

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

JOHN BRIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

There is no doubt that Great Britain is growing uneasy at the spectre of the unsettled Alabama claims. If there should be a general war in Europe—and peace now in any part of the Old World is precarious in the extreme—it would be impossible for us to longer a contempt for our "sentimental grievances." The precedent established by the English Government in 1861 would become a menace of terrible import, and the misdeeds of Mr. Laird and Earl Russell might bring their own punishment by sweeping British commerce from the ocean.

A good indication of the anxiety of Englishmen to have the dispute settled is the proposition of a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette to send John Bright to Washington to conduct the negotiations. The Pall Mall Gazette has never sympathized with our feelings on this question. It represents that governing class which all through the war was most hostile to us, and ever since the war has pronounced our demands preposterous. Mr. Bright, on the other hand, has been more nearly in accord with us than any other man in England. Whatever ground he might take, as the representative of his Government, in respect to the main question in dispute, he certainly appreciates our view of the case, and estimates properly not only the responsibility of Great Britain for the ravages of the Confederate cruisers, but the gravity of that far more delicate issue, the recognition of belligerency. No American needs to be reminded of Mr. Bright's eloquent denunciations in Parliament and elsewhere of the Birkenhead ship-builders, and the inefficiency or complicity of the Government which allowed its neutrality laws to be violated in the interest of the rebellious slaveholders. None of us have forgotten his scathing rebuke of the sympathy bestowed upon "the great conspiracy against human nature," the "portentous and monstrous shape" which through the lips of Mason and Sildell "asked to be received into the family of nations." But Mr. Bright went further than this. He admitted the hasty recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates, and the general attitude of the British Government towards them, was a grievance of which we had good reason to complain. "If we have not done things that are plainly hostile to the North," said he in a speech at Rochdale in December, 1861, "there has not been that friendly and cordial neutrality which, if I had been a citizen of the United States, I should have expected. Of the proclamation of belligerency he declared in the House of Commons, in March, 1862, that "it was done with unfeeling indifference, and that it had the effect, that it gave comfort and courage to the conspiracy at Montgomery and at Richmond, and went on to imagine what the feelings of the English people would be, in case of a great revolt in Ireland, the United States, by a similar hasty recognition, should give comfort and support to insurgents against the authority of the British crown."

If Mr. Bright is well disposed to listen to our side of the story, we are equally ready to hear his. The American people have the fullest confidence in his just and kindly disposition, and would pay more regard to reasoning from him than from any other man in England. We do not know that there is any particular ground to believe that the British Government will act upon the suggestion of the London newspaper, but we should rejoice in such an appointment, and we are confident that good would result from it. Still, however the question may be reopened, we trust the English people will understand that we have no disposition to take advantage of their foreign embarrassments to force a settlement. General Grant's policy has the cordial approval of the country, and that policy looks to a settlement of the controversy on such terms and in such a manner that the ties of friendship which ought to unite the two countries will be permanently strengthened.

CAUSES OF THE DECAY OF REPUBLICANISM AMONG THE SOUTH.

The causes of the decline of the Republican party in the South, and particularly in the extreme South, as disclosed in the recent elections, are obvious to those who look below the surface of events. As the term is understood at the North, there is, strictly speaking, no Republican party in the former slaveholding States. In 1860 no Republican electoral tickets were put in nomination in ten of those States. In Missouri the ticket of that party received in that year 17,000 votes. This, however, was an exception to the general rule in those States, for the obvious reason that St. Louis and a few other localities in Missouri had long been imbued with a free-soil sentiment. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in all of which great efforts had been made to establish a Republican party, only gave the Lincoln electors in the aggregate about 9000 votes.

During the Rebellion, of course, no Republican party existed in the insurgent States. In 1864 electoral tickets favorable to Lincoln were put in nomination in the South, only in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky. By means of the presence of the army, and of the issue of preserving the Union and crushing the Rebellion, the three first-named States were barely carried for Lincoln, while in Kentucky he was beaten about 37,000.

