THE OF WEATHER TENED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

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

TO GEN. GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun. The Times asks why Mr. Marshall O. Roberts should be hostile to General Grant, This implies that he is so; and as Gen. Grant has shown himself hostile to Mr. Roberts, by having him falsely and slanderously assailed in the Times, if not otherwise, it would not be astonishing if a feeling of resentment had been aroused in the mind of that gentleman. However, we have no other evidence of such a fact than is afforded by the Times itself, and that is certainly not very good. But without assuming to know whether the sentiment of Mr. Roberts is actually hostile to Gen. Grant or not, there are plenty of reasons, and strong reasons, why it ought to be, and why every other good Republican, and every good citizen of every party, should share the same feeling of hostility. Some of these reasons we will now give. We say that every good Republican and every good citizen should be hostile to Gen. Grant as President, and as a candidate for the Republican nomination in 1872:-

I. Because he has destroyed his own honorable fame as a patriotic and able soldier by the incapacity, folly, and corruption of his civil administration.

II. Because he has appointed men like A. T. Stewart and Hamilton Fish to high office when they were not Republicans, without regard to whether they were capable, or even legally eligible, because they had given him presents.

III. Because he has selected men for office with utter contempt of the public interest, and to the injury of the Republican party and of the country, giving places to unfit persons who had made him presents, or had ingratiated themselves with his military fa-

IV. Because he has appointed a crowd of his own relations to office, notwithstanding their notorious incapacity, and the fact that most of them were Democrats in politics. V. Because he has retained Bancroft Davis

in power as Assistant Secretary of State for months after the Legislature of Massachusetts had published the proof showing that while a director and counsel of the Erie Railway Davis had taken a bribe from outside speculators to betray and defraud that company.

VI. Because he has violated the law whenever he has chosen to do so, as in ordering a fleet to threaten war against Hayti, and to interfere in the pending civil contest in San Domingo without authority of Congress; in taking the census of New York and Philadelphia a second time; in appointing internal revenue officers, like Augustus Ford, who do not reside in their districts, as the law requires; and in surrounding himself in the White House with a body guard of generals of the army as secretaries and ushers, when an act of Congress expressly prohibits army officers from performing any civil functions.

VII. Because he has basely betrayed the cause of liberty in Cuba, and used the authority and influence of the United States in favor of the perpetuation there of African slavery and all the woes of Spanish despotism.

VIII. Because he has done his utmost to force upon the Republican party and the people of the United States the annexation of San Domingo, in defiance of public sentiment and the voice of Congress, being stimulated thereto by the expectation that cronies and military favorites of his would make a great deal of money out of the transaction; and because for their benefit he is willing to destroy the Republican party and engage the country in a civil war in a West India island where both France and Spain have in turn been defeated.

IX. Because, coming into office without political knowledge or experience, he has not even tried to acquire either, but has proved himself weak, lazy, and foolish, and, as Mr. Stanton expressed it, "incompetent to govern this people.

X. Because he has degraded and disgraced the Government of the United States, and, as far as his example and influence have availed, has spread and strengthened political immorality and base ideas of public life and public duty among the American people. Here are reasons enough why not only Mr.

Roberts, but every other good citizen, should be against President Grant. What has his mail-clad organ to say to them?

THE LONDON CONFERENCE AND THE

POPE. From the N. Y. Herald.

