SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics - Do mpiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE LATEST MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Timen.

The duel for the possession of Paris has begun in earnest. Not around the capital itself, for there all is quiet, and a few days of wet and dismal weather have kept the besiegers within the leaky shelter of their wooden huts, and have relieved the besieged of the necessity of burning any of their decreasing stock of powder. But in the north and in the forest-fringed plain behind Orleans, the fate of Paris was being debated during the last few days with musket volley and cannonade. The movements which have given rise to these collisions are merely part of a great scheme for uniting all the available fighting men in France for the relief of Paris. If the Franch soldiers that fought on Friday within ten miles of Amiens managed to hold their ground, even without being able to claim any decided success, they will prepare the way for a union with their brethren in Normandy and Brittany, who are being rapidly armed and organized for an advance toward Paris. In like manner the forces of General d'Aurelles, upon whom the Duke of Mecklenburg is now pressing very closely, fought in the engagement about whose termination nothing can as yet confidently be said, as much for a chance to strike the last blow for the relief of Paris as for the safety of the position which they at pre-

sent occupy.

Neither of the two engagements is likely to prove of the first magnitude. The French Generals have learned prudence from sad experience, and no one of the newly-organized armies is as yet in a position to risk a decisive engagement. Even the earliest constituted of them all, the army of the Loire, is found to be waiting the delivery of 90,000 breechloaders, with other munitions of war with which the Ontario was on her way to Havre. The presence of two hundred thousand German troops in the Valley of the Loire must indeed precipitate some action on the part of the French General. If he has resolved to await them at Artenay, Thursday's fighting will only prove to have been the first day of a series of battles as stubborn as those fought around Metz, and involving results nearly as important. On this, however, we can merely speculate. Only this much is certain. Paris is to be relieved by the present combination or not at all. A total defeat of any one of the three armies, among which the greater part of the military resources of France are now divided, would be fatal to their chance of union, and fatal, therefore, to the success of any great sortie that the garrison of Paris is sure to make before considering the question of capitulation. Before a new combination could be formed, famine would have done its work and Paris would be conquered.

ST. DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. Sun. There are signs that the annexation of St. Domingo is to be tried on again at the next session of Congress. This is not surprising. The amount of money which those concerned in this enterprise expect to make by the ratification of the treaty is so great, and their relations with the President are so influential, that it is a matter of course that they should renew their attempt on the first opportunity.

President Grant ought ito understand that this only measure of his administration was rejected for four valid reasons, and that these reasons are still in full force. First, the acquisition of St. Domingo was proposed as a substitute for justice to the Cubans; that is to say, it appealed to the nation's cupidity against the humane and honest sympathy of the people, and accordingly the people would not have anything to do with it. Secondly, it was demonstrated and known to be a flagrant job. Everything of value in St. Domingo had been monopolized beforehand by a ring of speculators. Steamboat lines, international navigation, roads, railroads, mining lands, mill sites, and even lots in the harbor of Samana had been marked, as Mr. Sumner says, with the names of Cazneau, Babcock, and Grant. The third reason is that Baez, the party with whom this firm treated, was a fraud who had made a fortune by stripping St. Domingo and sending the proceeds to Europe: who had taken office under the Spaniards when they attempted to annex St. Domingo, and is hated by the great majority of the Dominican people. If we wished to annex the island, no honest treaty could be made with this traitor to the interests of his own country. Finally, the annexation of St. Domingo would be the annexation of a civil war. Spain attempted it, and, after losing twenty thousand soldiers and fifteen millions of dollars, abandoned the undertaking. If we should try to enforce the treaty made with Baez, we should simply assume the civil war in which he has long been engaged; and after years of fighting and enormous expenditure, we should doubtless be further from holding the island by the assent and co-operation of its inhabitants than we were at the beginning.

These are the reasons why the St. Domingo project failed last year, and why it will fail again. Let President Grant bring it forward again as soon as he thinks prudent.

THE CABINET CRISIS IN ENGLAND-PEACE OR WAR?

From the N. Y. Herald.