Grant and opposing Seymour. The rank and file of this hastily created organization was made up of negroes who had just emerged from slavery. The leaders were composed of Southern whites who put forth a questionable claim to have been friends of the Union during the Rebellion, and whom the dethroned oligarchs called "scalawags," and of recent emigrants from the North, the debris of the Federal armies, whom the natives of the South stigmatized as "carpet-baggers."

The result of this unprecedented combination of political elements was that in 1868 Grant received the support of eight of the former slaveholding States, casting 57 electoral votes, and Seymour the support of five of those States, having 30 electoral votes; while Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas were not allowed to vote at all.

The elections of this present year show that the States of Alabama, Florida, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and perhaps Arkansas, which voted for Grant in 1868, have now gone for the Democrats; while the Democrats have lost no Southern States which then voted for Seymour except Louisiana. This significant change is due to the fact that in the strict sense of the term there is not now, and never has been, a Republican party in the old slaveholding States; and that the organization which bears that name is of so recent growth, and is composed of such peculiar materials, as to afford an unstable basis on which to stake the fortunes of a national administration in that section of the Union.

THE "MISSION" OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The World, whose course for a long time past has proved that it has no principles, published a long article to prove that the Democratic party ought not to have any either. This is on the plan of the animal which lost its tail, and then delivered a long oration to all the rest of its kind to prove how much better they would look if they cut off their tails also. It protests against the increasing demand of the Democracy throughout the country for what it sternly calls "affirmative issues." It appeals to history to show that affirmative issues never built up a cause or a party; and goes back to the beginning of creation and cites Moses (not Moses Taylor) as proof of the fact. "Eight of the ten commandments," gravely remarks the World, begin with 'thou shalt not,' and of the other two one is equally divided between positive and negative. Christianity itself begins in negation—undoing the effects of Adam's fall as the necessary preliminary to the creation of a new heart."

With this specimen-lick of the World's historical argument against affirmative issues, or, in other words, against parties with principles, we pass to what the same brilliant authority announces as the "mission" of the Democratic party. And what does the reader suppose it is? Listen. "Power," says the World, "is always stealing from the many to the few. It is the mission of the Democratic party to arrest this tendency. The Democratic party is not allowed to 'bind their own hands,' but they are to be the leading strings, to judge correctly of their own interests, to find his own way to happiness." Very well. Accepting this statement of the duty of Democracy as correct, let us see how the Democratic party has kept its faith and fulfilled its "mission."

For twenty years previous to the rebellion, the Democratic party of this country was the unwavering ally and champion of less than three hundred thousand slaveholders, who wielded supreme power over twelve millions of human beings, four millions of whom were not only not allowed to "find their own way to happiness," but were denied the right even to own themselves. When this unrighteous power, thus "stolen from the many to the few," sought to extend its sway over yet other millions of freemen, the Democratic party supported its claims and advocated its right so to do. When, failing in the attempt, it waged war upon the Government, and sought to break up the Union, the Democratic party openly sympathized with it, gave it all the aid and encouragement it could, and uniformly and systematically opposed every measure adopted by the Government to overthrow the Rebellion and maintain its own existence. Then it was that the World shone so conspicuously as the month-piece of those "negative issues" which, in spite of past defeats, it still recommends the Democratic party to follow. The chief argument of the World at that time was that the war for the Union was a "nigger war," and all engaged in it were "nigger worshippers." President Lincoln was an "ape," Secretary Stanton was a "tyrant," Grant was a "butcher," Butler was a "beast," and so on through the entire catalogue of loyal men who were engaged in putting down a rebellion waged in the interest of the few against the many. The mission of the Democratic party in this respect was the same since it was being and during the war. It has continued a steadfast ally of the "power which is always stealing from the many to the few." It has opposed every form of reconstruction that tended to secure liberty and equal rights for all men, from the first constitutional amendment, which forbade the restoration of human slavery, to the last which enfranchised the negro.

