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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE PEACE ATFITUDE OF RUSSIA. From the N. Y. Herald.

Russia, so long the bugbear of timid diplomatists in Western Europe, claims at this hour of the nineteenth century to be an enlightened as well as a mighty power. The traditions of Nesselrode have been abandoned in all but the broad abstract views which that statesman cherished for the safety and honor of the vast realm to which his genius gave so exalted an influence at the moment when Napoleon I, having trampled all the rest of Europe under foot, recoiled from the banks of the Moskwa in utter dismay before the resistance and self-sacrifice of a people whose martial courage was but the outward symbol of their devotion to their prince and their country. Another epoch of Russian history came in with the Czar Nicholas and has continued in progressive expansion with the accession of Alexander to the imperial throne.

The ideas which made Poter the Great the leading monarch of his time, in his honest respect for the toiling people and his wise efforts to bestow upon his native land the practical improvements and advantages already acquired by Western nations, have found an advanced interpreter in Alexander, who is recognized by his contemporaries as a man of most amiable disposition in private life, a deep thinker, an accomplished scholar, a wise counsellor, and in all respects a truly able intellect. For these reasons, also, and as an inevitable deduction from the rest, the reigning Emperor of all the Russias abhors the sanguinary horrors of war, and loves the very name of peace. This noble tendency of his mind has been repeatedly proved on occasions when the brusque word of a mere military martinet in his exalted place would have cost the lives of thousands of poor wretches on his Asiatic frontiers or in some of the agitated towns of his German principalities. Last spring his long conferences with the King of Prussia at Ems, as our correspondent reminds us, led him to hope that there was no danger of any rupture of the European peace, and when the Hohenzollern-Spanish difficulty subsequently arose it was largely to his influence that the withdrawal of the German Prince might have been ascribed. Alexander hoped that such withdrawal would end the trouble. When, however, the war at last burst forth and began to assume European proportions, it was the Russian Emperor's judicious management which prevented Austria on the one hand and the Scandinavian countries on the other from taking part in the quarrel. This line of which Alexander deemed the licy, best for his people, was main-tained in the very teeth of public sentiment at home, which altogether favored France. Moreover, discovering the existence of a secret treaty between France and Austria, by the terms of which the latter power was to send an invading force of two hundred thousand men into Prussian Silesia on the signal of a victory gained by France on the right bank of the Rhine, Russia, without wading through the tedium of diplomatic forms, promptly signified her determination to oppose any such extension of the area of the Her remoustrance was emphatic war. and it was heeded. Austria withdrew from her equivocal attitude, and any demonstration that she may now attempt, can only be for the benefit of peace, unless the Prussian Government has come to the doubtful conclusion of braving the opinion of all Europe. In a few words, then, the bearing of the Czar and his counsellors has been equally wise, dignified, and benignant-worth of a great sovereign and a mighty people in a juncture of vast responsibility. Again, after the terrible collapse of the French Empire at Sedan, Alexander once more, even while complimenting King William of Prussia on his wonderful success, interceded for the sake of moderation and generous dealing, and his efforts now are directed to a settlement of the sad conflict and the restoration of a cordial peace. Far from being hostile to the republican government of France as recognized by the will of the people, the Czar has directly pleaded in its favor, and by the force of his example induced both England and Austria to join him in recommending an armistice and a final peace to Prussia. That Russian diplomacy does not look with fear and dislike upon the principle of republicanism in the abstract, in countries where it meets the requirements of the people and the time, may be honestly inferred from its protection of Swiss independence in 1815 and its earnest friendship for the American Union in our recent struggle for existence. The policy of Russia to-day is peace. She is struggling to extend her railroad system, in which she has 1,000,000,000 roubles invested. throughout the empire; to develop her vast internal resources; to ameliorate the condition of her 70,000,000 subjects; to civilize and Christianize the motley tribes acknowledging her sceptre, and to prepare her way through kindly channels for the grand control that awaits her in the East. While we cannot admit that the thinkers and travellers of America-many of whom are publicists, and some of whom have both traversed and studied the Russian empire and system thoroughly-are always at fault, we can readily accord to the reigning Czar and his Cabinet the credit of heartily cherishing peace, of detesting war, of seeking to localize and restrict the quarrels that politi-oal ambition awakens among their neighbors, of favoring rational liberty and progress at all times, and of desiring to go hand in hand with their friend-our own great republic-in all things that are for the benefit of their mighty State at home and for the good of mankind. That the friendship of Russia and the Russians for our own country is real we have had constant and convincing proof. The Czar Nicholas, during his entire reign, showed every possible favor to Americans visiting his realm or sojourning there for either pleasure or business. He employed American engineers upon the most flattering terms in the construction of his railways, harbors, and fleets, and invariably received our men of science, of literature and of commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical skill, with marked distinction. He was wont to express to leading men from the United States the utmost admiration for the character of Washington and his brother soldiers and patriots, and to predict a brilliant future for this republic. His successor new on the imperial throne has, from first to last, mani-fested similar sentiments, and has practically illustrated them upon every proper occasion. In 1861 Alexander resisted all the blandishments of Napoleon III, who tried every means to win him over to a European coali-tion against us. In doing so he spoke of our Union as "a blessing and a necessity to mankind.