Downing street is deeply excited over the Russo-Eastern question difficulty. The British Parliament not being in session the responsibility of advising her Majesty the Queen as to the national policy in the crisis rests solely on the members of the Ministry. Unaided by legislative advice, this is a very serious and exceedingly grave position for Premier Gladstone. Our cable telegrams do not indicate, however, that he intends to summon Parliament in extraordinary session. That the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of peace or war, for Turkey or against Russia actively, is plain enough. The ministers met in council in London on Friday. The session was protracted, and the discussion of the situation and general prospect carried on, no doubt, in an animated and anxious manner. The ministers were divided in opinion, and it is quite evident that no satisfactory conclusion had been come to at the date of our latest telegram by cable. Prince Gortscha-koff's note was read. There it was, it presented a solid, substantial, and stubborn fact -the treaty of Paris on the one side, and the absolute necessity of Muscovite expansion, the exigencies of a universal commerce and the imperious demands of a progressive civilization on the other. Not only was the Gortschakoff note read, but also came the knowledge of the assurance that the Czar remains firm to his first position and evinces no disposition to recede from it. Earl Gran- | side reconciled them to a nomination which

ville sought an audience with the Queen, and a reconstruction, if not a resignation, of the British Cabinet was deemed inevita-There may be a reconstruction. England can scarcely undertake the formation of a new Cabinet in the face of such a European agitation. Indeed, it is barely probable that any one of the opposition parties in Pasliament is powerful enough to discharge the duties of a ministry-able to form a new Cabinet. John Bright intimates, it is said, his intention to resign his seat in the Cabinet. We are told that he has resigned. This event may happen. The Manchester school men have nothing in common with the aristocracy in politics. Manchester does not want war. She demands foreign trade, new and old customers, industrial bands, not soldiers, and a reduction of taxation instead of a war budget. The democracy of Great Britain is a fraternal democracy; it is economical, and, so long as not directly insulted in its nationality, peaceful. Russia on the Black Sea will not injure the metropolitan reformers of England, and the treaty of Paris will not purchase one day's provisions for their children. This situation constitutes the conservatism of Europe. It may serve to avert the calamities of a new war from the homesteads of the Old World. Prossia inclines to an active sympathy with Russia, and in this is to be found a point of danger; for if the two great military powers should really coalesce they may undertake some very serious work in the way of rectification near home and in the East. Austria predicts peace. The Hungarian Chancellor is reticent, however, even to Parliamentary inquiry. The London 'Change was panicky and the commercial world of Britain excited. Such is the situation. For war or peace?

GENERAL GRANT'S PROSPECTS FOR THE SUCCESSION.

From the N. Y. World. Six months ago, it was regarded as a settled thing by politicians on both sides that General Grant would be the Republican candidate for 1872. At present, it is doubtful whether he even gets the nomination. Three important States-Massachusetts, New York, and Illinois-are already likely to vote against him in the national convention; and to these we may perhaps add Ohio. Massachusetts has three Republicans each of whom would be glad of the nomination himselfnamely, Boutwell, Butler, and Sumner. Neither of them likes Grant, although Boutwell is in his Cabinet. Sumner owes the President a grudge for recalling Motley; Butler holds him in scarcely dis-guised contempt; and Boutwell claims as his own the only praise which anybody has bestowed on the administration—its management of the finances. In New York the party is split by a feud, in which the Grant-Conkling side would be speedily overborne if the scale were not turned by the Federal patronage. The patronage has considerable influence now because General Grant has yet two or three years to serve; but when his term is about to expire, even the office-holders will worship the rising instead of the setting sun. Fenton is the most active and dexterous party tactician the Republicans have in the State; their leading journal, the Tribune, which opposed Grant's nomination originally, has stronger motives for opposition now; and the Evening Post, the organ of the Republican freetraders, is openly and bitterly hostile to him. Illinois is General Grant's own State; but Senator Trumbull, who is suspected of Presidential aspirations himself, is estranged from Grant. He will have another rival in General Logan, who is likely to be elected Senator, and also aspires to the Presidency. The Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican journal of the State, holds Grant and his administration in contempt. Anti-Grant delegations will be sent to the national convention from all these States. The President's quarrel with Secretary Cox has increased his unpopularity in Ohio, and will set active influences at work to defeat his renomination.