But it is here in New York that the "mission of the Democratic party" is illustrated in its highest perfection, and it is a significant omission on the part of the World that it failed to cite this city as a model for the study of its fellow Democrats in other States. Here is a city and it is about the only one in the United States where the Democratic party has been in an overwhelming majority for years, and could fulfill its "mission" unmoletted. Let us see how it has "resisted this tendency of power to steal from the many to the few." Commencing with a secret society under the name of "St. Tammany, or the Columbian Order," the political power of the Democratic party in New York has gradually risen from the many to the few, until it now rests absolutely in the hands of a "ring" of less than half a dozen individuals, chief of whom are Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed. No Democrat can be nominated, elected, or appointed to any office, however small, without first getting the consent of "Peter B. Sweeny or Boss Tweed." How often during the past three years has the great Democratic party of New York been compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of a mass meeting of what are called "free and independent voters," assembled in some district or ward, humbly petitioning Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed that they would consent to nominate this or that man for Aldermen or Assemblyman? Occasionally some refractory Democrat has the hardihood to run for an office without the consent of these Moguls of the party, but he rarely succeeds in being elected. If, indeed, he is, he is forever after a marked man, stigmatized as a traitor to his party, and singled out to be crushed by every means, foul or fair.

And not only does this secret ring of three or four men rule the Democratic party here with a rod of iron, but it rules the entire city, and administers our municipal government after the same fashion and with the same personal and selfish ends. It acknowledges no responsibility to the people, but is entirely above and beyond the people. It refuses to let the people know how much it costs them to spend, or how it spends it. No citizen can ascertain how many employes the city has, what their names are, or how much they get. In a word, our whole municipal government, as now administered, is a secret conspiracy to plunder the public, and tax-payers have as little knowledge of what becomes of their money as though it were dispersed by a band of robbers in a cave in Algiers.

And this grand achievement of the New York Democracy is a practical illustration of what the World calls the "mission of the Democratic party." To fulfill this "mission" it is only necessary, according to the World, for the party to do all over the country what it does here—eschew "affirmative issues," hold no fixed principles, and sell out, as occasion may require, to the highest bidder.

EUROPEAN WAR AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The expectation that Russia's attempt to abrogate the treaties of 1857 might lead to a general European war has induced some of the political economists of the day to hunt up the statistics of our foreign trade for the years of the Crimean war, and to demonstrate that during that time the balance of trade was in our favor; that therefore we were as a nation benefited by that war, and ought now to rejoice should Russia's demand be again in our favor, because they would speak of the monstrous doctrine that we possibly derive a sum total of advantage from a general European war, the argument itself, in so far as based upon the balance of trade theory, is fallacious. No greater absurdities have ever been perpetrated in the history of commercial legislation than those based upon this delusive theory, which has not the slightest foundation of reality to stand upon.

In the first place the importance of all foreign trade is constantly and enormously overrated. The domestic production of the United States is now estimated by the best statisticians at \$110,000,000,000 per annum, while our import or export trade has never yet materially exceeded \$2,000,000,000 in any one year, showing that domestic production exceeds foreign imports twenty-five fold in numerical importance, and that hence a variation of even \$100,000,000 in our exports and imports is no indication whatever of our general prosperity.

In the second place, it has yet to be proved that an excess of exports is a thing to be desired. England, which cannot certainly be quoted as an illustration of an unprofitable commerce, has for the last twenty years imported every year largely in excess of her exports, and has run up during the last ten years alone what is called "a balance of trade" of nearly \$500,000,000. The total value of exports to the extent of \$730,000,000, and nearly \$2,700,000,000 in coin. If such an enormous excess of imports does not ruin England, why should a much more moderate excess be so injurious to us, or why should we be so anxious to produce the reverse condition? These whole figures, though valuable in their way for statistical purposes, are totally valueless as indications of national prosperity. Primarily every nation should export in value as much as it imports. If it carries on both export and import trade on its own account, as England does almost everywhere, and we do so to some extent, it should import an excess sufficient to pay the profits of trade. If it carries on any portion of its trade in its own vessels, it should import an additional excess to pay the freights earned with them. If it owns capital employed abroad, it must bring the interest home in the shape of imports. And if it borrows capital abroad, or foreign capital comes to it for investment, that capital must come in the shape of imports and must swell the apparent balance of trade against a country. It is evident that no statistics can be invented to show to which of these causes the balance of trade is due, and that, therefore, the argument based upon it is quite fallacious.

