

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republic. The passive attitude in which the Democracy of Missouri stands on the eve of an interesting and possibly important State canvass is a spectacle which, one would think, ought to cause some serious reflection in the minds of their opponents. If one of two combatants, long engaged in strife, were suddenly to drop his weapon and stand still, unarmed and defenseless, to receive the blows of his antagonist, that antagonist would first be surprised, and next, if he were a brave and generous foe, would want to know the reason of such strange conduct. If told that his passive adversary refused to fight longer with one arm manacled, he would not be able to repress a feeling of shame at the reflection that he had bound his antagonist's arm, before challenging him to combat.

No such honorable feeling finds a place in the bosom of the dominant party in this State. It affects to believe that the unusual attitude of the Democracy is a party trick, the object of which is to divide the radicals into two factions, that the Democracy may at the opportune moment either put forth its own ticket or throw its auxiliary sword into the scale and decide the contest in favor of the faction it can make the best terms with. To thwart this profound strategy, the Democrat tells its wrangling party that it must "endorse the amendment, and nominate such a ticket as to command the support of the whole party," for, in that case, it solemnly declares, "with a Democratic ticket against us our success would be certain, and with no ticket against us, it would be equally certain."

This candid acknowledgment affords the true and only explanation of the passive attitude of the Democracy. We have the inspiration of absolute and foreknown certainty of victory, says the Democrat. If our opponents fight, "our success is certain; if they do not fight, it is equally not certain."

This is a shameful truth. The registration law is a skillfully devised machine—a votometer, we may call it, devised by the party in power, to measure the result of elections in advance, with absolute certainty, and to make that result just what the ruling party may desire. The lessons of two elections held under it prove that the radicals can always defeat their opponents by forbidding them to vote. That law was framed to disfranchise the majority, and to perpetuate power in the hands of the minority. Were our opponents the majority they pretend to be, they would not need to disfranchise one-third the number of those who desire to vote against them, and they would scorn to impair the value of their expected victories by unneeded advantages over a minority whom they were able to defeat in a fair contest. But they knew themselves to be a minority of the qualified voters, and it is because they know this that they devised a cruel registry law to disfranchise fifty thousand of citizens whom the constitution itself does not disfranchise. There is not a single conspicuous member of the ruling party that does not esteem this despotic and indefensible enactment as the sheet-anchor of their minority domination. There is not a conspicuous member of that party from the "liberal" ex-Senator Brown to the illiberal Senator Drake or Governor McClurg, who does not approve its wholesale wrongs, and who does not demand the continuation of these wrongs as the necessary instrument of a radical victory in November next. How Mr. Brown and Governor McClurg may differ about re-enfranchising "rebels" after the next election, both are united on the absolute necessity of disfranchising some 50,000 qualified voters who are not "rebels," at the next election; and it is because the radicals believed they could not elect either Mr. Brown or Governor McClurg, under a modified registry law, that they refused to modify it at the last session of the Legislature.

The Democracy, as we believe, intended no trick in abstaining from the nomination of the State ticket. They simply mean to protest against the cowardly despotism which decides beforehand that no such ticket shall be elected. There never was a time when the Democracy felt more content of carrying a fair and square election in Missouri than now. They could best their opponents, with 20,000 white men disfranchised under the constitution, they could beat them with 15,000 new colored voters added to their opponents' strength; they could beat either B. Gratz Brown or Governor McClurg, on an aggregate vote, by a decisive majority, and carry three-fifths of the counties in detail. But no such fair election was held in 1866, nor in 1868, and none will be allowed in 1870; and the Democracy have no desire to put on harness for a fight which thirty-three registry superintendents have already decided against them.

MR. BEECHER'S BENDER.