General Grant, whose sluggish mind is alert enough in attending to his personal interests, is aware that he cannot be renominated without a struggle. Contrary to his first impulses, he consorts with men "inside politics," and busies himself with State elections to promote the ascendancy of his particular friends. In Missouri he will secure the delegates to the Republican National Convention, and lose the Presidential electors. His intermeddling in New York will cost him both delegates and electors. In Pennsylvania be has made Cameron his particular crony and chief counsellor, and has taken Forney into his confidence: these battered intriguers may succeed in giving him the Pennsylvania delegation, but not the vote of the State. It is one thing to pack caucuses, and another to carry an election. Cameron and Forney understand this well enough; but their ends are answered if they can control the Pennsylvania patronage during Grant's time by flattering his hopes. He bends everything to his renomination, perceiving that all is lost if he fails of that. Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other States where he can control the Republican organization will count for just as much in the convention whether the party is a minority or a majority. The probability is that Grant will distract and ruin the Republican party by his desperate efforts to get the nomination. If he loses it, he will take no further interest in politics, as his apathetic mind took none before he hoped to be President. Until he became anxious about his renomination, he shunned the companionship of politicians, and treated them with offensive contempt. His recent intimacies with men "inside politics" are a sacrifice of natural repugnance to personal ambition. If he fails to get the nomination, he will not care three whiffs of a cigar which party succeeds, and relapse into his old indifference to politics and contempt for politicians. If he is beaten in the convention, he will leave the election to take care of itself, unless his dogged and resentful soul should impel him to punish the Re-

publican party for thwarting his aspirations.

Aside from the control of the Federal patronage, Grant is one of the weakest men in the Republican organization. He owed his nomination in 1868 solely to fears that the Democrats would run him. Military prestige counted for a good deal then, and the Republicans feared that if they did not take Grant the Democratic party would, and that his war record would seeure his election. He had never belonged to the Republican party, and during the first year or more of Andrew Johnson's administration, had supported Johnson's Southern policy. He made a tour in the South and a report to the President which Sumner denounced in the Senate as "whitewashing" the Rebels. He stood at Johnson's right hand when he received the committee of the Philadelphia convention. He accompanied Johnson in his famous Western tour, or "swing around the circle. He had declared his contemptuous hostility to negro suffrage. He was a strange candi-date for the Republican fanatics, but the dread of his military popularity on the other

could never have been voluntary. None of these motives will exist in 1872. Grant is an impossible candidate for the Democrats, and his military prestige is worn out. Nobody thinks of him any longer as a soldier or hero, but only as an administrative officer and a politician. He has done nothing as President to recommend him to the party, and has no advantage as against other Republican candidates beyond his control of patronage and the absence of any strong and popular competitor for the Republican opposition to con-

centrate upon. For the present, many of his enemies make politic professions of support, as they do not wish to impair their influence in the party. But they will intrigue against his nomination, and would easily succeed if they had a strong rival candidate to pit against him. Colfax is too light, Butler too ill-balanced, Sumner too pedantic and conceited, Trumbull has too little popularity out of Illinois, Fenton is too much of a demagogue, and Boutwell, who wears all the laurels of the adminitration, bas too many jealous rivals in his own State, and is too weak to cope with rivals elsewhere. Grant may therefore get the nomination, but he will shatter and prostrate the party in doing so.

THE PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.

From the London Saturday Review.

There are two, and only two, radically different views as to the nature and functions of government. According to the one, it is an art which has to be learned by those who exercise it, just as the arts of shoemaking or of teaching or of painting have to be learned -a portion of labor divided off and assigned to certain members of the community, just as other portions of labor are divided off and assigned to other members of the community. According to the other view, it is a mere machinery of intercommunication between the different branches of society; a machinery by which these different branches may learn each others' wishes, may forward those wishes if it be agreeable to them to do so, or, if it be not agreeable, may be saved the necessity of an actual struggle by a recognition of the amount of force that can be arrayed against them. Now it is clear that a wellordered State must in part be animated by both these views. Those governments which are organized wholly on the former or aristocratic principle (and in aristocracy is included monarchy), governments in which the spentaneous political action of the people is unknown, can hardly be well aware of the wishes of the people; and though the wishes of the people are not absolutely coincident with their real interests, they have yet most important connexions therewith. On the other hand, in those governments which act merely as a machinery for preserving the equilibrium of the differents parts of society (the Democratic ideal), there can be no broad political foresight; for if ever a quarrel or dispute arises, the party must prevail, since there is no authority above all parties with time and means to form an im partial judgment, to which therefore all parties would submit. There will, therefore, in nearly all cases be a certain amalgamation of these two views-an amalgamation in which one or the other view will predominate according to the felt superiority of the Government, according to its positive excellence, and according to the truthfulness and patience of the masses of the people. No one, perhaps, has better expressed the union of the two views than Coleridge (who his Tabletalk: - "It has never been clearly enough seen," he said, "that democracy, as such, is no proper element in the constitution of a State. The idea of a State is undoubtedly government ek ton ariston. Democracy is the healthful life blood that flows through the veins, which supports the system, but which should never appear externally.

