SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

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

PERILS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. From the Harrisburg State Journal.

We are not of these who regard the mission of the Republican party as fulfilled; nor do we accept the theory that it must resort to hollow, clap-trap expedients. But two years ago it developed its greatest strength, and called General Grant to the Presidency by the largest popular vote ever polled for a national candidate. It had selected its standard-bearer with great unanimity, and the wisdom of that choice has not been questioned. He had given the country what it needed most in its sorest trialcomplete victory to the Union armies, and he was harled as the great captain of the age. In the civil convalsions which followed civil strife, he had always been wise in council and patriotic in his actions, and his election to the first civil honor of the Government was regarded as alike a national necessity and a just recognition of the public services of General Grant. He had ended war by victory, and he was selected to heal the ghastly wounds of fraternal estrangement by a wise and generous administration of the laws. The warrior was demanded as the pacificator, and when his election was attained, the country felt assured of peace and

prosperity.

Nor has President Grant failed in giving to the nation the great results sought for by his election. The people desired successful re-construction, established public credit, honesty and strict accountability in officials, and peace. All these great blessings have been attained, and the substantial fruits of his election have been gathered in their fullness. Repudiation is a discarded heresy, without defenders. Reconstruction is completemarred somewhat by the natural results of perpetuated hate for the Government, but, nevertheless, it is an accomplished fact, and will correct its own informalities. The revenue has been honestly collected, and it has been as honestly applied, as is evidenced in the rapid reduction of the public debt, and there is peace throughout the land.

With such a record for the Republican administration, it seems anomalous to record Democratic triumphs such as the elections of 1870 have given us. Two-thirds of the Republican majority in Congress is lost, and enough of the States which voted for Grant. in 1868, to change the electoral college to a Democratic majority, have apparently con-demned the President. It is idle to impute these disasters to local causes. The immediate issues may have been more or less local in their character, but if the administration was as strong as it should be, and, as from its public record, it deserves to be, local causes could not disintegrate the friends of the President and reverse Congressional districts by platoons, and States, in every section of the Union. The sycophants, who ever swarm around power, are ever ready to explain that defeat means vic-tory; but the independent Republican press and independent statesmen accept the plain teachings of stubborn results, and seek for the evil and the remedy.

That the Republican party is wanting in harmony of organization and unity of purpose to an alarming degree, is a truth too palpable not to be appreciated by the administration and its sincere friends. Such journals as the New York Post and Commercial Advertiser, the Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial, the Philadelphia Inquirer and Telegraph, the Pittsburg Commercial, the Chicago Tribune and Republican, the St. Louis Democrat, and scores of other able Republican papers of lesser note, have criticized the policy of the President with great rigor, and clearly foreshadowed the discomfiture the party has suffered. A number of the leading statesmen who sup-ported the election of President Grant have taken issue with him on vital questions of political policy. Senators Sumner and Ferry, of New England; Fenton, of New York; Trumbull, Carpenter, and Schurz, of the West, and others less conspicuous in the first council of the nation have not concealed their disapproval of administration measures, and given the moral force of their great names to widen and deepen the discord that now prevails in the ranks of the admin-

On all sides the perils seem to be recognized. Butler, the special champion of the administration in the House, comes before the country with a confession that the great purposes of the Republican party have been accomplished, and a demand that it shall descend to mere political expedients, without regard to past achievements, and make causeless war, if necessary, to carry popular elections; and the mousing politicians, who have been flung into place by accident, or even less creditably, crowd the halls of the White House and demand public plunder as the price of Republican success. It were needless to say that both are unprincipled, and the worst foes of the Republican organization. Butler's war policy would consign the party to a dishonored tomb. He forgets that he is not now addressing himself to the Democracy; but to an organization of independent freethinkers, who will not purchase political success at the cost of national honor or national peace; and the petty, venal politicians, who hope to disgrace the administration by prestituting its power, could not redeem the dis-asters if they would, and they would not do so if they could profit more by the utter destruction of the party.