such a power, so strong, as well as so en-lightened, at its seat of government, and controlled by a man of such exalted views as Alexander, holds the fastnesses of the North and the East of Europe, at a moment so pregnant with the fate of Old World civilization. Her immense political weight is the ballast of the continent, as her sensible policy may yet become its guiding star. Russia in the Old World and the great republic, in the New have each a civilizing and restraining mission. In many respects, although in a different light, they are the complement of each other, and form, even now, the true "balance of power" to steady the nations. In the earlier phase of our national life the Atlantic ocean was the chief scene of commercial activity, but in these later years our gaze has been directed to a far grander area of enterprise upon the broad Pacific. San Francisco and the noble seaport cities that are springing into vigorous life along the bays and inlets of the Columbia river and Puget Sound look wistfully across to the splendid trade of eastwardly-advancing Russia, which begins to debouch from the abounding waters of the Amoor. The opulent products of Asia roll down to the sea, awaiting the gold and silver of California and her sister States, which thrill back the tidings over wires and rails that never rest to our own glorious Empire City. The hundreds of millions of Orientals who within another generation are to virtually feel the sway of Russia will, through her and with h r, gladly hail the splandid increase of American liberty and prosperity. In such an alliance, as it exists to-day, and as it shall be comented and developed into joint action in years no longer distant, mankind has substantial guarantees of peace at last. The statesman is no doubt already living who, informed by the true spirit of American foresight and sound sense and imbued with the genuine fervor of Christian freedom, shall utter words at Washington which, re-echoed at St. Petersburg, will impose silence and reconciliation where tumult and

discord now trample down the law, and consign thousands to violent death. Such may well be the lofty aim of the two really leading powers of the earth - America and Russia

THE TERRIBLE CARNAGE IN EUROPE. From the N. Y. Sun.

We learn from authentic sources that the losses of the German armies during the present war have been far greater than the popular estimate, however high that may have rated them; so enormens, in fact, that the Government has not dared to tell the number, fearing that the announcement might cool the martial ardor which now animates the German people, and induce them to demand peace if only for the sake of putting an end to the slaughter. It may be doubted whether in our day the terrible secret will be permitted to leave the archives of the Prussian War Office. As the Prussians have generally been the attacking party, and their needlegun proves to be an inferior weapon to the Chassepot, much of this loss has been inevitable; but some of it must also be attributed to the rashness of headstrong and excitable gezerals, like Von Steinmetz, who was disgraced by King William for wantonly sacriticing his troops, and will probably never be permitted to hold an active command in the field again. For weeks after the battles around Metz and Sedan, the stench of the decomposing and half-buried bodies of men and animals poisoned the air and drove away the tourists eager to explore the fields of such stupendous events. The slaughter would undoubtedly have been much less had the war been conducted with the precision of the old-fashioned school of generals; but the same results would not bave been obtained, and we have the authority of General Sheridan for saying that the pushing process, as illustrated by the German commanders, considered from a military and not a humanitarian point of view, was the only one that would answer. Whether a short, decisive, and bloody war is morally worse than a protracted one involving a comparatively slight loss of life, is a question which cannot fairly be put to the Germans in the present instance. They were praccally the attacked and, many will say, had long been the menaced party, and had the right to end the contest in the shortest possible manner. Rather let the blood of the tens of thousands of slaughtered Germans and Frenchmen who sleep beneath the soil of Alsace and Lorraine rest upon the head of the wicked instigator of the war. King William is said to have been affected to tears when he heard of the needless loss of life in Von Steinmetz's corps before Metz; but we have yet to hear that Louis Napoleon has exhibited emotion over any graver cause than his own downfall or the humiliation of France.