The period of the Crimean war is the very period which should warn unfeeling statisticians not to meddle with the balance of trade. In 1853 we were unusually prosperous, and our excess of imports was unusually large; in fact, one of the three largest unfavorable balances for thirty or forty years. In 1854 the unfavorable balance was smaller, but still heavy. As soon as England felt the strain upon her resources caused by the Crimean war, she sought to collect from all parts of the world all balances due to her, and notably from this country. For the first time in a number of years we in 1855 exported more than we imported, and we did so in order to enable England to use all her resources in fighting Russia. Our merchandise exports were not sufficient to pay what we owed, and we were obliged to drain ourselves of a large amount of specie, losing nearly one hundred and fifty millions in coin in the three years of 1854, 1855, and 1856. It was this loss of coin in those three years which, in spite of a favorable balance of trade in each year, brought about the terrific crash of 1857, when we were totally unable to pay what we owed, and when we were obliged to temporarily defer all foreign payments by a suspension of specie payments. In the year following, 1858, by dint of the bountiful credit in the United States where the Democratic party has been in an overwhelming majority for years, and could fulfill its "mission" unmoletted. Let us see how it has "resisted this tendency of power to steal from the many to the few." Commencing with a secret society under the name of "St. Tammany, or the Columbian Order," the political power of the Democratic party in New York has gradually risen from the many to the few, until it now rests absolutely in the hands of a "ring" of less than half a dozen individuals, chief of whom are Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed. No Democrat can be nominated, elected, or appointed to any office, however small, without first getting the consent of "Peter B. Sweeny or Boss Tweed." How often during the past three years has the great Democratic party of New York been compelled to witness the humiliating spectacle of a mass meeting of what are called "free and independent voters," assembled in some district or ward, humbly petitioning Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed that they would consent to nominate this or that man for Aldermen or Assemblyman? Occasionally some refractory Democrat has the hardihood to run for an office without the consent of these Moguls of the party, but he rarely succeeds in being elected. If, indeed, he is, he is forever after a marked man, stigmatized as a traitor to his party, and singled out to be crushed by every means, foul or fair.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

It is confessed that the mismanagement of 1868 was in not taking a candidate from outside the party. This admits that the party

character is the fatal thing. But the character remains the same. And there is any prospect of bringing the Democrats to an agreement upon Mr. Chase in the next convention? And if there were, does the realization that the neglect to nominate him then was a blunder prove that it would be a success now?

We appreciate the confession that the Democratic aspect is hopeful to the American people, and the declaration that their greatest blunder was in not taking up a candidate who had not the taint of the Democratic name; but we see no signs of conditions or of sagacity that promise a change, or that the Democratic party will not continue to fulfil its destiny by serving as a foil to the Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin in December at the 14th and close on Wednesday, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one else authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary: Miss Annie View, President, No. 406 Spruce street, Mrs. A. Pickett, Vice-President, 417 Spruce, Madame F. Jacob, Secretary, 338 Spruce, Madame M. B. Brown, 312 Locust, Madame Benjamin Hart, 189 N. Twentieth, Madame Dr. Lippe, 1894 Walnut, Miss E. Brackett, 1894 Walnut, Miss A. I. Thompson, 1340 Pine, Miss E. F. Porter, 1309 Horstman, Madame Z. J. Jollivet, 374 South Ninth, Mrs. E. B. Smith, 234 South Ninth, Mrs. Bezar, 1894 South Ninth, Madame Breton, 424 South Ninth, Madame Roman, 531 South Ninth, Madame M. B. Brown, 312 Locust, Miss M. A. Anderson, 524 Walnut, Miss M. McGraw, 1736 Sanson, Miss Annie Nevins, 293 Spruce, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, 812 Walnut, Misses Lavall, 708 Pine, Miss Lizzie Parker, 1442 N. Twelfth, Mrs. S. M. Mitchell, 1114 Spruce, Mrs. M. Lattie Johnson, 1446 S. Race, Mrs. E. M. P. Porter, 611 South Tenth, Mrs. E. F. Porter, 1110 Lombard, Mrs. D. Inverness, Germantown, Mrs. P. S. Brown, 1212 Pine, Mrs. D. Morton, 229 North Broad, Madie Frasson, 229 North Broad