The men who have the confidence of the

people, and who could be potential in restoring harmony in the party and preparing it for future triumphs, are not the men who rush unbidden to advise with power. They do not crowd the White House and the departments to procure contracts and appointments, nor do they rush into the public prints to assume the role of leadership. The statesmen and the non-office-hunting leaders of the Republican party are the men in whom the people confide, and they have been but little known, and less felt, in the counsels which dictated the political policy of the administration. In a single sentence, the misfortunes of the Republican party may be thus summed up, and we have good reason to believe that no one now has a better appreciation of the truth of it than President Grant himself. He has the power, and he alone has the power, to restore the party to unity and success, and he must know that he cannot do it with the ablest and most disinterested Senators, Congressmen, and presses of the party arrayed against him. They do not demand honors or plunder—they can maintain themselves without either; but they do demand a just respect for themselves and for the upright and independent masses they represent, and no administration can sustain itself that is not sustained by them.

We are gratified to know that a more vigor- | party?

ous and acceptable political policy is about to be inaugurated by the President. If he shall carry it out in the manner he is now aiming to do it, he will necessarily offend the petty traders in politics, but the great leaders of the people, and the people themselves, will rally to the support of the patriotic President of their choice, and make his re-election in 1872 as decisive as was his triumph in 1868.

THE PARTIES.

From Harper's Weekly. Those who speculate upon the formation of a new party, or gravely propose it, seem to suppose that a great party is organized as a corporation is chartered. But that does not seem to us to be the way in which a party arises. In our own history party divisions began during the administration of Washington, and the Federal and the National Republican parties continued until the former disappeared, leaving, in the Monroe era of good feeling, no immediate successor. The next great party division was that of the Whigs and the Democrats. It turned philosophically upon the question of the functions of government, and practically upon the just and constitutional policy in regard to internal improvements. a national bank, tariffs, etc. The Whigs contended for a liberal, fostering, protecting, and developing Govern-ment. The Democrats declared that it was by the enterprise of the people, and not by the action of the Government, that the ends sought were to be obtained. But gradually the increase of slavery, and the development by machinery of the products of slave labor, made slavery the controlling element in politics. The intensity of the moral agitation of the subject, with the fanaticism of the slave interest, which used the Government for its own purposes, and absolutely denominated the Democratic party, with which it allied itself, and, upon the other hand, the economic sagacity which perceived the material impolicy of slavery, all concentrated political interest upon the subject.

The Democratic party made an abject alliance with slavery. Its policy proceeded en-tirely from the slave leaders, and their purpose was made evident-had it been doubted by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Whig party, unwilling to take any position upon the one absorbing and paramount question of the time, was virtually annibilated in 1852, and the new party division of Republicans and Democrats appeared, which still continues. But does it seem to any one who speaks of a new party that the organization which to-day controls the administration, and holds a great majority of the fates, and which at the intermediate election, when every administration party is weakest, has carried forty or fifty majority in Congress, is in the condition of the Federal party or the Whig party when they were superseded? The war of 1812 finally destroyed the Federal party, and the slavery question, which was supreme, and which it evaded, destroyed the Whig party in 1852. What issue is there to-day so overshadowing and absorbing that it will probably and pro-perly overthrow the Republican party? If the Republican revenue reformers, as we have said, should desert in a body to the Democratic party, they might do a great deal of mischief. But they will not do it. That reform is, an important question; but in the first place it is not paramount to all others, and in the second, if it were, it is by no means evident that the reform is more practicable under Democratic ascendency.

