

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

COMMUNISTS IN NEW YORK.

From the N. Y. Times. It has been said that the barbarians who threaten modern civilization are within its boundaries, not outside. It is no longer the savages from some distant and half-mythical Scythia, or the warlike barbarians of Scandinavia, who threaten the Empires and States of modern times.

Public writers and preachers are inclined to look at this social explosion in Paris as something abnormal and horrible, and peculiar to France alone. It has indeed its peculiarly French horrors, but the dangerous and exciting material which give it its power are to be found in every large capital.

Are we in the New World free from it? Let any of our readers make a tour through the cellars and slums of a single ward in this city, say the Fourth, or let him pass among the crowded tenement houses of the Twelfth or Seventeenth wards, and note the thousands of wretched creatures who hide in attics and cellars, poor, slovenly, and hard-pressed.

Only once in the history of the city did this terrible proletariat class show its revolutionary head. For a few days in 1848 New York seemed like Paris under the Reds in 1870. Our mob, in place of sacking churches, burned orphan asylums and plundered the homes of the benefactors of the white poor and the colored race.

Our cities are in less danger than European cities, because there is no pressure on this proletariat class beyond the necessary inequalities of life. The American "Reds" always hope to be capitalists. Then our educational and reformatory movements are always reaching down, and gradually improving "the dangerous classes."

PENSION PAUPERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. After all, there are always compensations. If our rogues and ruffians, by dint of adherence to the trade of politics, are sure in the end of municipal or Government offices, they are at least forced to stay in them as long as they draw their salaries.

After all, there are always compensations. If our rogues and ruffians, by dint of adherence to the trade of politics, are sure in the end of municipal or Government offices, they are at least forced to stay in them as long as they draw their salaries.

simple expedient of entering his name twice on the list, receives not two-thirds, but the whole of his salary. Thus, even the refined gold of a pension may be rigidly by a little judicious shrewdness. It is not necessary, either, that the pensioner should ever have held the office for whose loss he is paid.

These are jokes to us, but death, or the sure signs of it, in any system of government to which they belong. Not English oak nor English larch will protect her ship of state against baronies such as these.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. The full and authentic text of the Treaty of Washington does not correspond in all particulars with the accounts of it previously received through the telegraph and other channels. While, now that the instrument is completely known, we do not concur in the somewhat uncritical applause which it has been received in certain quarters—and more especially while we fail to understand how a treaty of which the two principal negotiators belonged to opposite political parties can justly be styled by the Daily Telegraph a triumph of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

Our cities are in less danger than European cities, because there is no pressure on this proletariat class beyond the necessary inequalities of life. The American "Reds" always hope to be capitalists.

mission of the Alabama into British ports under circumstances alleged to have turned those ports into a base of naval operations. But till the clause is explained, it may bear a more serious meaning. Is it really intended that the British Government shall be held answerable in damages, because blockade-runners carrying contraband of war waited their opportunity at Bermuda, or in some of the West Indian ports?

The general reasons for regarding the treaty, not exactly as a triumph of diplomatic management, but as an arrangement reasonably fair, on the whole, of a very awkward difficulty, remain pretty much what they were when its provisions were less perfectly ascertained. We may suspend our opinion on the second of the new international rules, and may regret that the first of them is rendered less useful than it might be by the defect in precision of which we have complained.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE AMERICAN TREATY.

From the London Spectator. On Monday next, we are pleased to see, Earl Russell is to move a humble address to Her Majesty praying that she will refuse her assent to any agreement with Great Britain containing any rule "by which the arbitrator or arbitrators will be bound, other than the law of nations and the municipal law of the United Kingdom existing and in force at the period of the late civil war in the United States, when the alleged proceedings took place."

We repeat, we are pleased to hear that Earl Russell will propose, without disguise or circumlocution, the rejection of the Washington Treaty, for that treaty must be rejected out and shown, as we are certain it can be shown, to be for the best and most permanent interests of both the peoples concerned.

and his tenants will fall on minds prepared for their reception by two very powerful ideas. One is that the present Ministry is always subservient in every foreign transaction, and the other is that a retrospective enactment can never be substantially just. They require to be told, and told by responsible statesmen, as well as by journalists, that the Ministry, whatever its attitude in Europe, has in America always been firm.

There is another and much more serious objection to the treaty which will be raised in the debate, but not, as we suspect, by the mover of the address. It is stated on some authority that the Dominion has a right to a voice in the matter. It is her property which, under the Fisheries clause, is apparently to be sold. We trust the statement now in circulation may prove unfounded, and that the Dominion, which was fully represented on the commission, will abstain from any remonstrance against the treaty.

The British Government being bound to protect the Dominion from attack, claim to do so, as their first prerogative, an ultimate centre over their foreign policy, an ultimate right of negotiating in the interests of the Empire, even when they interfere, or seem to interfere, with the interests of the province. Those interests may be much more directly represented at home, as, for example, the interests of India; but the voice of the Empire, when uttered, must always be single and undisputed.

Looking-Glasses, Etc. NEW ROGERS GROUP. "DUP VAN WINKLE" 15 CHROMOS. All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

Looking-Glasses, ALL NEW STYLES. At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 518 CHESTNUT STREET. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter— "I take pleasure in announcing that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture."

INSURANCE. FIRE, Inland, and Marine Insurance. INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, Incorporated 1794.

Table showing financial details for the Insurance Company of North America. Includes CAPITAL \$500,000, ASSETS JANUARY 1 1871 \$3,050,536, and a STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS listing various loans and investments.

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. GIBBONS, SHIRLEY & CO. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT. CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST. Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452 35.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804. FIRE, Marine, and Inland Insurance. Office, No. 31 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1828—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT STREET, opposite Independence Square.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 99 CHESTNUT STREET. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1802. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds. \$3,000,000 IN GOLD.

INSURANCE. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Table showing financial details for Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company. Includes ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870, and a list of various insurance policies and their amounts.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK. C. C. NORTH, President. A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.

Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804. FIRE, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 614 WALNUT Street. CHARTERED 1829. Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC. The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, consumers, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. Importers of Brandies, Wines, Gins, Olive Oil, Etc.

PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. J. T. EASTON & McMAHON, No. 48 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

ESTABLISHED 1844. WM. M. CHRISTY, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 127 S. THIRD STREET, Opposite Girard Bank.