Fortunate, indeed, is it, therefore, that ernment honeally by the hands of honest either of the Eastern Powers and France, is a power, so strong, as well as so en men. That Mr. Cox in his department as a piece of news obviously unfounded. But there are some indications pointing that under which we assume that he came to Washington at first has not, we believe, been called in question by any one until the present moment, nor do we perceive that it is now called in question. To question it would be to attack the administration of President Grant in a vital point, since the correspon-dence between President Grant and Mr. Cox, published with the consent if not by the order of the President, clearly proves that upon all public questions arising in his department Mr. Cox was in the habit of freely and fully conferring with the Presi-dent. What the Philadelphia Press now charges upon the President is that, after an eighteen months' experience of "honesty" in the Department of the Interior, he made up his mind that it either never had been or had ceased to be the "best policy." The Press distinctly charges the President with making up his mind to this effect when it states that he "interposed his executive authority" to arrest the course of business in the Department of the Interior in the case of a certain Mr. McGarraban, described by Mr. Coxas "a fraudulent claimant, who had twice been foiled and defeated in his fraud by the highest court in the nation." If President Grant was justified in originally selecting Mr. Cox to administer the Department of the Interior, such language used by Mr. Cox in reference to a case of long standing before him should have been sufficient to determine the responsibility of the action in the matter wholly and finally upon Mr. Cox himself.

That it did not have this effect upon the Presidential mind can only be explained upon one of three suppositions.

Either Mr. Cox was not originally worthy of the office to the acceptance of which he was eagerly provoked by President Grant.

Or, President Grant was not sincere in making Mr. Cox believe when he called him to Washington that he would be allowed to administer his office honestly and conscientiously.

Or, President Grant having originally intended and expected to administer the Government honestly, according to the measure of his own ability and of the ability of his advisser, has gradually abandoned his original intention and expectation, and come to the conclusion that he may as well deal with power as the opportunity of profit.

Upon either of these suppositions the conduct of President Grant in this matter has been clearly and utterly unworthy of an upright man, a man of character, or a man of intelligence. It demands, and we are sure it will receive, the most therough and searching investigation.

IS THE TIDE TURNING?

From the N. Y. Times, The recapture of Orleans is a success the moral effect of which in France cannot be over estimated. It forms the first substantial achievement of a gloomy and unbroken series of reverses. It has, moreover, been gained by freshly-organized and imperfectly disciplined troops, and will do more than six months of drilling to infuse confidence into the men hastily collected from the farm and workshop to defend their country in the hour of her darkest trial. Defeat after defeat has failed to break the spirit of the French nation. They have refused to believe that the grandsons of the men who, a hundred years ago, carried the victorious eagles over Europe, and left the memory of their conquest from the Elbe to the Adriatic, could have so degenerated as to be subdued in a single campaign. The rest of the world has looked on in wonder at the collapse of a great nation, but has long ago concluded that the Missouri had a political earthquake on the wisest course for the rulers of France was to 8th instant. The effects were tremendous. bow to the inevitable. The first achievement The solid ground of administration supremacy of the Army of the Loire makes the prospect of their doing so more distant than ever, and by arousing the emulation of the garrison of Paris, the Army of the North, and the other sections of the national defenders that are sufficiently organized to appear in the field, may lead to partial successes, whose effect in prolonging the war is as certain as their final result is doubtful. No sane man out of France believes that, single-handed, she can shake off the iron grasp of the invader. Time is against the Prussians, in so far that it brings them nearer to the rigors of winter; but time is also against France, as it brings Paris face to face with approaching starvation. There is a specious sort of promise in the idea of the armies slowly organizing in the provinces being marched simultaneously to the relief of Paris, and operating against the besiegers in conjunction with the four hundred thousand armed men behind the walls. But, admitting that the soldiers of the Republic may compare with those of Germany in what General Trochu calls the motive power of an army, i. e., in devotion, self-sacrifice, and discipline, how inferior they are in what the same authority defines as the mechanism or material force need not be stated. The soldiers of the Empire were inferior to their opponents in both these essential requisites, and while the patriotic aspect which the struggle has now assumed may supply them with what was wanting of the first, it would require years to remove their inferiority in the second. After all, the true significance of a gleam of returning success to France will be its effect upon the great powers who are watching with profound interest the progress of the conflict. Coming at such a time, the somewhat unceremonious rebuff administered by Count Bismarck to Austria may lead to important results. We have previously expressed an opinion that there were diplomatic reasons behind the refusal of the Provisional Government to accept the Prussian terms of armistice. The obvious coolness which at present exists between Prussia and both Austria and Russia leads to the belief that communications boding no good to the Prussian plan of conquest have passed between these powers and France. To aid in establishing a republic would be a very ungrateful task to both the empires, but the apparent impotence of the French people themselves has hitherto been the most powerful obstacle to any foreign alliance. A conviction that personal interest and international policy alike favored intervention might have overcome the first scruple: nothing but some proofs to the contrary would dissipate the second. No one can doubt that Austria with serious and wellviews grounded alarm the rapid accomplishment of Prussian supremacy in Germany. Indications have not been wanting that closer relations have been lately forming between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. While Russia, personally, has less to fear from a victorious Germany than she would have had from a French Empire which had secured the left bank of the Rhine. she cannot be insensible to the danger of the Pan-Germanism which justifies the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine being extended to her Baltic provinces, and may likewise feel little disposed to see France sink to the level of a second-rate Power. That any