There will be no new party until there is a crats have not been able to oppose force suffigeneral feeling that the policy which is essencient to operate as a wholesome check upon tial for the national welfare is more probable with a Democratic than a Republican administration. And that feeling does not exist. Those who hope for a reform of the civil service, for revenue reform, for a wise foreign policy, for maintenance of the settlements of the Union, for honest and economical administration, and for reform of electoral corruption, do not expect them from the Democratic party. But they do expect them from the Republican party, and they expect them because they are harmonious with the principles, the spirit, and the composition of that party. Some Republicans will, of course, leave the party. Mr. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, who has been a faithful Republican hitherto, designs, if we read his late serenade speech correctly, to act with the Democratic party hereafter. But Senator Schurz, his coadjutor in the late election, has expressed no such intention. Mr. Brown sees that he has brought the Democratic party into power in his State, and he naturally wishes to make the best of the situation. But Mr. Schurz declines to believe that there are not great national issues upon which he must be a Republican. There are many revenue reformers in New England also, and a strong party for the civil service reform, but they act within and not without the Republican lines.

The Chicago Tribune, therefore, seems to us mistaken in supposing that there can be "a reconstruction and reorganization of parties"—in other words, a new party; and when it speaks, among others, of Mr. Garrison, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Sumner as favoring such an attempt, we are very sure that it is mistaken. Mr. Schurz and Mr. Sumner at least, have distinctly denied sympathy with any effort to destroy the Reputlican party. Upon some questions they differ with the President, but they do not allow their disapproval of certain executive measures to paralyze their fidelity to the party. The proposal for a new organizafore, a declaration in favor of Democratic ascendency. That party is certainly very unlikely to commit hari-kari if it should see its opponent engaged in that operation. Indeed, it is already inviting the Chicago Tribune and Mr. Schurz to walk into its parlor. It announces that the revenue reformers belong with the Democracy, not that Democratic revenue reformers will secede and join a new organization. And when the Chicago Tribune speaks of revenue reform and civil service reform as objects equally desirable, it would be interesting to know how lively a hope it has of reform of the civil service from the Democracy.

In the present situation of the country, when the Republican party is neither dis-banding nor likely to disband, the Republican who asks whether a new party is not desirable, merely asks whether it is desirable that the Democratic party should be successful. If, indeed, the party had gone to pieces, like the Federal in 1812 and the Whig in 1852, he might wisely ask whether he should vote with the Democrats or try for a new organization. He will not forget that the country was so ready for the Republican party that, in 1856, it polled 1,200,000 out of less than 3,000,000 votes cast, elected and its President in 1860. Is there any corresponding situation now? The career and character and leadership and necessities of the Demoeratic party are known of all men. Who believes that great and salutary reforms of political corruption and official systems are to proceed from it? Who supposes that greater order, progress, and economy would follow the destruction of the Rapublican

A THIRD PARTY-NONSENSE. From the N. Y. Sun.

No vagary ever entered the brain of man more futile and preposterous than the idea of forming a third part in a country where the entire ground is occupied by two oppos-ing organizations. The term itself is a misnomer. Discontent and disaffection may become so general in a party as to menace its integrity and presage disintegration to a ruinous extent. And this is the present condition of the Republicans. The official head of the organization has not that informing and controlling mind without which disci pline, harmony, and effective co-operation are impossible. The party is not wanting in able and enlightened statesmen; but they have no universal recognition as leaders, and hence are comparatively without influence in shaping its policy. And then they are divided upon some of the most important questions of the day.

Many Republicans in the Northwest differ with some Republicans of New England and Pennsylvania on the tariff, the finances, and cognate topics, including the method and time of extinguishing the public indebtment. The interest of the producer is believed to be in conflict with the interest of the consumer. Icwa and Illinois have little sympathy with Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the bonds of material interest are stronger than any ties growing out of political affinity. These things will have their effect in en-feebling and demoralizing the Republican organization-to what extent, it now impossible to estimate predict with much confidence. Similar causes are also at work, though to a less extent, to weaken the Democracy. But the notion that a third party can be constructed of dimensions sufficient to accomplish anything affirmatively is the greatest fallacy imaginable. Such a thing is simply impossible. One might as well expect to see the deserters from two hostile armies constitute a force strong enough to overcome them both, or a man standing on a railway withstand two locomotives approaching each other under a full head of steam. No intrigues or management of any kind ever achieved anything in the way of such organization. The experiment has frequently been tried, and al-

