nesday Morning, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 718 Brown street, by talogue, the entire furniture. May be examined on the morning of sale at 3

tock. Iouse for rent. Keys at No. 723 Wallace 11 96 24

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nt Stores. FENTH AND PINE, N. W. corner-Business Loca-n, three-story brick Residence. WALNUT STREET, No. 2028-Elegant brownstone

BENSON STREET, No. 329, Camden, N. J.-Brick

relling. BROAD STREET, above Thompson-Large Lot. WYALUSING STREET, West of Forty-seventh street

WYALDENG STREET, West of Forty-seventh street Brick Dwelling. CHEREY STREET, No. 219-Three brick Dwellings. FORTY-RIGHTH STREET, above Haverford-Four ick Cottages. TWENTIETH (North), No. 816-Brick Bwelling. TORR STREET, Nos. 909 and 913 - Two brick wellings.

cellings.

Vehings. DOATES STREET, No. 1035-Modern brick Dwelling. DLIVE STREET, No. 1030-Brick Dwelling. WEST STREET, Nos. 732, 734, and 736-Three brick

wellings. TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 764-Brick

welling. Seventh and Morris Streets, S. W. corner-

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206 shares Mettaline Land Co., Lake Superior. 166 shares Hellance Mining Co., Michigan. 5 shares Eastern Penn'a Agricultural Society. 5 shares Cooper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry. 6 shares Frankiin Fire Insurance Co. Shares Relance Insurance Co.
shares Relance Insurance Co.
share Academy of Fine Arts.
shares Philadelphia National Bank.
shares Commonwealth National Bank.
shares Kensington National Bank. 19 shares State Bank of Camden, N. J. 11 25 3t 50 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co. 750 shares Rarthaus Coal and Lumber Co. 24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co. 100 shares Central National Bank. 200 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co. Lot No. 410, Section E, Monument Cemetery. Catalogues now ready.

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Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street. ASHIONABLE FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, ETC. On Tuesday Morning, At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Ches-ut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant

urs, consisting of capes, muifs, and boas, of sable

thers. FURS .- Sacques of Astrachan and French seal; nen's canes, gloves, and collars. ROBES — Also, elegant black bear, white Angora, rolf, raccoon, badger, and others; carriage and black roles.

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From the N. Y. Tribune.

selves, yet, from old prejudices, with which not quite prepared to leave the seclusion of models of form or color are used, are in daily need of new designs, and willing to pay well for them. There is, however, so far as women are concerned, no way in which the producer and consumer of this kind of work

Whatever may be the results of the present difficulty between Russia and England, it is clear that before the advances of a vigorous organizing empire, like the Russian, a feeble and disorganizing rival, like Turkey, must yield. It is impossible for England to interpose forever between the two. The point must be reached when her interests will not support the strain, and then Turkey must yield to civilization.

English writers and statesmen too often insist on representing Turkey as progressive, and Russia as a barbarous or effete power. The capacity for development of the Ottoman is the burden of most English commentaries on the Eastern question, and a species of morbid sentiment has been created in favor of the fungoid civilization of the dying empire.

Turkey is Constantinople, even more fully than Paris is France. In that city a wise and experienced statesman, Ali Pashaassisted by two or three able subordinates of his own race, educated in European capitals, and a number of European assistants, who, under a service more or less efficient, are dearly paid-holds head against the internal attacks of Ottoman barbarism as well as the external menaces of the diplomacy of Enrope, and manages to impress the Western average mind that Constantinople is a charming place in spite of everything, and the Turks really a most tolerant and amiable race. Yet, before the American war, there were streets in Pera, even, where a Christian could not go save at the risk of his life, and at this day there is not a Pashalik where the forms of law are respected an instant longer than it pleases the Pasha to follow them. The innate bias of the Mussulman against education by letters is as great as in any Roman Catholic country at any time within the past century; and his unconquerable aversion to a Christian cannot be unknown even to those who have seen only Stamboul. Even where the same embraces both religions, the distinction between the Christian and his compatriot Mussulman is too striking to leave room for the question. In the Christian portion there will be the greatest eagerness to attend schools, and the utmost indifference to them in the Mohammedan. It is an indisputable fact that the vis inertia of the Mohammedan element of Turkey is against all advance in civilization, and to such a degree that no force but conquest can overcome it. If Stamboul could move it would only be the motion of the head without the body.

More than this, the innovations on the Moslem law have seriously demoralized the faithful. It is not at all uncommon to hear even the common soldiers say that now that the law is broken by the Padischah the end has come. The last concessions extorted by the Cretan insurrection in favor of the Christians, the Sultan's visit to Paris, etc., were received by the army in Crete as the sign of that long-ago-foretold expulsion of their empire from Europe which forms the subject of an universal credence among Mussulmans, and produced an immediate and remarkable demoralization.

The army, nominally four hundred thousand strong, is composed of excellent ma-terial, but with the worst conceivable discipline and officering. The best officers are European adventurers, the most capable of whom now in high command is probably the conqueror of Crete, Mehmet Ali Pasha, "the Prussian." The commander of the marine forces, Admiral Hobart Pasha, is a man of little real ability, but of much fool-hardiness, not favorably known in the English service, which he left for the Turkish, either for character or capacity. His captains are a stokid, apathetic set; the crews are without

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