Now it is assumed by many that the tendency of time is to bring about more and more the democratic ideal. It undoubtedly is true. in a certain sense, that the masses of men will get more power as time goes on-unless of course any destructive catastrophe interferes. Every new faculty, every new art, that is gained by the intellect of the few, must gradually filter down to the many, and increase their capacity for action. But it is pure assumption to suppose that in every nation the masses will use this increased capacity against the Government by which their greatest interests are regulated. On the contrary, they may have so strong a sense of the necessity of a central power, of the inexpediency of deciding all disputes by mere weight of numbers (which must happen in a pure democracy), that they will support the action of government even when it is to their own disadvantage, and against their own opinion. Nor can it be said that such a bebavior is a sign of an ill-educated or poorspirited people. For if such a theory needed to be disproved by any argument, it would be disproved by the fact that the best-educated people in Europe, and that which is now victorious in one of the greatest wars ever known, has for ages modelled itself mainly on the aristocratic principle.

It was indeed well nigh the greatest of all Germans, Goethe, who expressed this principle almost in the terms that we have used to describe it. "Let every man," he said (we quote only the substance of his words), 'stick to his own business. Let artists stick to art, manufacturers to manufacturing, governors to governing; for this too is an art, and must be practised only by those who have learnt to exercise it." And it has ever

been a great, and no dishonorable, characteristic of the Germans, that they have minded each one that which he knew best, and have not meddled with things beyond their province. There is no greater vice, and at the same time no more fascinating temptation, for a people, than they should think it possible to cure all the sufferings to which they are exposed by a change in their government. Such an idea diverts men's minds from the true sources of national prosperity-namely, the industry, intelligence, and morality of individual members of the community. It is quite true that a government may pass beyond the limits of sufferance, and constitute itself a plague instead of a protection to society; as did the Government of Louis XV in France, and that of Ferdinand at Naples. Or, again, a nominal government may perform so few of the functions of government that to shake it will cause no great shock to society; and in this case comparatively small misconduct on its part may justify its overthrow, as was the case in

the revolt of the American colonies. But such cases are exceptional. Nations which, like Spain, are perpetually agitating for a change of government without any amendment of their state, ought to recognize that their evils spring from causes independent of their government, and they may profitably acquiesce for a time even in vicious and barmful rulers and turn their attention wholly away in another direction.

But to return to the Germans. What a heavy blow and great discouragement their | all the greatest measure of satisfaction.

success in the present war has inflicted on the democratic party in Europe is as yet hardly recognized. But it is instinctively felt by the democrats themselves; and the representative men of the democracies of Italy and Spain, Garibaldi and Castelar, join with the democrats of England in crying for the retrieval of the fortunes of France. For the first time since the establishment of the United States, the advancing tide of democracy has been turned, and the ebb has begun. Such great impulses in human affairs are not brought about by the wishes of men, but by their blind instincts, which cause revolutions that they are themselves unable to measure. Luther had no plan of a Reformation in his head when he inveighed against the traffic of Tetzel; nordid Mirabeau lay out the scheme of the French Revolution when he assumed the leadership of the Tiers Etat. And we may be quite sure that the rise in the world of so great a power as Germany will produce an instinctive imitation of her system and methods on the part of those who have been and are most democratically inclined. Governments, against their will, will be compelled to strengthen themselves; and the great body of thinkers who, like Mr. Carlyle, have carried their admiration of strong government and their hatred of anarchy perhaps even to excess, will no longer be found to be hopelessly out of the current of the age. But, though all this is inevitable, it is not useless to endeavor somewhat to curb our instincts by the force of reasonable desire; and it will not be out of place to consider how far the wishes of men can go along with the change that is being accomplished. We refer, as will be seen, to the change simply in its aspect of an antidemocratic revolution.