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 KEYSSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

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 TRUSTEE'S BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY 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, IN ACCORDANCE 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 FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1870, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 8, NO. 315 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AT TEN O'CLOCK P. M. BY THE PRESIDENT, JOHN H. STROTHER, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE PRESIDENT, TO SERVE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, AND SUCH OTHER BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSACTED AS MAY PROVE ADVISABLE.

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 BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

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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 BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 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, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, TO BE ENTITLED THE BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 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, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, TO BE ENTITLED THE BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 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, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, TO BE ENTITLED THE BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 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, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, TO BE ENTITLED THE BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 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, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, TO BE ENTITLED THE BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WITH THE RIGHT TO INCREASE THE SAME TO ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

character is the fatal thing. But the character remains the same. And there is any prospect of bringing the Democrats to an agreement upon Mr. Chase in the next convention? And if there were, does the realization that the neglect to nominate him then was a blunder prove that it would be a success now?

We appreciate the confession that the Democratic aspect is hopeful to the American people, and the declaration that their greatest blunder was in not taking up a candidate who had not the taint of the Democratic name; but we see no signs of conditions or of sagacity that promise a change, or that the Democratic party will not continue to fulfil its destiny by serving as a foil to the Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin in December at the 14th and close on Wednesday, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one else authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary: Miss Annie View, President, No. 406 Spruce street, Mrs. A. Pickett, Vice-President, 417 Spruce, Madame F. Jacob, Secretary, 338 Spruce, Madame M. B. Brown, 312 Locust, Madame Benjamin Hart, 189 N. Twentieth, Madame Dr. Lippe, 1894 Walnut, Miss E. Brackett, 1894 Walnut, Miss A. I. Thompson, 1340 Pine, Miss E. F. Porter, 1309 Horstman, Madame Z. J. Jollivet, 374 South Ninth, Mrs. E. B. Smith, 234 South Ninth, Mrs. Bezar, 1894 South Ninth, Madame Breton, 424 South Ninth, Madame Roman, 531 South Ninth, Madame M. B. Brown, 312 Locust, Miss M. A. Anderson, 524 Walnut, Miss M. McGraw, 1736 Sanson, Miss Annie Nevins, 293 Spruce, Mrs. E. L. Johnson, 812 Walnut, Misses Lavall, 708 Pine, Miss Lizzie Parker, 1442 N. Twelfth, Mrs. S. M. Mitchell, 1114 Spruce, Mrs. M. Lattie Johnson, 1446 S. Race, Mrs. E. M. P. Porter, 611 South Tenth, Mrs. E. F. Porter, 1110 Lombard, Mrs. D. Inverness, Germantown, Mrs. P. S. Brown, 1212 Pine, Mrs. D. Morton, 229 North Broad, Madie Frasson, 229 North Broad

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 KEYSSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

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 TRUSTEE'S BANK, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY 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, IN ACCORDANCE 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 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, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 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 INCREASE THE SAME TO TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY WILL BE HELD AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1870, AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 8, NO. 315 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AT TEN O'CLOCK P. M. BY THE PRESIDENT, JOHN H. STROTHER, ONE OF WHOM SHALL BE PRESIDENT, TO SERVE FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, AND SUCH OTHER BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSACTED AS MAY PROVE ADVISABLE.

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 BANK OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA, WITH A CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS