EDITORIAL OPINIOSS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRIRGHAPH.

Forever and Ever.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We all of us have our entrances as well as our exits, and he who plays the lean and slippered "Pantaloon" in the comedy of public affairs, may come back to us a brisk and jolly invenile gentleman in the farce. For some time we have been benevolently considering what Mr. Andrew Johnson could possibly do with himself after the 4th of March, A. D. 1860; and an unpleasant suspicion, we admit, has occasionally intruded itself upon us, that he meant nobly but rashly to follow the example of the stern Cato, and after mispro-nouncing a valedictory speech, full of the finest sentiments and the worst possible grammar, that he "might his quietus make with a bare bodkin," in the little back room of his old law office. It reassures to learn, upon the excellent authority of the Nashville Banner, that Mr. Johnson, like Mr. Mantitilini, will probably consent not to make "a demnition body" of himself. Why should he? According to the Banner he "is still possessed of great bodily and mental vigor;" "as much or more," says the Nashville newspaper, "than when he was a tailor by trade in the town of Greenville, East Tennessee." The gentle journalist's grammar is rather uncertain, but never mind! He knows an extraordinary human being when he sees him, and loyalty to a lofty intellect may well compensate for ignorance of Lindley Murray. How can we sufficiently thank him for the information that the President "looks as well as at any period of his life?" This is a statement from which it might be argued that Mr. Johnson was not, even in the dewy morning of his existence, exactly an Adonis; but when we consider how much the early efforts of his genius contri-buted to the good looks of his fellow-men, we feel that it would be ungenerous to priticize the proportions of one who, if not lovely himself, had the art to make others appear so. To the "iron constitution" which Mr. Johnson is fortunate enough to possess, must be added, in making up an estimate of his future career, the fact that he had also "a great mind," and, moreover, "a zealous and aggressive mind," and, likewise, "great native powers of thought." He is (to continue the Nashville catalogue of the A. Johnsonian perfections) "an unrivalled and peerless orator," 'a man of destiny," and "a man who believes In himself." To crown all, he has "absolute self-reliance and an undying faith in' Andrew Johnson. We agree with this generous eulogist. His Excellency is vital in every part; if he were not one of the deathless sort he would long ago have been annihilated; and if he had suffered under the slightest propensity to commit suicide he would unquestionably have indulged it after his inaugural speech in the Benate. Those who watched with curiosity that singular episode will easily believe that if Mr. Johnson then consented to live, and to live in the public eye, he must have an invincible repugnance to dying under any circumstances. We assure all the actuaries that Mr. Johnson's life is an excellent life to insureagainst felo de so!

It is the opinion of the writer from whom we have been quoting, that the President has before him an incomputable number of years of public usefulness, not as a frightful example, a fallen angel, a beacon, a warning, an American Wolsey or Bonaparte, but as a Democratic candidate for the gubernatorial stool of Tennessee, or for "the Senatorial succession after Mr. Fowler," or for "a seat in the lower house," or possibly for "alderman of his native village." As he is one of the As he is one of the immortal mortals and bears a charmed life, he has, of course, a plenty of time before him; and if we were in his place, we think that we should begin by reopening the shop with a large assortment of seasonable goods for gentlemen's wear. After a proper period devoted to the habiliments of his friends and patrons, he might reëstablish the attorney's office, and sue as a lawyer those to whom he had given credit as a tailor. Without marking all the stages of his new career, it is enough to suppose that in the course of a century or se the places which have known him in Washington might know him once more; and thus leading a kind of circular life, his career an epical palindrome, he might go round and round, not so much a bloses as a Methuselah, until he should be translated or find repose either in the museum of some Barnum as yet very much unborn or in one of the glass cases of the Smithsonian Institute. A life prolonged in this way might be productive of all the benefits without many of the inconveniences of the Buddhist system of transmigration—in fine, the President, favored above ordinary mortals, might be his own donkey, his own mule, or his own crying crocodile. In office, he would be the safeguard of the republic, and out of office, its ornament; and if, by a special interposition of Provi-dence, the Nashville gentleman who has written Mr. Johnson's natural history, and, as it were, recorded the exploits of our Hercules in his oradle, could be permitted to share these longeval privileges, we venture to say that two more wonderful objects than these would be never crawled through the mud during the pre-Biblical nights of our most interesting planet. Such a pair would render megatheriums and mastodous as cheap and common as our contemporary cats and dogs. For ourselves, we will not deny that we

have read these predictions of the Nashville newspaper with uncommon gratitude. It consoles us to think that future ages will see Mr. Johnson, and be able to judge for themselves whether the compliments which he has so often received from the Tribune were empty or deserved. We have a lively faith that what he is now he will be, if living, ten thousand years hence. The far-off future will mark the sweetness of his manners, the perfection of his zhetoric, the alacrity of his sensitive conscience, the purity of his purposes, and the god-like serenity of his whole nature. From the windows of many a tavern yet unbuilt he will charm a crowd whose remote ancestors are yet unbegotten. During his fiftieth Presiden-tial term he will pardon those who are in bonds for offenses unknown to the jurisprudence of the nineteenth century. As he approaches his thousandth year he will veto bills with incredible dexterity, and scold Congresses with more than mortal vehemence. We do not say that, at the day of judgment, he will be invited to take a seat upon the bench, but we do say that, without doubt, he will expect the compliment. Having conducted him thus far we may reasonably be excused from proceeding with this mighty being any further. What is beyond is known only to the gentleman who writes for the Nashville Banner.

The New Army Establishments-The Diversity of Plans. From the N. Y. Times.

Two general systems of army organization, whereof each has obvious advantages, are now in vogue in various European countries, and find strenuous advocates in our own. Of these, one is the cadre or skeleton sys-4em, whose very name sufficiently indicates

its aim and method, without further descrip- | bondbolders. He has had no interest for the tion, and which is usually supported on the | people. Gold payments—hurrying on to all ground of the means it affords for instantly welling a small army to a great one without impairing its efficiency—you have your mould, pour in your men. The other is the symmetrical system, proportioned on the admitted needs of a certain number of officers to a given number of men, just as in a complete theoretical army a certain ratio of numbers exist in the three arms of the service. This system, founded on the 'military unit," and built up therefrom, is recommended usually as being periect as far as it goes, and as being the most economical, because the most efficient, in proportion to its size, at any given moment.

The time-worn contest over these two systems is again waged in Congress. We had almost pronounced it an interminable contest. The truth is that both methods are good. It is like the old theological dispute regarding "faith" and "works;" and if we could get in some way a happy compound of the cadre and the small army, we should be as fortunate as a religious sect that unites faith and works in just proportions.

The plan of "consolidating" bureaus is, in one sense, a sort of cadre organization. Suppose, for example, that the new "Department of Supply" be created (in accordance with the testimony delivered last week before the House Committee) to embrace the present Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments. It is clear that the duties of these departments will be kept distinct, and the requisitions, vouchers, and so forth, be separately prepared and filed. In other words, we shall have, just as before, trained officials, accustomed to their distinct lines of work, and, in the contingency of war, it would be the affair of a moment to analyze and separate the "Department of Supply" into its component parts. The same is true of the Ordnance and Artillery, and, in general, of all the proposed bureau "consolidations." Meanwhile, the absurdity of keep-ing up such an enormous clerical force—for that is about all it amounts to-with so small an army in active and garrison service, is very

We may take it for granted that about this part of the army reduction-namely, the consolidation of Washington bureaus-there will be little dispute. With a small house nobody wants a gigantic porch. Moreover, with the reduction of the force by a third (for it is contemplated to cut down the infantry to that extent), the bureau work will be very slight. If we are to spend only so much on the army as the proposed reduction of the Appropriation bills will warrant, we must contrive to let as much of it go beyond the bureaus and staff departments as possible.

Turning now to the regiments themselves we may admit all that can be said of the excellence of the cadre system; that it gives us a large body of skilful and experienced officers; that it furnishes the sketch which it would be easy to fill in with the body-the

skeleton of a great army.

But the trouble is simply this, that our present object is economy; and so disproportionate is the pay of officers and men that to cut off a few thousand of the latter, and keep all the former, would be saving at the spiggot

to let go at the bung.

Moreover, there is at present in civil life a hundred-fold larger body of trained officersboth of the volunteer and regular army—than ever before. Hence it is idle, for the sake of saving good material, to make a skeleton organization, when at the first call of the' country ten thousand good swords will be offered to lead her troops. The country, we repeat, is full of officers of all grades, educated and experienced to a degree hich army officers in ten years of peace could

Experience, finally, shows that, so far from remaining in the army, the general rule with officers is to quit it after brief service. The outbreak of the Rebellion found a great part of our most famous regular officers, including Grant and Sherman themselves, in business life. Hence, not only can we count on our best soldiers going back to the army in time of war, but it is clear that, with or without a cadre organization, we cannot hope to retain even a majority of them in the dull routine of service in time of peace.

We may accordingly hope that the advo-cates of bringing the infantry force down numerically 33 per cent. will agree to cut down the force in a body, whether by absorp-tion or otherwise, and let the reduction include officers as well as men.

Increase of the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. Herald. The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to prevent the increase of the bonded debt of the United States comes not a day too soon, for the debt under the manipulation of Mr. McCulloch has been steadily and constantly increasing. It has increased even in nominal amount, according to his own figures; but the weight of it upon the public has been considerably augmented by the conversion of the non-interest and currency interest bearing debt into that bearing interest. The lowest point the public debt ever reached since July, 1865, was in November, 1867, when the figures stood \$2,491,-504,450. This was nearly two years and a half after the war closed, and at the time we suppose all the outstanding liabilities upon the Treasury arising from the war had been paid or carried to the debt. The country was in fact in a normal condition as regards its revenues and expenditures. Well, from November, 1867, to February, 1869, fifteen months, the debt has been increased sixty-five millions. Mr. McCulloch in his last official statement takes the year from February, 1868, to February, 1869, and shows an increase for that period of near twenty-nine millions. We prefer to start three months earlier, when the debt had reached the lowest figure, and from which date it has been constantly increasing. In time of peace and several years after the war closed, then, the debt has increased in fifteen months sixty-five millions, and that, too, when the yearly revenue approaches five hundred millions in currency. Is not this monstrous? Can we avoid national bankruptoy and repudiation if this frightful extravagance and mismansgement of the finances continue?

It is true fifty-two millions of this increased debt is on account of the Pacific Railroad; but even deducting that, there has been an increase of thirtsen millions within fifteen months. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, however, are as much a part of the debt as the five-twenty bonds. They are called a loan, but most likely the Government will have to pay them. Be that as it may, these bonds are a part of the public expenditures which ought to be kept within the in-

come of the Government. The conversion of the currency interest and non-interest bearing debt into that bearing gold interest has probably augmented the weight of the whole thirty to forty millions a year. This has been the result of the ignorance and stupid mismanagement of Mr. McCulloch. The cost of changing and rechanging the debt from one form to another. in the way of commissions to bankers and others, and in the expenses of the Treasury Department for that purpose, has not been less than fifteen to twenty millions. The only idea the Secretary had was the interest of the

people. Gold payments—hurrying on to gold payments—and to force that by all the means in his power has been the only thought of his mind. His manipulation of the debt in the ruinous manner we speak of has been the re-sult of this one idea. And how much nearer are we to specie payments through his financial policy and operations? Had he bought up and cancelled gold interest bearing bonds with the legal-tenders he has withdrawn and destroyed, and not changed the currency interest debt, the country would have been saved thirty or forty millions a year, and the debt would have been reduced-or at least that portion of it which is any burden-several hundred millions. Then we should have been nearer specie payments than we are now. Let the world see that our debt is being considerably diminished year after year, and the credit of the Government will rise, and with that we should reach a specie basis. Mr. McCulloch began at the wrong end. Let us hope a more able man may be placed at the head of the Treasury Department under the new administration. The only way to keep the debt from increasing as it has been—the only hope of ever diminishing it—is through greater economy on the part of Congress and better management of the finances of the country.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 23 1889

On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD administraters of the setute of Leroy Litchfield of South Bridge, Massachusetts, pray ng for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1805, for an improvement in Shuttles for Looms:

1: Is ordered that sain petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next, Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELIGHA FOOTB,

Commissioner of Patents.

INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1869.
On the petition of sOLOMON E. BOLLES, of Rochester, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 10th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Machine for Raising and Transporting Stones:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 7th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,

2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

TNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869. On the petition of ULEMENT RUSSELL, of Mas On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Onlo, praying for the extension of a patent grained him on the lat day of May, 18:5, relasted May 18, 1852, for an improvement in double-geared Horse Fowers:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April Eaxt. Any person may oppose this extension. Objection, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,

Commissioner of Pasents.

I INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. On the petition of E. WARRY SMITH, of Bergen On the petition of E. FARRY SMITH, of Bergen.
New Jersey, praying for the extension of a parent
granted him on the 17th day of April, 1836, for an inprovement in Sewing Machines:
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this
office on the 22th day of March next. Any person
may oppose this extension. Objections, descritions,
and other papers should be fited in this office twenty
days before the day of hearing.

LISHA FOOTE,
2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. On the petition of Waltes at Forbush, on the petition of Waltes at Forbush, on the Buffalo, N. Y., administrator of the estate of E. B. Forbush deceased, praying for the estate of E. B. Forbush deceased, praying for the estate of April. 1855, r-lasted the 76th day of April. 1856, r-lasted the 76th day of April. 1859, and again relasted in five divisions numbered respectively 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971, the 23d day of May, 1875, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harveslere: of May, 1879, for an improvement of May, 1879, for an improvement of the control of the control

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No. 426 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, JABBARY 29, 1889.
The ioliowing statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSUKANCE COMPANY of their condition on the Sist day of December, 1858 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

---\$500,000 97,509

Authorized Capital ... Amount paid in. ASSETS.

RECEIPTS FOR 1868. Premium on fire risks ... LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC. Fire losses paid,.... 47,961 25 Expenses, rent, advertisements,

agencies, etc..... Commissions to agents...... \$1,340,724.87 Losses unadjusted and not due. Accounts ... DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,
William E. Owens,
B. C. Worthington,
Nathan Haines,
Hon. John Titus,
H. O. Atwood,
A. N. ATWOOD, President,
2 litths3w

D. F. Baker,
E. A. Thomas,
James J. Mullen,
H. E. Hudson,
James Richmond,
C. R. Gale,
H. E. HUDSON, Secretary. THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

F. Ratchford Starr,
Naibro Frazier.
John M. Atwood.
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills. etc.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
ALEX, W. WISTER, Secretary.

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