First, the good side of officialism will be brought out. We in England have an ingrained contempt for officials; we rely upon them, we submit to them, far less than any other nation; unless it be proved that what they do is right, we are prone to assume that it must be wrong. This is a mode of procedure which defeats its own end. Criticism, as an end in itself, is a poor thing; the departments which are criticized feel the impossibility of acting so that they shall be respected by the body of the nation; moreover, as their condemnation is a foregone conclusion, they pay little respect to and gain little light from their critics. A definite moderate amount of blame, attached to definite acts, may do much good; indiscriminate complaint against any branch of the public service, unless it be the intention of the complainers to abolish altogether the subject of their attack, must do harm. This is an error from which the German temper is free, perhaps even so far as to err on the other side.

Next, it is to be hoped that the disposition to make fundamental changes in the institutions of the country, so prevalent of late years, will be lessened. It is certainly a natural instinct in a child to be perpetually pulling up a flower to see how its roots are growing. But men ought to have learnt otherwise; and, of all things in the world, political constitutions are least likely to be benefitted by the process. A cernot immoderate trustfulness in the excellence of institutions whose ends we have not fathomed, but which have existed during many generations, is no bad thing. The legislation of the last few years has been transcendental legislation. Far are we from impugning its excellence; there is a time for the transcendental, as there is a time for everything under the sun. But not forever ought we to be taking in hand great and novel questions, problems which go to the bottom of all creation. If we do so, there is danger of our neglecting duties of mere commonplace necessity. Can it be alleged that the wants of our poor laborers, the relations of our Government with those of foreign nations, or again with the colonial Governments, the efficiency of our army and navy, have been looked to as accurately and successfully of late as they would have been had no fundamental questions occupied the attention of statesmen? Self-preservation is the first law, and to maintain itself in existence is a thing which is no more accomplished without effort on the part of a State than on the part of an individual. Moreover, radical questions, inasmuch as they are the easiest of all to have a definite opinion about, but the most difficult of all to decide with a nice regard to truth, honor, and the feelings of opposing parties, form the most convenient pretext to cover partisanship, hatred, passion, and slander. Our radical friends will point their finger at this, as a most Philistinish sentiment; but it is true nevertheless.

Another tendency, more prevalent a few years back than now-the tendency to diminish, on principle, the functions of government in all directions whatsoever, an ipso facto evil-will now probably receive a further check. The proof by which the proposition implied in such a tendency was demonstrated was of the simplest imaginable character. All government obviously performs its functions by compulsion of those governed; compulsion is antagonistic to and freedom is the very freedom; root and primary principle and first good of man's nature. Hence all government is opposed to the very first principle of man's nature. Is any further argument necessary to show that it must be an evil? This very simple piece of logic is the sole moving cause of many projected reforms. Those who employ it quite omit to notice that every advance in civilization, and indeed every benefit which a man can gain for himself, demands a quid pro quo. The very first step in the formation of a society is the appropriation of land to particular persons, and the prevention of the use of it by others: and all reasonable men acquiesce in not being able to do precisely what they like with their neighbor's fruit-trees and crops. Yet the savage has in this respect a more unrestricted liberty; his use of the things around him is more unhindered than is that of the civilized man. Certainly, to find in what directions the compulsory power of government may be profitably exercised requires long experience; and governments, like individuals, make many wrong steps for one right step, especially in their beginnings. But the right steps are those which endure.

To conclude, we hold that the example of Germany will introduce a new element into our political theories; an element which has long been deficient, and much needed. Already, even before the present war broke out, this was seen in the Education bill of last session. All human action involves reaction; there is an undulation, backwards and forwards, in all the affairs of men. A century ago, the democratic idea, emanating from America, spread over the nations of Europe, and was a spark among the readyprepared timber. Perhaps, a century hence, the same idea will have another outburst. But now there is felt a need of strong goverpment: men cannot for ever be led by their momentary instincts; they demand that these should be comprehended and dominated by a central power, which alone can give to