From the N. Y. World. We are sure that no person who was at the pains to parse Mr. Beecher's lively contribution to the Grant-Bowen incident of Independence Day at Woodstock can possibly doubt the power of the solar ray to add the best-balanced wits. It is said of the Duke of Wellington that he was a fearfully stupid youth until he went out to India under his brother, Lord Wellington. There the fierce torrid heat, the "sunbeams like swords," smote upon his thick skull and roused the vegetating brain within to blossom and bear fruit. Out of the cabbage came forth laurels. Precisely the converse seems to have been true of the great Plymouth exhorter. Mr. Beecher in the cold shade of Brooklyn is a well-known marvel of all men for the sobriety of his reasoning, the decorum of his style, the coherence of his speech, the delicate and refined beauty of his imagery. Mr. Beecher at Woodstock "took on" in a way to make all subsequent fireworkers superfluous. Metaphorically speaking, he jumped upon the platform with his sleeves rolled up, struck an attitude worthy of Heena confronting Sayers, and invited the "tarnal universe to come on and get wallowed." Our readers must excuse us if we fashion our speech to the tenor of that we deal with. But really no man in "store clothes" and "a bled shirt" could do justice to the divine "bender" of the gifted orator who occupies our admiring attention. One must write of him, so to speak, in red flannel, and with boots outside of one's pantaloons. "What do I care," shouted the exhilarated minister of the highest-priced pew in America, "what our fathers suffered before they licked Great Britain? The only good of the Declaration of Independence," he went on, "is to hear it read by a good voice." Perhaps he might have been willing to admit that it would be better sung in chorus to the tune of "Shoo Fly," if his friend General Butler had caught the spirit of the occasion sufficiently to deacon out the "self-evident truths" upon that lively air. Possibly, however, Butler might not have been in voice. Swearing on

the floor of the House of Representatives at Farnsworth may have roughened that dulcet baritone for the time.

As to the late civil war, Beecher thought no more of that than of the Declaration of Independence, or squaring the circle, or "any other man."

"Dart your civil war," he exclaimed in substance, "it wasn't much of a shower after all. Measure it as much as you please, make the diameter equal with that of the earth's, then double it, and it was the least part of all that was done in that great four years that elapsed; for while we were fighting this country was enabled to unfold an example, and to make a demonstration of Government which it never made before, and could not have made except under some such pressure as that."

How the "demonstration" aforesaid was made, our rollicking clergyman next went on to illustrate a la Dibdin, with a "yo-heave ho," and that general air of hitching up one's waistband, shooting out one's quid of tobacco, blushing one's eyes, and generally raming the jib-boom slap-dash through the binnacle, which is characteristic of the truster on the boards of the Bowery. "Any yacht will stand weather when it is moored in New York harbor; put it out to sea, where the tornado catches it, and then she is brought to her moorings, and she shows you how she is made and what stuff she is made of."

We should rather think so! Stand by with the moorings when the wind blows through the millails, my hearties, and don't give up the ship! Nautically, too, did Beecher illustrate the dealings of the Almighty with this people. "The Government was saved," quoth he, "and the great line of longitude that God put around the North and the South to hold them together was not snapped." From which it may be inferred, we suppose, that hereafter these United States will do for the destinies and the divinities and things supernal generally to tie to.

Because, as our ex-cursive and extraordinary preacher went on in like manner to show, it was "all serene" with our arm. As thus, lucidly: "The snow that melts on the hillsides falls not to leave a freshet; nor is it possible for the storm which bursts over the mountain not to splash banks and undermine some trees; but you are witnesses that in the disbandment of this army, in no city or county or town in these States was any complaint made that any one suffered by the incursion or by the misconduct of our soldiers." Which naturally brings us back to Great Britain. Beecher, you see, doesn't care about the "licking" that outrageous power got from our fathers. But he rather "spiles for a fight" with her herself, because she was "disturbed at our magnitude, and wanted to see us cut in two;" and he has a mind to punch the head of France, who "held the babe (that is, these United States) in one hand while England raised the sword to sever its head from its body;" and punished the head of France would no doubt have been but for the winking and blinking of some lewd fellow in the mob, who suddenly "pulled up" the Brooklyn Pegasus after this wise:—"I see a man carrying there (pointing to a man in the crowd)—and it puts me in peril. I will shut up. If I linger any longer I shall give the untruth to what I said in the beginning about General Butler, and I know already by advance that he is getting impatient at this long speech of mine; and therefore, proud as I am to be associated with General Butler on this platform, and joyful as I should be to stand on that platform he one day expects to reach—(laughter)—I do not think it is fair for me, as I have got a profession already, and have got along pretty well in life, to stand in his good chance, and I will stop now, although the most eloquent part of my speech was that which was yet to come."

Will some one kindly discover that "carping" man and duck him in the Connecticut river? For assuredly nothing but the very improbable recombination of the Presidential intellect of the Apostle to the Pilgrims again upon this miraculous track. Meanwhile, let Superintendent Jourdan take a note of these circumstances. For if this be the effect of extreme heat in Connecticut upon so grave and important a personage as the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, of what avail will it be to keep the liquor-shops of New York closed during the heated term against the savage hordes of the metropolis?

THE SPANISH THRONE QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald. Our Spanish news of yesterday was more than usually interesting. It was rumored that Prim had offered the vacant throne to a Prussian prince, of the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen line. The name of the prince is Leopold. He is a descendant of Murat, the brother-in-law of the First Napoleon, the brilliant cavalry officer and afterwards the unfortunate King of Naples. His father is the chief of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. His mother, who was known as the Viscountess de Beauharnais, was an adopted daughter of the first Napoleon. The Prince Leopold is a Catholic and was born in 1835. A later cable despatch states that the excitement was great in Madrid, the people denouncing the Government and declaring that no descendant of Murat would ever wear the Spanish crown. It is added that the Government had officially denied having made any but confidential overtures to a foreign prince, whose name it was not yet proper to divulge. It would seem that at one time the excitement was almost as great in Paris as in Madrid.

This news, it seems to us, is valuable only in so far as it affects the very peculiar difficulties which lie in the way of a satisfactory settlement of this Spanish throne question. We do not doubt that overtures have been made to the Prussian prince. But we do not believe they were made with any sincerity of purpose. It is manifest at a glance that in getting up this cry about a Hohenzollern it was the object of Prim and the Spanish Government to frighten the Spanish people into a good feeling towards the Prince of the Asturias. It would not be difficult to show good reason why such an arrangement is simply impossible. A Prussian prince on the throne of Spain would by one stroke overturn all the schemes and plans of Napoleon, while it would prove for Prussia a grander victory by far than Sadowa. It would proclaim to all the world that Bismarck, having made himself master of Germany, had taken the Latin race in hand, and that he had made a bold but most successful commencement. No one knows so well as Prim that so long as Napoleon is in the field—nay, that so long as the French people are what they are, a Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne is simply an impossibility. But Prim has his reasons for this dodge, and if his own purposes are seconded by it the Hohenzollern bugaboo will not have been raised in vain.

To our minds it is perfectly clear that the Spanish throne question is settled. That it is settled few can doubt who have been watchful of the progress of events in Spain. So long as Queen Isabella refused to abdicate so important was to be attached to the various dynasties, which took possession of the question as to who is to be the next occupant of the Spanish throne is settled. There is or ought to be no doubt about it. It is clear to our mind that the Queen's abdication was sanctioned and encouraged, if not advised, by Napoleon. It is also clear to our mind that the Queen did not abdicate without good and satisfactory reasons. In sacrificing herself she could have no sufficient reason but one. She might have remained Queen of Spain till her dying day; and no doubt she would, had she not been assured that by abandoning her own rights she improved the chances of her son. It is to be remembered, too, that the abdication, which took place in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, was in the confidence of the Emperor Napoleon, was in favor of the Prince of the Asturias. Napoleon is not the man to betray a woman in distress. Besides, it ought to be remembered that his consent is absolutely essential to the appointment of any successor to Queen Isabella. He cannot accept Montpensier, for by so doing he would strengthen the cause of the Orleansists, and that is the reason why Montpensier has not long since been proclaimed king. He cannot accept Don Carlos; for that would be to go back upon principles which made him what he is. He cannot have either an Austrian or a Prussian prince on the Spanish throne, for that would strengthen his natural enemies and the hereditary rivals of France. He will not sanction the election of an Italian prince for the simple reason that he has done quite enough for Italy already. He is indifferent to the union of the Peninsula, because he sees that union at present is impossible. But the Prince of the Asturias is a young man who has a right to his mother's throne, who ought not to be held guilty of his mother's faults, who is likely to remember his benefactor, and who would be free from foreign and dynastic entanglements; and therefore Napoleon sets in him a means of strengthening his own position and of making more secure the position of his son. Of course we ought not to ignore the Spanish people and their rights. For the sake of the peace of Spain, the world would hail the proclamation of the Prince as the best of tidings, and would welcome him back to the palace of his ancestors as the English people welcomed back Charles the Second. It has always been our opinion that if Prim did not succeed in playing the part of Cromwell he would, at least, attempt the role of Monk. Events seem to justify our opinion. As Spain is manifestly not yet ripe for a republican form of government, a restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Prince of the Asturias seems of all things the most desirable as well as of all things the most likely.

