THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS PPON CURRENT TOPICE-COMPILED SVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Butler-Kilpatrick Match. From the N. Y. Times.

The "return match" in the "home and home" series between Generals Batler and Kilpatrick is going on fisely. The "innings" (to borrow a figure from cricket) at Lowell iast fall ended in the bowling out of Kilpat-rick, with a very small score. In the present Washington match, Butler first went to the bat, and it looked for a while as if his Chili friend would be also batted out of his game, with neither honors nor profits. But now the latter has sudd-nly retrieved himself, so that we are already prepared to hail him victor.

We speak thus metaphorically of the contest over the "consolidation of the South American Missions" - which, after being effected in the House, at Butler's instance, has just been undone again in the Senate at Kilpatrick's instance-because those gentlemen represent this to be "purely a personal Or, rather, General Butler takes the matter. ground that he is proceeding from puraly patriotic and General Kilpatrick from purely personal motives. While General Kilpatrick makes, curiously enough, exactly the same point against General Butler. Kilpatrick says that Butler resolved last November to "crush Kilpatrick," and that "now the blow has come." If so, not only does Kilpatrick evidently have "claims on Chili," (probably on account of "the Te Deum") but Batler as evidently admits that he has claims, or else he himself would not try to

"crush Kilpatrick" in this particular way. Butler, we repeat, carried the House by a great majority, while Kilpatrick has carried the Senate by a majority equally great. Which of the two must yield ? Butler defends his proposition on the highest of grounds -economy; and that is precisely the ground on which Kilpatrick defends his. Which is right ? And is it a "national" or a "personal" matter-this union of the Chili and Pera missions ? Here is a fine chance for oil on the troubled waters-for a compromise between Butler and Kilpatrick, arranged by some mutual friend of both.

The New Cabinet. From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are gradually discovering who are not going into the new Cabinet The Springfield Republican announces, by authority appa-rently, that Mr. Evarts "does not wish to continue Attorney-General under Grant. Were he offered the post of his old friend Mr. Seward his feelings might be different, but he will not serve as Attorney-General under the new ad-ministration." Mr. J. W. Forney reminds us that "under Polk, Buchanau was regarded as the future Secretary of State three months before the inauguration; so with Webster under Taylor, Marcy under Pierce, and Seward under Lincoln." Now, however, "the whole situation impresses everybody with the belief that the man who can manage such a condition of affairs so wisely, shows by this single trait a rare aptitude for the great work confided to him by a grateful people." Even Mr. Gideon Welles, it is rumored, contemplates retirement, and feels no interest in the naval appropriations. We can hardly credit this. Mr. Doolittle certainly does not intend entering the Cabinet, as he proposes coming to New York to reside. Nor do we suppose that Mr. Henderson has any ambition of this kind, or he would not run away to Cuba. Thus we might continue our process of elimination, if the discussion were really of value. The truth is, this "Cabinet question" is of little interest to anybody but the small company of politicians who live in the city of Washington. We should like to know the names early enough on March 4 to have decent biographical sketches written for the Tribune of March 5, but there our curiosity ends. The Cabinet is not an essential part of the Government. In a pinch, we have no doubt republican institutions could survive the omission to appoint any Cabinet at all. The offices are created to give the Executive efficiency. A Cabinet serves the President as a staff serves the general of an army, and it remains for the President to say just what service it shall perform. He may select statesmen and experienced politicians, whose province it would be to counse him-leaving the routine work to subor dinates. He may take representative party men, and give his Cabinet a political signifi-cance. He may call around him councillors. or creatures, or workers-the country holds him and not them responsible. When Gen. Washington became President he gave the State Department to a man eminent among "the statesmen" of the period. His Attorney. General was a superficial lawyer. His Secretary of the Treasury was an aide on his military staff, a young man of thirty-three. "You are to marshal us as may be best for the public good." This was Jefferson's theory of the President's relations to his Cabinet officers. Washington treated them as ministers, with power at times to overrule his own decisions. A merry time they gave him when the ambition of Hamilton and Jefferson began to fester ! Jackson's Cabinet was composed finally of creatures—blind mediums of his will-such a Cabinet as we now see under Mr. Johnson. Mr. Seward assures us that a Secretary is merely the "deacon" of the church. We therefore presume Mr. Johnson's theory to be that his Cabinet advisers serve at his feasts and distribute the bread and the wine. He has certainly been well served. Mr. Lincoln probably had no theory. He seemed to have dropped the name of his rivals at the Chicago Convention into a hat and taken out the first seven. His Cabinet was neither one thing nor another. His policy, for instance, had no more unsparing critic than the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase. Omitting Seward, Chase, and Stanton, Lincoln's Cabinet was weak, and of these three Mr. Stanton was probably the only one upon whom he could lean, or who was personally devoted to bim. If the war had not held the Lincoln Government tegether by the force of outside pressure, it would have been shattered in two years. General Grant will find precedents for every course he may take but one. No President has ever made his Cabinet merely so many staff-officers, and selected them without regard to their politics, influence, or fame. It is possible he may consider that to do this will be to best serve the public, and that he means to put men in power who will do the civil work, just as Generals Rawlins, and Badean, and Parker, and the remainder of his staff, do the army work now. He may say, for instance, to General Rawlins or General Badean, "I give you the Treasury, and I want the revenues collected, and you must have no thought of politics; you obey my orders, and take counsel from no other authority." This would be quite as constitutional a Cabinet as Mr. Lincoln's, but it would practically remove out of the range of political ambition any Cabinet station, and its success as an experiment would depend upon the temper of Congress. A Cabinet office has grown to be almost the prerogative of ambi-

tious politicians, and they will not easily sur-render it. There is a large number of "ripe and experienced statesmen" who look upon a portfolio as their right. When we come to coldly analyze their claims we have odd results. One aspirant has been the "war-horse" of his State for thirty years! For thirty years he has lived upon the Government, and now his office has fied! He has "claims," therefore, and must "have something !" An An other "statesman" did not receive the nomination he expected at the last convention ! He pulled his wires sedulously, but he was beaten by a small majority. Now he demands "re cognition !" Another has wealth and ambition, but yearns for society. He simply asks to be the "common sense" member of the administration. He can neither write, nor speak, nor suggest, and probably did not de-termine to vote for Grant until he was sure he was to be elected. Now he thinks Grant should surround himself with "practical men." The gushing young orator who stumped every county in his State (expenses and service all duly paid by the committee), and has been four years in the House, desires to spend six in the Senate. The patronage of the Interior, for instance, would fix the Senate question, and so he demands consideration "on behalf of the people," and as "the reward of his

many toils With men like these, clamorous, uneasy, and eager for mere advancement, we can understand the doubt and hesitation of General Grant, and can well appreciate his rumored determination to make his Cabinet a personal staff, selected for their power to work and their devotion to his administration. We venture no suggestions. As we have said, we have no curiosity and little concern about the Cabinet. Grant has but to consider two things -first, his duty to the people, and second, his obligations as a man of honor to the Republican party. He can find the men to do his work, and we trust he may find men who will work. Every other consideration is second to this. His history shows that we may trust his judgment. When great battles were to be fought he found one instrument in command of a dratted camp-in disgrace and under a cloud; another in an ex-quartermaster commanding a small cavalry detachment. We presume there were many "experienced" and "ambitious" soldiers who murmured at the strange and unmilitary preference. But neither soldier nor citizen now questions the wisdom that lifted from obscurity and gave to the armies of the Union the brilliant Sherman and the illustrious Sheridan.

Is the United States Bound to Protect Thieves?

From the N. Y. Herald.

There is no denial of the truth that to-day the United States Senate is the focus of all the great rings which have combined for the wholesale plunder of the national wealth. We recognize this, however, as the very natural result of the gigantic struggle through which it has been our destiny to pass. Before the war was sprung upon us, we were the representatives of a single magnificent impulse of civilization working in a thoroughly legitimate direction. We scarcely had a government, and hardly needed one. Our people looked for position, for profits, for honors in the development of the country. If there existed a few government contractors, they were so few that they were lost upon the Indian frontier or in the din of commerce and manufactures. The war came: our progress was turned back upon itself, or was, by the force of events, shaped into warlike channels. Many of the keen brains that had aided in conducting us to civilization became demoralized, and, losing sight of their former efforts, trained their powers upon the United States Treasury; for it was in this Treasury that the whole wealth, the whole strength and sinew of the people was poured as the most potent force for the preservation of an intact nationality. The Treasury, therefore, represented a vast contribution of the profits of civilization from those who had been laboring to produce it in the Northern States. From this almost inexhaustible storehouse vast sums were to be expended for national preservation. Those who have but one principle in business life, and that "to go as near Sing Sing as possible and miss it," immediately grasped at the splendid prize, and grasped it, too, through the United States Congress. Contracts for arms, munitions of war, ships and supplies were generously dealt out in true political style to the constituents of those members of Congress who depended for position more upon financial influence or personal corrup-tion than upon native genius. And so the war continued. Every day the corruption increased, until ring after ring was formed, each circling about a hundred minor rings, and all enclosed within the one great circle, the United States Congress, and especially its Senatorial branch. At length the war closed, but it left behind it the most gigantic fabric of swindling that the world has seen. It pervaded every department of our Government, and threw its shadow over every Congressional act. Under the glittering plea of reconstruction the peo-ple were entertained four years, while the leeches upon the public purse clung not only to the Treasury, but to the Congress through which they thrived. The power has now changed. Formerly the Congress controlled the rings; but these have grown to magnificent proportions, and now in turn show their power over those who gave them being. How far this ring influence ex-tends is now clearly marked. Under the lash of the Hon. Ben Butler the line has been drawn, and the Tenure-of-Office bill marks the division. The House of Representatives has placed itself in opposition to the existing ring system, and by its vote has shown to the people who is and who is not in favor of supporting the corruptions of war. We have now to deal with the Senate-the great ring which is described about all the others; the ring which has conferred all ap-pointments and keeps them confirmed; the ring that has almost ruined the country by trying to absorb the whole power of the Gov-ernment, and the ring which now shows an unbroken front, and apparently stands pledged to sustain with all its resistive force the attack which it foresees the coming administration will make upon it. Here, then, the issue is boldly drawn, and we may at once prepare for an encounter between the public plunderers through the United States Senate and the Executive branch of the Government. The Senate in the contest will represent the amount of plunder which has been gathered in the last seven years, while General Grant will represent the wish of the people for a return to economical and careful administration of the public property, treasure, and civil positions. The former will doubtless make a very desperate struggle, but the people, suffering to the last extreme to maintain the host of thieves who now fatten upon the national misery, will support Grant. There is but one way for the Senate to set itself right before the country, and that is by following the lead of the House of Representatives in the revocation of the Tenure-of-Office law. The United States Senate is not bound to protect thieves, no matter how unfortunate it has been in falling into their hands. Better break loose from them at once, or the people, under the coming administration, will tumble the whole Senatorial

ANTER Repierries

The Reduction of the Army. From the N. Y. Times.

It is agreed on all hands that a reduction of the army is both practicable and desirable, and yet, in the multiplicity of methods of reduction, it begins to be somewhat questiona-ble whether some of the various plans will not so counteract as to give us no immediate reduction at all.

Congress, meanwhile, has unquestionably gone to work in the right way by taking the opinions of sound and able officers of intelligence, candor, and experience. The remedy proposed by nearly all these officers is consolidation-consolidation of all sorts, from companies in the field up to bureaus in Wash-ington; and Secretary Schofield capped the climax by suggesting the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments under one head. Now, the important and hopeful feature in this theory of "consolidation" is that it reduces expenses in the most expensive part of the military establishment-namely, among efficers. You must discharge a great many private soldiers before you equal the saving made by mustering out one officer. You can defray with a Major-General's pay and allowances the wages of a great many soldiers. Hence, we say, the striking feature of the plans proposed of late by officers for reducing the army in this wholesale slaughter among departmental bureaus where so much mere clerkly work is done by those who have the rank and pay of high commissioned officers.

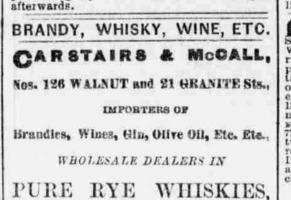
And yet, the moment that a proposition is broached to carry "consolidation" into prac-tical effect, it arouses hostility. For example, Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to reduce the infantry regiments to thirty, by consolidating such of them as may at any time fall below a certain fixed mark of regimental strength, from the natural causes of depletion. This proposition calls out opposition on the ground that it "destroys the identity of regiments" and "blets out their record." But, after all, you must either do that or blot out some regiments altogether. You cannot have your cake and eat it. And we venture to say that this mode of reduction would be more acceptable in general than the rude turning out of their profession of officers whose only crime is that they are detrop.

Many of the new regiments are officered by men once connected with old ones, and promoted to their new commands for special gallantry in the war. What will you do with them? Turn them out altogether? Set them adrift with no profession ? It seems to us that Mr. Wilson's proposition is much more just in making the reduction less sudden and providing vacancies for officers whom we raised to their places only the other day. The fact is, that we treat the army officers rather cavalierly in thus constantly expanding and contracting the army by legislation, each time snapping off official heads by the score in the process. It was we who appointed them to their present commands, mainly as rewards for service, and we should therefore make our economics do as little injustice as possible to them. It is worse than perpetually giving medals for service, and then taking them away again for a whim; because it is occupations that we are dealing with.

It is also clear that in any system of reorganization some sacrifice of the constituent parts of corps must be made. But, by leaving details to the War Department-and, substantially, to General Grant-Mr. Wilson's bill provides that practical justice may be done. The eight regiments will doubtless be consolidated, t right names, numbers, and flags will remai As it is, there is a perpetual ebb and flow the rank and file in every regiment, whereb though its traditions and honors remain, actual members change. As for officers,

tee; that he was in the retinue of the Presi-dent while the latter "swung around the circle" making speeches to promote the Phi-ladelphia movement. But the Times goes pretty far in assuming, at this late day, in epite of all that has since occurred, that Gane ral Grant, from having been a lackey in such a movement, is now preparing to become the leader in a similar one. It was once a custom in great houses for lackeys to inherit the garments of their lords after they had ceased to be in fashion; but the relative positions of General Grant and President Johnson have so greatly changed, that the new President may have some reluctance to wear the cast-off political clothes of his predecessor. Perhaps the Times thinks it would be pleasant for him to be the central body in such a system than a satellite. If such a movement could succeed it might please General Grant to lead it; but perhaps he will regard President Johnson's attempt to form a personal party rather as a warning than an example. If Mr. Johnson, instead of trimming for the first year or two, and trying to form a new party, had boldly thrown himself upon the support of the Democrats, he and not General Grant would take the inauguration oath on the 4th of next month. To govern successfully without a party, or to form a personal party, is impossible under our institutions. Even Washington could not stand upon his personal influence, but was forced into the Federal party. The only two Presidents who ever attempted to form a personal party were Tyler and Johnson, one having been elected by Whigs and the other by Republicans. They felt that it would not be quite homorable to go straight into the camp of the enemy; but they had better have done so than to incur vigorous maledictions of the party that the elected them without gaining the confidence of the other. Both Tyler and Johnson were

made candidates because they were not in full sympathy with the party, as a make-weight to estch doubtful votes. General Grant was given the first place on the Republican ticket for the same reason that in the preceding election Mr. Johnson was assigned the second. Generally, when a Presi-dent and the party that elected him find themselves out of harmony, it is in consequence of the unintended promotion to the first office of a man who was elected to the second. It was a dispensation of Providence, and not party prevision, that brought about the jangle. But in this case, the Republican party has deliberately elected a man known to be out of sympathy with them to the office of President. They have knowingly created such an incongraity as accidentally happened by the elevation of Mr. Johnson to an office they never interded he should fill. They thought it a clever piece of strategy to seduce General Grant to be their **wandidate**, and prevent his election by the Democrats. But this kind of smartness is very apt to overreach itself. In the present instance, it has led to a jangle before the inauguration, and nobody in the Republican party knows what to count upon



REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' BALE -On Tuesday, February 23, 1849, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following desortbed

Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz :--No. 1. Five-story brick holel and dwelling, No. 114 Spruce street, between Front and Second streets. All that five story brick mes-singe and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, between Front and Second streets, No. 114; containing in front on Spruce street 21 feet, and extending in depth about 102 feet. It is occupied as a hole and dwelling; on the first floor is a large bar-room, dining-room, and kitchen, with private entrance; on the second floor, large parlor, 3 chambers, 2 bath-rooms and watercloset, and on the third, fourth, and fifth stories, in all about 28 rooms. Chear of all incumbrance. Terms-Haif cash. Possession on or about April 1, 1869. The above property is convenient to the Spruce Street Market, and near the Dalaware river. No. 2. Modern three story brick dwelling, No.

No. 2. Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 2010 Locust street. All that three story orick message, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Locust street, east of Twenty-first street. No. 2010 constanting in front on Locust street 16 fact 2040; containing in front ou Locust street. No. 2040; containing in depth 80 feet to Stewart street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms-Haif cash. Posses-sion on or about June 20, 1869. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 130 s3t. Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.-THOMAS & SONS' SALE.-On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philsdelphia Exchange, the following described

properties, viz.:--No. 1. Very valuable Business Stand, south-west corner of Market and Strawberry streets. All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets; containing in front on Market street 14 feet, and extending in lepth 63 feet, more or less. Terms, \$8000 may remain on mortgage. Possession on or about June 8, 1869. Present rent, \$2500 a year. The above is an old and well-established bu-

The above is an old and well-established bu-siness stand. No. 2, Four-story Brick Store, No. 2 Straw berry street.—All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, on the west side of Strawberry street, south of Market street, No. 2; centaining in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 30 feet, more or less. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about 100 20 1870.

July 26, 1870. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 1 39 53t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.-Estate of Ellas Reinheimer, deceased. Inomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Valuable Busi-ness Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford bess Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Columbia avenue., Nineteenth ward, 41 feet front, 160 feet deep to Leib street, three fronts. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, with-out reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground situate Nos. 1700 and 1702 Frankford road, N. W. corner of Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward; the lot containing in front on Frankford road 41 feet, and extending in depth along Columbia avenue 160 feet to Leib street-three fronts. It has been occupied as a dry goods and clothing store; has three large bulk windows clothing store; has three harge built windows, new balcony, large hail, and 5 rooms on second floor; large yard, etc. The above is a very valu-able property, and is a very good business stand. Sale absolute. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. Ey order of

By order of JACOB NIRDLINGER, M. BEIDENBACH, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 12 17 26 j23 f6 13] No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE. - THOMAS & SONS' Sale.-Business Stand.-2 Three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 1347 and 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, 36 feet front. On Tuesday, Feb-rusry 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all hose 2 three-story brick measurages and the lot public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of Ridge avesue, Nos. 1347 and 1349; the lot containing in front on Ridge ave-nue 36 feet, and extending in depth on the sorth line 83 feet 5 inches, and on the south line 77 feet 5 inches. The first floor is eccupied as two stores, each have plate glass, etc.; the upper rooms are furnished and occupied by societies. It is a valuable business location. The furniture and gas fixtures are included in the sale, free of charge. Subject to a very ground reat of 514 bject to a yearly ground rent of \$144 n of store No. 1347, July 15, 1870.

xamined any day previous to sale. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. TEE'S SALE-THOMAS & SONS,

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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own promotions carry them from regiment regiment.

Our phrpose, however, is not specially commend Senator's Wilson's bill as the possible method of reduction. On the co trary, we think that, in connection with some peremptory reduction could be effected We only wished to show that it is hopeless wait for a plan to which no possible objecti could be raised.

General Grant and the Republican Par From the N. Y. World.

An editorial of the Times, though wr ten with a different aim, corroborates the World has said respecting the distri and ill-feeling which have grown up betwee General Grant and the Republican leade Trying to deny all it can, the Times finds its able to deny so little that it deepens rat than effaces the impression that Gene Grant and the Republican leaders have confidence in each other. The President-ele the Times would have us think, is going appeal from the Republican leaders to the publican masses; that is, he is going to unse the recognized chiefs of the party and mon into their vacant saddle himself. But he has never been a Republican, exce pro hac vice to be a candidate for office, t steed may prove a little restive under so ra a rider. The Times has a clear enough po ception of this difficulty, and seeks to evade by suggesting that General Grant will form new party of his own, consisting of the oc servative Republicans and moderate Den crats, using each of the old parties as a quan for the construction of his new edifice. Th s the same idea which the Seward clique p into the head of President Johnson, and wh blossomed out in the famous Philadelp Convention. We doubt whether the succ of that brilliant endeavor has prepossessed

masses of either party in favor of a simi experiment. The Times' article makes General Gr about the same kind of a Republican th President Johnson affected to be in 1865-6, a conjectures that he will adopt the same tacti We have no leisure to look into the files the Times for the year preceding the Ph delphia Convention; but if our memory not at fault, such a search would supply with many articles in the same vein as the quoted-articles the burden of which was show that the Republican party had acco plished its mission, and to facilitate the form tion of a new party composed chiefly of publican elements, with a sufficient access of Democrats to overbalance the loss of radicals. The role assigned to President Jo son then, was similar to that suggested General Grant now.

It is so easy for the mind to slide into mer trains of thought, that it may not be v surprising that the editor of the Times, was the author of the Philadelphia Addr should look at new subjects from his points of view; but one would suppose that he, at least, would remember the autumn blight of that movement, as well as its spring buds. He was pitched neck-and-heels out of the Republican National Committee, of which he was chairman, like Satan over the battlements of heaven; and he sullenly abandoned the movement when he found that the Demooratic Convention of this State could not be inveigled into a compromise of its position. True indeed it is, that General Grant was a Philadelphia Convention man as well as Mr. Raymond; that he stood at the right hand of President Johnson when he received the Philadelphia Commit-

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE processioned has made application for the re-newal of Certificate No. 10.746 f.4 Four shares of the tock of the Pernsylvania Reliroad Company, lesued to Abraham Eumbaugh, late of Weitmoreland courty, Ps., droess d, dated the 3d day of December, 1657, the same baying beer losi or destry red. ACCB BUMBAUGH, Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased. Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1669 1 2215 35

- Fight in the state of the state of the

ONEERS.-Lots, Oregon. On Tues ary 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will public sale, at the Philadelphia Ex-the title and interest of L. F. Barry, Michael Herr, in the following pro

ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a pective), in Washington Territory. of the undivided part of said Pacific

ots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100

ots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100

s in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100

t in Buteville, Oregon, ½ of 1½ acres, t in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet. and claim to 640 acres, near Oregon

TL. F. Barry, Trustee, THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

IC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, neers.—Valuable Farm, 220 acres, se turnpike, Centre township, Cam-y, New Jersey, 6 miles from Camden, rom Haddonfield. On Tuesday, Feb-con the Content, noon, will be sold at rom Haddonfield. On Tnesday, Feb-869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at e, at the Philadelphis Exchange, all ble farm, 220 acres of land, situate on Horse turnpike, Camden county, N. ix miles from Camden, adjoining the rn farms of Charles Willitts and Albertson; it has a variety of soil, a ing heavy loam, suitable for grass or a portion for trucking. Streams of ng water pass through the entire ing it desirable for dary purposes. trees of choice varieties. The im-is are a dwelling containing 17 rooms, pring house, and out-buildings. A xcellent water in kitchen. Phree-fourths of the purchase money in. wn on application to the tenant,

W. Haye. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

L ESTATE - THOMAS & SONS' -Two-story brick Hotel and Dwell-507 South Front street, between and Queen streets. On Tuesday, 16, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be holic sale, at the Philadelphia Ex-that two-story brick measurage with abile sale, at the Philadelphia Ex-that two-story brick measuage, with back buildings and lot of ground, the cast side of Front street, between and Queen streets, No. 807; the lot in front on Front street 20 feet 6 hereabouts, and extending in depth he above is occupied as a lager beer is a good business stand. Bar and cluded in the sale free of charge, te possessiop. te possession. 1500 may remain on morigage. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

ESTATE,-THOMAS & SONS Large and valuable lot, southeast Large and valuable lot, southeast Foarth and Mifflin streets. First (feet front, 3 fronts. On Tuesday, 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will the public sale, at the Philadel-iange, all that large and valuable nd situate at the southeast corner of Mifflin streets First ward contain-Mifflin streets, First ward; contain on Mifflin street 165 feet 414 inches h on Fourth screet 55 feet 9 inches in depth along Moyamensing ave-8 inches. A plan may be seen at the oms, showing how it could be divided illding jois. Terms-Half cash. M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers. 130 5 2!] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

130 s 21] Nos. 189 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. EXECUTOR'S BALE -ESTATE OF Algernon S. Roberts, deceased. -THO-MAS & SONS, Auctioneers. -Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1067 and 1069 Beach street. On Tuesday, February 16, 1889, at 12 o'clock, noon, will besold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exobarge, all those 2 three story brick messanges and lots of ground therounto telonging, situate on the east side of Beach street, Nos. 1667 and 1069; each lot containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth 50 feet 10% inches. The houses have recently been put in thorough order. Clear of all insumbrance. Possession April 1, 1869. M. THOMAS & BONS, Auctioneers. 130 s 35 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

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