way is no less clear.

THE REPEATERS AND THEIR BACKERS. From the N.Y. Tribune.

How completely the Democratic party in this city has chosen to identify itself with fraudulent voting and false counting of votes, those who do not habitually read their journals can hardly realize. The recent acts of Congress, which had no other object and could have had no other effect than to prevent and punish illegal voting and miscounting, have been fought by that party with desperate and untiring malignity. Day after day have they been stigmatized, in connection with the President's enforcement thereof, as an invasion of State rights-a conspiracy to subvert the right of suffrage-the interposition of bayonets to drive the Democratic voters from the polls. etc., etc. Yet not for years before have the legal electors of our city enjoyed such facilities for polling their votes as at the election of this week. No "nagro troops," nor white troops, were anywhere visible; none would in any case have been employed unless in defense of the rights of legal voters against fraud and violence. It never before was so easy for a legal voter to register as this fall; it never before was so easy for a registered legal voter to vote exactly as he saw fit. Never before were ruffians and ruffianism more thoroughly overawed; never before did legal electors so generally exercise their right unmolested and unintimidated. Up to this hour, not one of our city's 140,000 legal voters has complained that he was precluded from registering, or, being duly registered, from voting as he deemed best.

But, in spite of our Republican feuds and quarrels, which impelled the nomination of rival Republican candidates in several districts and so paralyzed us that a full quarter of our votes were not polled, Hoffman's majority in 1868 was reduced by no less than 17,000 votes. We believe he had as many legal votes as in 1868; yet his aggregate in the city is cut down more than 25,000 votes, in defiance of the most desperate efforts and a lavish expenditure of public money. There were not less than ten thousand men receiving pay from the city's treasury when our late election was held who would not have been on the city's pay-rolls had there been no election this fall. Boulevards, street-sweeping, street-opening, street-paving with Nicolson or other devices, Central Park, Croton water-in short, everything municipal-were made to swell the long array of Tammany electioneers and voters. And yet, with all manner of drumming, cannonading, rocket-firing, and immense out-door meetings night after night, Hoffman's vote is reduced from 112,522 to not far from 86,000.

The repeater is a public enemy. He is a felon and a traitor-as dangerous as and baser than any rebel armed to subvert by bloodshed our republican liberties. He ought to be hunted down like a wolf and made to realize that his crime is regarded with universal detestation and abhorrence. Yet here is a great party, which hires cunning lawyers to pettifog the case of these villains and exhaust every legal quibble in the hope of screening them from justice! Is it not clear that they who do this are morally as guilty as the criminals they conspire to shield from punishment? Who does not see that the party which thus makes itself the accomplice and "fence" of repeaters knows right well that they are its useful servitors, and that it is their partner in guilt ?

reform, and juster tariffs. Old party bonds must be snapped and trampled in the dust. The terms "Republican" and "Democratic" must be stripped of their ancient mythical meaning. Under either of those party names, or neither, the men of the republic must be willing to join hands and work together for the public good. Two years ago Missouri was as strong an administration State as any other. Little did the party in power think that in that short time she would pass under the control of those who henceforth are to be its most implacable enemies. What is to prevent other States from making revolutions ? Nothing. If Missouri can do it, so can Illinois, and Ohio, and every other administration stronghold in the Union. And it is not improbable that they will -unlikely as such events now seem to super ficial observers. There are many thousands of Republicans in every State which now rolls up its heavy majorities to the Washington order, who share fully Gratz Brown's views of finance and commercial policy, and amnesty. Every day makes their antipatty to the administration more intense; and it only needs the sudden outleaping of bold leaders to call to their standard enough dissatisfied Republicans, with Democratic minorities, to revolutionize the nation. That it needs revolutionizing in these respects is evident to all whose vision is not obscured by selfish personal interests and the scales of partisan slavery. Missouri points out the way and leads in it. How long before the Great West will follow, and the nation be redeen ed?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Common wealth o Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-Cordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE ANTHKACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred then-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only frue and perfect Dye. Harmless-Reliable-Instan-taneous-no disappointment-no ridicalous tints-"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalie Poison to in-jure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IKON BANK, to be located at Phidelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Is a Superior Article for Children 1 Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Draggist, Proprietor, \$210m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sta, Philada,