long as Queen Isabella refused to abdicate so important was to be attached to the various dynasties, which took possession of the question as to who is to be the next occupant of the Spanish throne is settled. There is or ought to be no doubt about it. It is clear to our mind that the Queen's abdication was sanctioned and encouraged, if not advised, by Napoleon. It is also clear to our mind that the Queen did not abdicate without good and satisfactory reasons. In sacrificing herself she could have no sufficient reason but one. She might have remained Queen of Spain till her dying day; and no doubt she would, had she not been assured that by abandoning her own rights she improved the chances of her son. It is to be remembered, too, that the abdication, which took place in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, was in the confidence of the Emperor Napoleon, was in favor of the Prince of the Asturias. Napoleon is not the man to betray a woman in distress. Besides, it ought to be remembered that his consent is absolutely essential to the appointment of any successor to Queen Isabella. He cannot accept Montpensier, for by so doing he would strengthen the cause of the Orleansists, and that is the reason why Montpensier has not long since been proclaimed king. He cannot accept Don Carlos; for that would be to go back upon principles which made him what he is. He cannot have either an Austrian or a Prussian prince on the Spanish throne, for that would strengthen his natural enemies and the hereditary rivals of France. He will not sanction the election of an Italian prince for the simple reason that he has done quite enough for Italy already. He is indifferent to the union of the Peninsula, because he sees that union at present is impossible. But the Prince of the Asturias is a young man who has a right to his mother's throne, who ought not to be held guilty of his mother's faults, who is likely to remember his benefactor, and who would be free from foreign and dynastic entanglements; and therefore Napoleon sets in him a means of strengthening his own position and of making more secure the position of his son. Of course we ought not to ignore the Spanish people and their rights. For the sake of the peace of Spain, the world would hail the proclamation of the Prince as the best of tidings, and would welcome him back to the palace of his ancestors as the English people welcomed back Charles the Second. It has always been our opinion that if Prim did not succeed in playing the part of Cromwell he would, at least, attempt the role of Monk. Events seem to justify our opinion. As Spain is manifestly not yet ripe for a republican form of government, a restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Prince of the Asturias seems of all things the most desirable as well as of all things the most likely.

What is the matter with British wives and mothers? There is a certain spider in the East the bite of which not only kills the victim, but makes him ridiculous in his last moments, by causing him to gyrate and dance as furiously as a whirling dervish. Can it be possible that this diabolical insect has made its way into England? The late inexplicable behavior of our female consorts over the water has quickened our charity to suggest some rational excuse for them. We would accept the spider gladly. The case is this:—For centuries the British woman has contentedly dwelt in decencies; in fact, what with her solid shoulders, red cheeks, thick-soled shoes, her immaculate virtue and housekeeping, her church and king, she was decency itself; her American sister quailed before her, guiltily conscious of thin bones and aching back, of a daily mushroom crop of ideas, and a head perpetually suffering from a mild form of cerebral congestion. From the days of Chaucer to Dickens, the English girl had but one type set before her to imitate—a loved woman, chaste, devout, discreet, whose husband was her lord, her king, her governor, whose home was the kingdom where she reigned a queen, and to which she offered all that her Maker had given her of gift or grace. Forever

TARANTULA-BITTEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune. What is the matter with British wives and mothers? There is a certain spider in the East the bite of which not only kills the victim, but makes him ridiculous in his last moments, by causing him to gyrate and dance as furiously as a whirling dervish. Can it be possible that this diabolical insect has made its way into England? The late inexplicable behavior of our female consorts over the water has quickened our charity to suggest some rational excuse for them. We would accept the spider gladly. The case is this:—For centuries the British woman has contentedly dwelt in decencies; in fact, what with her solid shoulders, red cheeks, thick-soled shoes, her immaculate virtue and housekeeping, her church and king, she was decency itself; her American sister quailed before her, guiltily conscious of thin bones and aching back, of a daily mushroom crop of ideas, and a head perpetually suffering from a mild form of cerebral congestion. From the days of Chaucer to Dickens, the English girl had but one type set before her to imitate—a loved woman, chaste, devout, discreet, whose husband was her lord, her king, her governor, whose home was the kingdom where she reigned a queen, and to which she offered all that her Maker had given her of gift or grace. Forever

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times. A writer in the Opinion Nationale gives an interesting account of an election of a Council-General at which he had assisted, in one of the rural cantons of France. When it is remembered that two-thirds of the entire number of French voters belong to the peasantry, and that the future history of the Second Empire, and through it of Europe generally, must depend upon the mode in which they exercise the prerogatives of citizenship, it will be perceived that the subject possesses considerable importance. The want of education among the adults was the first characteristic that struck the Parisian visitor. Very few of them knew their alphabet, and in spite of many attempts at evening classes, there seemed to be little prospect of an increase of intelligence. He also remarked that the parceling out of large estates had benefited chiefly the tradespeople of neighboring towns, and various classes of professional men. Metayage—that is, a sort of co-operative compact between proprietor and cultivator—was the prevailing character of the interest of the peasant in the soil. From this it resulted, that the laborers were under a direct dependence on the land-owners. The control of the elections had slipped from the grasp of the imperial officials, only to be taken up by the local aristocracy. There appeared to be some danger that the eminently democratic principle of universal suffrage would degenerate into a species of political feudalism. On the occasion of the election in question the really democratic candidate, qualified by long residence and continuous public services, for a seat in the Council-General, was left practically out of the contest by the candidature of two young members of two of the richest families in the neighborhood. A very amusing account is given of the devices resorted to by the rival patricians to secure the votes of the rural democracy. Secrecy of voting and publicity of canvassing seem to have been alike disregarded under such auspices, as the local authorities did not dare to enforce the law in the presence of wealth and nobility. The consequence was, that the

election was throughout a mere exercise of personal influence, that candidates getting most votes who could sing out the greatest number of electors afraid to disregard his wishes. Discouraging as was the result, it did not shake the faith of the observer in universal suffrage. The principle needed no restraint—only the mode of the exercise required to be modified. The emancipation of the peasant from territorial influence would necessarily be a slow one, but from the operation of equal laws and individual industry some aid might be expected towards such a result. The true solution of the difficulty lay, however, in the educational elevation of the peasantry. This would tend at once to the improvement of their industrial condition, and to the acquisition of proper virtues relating to the exercise of the first duty of citizenship.

Every mail brings us fresh news of this social can-can to which the young and old daughters of John Bull have abandoned themselves. Even the young girls, wont to amuse themselves with croquet in their own lawn, have rushed before the public pelmet, mallets and betting-books in hand, pledging themselves to go in and win at a grand tournament, which, we are told, is attended by thousands. Have the gods made mad the old domestic woman, in order to destroy her altogether? Is there no hope? We beseech our English sisters to turn their eyes on this side of the water, and take example by our reformers. Here, too, work is needed for women; it is a matter of life and death to them. Observe how closely the leaders among them confine themselves to that main issue; with what modest dignity they appear in public; how they ignore personal notoriety; how weighty are their arguments; how temperate, gracious, and just their words. It is only Englishwomen who are performing unseemly can-can before the astounded public: the Tarantula has never reached these shores.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR COLLEGES.

From the N. Y. Sun. At the commencement of Columbia College in this city last week, the degree of Engineer of Mines was conferred upon eight graduates of the School of Mines connected with that institution. The standard of scholarship at this school is not surpassed, and probably not equalled, by that at any other professional school in the country; hence the diploma, being difficult to obtain, is proportionately valued, and is in reality worth something as an evidence of professional attainment. The successful establishment of this, the first instance of the kind in the United States, and the maintenance of so high a character of scholarship, are interesting facts in themselves, and furnish suggestive commentaries on the administration of many of our colleges and professional schools.

The School of Mines, by the employment of the best professors and instructors, by procuring the best aids of instruction in its museum and cabinets, and by the expenditure of no small sums of money for these and other purposes, has placed itself at the head of the mining schools in the country. The number of students in attendance during the past year has been about eighty. The course of study and the degree of excellence demanded in it are such that only good engineers can graduate. In fact, the difficulties of graduation are such that a large proportion of those who enter the school never complete the course. There can scarcely be better evidence than this of the thoroughness and extent of the knowledge required of the students who obtain the diploma.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE GERMANIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE QUAKER CITY BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE HAMILTON BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE NEW YORK BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

election was throughout a mere exercise of personal influence, that candidates getting most votes who could sing out the greatest number of electors afraid to disregard his wishes. Discouraging as was the result, it did not shake the faith of the observer in universal suffrage. The principle needed no restraint—only the mode of the exercise required to be modified. The emancipation of the peasant from territorial influence would necessarily be a slow one, but from the operation of equal laws and individual industry some aid might be expected towards such a result. The true solution of the difficulty lay, however, in the educational elevation of the peasantry. This would tend at once to the improvement of their industrial condition, and to the acquisition of proper virtues relating to the exercise of the first duty of citizenship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following names persons who were on the Bank ARCHIBALD GRACE, which is in San Francisco, California, in 1856, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEITCH & COMPANY, SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer, James J. Nichols, Charles Brown, James M. Tipton, Samuel Fringrey, Henry Adler, Lewis Scarce, Samuel Fringrey, G. W. Hopkins & S. D., W. D. Dresser, William Rafferty, Daniel Conly, W. H. Painter, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox, William F. Willis, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John W. Walden, William Scribner, William Callahan, John B. Jones, John H. Annes, A. H. Whitner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE GERMANIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE QUAKER CITY BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE HAMILTON BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE NEW YORK BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE INCORPORATION OF A BANK, TO BE ENTITLED THE PHILADELPH