ways with a similar result. The two most noticeable instances were in the cases of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson. Millard Fillmore attempted to avail bimself of the Know-Nothing folly, but he had nothing to do with organizing the party. Tyler supposed it practicable to re-elect himself by forming a third party, the basis of which should be the patronage and power of the Federal Government. The failure of the scheme was utter and ridiculous, covering everybody concerned in it with universal derision. Johnson's exhibition of himself was more pitiable still.

Parties spring up spentaneously when new ssues are presented, or new questions arise. A party may be divided and temporarily prostrated, as was the case with the Democracy in 1848, by the introduction of an element so potent as to override discipline and break down the lines of demarcation. But it is difficult to conceive a condition of things wherein the malcontents could muster in force enough to make headway against subsisting organizations. And there is nothing enomalous or unusual in the present condition of parties in this country. For nearly ten years past Republican supremacy has been so absolute and resistless that the Demothe action of the Government or political movements. The Republicans have been too strong for their own welfare. There has not been external pressure enough upon them to compel discipline or circumspection in the administration. The adversary was feeble in numbers, and distracted by intestine divi-

And now we see the inevitable consequences of these untoward circumstances in a broken and demoralized organization. And these embarrassments are increased and exasperated by the imbecility of Grant, his prostitution of the patronage of the Govern-ment to promote his own selfish schemes and to reward unworthy favorites. The best men of his party are so disaffected and disgusted that his renemination two years hence is quite out of the question.

The power of a President with a strong supporting party measurably satisfied with the course of his administration, is irresistible in the early part of dis term; but it becomes feeble and dwindles away to nothing as the years roll round and the means of rewarding partisan service become exhausted. Six successive Presidents, ending with Mr. Buchanan, vainly tried to compass a renomination by the free use of Executive favors. They were all men of large civil experience, familiar with the popular wants and expectations, and not inexpert in political management; and yet every one of them failed ignominously in the work he had set himself to perform. Is Grant—a raw, crude man of defective culture, untutored in the ways of politicians, with no policy, no experience, no power of appreciation, imperfect knowledge of men, selfish and egotistical, caring more to give fat offices to his family than to promote the welfare of his party-is he likely to win a game in which such men as we have named were baffled and overthrown?

SNOOKS vs. CLAY.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The World, habitually unjust to the memory of Henry Clay, is especially so in likening his course in supporting the compromise tariff of 1833 with that of the Hon. J. Snooks, who-insisting that a duty on imported wares or metals makes our consumers pay so much more, not only for the articles thus taxed, but for all domestic products which are sold in competition therewithdoes nevertheless support a duty of \$3 per ton on pig iron, whereby \$7,500,000 (according to his assumptions, not ours) is taken from our consumers in order to get \$1,500,000 of it into the treasury—the other \$6,000,000 being legally coerced (be says) into the pockets of "greedy, grasping monopolists." Mr. Clay never so stultified himself as to support a measure which he held to be of this character-never-never! In his deliberate judgment, the necessary effect of protective duties was to cheapen the article on which they were imposed, by substituting domestic for foreign production, thus bringing the producer nearer the consumer, and reducing the cost of effecting exchanges between them.

What Mr. Clay mistakenly did was to sacrifice a future whereof he, for the moment, seems to have despaired, to secure a reprieve from immediate calamity-a mistake which, we are confident, will not be repeated by the protectionists of to-day. Mr. Clay, seeing that General Jackson had just been re-elected and invested with powers virtually dictatorial, and that the protective professions by which he had won the pswerful support of Pennsylvania and kindred interests were dience to the stronger will of the cotton-growing oligarchy, entered into a capitula-tice, whereby a present crash was averted.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST. devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with about to be whistled down the wind, in obe-

He did what seemed for the best; but time proved bim in error. Had he only given the free-traders rope, they would have soon run it out, and he, instead of Van Baren, would have been chosen President in 1836, on the square issue of restoring the policy of pro-tection subverted in 1853 by Jacksonian Demooracy, in obedience to the bullying of

Calhoun nullification. Mr. Clay's position in '33 was that of the gallant leader of a beaten, hopeless, demorelized army, making the best terms for it that he can secure. Snooks represents an aggressive, triumphant host, who are able to dictate terms, not seemingly constrained to accept such as the conqueror will concede.

The World invents an issue with us as to the great revulsion of 1837. We have said nothing of that. But we do say that it was because of the "Revenue Tariff," then just getting into full effect, that the Federal Treasury was empty, the Federal credit dis-honored, and the national industry paralyzed, in 1840-1-2, until the stress of our necessities compelled a return to protection in 1842.

Thenceforward, everything wore a brighter aspect, and we did not need to send agents to Europe, in a time of profound peace, to beg bankers to lend us money to carry on our Government. That is our position.

LADY PHYSICIANS.

From the N. Y. Times. Edinburgh has not generally been reckoned the most "progressive" place in the world, unless, perhaps, in metaphysics and moral philosophy. Nevertheless, there are seven young ladies regularly enrolled at the medical school there, who have had granted to them the privileges of study, and of matriculation, in due course, as circs of the University. "Mrs. Dr." will consequently become as common a title in North Britain, at no distant day, as it is fast getting to be in the United States. In spite of this surprising concession, however, the conservative spirit of a Scotch faculty has displayed itself in the exclusion of the seven ladies from the wards of the Infirmary. The inconvenience to the clinical lecturers of treating certain subjects before a mixed assembly of both sexes is the reason assigned for shutting the hospital doors against the female students; and five hundred of their male associates, in the most ungallant manner, have petitioned the authorities to persist in enforcing their rule of exclusion. The peti-tioners assert that had they foreseen being called upon to walk the wards in company with young ladies they would have sought another school. The ladies say that the medical school has no right, having taken their fees and accepted them as students, to refuse them any of the ordinary rights or privileges of students. Represented as they are by one of the ablest of living women, Miss Sophia Jex Blake, and having an argument in itself by no means easy to answer, the ladies certainly occupy a strong position, and one which it will be very hard to turn.

The difficulty must sooner or later have been fairly met and disposed of, and it is well that a test case has thus arisen wherein all that can be said on both sides of the controversy is pretty sure to be logically and eloquently set forth. Most reasonable and delicate-minded persons will admit on first thoughts the force of the adverse argument of the managers of the Infirmary and the petitioning students. It would seem, in truth, that only differently constituted people would wish to override so rational an objection. Yet, as commonly occurs, the argument of one side looks conclusive only until other is heard. Miss Jex Blake urges that

"A large proportion of the patients in the Indrmary being women, and women being present in all the wards as nurses, there can be nothing exceptional in our presence there as students. In one opinion, no objection can be raised to our attending clinical teaching, even in the male wards, which does not apply with at least equal force to the pre-sent instruction of male students in the female wards.

She further points out that among the subscribers and donors to the Infirmary there are as many women as men; that the wishes of a majority of the whole are in favor of the unrestricted admission of both sexes upon a common platform, and that three of the chief clinical lecturers, Drs. Balfour, Watson, and Bennett, are willing to admit the ladies, with male students, to all their classes. These considerations are plainly entitled to be earefully weighed, and the result bids fair to be satisfactory to Miss Blake and her enterprising companions.

It is clear that, if women are to be allowed by law and public opinion to practice medicine at all, it is highly irrational to exclude them from any means open to the other sex for obtaining professional knowledge. The reasoning of those who maintain the incapacity of women to become good doctors, may or may not be sound; but its practical force must obviously be increased by the exclusion of female students from any privileges enjoyed by the males. The less the ability, the greater the need of culture, and the greater the relative value of experience. From the general drift and conduct of the Edinburgh discussion, it seems probable that the nice question touching the "delicacy" of women going through the usual clinical course will be left ere long to the taste and discretion of the candidates themselves. Women who feel strongly drawn to the medical profession are not likely to be squesmish, and the most simple and convenient method of settling this centroversy will be apt in the sequel to prove the one adopted.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRENCH BAZAAR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF
THE WAR IN FRANCE.
To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December the 14th to December the 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

An appeal is respectfully made to Philadelphia, the State of Pennsylvania, and all other States, to contribute in gifts or money towards our Bazaar in behalf of the Sufferers in France. The ladies in charge of tables will gratefully receive any donations made in favor of the country of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

ADELE PICOT, President.

12 2 tf C. JACOB, Scoretary.

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 cutilled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphis, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 80 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN 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 one million dollars.

SPEDIAL NOTICES.

BEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT, STREET, PHILADELPHIA,) November 28, 1870.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted :-That the Registering Officers of the First Senato rial District, consisting of the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last, and three members of the Division Executive Committee, shall meet at the regular places of holding the elections in said district, or such place as the Registering Officers may select, on SATURDAY, December 2, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting

the Registry of Republican voters. That the Union Republican citizens of the First Senetorial District shall meet in their respective Election Divisions on TUESDAY, December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual place of holding delegate elections, and elect one Delegate from each Division to a Secatorial Convention, to select a candidate for Senator from said district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon, W. W. Watt,

That said Convention shall meet, in accordance with Rule 5, for the government of the Republican party, at JEFEERSON HALL, SIXTH and CHRIS-TIAN Streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

That the Republican Judges and Inspectors who served at the general election in October last shall conduct said primary election, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers, in conjunction with the members of the Division Executive-Committee,

JOHN L. HILL, President. M. C. HONG, Secretaries.

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

BO OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1879.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENC, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cast, on or after November

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 2 P. M., from November 20 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. THOMAS T. FIRTH. M. to 3 P. M. 11 1 2m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meetir of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth 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 thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the nolders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable

stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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 hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

OFFICE-No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1870.

NOTICE.-All persons having claims against the Department of Highways, for labor done or material furnished during the year 1870, are requested to present them for payment on or before the 15th day of December, in order that they may receive the proper attention of the Committee on Highways.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON. Chief Commissioner of Highways. HE'S ALL RIGHT NOW .- THE YOUNG man who was 'Lonely since his mother died' is all right now. His father married the head of a large family of gifts. They keep house for him and get their ceal of J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER streets. On the coal sold by HANCOCK there is no discount. It is the pure black anthracite delved from the choicest veins of the Lehigh and Schnyikill region.

Everybody that deals with HANCOCK is pleased with his mode of doing business.

9 9 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORD-ance with the provisions of the Act of Incorpo-ration and the By-Laws adopted for the govern-men' of the Company, that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION Stockholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 510 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870, for the purpose of consideration of business of importance to the interests of the corporation, viz, a proposition to place the company in immediate working order. A general attendance of all stockholders is earnestly requested, who will be required to exhibit their cor-tificates of stock for the purpose of registration at

that time or previous thereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. J. MEGARGEE, President.

Attest—J. M. Harding, Secretary pro tempore.
Philadelphia, Nov. 28.

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 necrose the same to ten million dollars. 10 T. T. T.

T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philads NOTICE -NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, for the incorporation of a Bank, according to the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled ATLANTIC BANK, and to be located in Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless Reliable—Instan true and perfect Dye. Harmiess—Remails—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tlats—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalis Poison to injure 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 mwith

TUMBRELLAS CHEAPEST INTHE CITY DIXON'S, No. 31 & RIGHTH Street. 10 to mat

SPECIAL NOTICES. BOY A C A D B M Y OF M U B I C. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAKE, Esq., On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in vorae).