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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBET 5, 1870.) SEALED PROPUSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. X., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as re-quired by law, must be accompanied by a grar-

be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as re-quired by law, must be accompanied by a guar-

Survives in the full estimated amount will be re-quired to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery antil the contract is satisfied on the contract of the contract of the security of the

the contract is satisfactorily completed. In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crocked places; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as The remaining is per centum to the 20 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public in-terest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining is per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default It will be suppliated in the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his surefles, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceed-ing twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 2, 1843 March 2, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:-Say 23,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, steraposts, deadwords, aprons, sternost knees, keeksons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construc-tion of a ship of war: conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore enape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the monkis of which can be seen at any navy yard; 180,000 enbic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 enbic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length,

and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet. All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed

the moniding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted he measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respeclive yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire ap-proval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it. In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Pro-

posals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand aiready cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 Charlestown and Brocklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces hand crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks. The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the it. Fobmers

must be delivered on or before the 1st February,

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER,

(Which, if from a serm, must be signed by all the mem-bers.) I (or we), of ______, in the State of ______ hereby agree to farnish and deliver in the United

States Navy Yard at ______, thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in con-formity with the advertisement of the Bureau of

GRANT ATTACKED BY HIS FRIENDS. From the N. Y. World.

The Philadelphia Press of Thursday makes the headlong publication by President Grant of the correspondence between himself and ex-Secretary Cox the occasion of a most bitter and biting attack upon the President and his administration. It is perfectly well known that Mr. Cox was called from Ohio to Washington by President Grant of his own motion and in fulfilment of his own pet theory that he would be able to manage his administration without consulting "the politicians" of his party.

So little of a "politician" in the radical sense was Mr. Cox that the Press now declares him to have been a "defender and apologist of Andrew Johnson while that illustrious personage was rioting in all sorts of recklessness to overthrow the Republicau party and finally the Government itself. Of course this language, being done into English, means that Mr. Cox, though a Republican by conviction, was indisposed, like Senator Fessenden, Senator Grimes, Senator Trumbull, and other rational leaders of that party, to lend his countenance to the mad and lawless attempt of the body of his party to overthrow, in the person of Andrew John. son, the legal independence and the just influence of the Federal Executive.

Doubtless it was in the conviction that this was true of Mr. Cox that President Grant invited him to a seat in his Cabinet. It has been alleged, indeed, by enemies of the President that his only reason for offering such a place to Mr. Cox was his strong personal friendship for that gentleman.

But to accept this story would be to condemn the President as one of the weakest and most disloyal-we will not say of "politicians," but of men. He expressly reiterates to Mr. Cox, in accepting the latter's resignation, the expression of his unchanged personal regard. If, then, he had no better reason for making Mr. Cox a Cabinet minister than personal friendship, and without lesing that personal friendship permits his friend to be "hounded" out of his position, his character appears in a light wholly the reverse either of amiable or estimable.

We will assume, then, that President Grant called Mr. Cox into his Cabinet because he really hoped to be able to administer the gov.] actual alliance has been formed between

THE MISSOURI REVOLUTION. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

in that State was broken up, and through the yawning gaps a proud party, like Korah and his troop, have gone down fathoms deep. The Missouri election is the most remarkable political revolution of the age. President Grant staked all that he had to give on the issue, and lost. Never was policy more infatuated than his. He had no business to meddle in the election. He might have kept out of it had he chosen. But, either through ignorance of the state of politics in Missouri, or yielding to the bad counsels of weak and unscrupulous men, he stepped down from that high platform of non-interence in State issues which the President of the United States ought always to stand upon (and he has done it many times before) and threw the whole might of his official influence and patronage with the McClurg party. Every office-holder who would not sell out his principles for Government pay was removed. To the honor of human nature, many there were who would not barter away their sincere convictions for Presidential sops, and who put their heads under the executioner's axe without fear or regret. It was a reign of terror; and, as such reigns always do, elicited many noble examples of courage and self-sacrifice. The crime for which these men were punished was that of daring to differ from the Washington powers on the questions of revenue reform and amnesty. Mr. Gratz Brown is as good a Republican as ever President Grant was, or any of the flock of the "faithful;" but he did not believe that the management of the national finances was the height of human wisdom, and that the denial of a general amnesty to the South was other than a piece of mean illiberality, unworthy of this era and this great people. He would have corrected the errors of Republicanism within the strict party lines. But the administration foolishly chose to force him into an attitude of hostility to the Republican party; and persecuted him and his friends with greater venom than if they had been out-andout Democrats. To his side the Democratic party of the State rallied. Differing from Mr. Brown in many matters, they yet fully agreed with him upon the necessity of revenue reform of the South. In those particulars his fight was theirs. The blood of every martyr decapi-tated by Presidential orders for the inexpiable offense of daring to call his soul his own became the quickening seeds of the new revolution, which has borne the wondrous fruits of from 35,000 to 40,000 majority for Brown. To measure the extent of this political transformation, compare the result with that of the Gubernatorial election only two years ago, when the now defeated McClurg received a majority of 19,327. Such is the lesson taught to the men at Washington who seek to coeree freemen into the narrow traces of a soulless partisanship. One can often see, even in such slow-moving changes as those daily going on on the surface of the earth, the transforming processes which have mase geological epochs in the past. And so, in this great political alteration in Missouri, we discern the more swiftly-acting forces which are to modify, radically, the national parties of this country. Let men look to Mis-souri if they would learn how the political revolution of the future is to be brought about. It is to be by the coalition of fair, moderate men of all parties on vital public questions like those of amnesty, revenue

Extinguisher. Always Reliable D. T. GAGE. 5 30 M No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. 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, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty 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, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars. JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL 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.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUR LIC BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE

ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870,) Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of, the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items one, two, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the

salance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor :--- For carefully removing the iron rallings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.

 for removing the trees and clearing the ground.
For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.

4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-live feet, measured in the walks.

7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871. 8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specify-ing the kind.

9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind. 10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per

incal yard of given weight. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architest. John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission. IOHN RICE, President.

CHAST R. ROBERTS, Secretary. TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

To RAILROAD CONTRACTORS. OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY CO., NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7, 1870. } PRC POSALS will be received at this office until and including the 25th day of November, 1870, for the construction of the National Railway, extending from the city of Philadelphia to Yardleyville, on the Leiaware river; and the Millstone and Trenton Rail-road and cortain other railroads connecting there-with, and forming, with said connections, a conti-nuous line from the city of Philadelphia to the Hud-son river, opposite the city of New York. Plans and specifications may be had and examined at the office of the National Railway Company, and also at the office of the Catyon New York. MONTGOMERY Street, Jersey City, on and after the join of November.

the join of November. The Company reserves the right to reject any or

ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary. HENRY M. HAMILTON, MATTHEW BAIRD, JACOB RIEGEL, A. S. LIVINGSTON,

Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz. :--

cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at \$ per foot cubic feet, curved timber, at	ŧ

(The total value to be likewise written in Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I	

jurst to be addressed at --, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ----- for signature and certificate. Date ----.

[Signature], A. B C. D. Witness :

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said . that which may be accepted. Date -

[Signatures] C. D.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 117 1aw4w which the parties are assessed.

Witness:

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. OFFICE-NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1870.}

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the con-struction of a Sewer on the line of Battonwood street, from the sewer in Nineteenth street to west ine of Eighteenth street. On Green street, from Eighth street to west curb

ine of Ninth street. On Ridge avenue, from the sewer in Wylle street

to Sutamit, northwest of Vineyard street. On North street, from the sewer in Sixteenth street to the east line of Seventeenth street.

On Richmond street, from a point west of Frank-ford road to Leopard street. Said sewers to be constructed of brick, circular in Said sewers to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December. completed on or before the aist day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and lifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be re-guired to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. for three years after the sewer is finished.

for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Ealiroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along-side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the con-tractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 5, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-tificate that a bond has been illed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

w the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, 11 11 St Chief Commissioner of Highways,

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER Go, 355 OHRENUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES W. DUPUY, Committee.

all bids 11 8 9 1481)