The London Conference, which has met and adjourned and done nothing, meet when it may, will be a useless affair unless it considers and tries to solve the question of the patrimony of St. Peter. It is true, the conference is said to have resolved to confine itself to the consideration of the Eastern question only, and that the adjournment has taken place to allow France the opportunity of taking part. It is our opinion, however, and we gather it from the interest taken in this Papal difficulty by England, by Austria, and by Germany under her new form. As we said on Friday, Antonelli has been consulted by both Austria and Germany, and considering the desire which the Government of King Victor Emanuel has manifested to avoid giving unnecessary offense to the Holy Father, as well as the interest taken in the matter by Premier Gladstone, it is not unnatural to conclude that an attempt will be made to induce the conference to undertake the solution of this troublesome question. Antonelli, it is quite clear, forgets not, neither forgives. Middle Italy, from the line of the Po to the Neapolitan frontier, and from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic, has for ages constituted the States of the Church. Up until the French invasion of 1792, the States of the Church comprised not only all this territory, but a portion of the left bank of the Po besides. The Vienna treaties restored to the States of the Church their ancient limits, with the exception only that a small slice of territory on the left bank of the Po was given to the Duchy of Parma. This territory covered a surface of sixteen thousand square miles and numbered a population of three millions. In 1860 the States of the Church, in consequence of the Italian uprising and through the help of France, were reduced to about one-fourth of their original bulk. All that properly belonged to the ancient exarchate of Ravenna was wrenched from the Holy Father. Nothing on the Adriatic shores was left to him. Rome and the adjacent provinces of Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri, and Frosinone were spared. The territory was reduced to four thousand five hundred and fifty-six square and the end-the surrender of their capital

seven hundred thousand. Now all is gone. Nothing remains. Antonelli's demand for the line of the Po and the Neapolitan frontier shows that the Papal authorities acquiesce neither in the violence of 1860 nor in violence of 1870. The Pope proclaims himself despoiled. It is not possible that this territory can be again restored, for that would be WHY GOOD CITIZENS, ESPECIALLY
REPUBLICANS, SHOULD BE HOSTILE
IN CAPACITY

TO GEN CRANT sible. The Pope, in fact, has a right to insist on indemnification. If the London Conference will not consider his claims, another Conference may find it necessary to do so. On a question of so comparatively easy solution the world cannot afford to be kept in hot

WAR'S WOES.

From the N. Y. World. Various journals, actuated by a general enthusiasm for the glories of war, and a special admiration for the virtues of his Christian Majesty the Emperor of Germany, have lately been ecstatic over descriptions of the genial, home-like Christentide enjoyed in the Prussian camp. To read the approving raptures one might fancy that it was question a joyous host of innocent, childlike merrymakers, whose light hearts knew naught of others' sufferings, whose hands were used only fer deeds of tenderness, and whose pure minds were fitly attuned to commemorate the advent of peace on earth and good-will towards men. The very incongruity of celebrating such a season amidst scenes of carnage and desolation lends to the regital a certain weird humor which with some romantieally-disposed persons may pass for pathos; but by the more sober-minded it can scarcely be otherwise regarded than as a horrible desecration.

War, at the best of times, and when waged for the best of purposes, is a brutalizing pur-suit; and if a tithe of contemporary history be true the present war in France is rather a conspicuous example than an exception to the rule. Be it (as sundry exultant religious papers phrase it) a strife of Protestanism against Catholicism, or be it what it may, it is certain that the pent-up hatred of two utterly dissonant nations finds vent in indi-vidual action, and that the campaign is characterized by more than usual relentlessness. This spirit was shown when, some months ago, General Werder said to the medical officers of a captured Lyonese ambulance, "We know about the Geneva Conference, but we are making a special war;" when, shortly afterwards, General Trescow refused to permit surgeons to enter Belfort for the reason that "succor to the wounded or sick in a besieged place was a veritable reinforcement." Nor do more recent events make better showing. Within the past few weeks, Ablis, a village holding none but noncombatants, was destroyed in pure wantonness, apparently, and women and children turned out homeless in the bitter cold. Dr. Russell, whose Prussian proclivities have been clearly manifested, and whose regard for historical accuracy has not hitherto impeded the exercise of his friendly sentiments, relates how in another village seventeen non-combatants, one whom was a priest, were executed in retaliation for the killing of a Prussian soldier by some unknown hand a few days before, and how this village and a neighboring hamlet were then burned to the ground. Causeless destruction of food and shelter, plunder and bavoc, mark the course of victorious arms; plague, pestilence, and famine vie with battle and murder; and in the midst of these the holiday of the Prince of Peace-of him who came to teach love and charity-is mocked ! Better and more appropriate an orgie in honor of the heathen god of battles; war and the Christian's creed are strangely at variance. As an English periodical, commenting on such purposeless slaughter, says, "The only satisfactory thing to be noted is that the Christian's God has not been quite so constantly insulted by declaring this wickedness to be all for his glory or by his will."

WHAT WILL BECOME OF FRANCE?

From the N. Y. Times.

The future of France must look dark indeed, even to her warmest admirers. Bismarck is as merciless in his diplomacy as Moltke in his strategy. He is perfectly capable of carrying out his threat to Jules Favre and bringing back Napoleon, for the sake of setting up some authority to patch up a peace with. Then, having secured his indemnityor its pledge-and the territory demanded, he would leave France with perfect indifference as to civil war breaking out between Republicans and Imperialists. The knowledge of the German statesman's cold-blooded resolution and tenacity of will may indeed alarm the French Republican leader, and thus the threat secure its object. For certainly the restoration of the Bonapartes would be a very unpopular act in Germany, and disagreeable to the Hohenzollerns, who have never forgotten the years of humiliation under the Nothing would Napoleon. justify it to Germany but inexorable necessity. And yet, if the irresponsible dictators who now control France refuse to call a National Assembly, and prefer a desperate and disastrous struggle for the sake of their own personal interests, it is difficult to see what the German Emperor is to do to get out of the scrape but to set up a government, make a peace which undoubtedly a majority of the French people are sighing for, gather the spoils of war, and go home. The unscrupulous Prussian statesman and the pious Emperor would justify themselves by the excuse that they were not responsible for the inability of their adversary to govern himself; that they were indifferent whether the governing authority of France was a Republican Ministry or an Emperor, provided it represented the nation, and all they did was to restore to the country what it called for-a regular and responsible government.

What the chances of Napoleon would be now throughout France it is difficult to say. The current opinion of travellers and correspondents is that the peasantry associate the last few terrible months of havoc, plunder, sorrow, and disgrace solely with the Republie. On the innocent Republic will undoubtedly fall the shame of the capitulation of Paris and the utter defeat of France. The French peasantry do not reason. They will feel that for twenty years under the Empire they had peace and prosperity; that railroads were built, commerce increased, and that conscription was not onerous under Napoleon. They saw France prosperous and rich. The short campaign of the Empire they have forgotten. Its defeat they may attribute to the corruption of the officials. But the few months of Republican rule have seen an utter disorganization of the nation, leaders without brains, and soldiers without courage, the beautiful fields trampled into quagmires by hostile armies, the cattle and produce plundered, farm-houses burned, constant defeat and losses,

nature of such an ignorant class as the French peasantry not to attribute all this, or at least to associate it, with Republican administration. The final disgrace of France, in the minds of the masses, will always cling to the republic.

On the other hand, the Emperor will bring back peace and order. The "Reds," whom the peasantry and the bourgeoisie dread more than they do the Prussians, will be kept under stern control. Three hundred thou-sand Imperialists will return with him, perhaps to form another standing army. It is true, Napoleon's prestige is gone both with the soldiers and the people; yet a Prætorian guard, holding up an Emperor on one side and keeping down anarchy on the other, may keep him on the throne for some years.

The Empress, too, has shown herself in misfortune worthy of her dignity, and mindful of France as fact the receipt are not likely.

ful of France-a fact the people are not likely to forget. The calamities of the French nation, moreover, must arouse their religious sentiment, and that means-as has often been said-the restoration of priestly authority. The priests of France are, of course, warm supporters of the Empress and her son. These certainly are favorable chances for Imperialism. On the other side, however, are all the modern forces of society; the aspirations for liberty; the contempt and hatred aroused in thinking minds for personal gov-ernment; the desire of the best intellects and noblest characters of France for a government resting on law and constitution; the conviction through the civilized world that Imperialism and its great supporters, the Bonapartes, have been tried and found wanting. There is a powerful, thoughtful, and influential party in France in favor of a constitutional monarchy, to be governed by some such Princes as those of the Orleans family. There is still another vigorous party for a Republic, and those, after the capitula-tion of Paris, will hold the sinews of war, and will be led by desperate and ambitious men. Yet another and smaller faction demand a socialistic Republic. All these parties and factions hate and despise Napoleou, and will oppose his restoration to "the bitter end." They equally also hate one another. And the withdrawal of the Prussians will be a signal of such explosions of these toward one another, and such bloody and embittered internal feuds, as must sicken the heart to contemplate, and discourage every friend of humanity.

REMOVING THE CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We gave on Friday a full hearing to those who seek a transfer of the Federal Metropolis from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Mississippi. Mr. L. U. Reavis, who thus addresses President Grant on the subject, was an early and has been not only an earnest but an indefatigable champion of removal. He has worked more, and we judge to better purpose, than any of his allies; and the considerations which favor removal have never been more fully nor more cogently set forth than they are in the letter which we published.

Yet we think the President is substantially if not technically right in his position that the capital is not to be removed by a mere majority vote in each house—a majority which may number less than one-third of the members entitled to sit in that house. The capital of a great nation is not to be mounted on wheels and dragged hither and thither as a casual majority may dictate. We do not dispute the legal efficacy of such a vote; we only maintain that removal is so grave a topic that, though the Constitution does not expressly prescribe it, something very like a constitutional amendment should be required to effect it. And this is what the President intended by his casual remarks quoted by

On the next point, we are in full accord with Mr. Reavis. The capital question should be fully considered and finally settled now. The westward and southward extension of our area, until it has become many times what it was in 1787, raises a fair presumption that the capital needs to be relocated. The fact (if fact it be) that the Valley of the Potomac proffered the fittest site in 1800, by no means proves that it remains such to this day. The fair inference is otherwise. Hence we say, let us take up the subject and dispose of it conclusively-that is, for so long as our country shall remain essentially what it is. If we shall go one annexing until we rule the entire continent, it is probable that New Orleans, or Vera Cruz, or Nicaragua, or Panama, will then be the spot for our capital. But, having quadrupled our original area by additions on two sides only, and there paused, let us determine whether Washington shall or shall not remain the Mecca of our office-seeking pilgrims, before we spend another mill in buying costly grounds and erecting buildings at Washington, which could not be sold for five per cent, of their cost in case the Government shall ever leave them behind it.

But we are not convinced that a central location is so important as Mr. Reavis esteems it. Other things being quite equal, such location is expedient; but other things rarely or never are equal. So London is the capital of Great Britain, Paris of France, Stockholm of Sweden, and Lisbon of Portugal. though neither of them is near the centre of kingdom. Nay, St. Petersburg, the modern capital of Russia, is by no means so central as was that Moscow Peter the Great abandoned. Rome is not so near the centre of Italy as Florence is; yet the latter is about to give place to the former. China is a very old, conservative country; yet Peking, her modern capital, is not so central to her territory as her earlier capitals were. In short, we concede to geographical position a very subordinate importance in the location of a seat of government, Mr. Reavis may wisely consider that his own St. Louis is not so near the centre of our present domain as Topeka or Fort Riley, and govern himself accordingly.

We have not a doubt that New York is the most desirable point in the Union for the location of its capital. Nine-tenths of our own people whose duties constrain them to reside or sojourn at the capital, with tentenths of the Old World's ambassadors and other visitants, would decidedly prefer it. Art, literature, the drams, music, and everything that interests or delights mankind, are more abundantly and cheaply enjoyed here than elsewhere in the New World. Moreover, our politics and municipal rule are so thoroughly rotten that even the presence of Congress and the Federal departments could

not further corrupt them. Yet we do not ask nor seek a removal of the capital to our city. We are quite con-tent with Washington, though we are confi-dent that one hundred million dollars would have been saved ere this by a location which afforded the denizens of the Federal metropolis somewhat to live on beside the Government. That the present location was a very grave mistake we have long been convinced and we are not sure that the blunder is beyond remedy. But read Mr. Reavis on this The population was reduced to and the conquest of France. It is not in the point, and form your own opinions.

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WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by MESSES. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—
No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pleces 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 beginning at the distance of nineteen reet seven inches street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them be-ginzing at the distance of nineteen feet seven laches and five-eights southward from the southeast cor-ner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence 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 corner of an alley two feet is inches in with corner of an aliey, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said aliey and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said

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 \$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 containing in front of breadth on the said blood street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot paral-lel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet ave inches lel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an nch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, sil-

hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of

ver money.

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