The New York Times says of this lecture:—
"Mr. Saxe kept the audience ia an uproar from the commencement to the close of his poem. Laughter and applause strove long for the mastery, but at the close of the last stanzas the latter carried the

MISS KATE FIELD, Dec. 8. MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Dec. 12.

ings of the lectures.

Doors open at 7%. Lecture at 8.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 787 SANSOM Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1870.

By a decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, no witnesses will be required at this office for the quarterly payments beginning December 4 and June 4 of each year. In March and September witnesses will be required as heretofore, in all cases except "dependent fathers."

The following order will be observed in paying:

dependent fathers,"
The following order will be observed in paying:
Monday, Dec. 5, A, B, C.
Tuesday, Dec. 6, D, E, F.
Wednesday, Dec. 7, G, H, I.
Thursday, Dec. 8, K, L, M.
Friday, Dec. 9, M, N.
Saturday, Dec. 12, S, T.
Tuesday, Dec. 12, S, T.
Tuesday, Dec. 13, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.
No Pension will be paid out of the regular turn.
This rule is positive.

This rule is positive. A. R. CALHOUN, 12 8 St E. S. Pension Agent. "REMINISCENCES OF THE BAST"

WILL BE REV. DR. MARCH'S LECTURE IN WEST ARCH CHURCH, EIGHTERNTH and ARCH Streets, On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, at 8 P. M. It will be deeply interesting. Rev. Dr. March has

recently returned from the Holy Land. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Gould & Fischer's, No. 923, and Boner's, No. 1102 Chescut street; Smith & Son's, No. 1510, and Dr. Bowers', No. 1800 Market Street; Dr. C. R. Keeney's, No. 1601 Arch st. 1233t A FAIR FOR THE BESSEIT OF THE

Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Crneity to Animals will be held at HORTICULTU-RAL HALL, commencing on the evening of November 28, to continue two weeks, Music during the evenings. Restaurant under able management. Doors open from 10 A.M. till 19 P.M. Season tickets—Adul's, \$1; chindren, 50 cents. Single admissions—Adul's, \$1; chindren, 15c. No raffling. President of the Fair—Hon, Alexander Henry.

EXECUTIVE CORNITTEE.

Gen. George G. Meade, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Gen. G. H. Crosman,

TURNERS UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA
PILL is an UNFALLING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails
to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the saverest to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the saverest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the falling strength. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines, TURNER & CO., Proprietors,

9 29 mwf61 No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass. SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE BLESSING will be neld at CONCERT HALL on TUESDAY EVENING, December 6, at a ½ before 8 o'clock. Hon. JOSEPH ALLISON will preside. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Drs. J. L. WITHEROW, P. S. HENSON, and S. W. THOMAS, and other distinguished speakers. Singleg by the Little Wanderors. All friends of Temperance are cordially invited to All friends of Temperance are cordially invited to

12 3 St* Chairman of Temperance Blessing. OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1970. dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, due and payable on and after 3d inst. THOMAS J. MAGILL, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

COAL.

ANTERACITE COAL, Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered. LEHIGH-Furnace, \$7 50; Stove, \$7 75; Nut, \$6 50.

SCHUYLKILL-Furnace, \$6 50; Stove, \$6.75; Nut, SHAMOKIN-Grate, \$6.75; Stove, \$7; Nut. \$6.

EASTWICK & BROTHER.

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASH INGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. ROTHERMEL & MANNING. LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER, Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANCOM "

10 19 tf \$4.75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL, Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHING

TON Avenue. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUL OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

PHHADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1879.)
Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1879, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foun-

dations, etc., per cubic yard.

2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot. 3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.

4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Bread and Market street during the year 1871.

5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specify-

ing the kind.

6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal 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 Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

by order of the Commission.

By order of the Commission.

FOHN RICE, President. CROCERIES, ETO.

NEW BETHLEHEM

BUCKWHEAT,

In small casks.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Graceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts. WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sta IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES IS BOND AND TAX PAID.