A NEW CABINET RUMOR.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. News concerning one's neighbors is best gathered away from home, according to an ancient proverb. Out West it is asserted and believed that Senator Cameron's intrigues are directed to securing a place in the Cabinet of President Grant for himself, and not, as generally supposed, for his very dear friend Forney. In the event of Senator Cameron's success Forney will probably be presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature for his successor. But Forney may not find the present Legislature quite pliant enough for his purposes. The combination on a Senator and State Treasurer would certainly make the faction of which Senator Cameron is chief quite formidable. They managed their game so skilfully in 1869 that they obtained credit for carrying both the Treasurer and the Senator. But it is well known that a greater power in the politics of this State stood behind John Scott and dictated his nomination. Forney, himself, will bring no

strength to any combination to elect a Senator and Treasurer. He is merely merged in the Cameron faction, and has no influence outside of it, having lost the confidence and respect of his former allies by his sudden desertion to the enemy. A seat in the Senate of the United States has long been the darling ambition of John W. Forney. As its Secretary, he has seen so many men of mean abilities in the Senate that his envy and scorn have constantly been exercised. At one time he seriously proposed to move to Virginia or some other reconstructed State, and take his chance in the scrub race of the carpet-baggers for the position. But he waited too long, and Ames and Revels got the last prizes. In 1857, provided with a letter of recommendation from President Buchanan, he came near reaching the gaol of his wishes. His nomination in caucus had been secured, and little doubt was entertained of his success, not withstanding the stubbornness of several members. But the desertion of Lebo, Wagonseller, and Manear to Cameron sealed his fate. Instead of showing gratitude to President Buchanan for a step of more than questionable propriety, Forney has been the bitter reviler of that statesman while living, and of his memory to the present hour. From the time of his defeat by Cameron in 1857, his political influence has gradually

fallen, until he has at last become a more member of the faction of his ancient enemy. In 1867, after an interval of ten years, he again presented himself as a candidate for United States Senator, but he had no sincere supporters. He brought little or no weight to the combination against Cameron, though he poured forth his hatred in torrents of abuse. In revenge for this Cameron investigated his accounts as Secretary of the Senate of the United States, and prepared to carry on the war to the bit-ter end, when Forney surrendered at discretion. The alliance of these politicians is not friendship, but a conspiracy. In the changes which the whirligig of time makes, it will not be strange if Forney should become in a certain contingency the candidate of his successful enemy for the place which he so eagerly longs to occupy. But it would be disgraceful to Pennsylvania if this facile, insincere, and unscrupulous politician should ever represent her in the Senate of the United States. We do not anticipate such a misfor-

PROGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the N. Y. World.

We never have been able to account for the almost insane antipathy of the Tribune to the City of Brotherly Love. Philadelphia never seemed to us a place to be angry at. Its social and political peculiarities disarm resentment and suggest a kinder if not a more respectful feeling. One would think the color of the "Scarlet Woman" rather than of the "Drab" prevailed there, seeing the fierce way in which the Tribune paws the ground. Recently, it seems, one of Philadelphia's most distinguished judges (not Judge Lynch, but one of Judge Lynch's reluctant colleagues delivered an address on the "Law as a Progressive Science." No sooner is the fact announced than the Tribune thus explodes: -"Law has lately seemed in Philadelphia to be making progress backwards with wonderful celerity and the sweet incidents of the late election in that thy must have afforded the lecturer excellent op-

portunities of illustration. The science of the law

would seem to be no match for the science of the law would seem to be no match for the science of the jurists who make the judicial tribunals arenas of murder. If any law could be found for duly restraining Philadelphia aldermen of homicidal tastes, there should be progress indeed." Does the Tribune call this backing its friends? If we read the record aright, no 'judicial tribunal," in the true sense, was made "an arena of murder." There was some lively shooting among the canvassers, at the instigation of an ex-District Attorney, and only one man, and he a Democrat, was killed. This being done, the dead man carried out, and the blood, we hope, with the tobacco-juice, wiped up, the canvassers resumed their work as if nothing had happened. and manipulated the returns to their hearts content. There was in this a calm and steady "progress" which the Tribune, in the interest of the Republican party, should applaud and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

not contemn.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Comp Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in acentitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand 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 SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, 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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1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.

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The property can be seen upon application to the The property can be seen upon application to the undersigned. Property to be delivered at once to purchaser upon payment of price in cash. Bidders who wish it can be present at the opening. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be scaled and in duplicate, and to be addressed to

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