SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED SYRBY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

From the N. Y. Heratd.

The despatches which we published yesterday from Cuba show that the revolutionsts are by no means suppressed; but that the revolutionary contagion is spreading into the hitherto undisturbed western section of the island. From day to day the conflicting reports from the "seat of war" would make it very difficult to understand the situation of affairs on the island if we did not know the source from which most of the information nomes and the motive for misrepresentation. Nearly all the news comes from and through Havapa, and both the Spaniards and Spanish authorities are very careful to make it appear that the insurrection is a mere bagatelle and fast dying out. They are particularly anxious to create this impression in the United States in order to prevent sympathy and aid being extended to the Cubans. But it does not require much sagacity to detect the falsehoods circulated for this purpose. For example, in the letter from Havana published in Wednesday's Heraid, it is represented that an early peace is confidently expected, that a compromise had been agreed upon by the insurgent chiefs, and that the insurrection was practically over. The Voz de Cuba, of Havana, an intensely Spanish paper, says tranquillity exists throughout the island, except in Villa Clara. where a small riot existed. We have heard just the same things all through from the Spaniards and Spanish press at Havana, yet the insurrection has continued to spread and grow stronger. But let us see how these representations of peace, tranquillity, and the end of the insurrection correspond with the facts and with the telegram from Havana published at the same time with this rose-colored letter in our issue of Wednesday. We learn from this telegram that the Government is organizing several new battalions of volunteers, part for garrison duty and part for active service in the field, and that La Cabana, the strongest fortress in Havana, is garrisoned by volunteers for the purpose of letting the regular troops proceed to Cienfuegos. It is known, too, that General Dulce has called upon the provisional government of Spain for four thousand more troops. Does this look like tranquillity or the end of the insurrection?

Does the suppression of freedom of the press and other extreme repressive measures show that there is not vitality in the insurrection? Any little success on the part of the Cuban patriots electrifies the whole island. This was seen on the fail of Bayamo; for it was followed immediately by revolutionary movements in Matanzas, Cardenas, even in Havana itself, and in other cities and towns throughout the island. This shows unmistakably that the revolutionary fire is deepseated, widespread, and ready to burst forth into action with the least prospect of success. Judging from these facts and from the various sources of private information at our command, there is no doubt the revolution is stronger to-day than it ever has been.

The Spanish Government, too, is strengthening itself undoubtedly, and the conflict may be a terrible one. But if the Cubaus should be united and resolved to acquire their independence, they can succeed. They have, in the mountain fastnesses and abundant resources of food in the Eastern Department, the means of a prolonged existence. They would acquire military experience in time and both men and the materials of war would come to them. Spain is in a revolutionary condition, and will have enough to do at home, made to hold Cuba. The Cubans can have no hope of freedom or exemption from grinding taxation from the mother country, whatever may be the form of gevernment ultimately established there. Under Spanish rule there will always be an enormous revenue squeezed from them to support the Spanish Government and a host of hungry colonial officials. They can never have a finer opportunity to acquire their independence. The hour has struck, if they know it and will take advantage of the time. They ought not to let slavery or any other question divide or hinder them from attaining independence. Slavery is doomed, whatever may happen and whether they remain a colony or be independent. They had better acknowledge this fact, therefore, and unite upon the one idea of independence. irrespective of all other issues, and follow the example of Lincoln's emancipation pro-

clamation. But what should be the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba and the Cuban revolution? There is no question about the sentiment of the American people. They are in favor of Cuban independence and of the independence of the whole of North America from monarchical and European rule. Apart, however, from mere sentiment, it is the policy of this country to aid as far as it can every movement tending to disconnect this continent and surrounding islands from Europeau control. In this way will our commerce and American ideas be extended. Cuba independent of Spain, for example, would prove far more valuable to us in a commercial point of view than it is now. Besides, it is the inevitable deatiny of that island, as well as the rest of North America, to ultimately fall into our political system and to be united with us. It s the first duty of our statesmen, then, to watch the signs of the times and to seize every fair opportunity of carrying out the destiny of our country. We owe nothing to Spain or the other nations of Europe for our political existence. They insidiously endeavored to dismember the republic and to plant an imperial monarchy on our border when we were plunged in a terrible civil war, and Spain was one of the enemies. It has been our policy to sympathize with every people struggling for liberty. Shall we refuse this to the Cubans, a people terribly oppressed and our near neighbors? The Government should at once ascertain from the Cubans themselves what prospect they have of success, and then if justifiable in doing so, should recognize them as belligerents. We do not urge this in the way of retaliation, but in sympathy with a people struggling for freedom and upon that broad principle of American policy to which we have adverted. If the Cubans have a chance of acquiring their independence, we ought to favor the movement.

The Reduction of the Army.

From the N. Y. Times.

The propositions of the House Military Committee for the reduction of the army are now before the country. They consist mainly of two features-one, a reduction of the infantry by fifteen regiments; the other, a reduction. by consolidation, in the number of staff officers of all grades. The War Department, which has itself recommended a reduction, has reported that the artillery and cavalry cannot safely be brought below their present

While all parties in the House are in favor of reduction, and even agree in general upon its amount, there is a wide difference of opinion as to the proper method of effecting it.

strength and composition of the force to be permanently maintained should be fixed; and that the change from the present to the future organization should be, in the case of officers, at least, by casualty—that is, by the natural dwindling through deaths, resignations, and dismissals from the service-stopping, meanwhile, and till the reduced organization is reached, promotions and appoint-

On the o her hand, Messre, Butler, Logan, and other ex-officers of the volunteer forces take the ground that as they were mustered out at once when the war was over, the same summary process should be applied to the officers of the regular army, whenever the number of enlisted men reduces them, for the time being, to the condition of supernumeraries.

The radical difference between these two opinions is, evidently, that the one is based on the theory that a regular military establishment is necessary to any well-organized State. whatever be its form of government, while the other denies that such a necessity exists in our country; it holds that, on the contrary, it is always possible to gather as large, well-educated, well-informed and disciplined an army of officers and men from the body of the people as any exigency may require, and as rapidly as we may want them.

This latter view obviously ignores, as it seems to us, the universal regret at the opening of the rebellion that our regular force, and above all our body of experienced professional officers, was so small. That time is not so distant that we cannot vividly recall the general determination that the nation should never again be suffered to fall into a condition so hopeless.

It is hardly sufficient to reply that we now have officers enough for a large army. We shall have fewer to-morrow, and still fewer next year; and very soon, indeed, if proper military institutions are not kept up, we shall be again in that weak and unprepared condition which entailed on us so much misery, waste, death, and continuing debt.

Such volunteer officers as Generals Butler, Schenck, Logan, and Banks, we must reflect, never sought military rank and position in the line of professional occupation. They suffered no wrong by being promptly mustered out of the service. Their arenas were different. Thrust them suddenly on a plea of economy out of their political positions and preferments, with no chance of returning, and they might look on this matter in a different light. The regular army officer, taken by the Government as a boy, and moulded exclusively to its own purposes, to whom the military life was his career, who spent his youth and manhood in it, and whose praiseworthy professional ambition was to reach a position honorable in the eyes of his countrymen and of his descendants-to him the military profession is all in all. The Thomases and Meades of our army have no prospect or desire, except as officers of our army.

To violently and arbitrarily dislocate and disorganize the body to which they belong, and which bears the records of their honorable career, is unjust to such officers. It is flagrantly unjust to claim that as the country has no need, for the moment, of their services, their career shall end; that after investing a large part of their lives in this vocation, they shall be forced to seek another.

The gradual system proposed by the Military Committee will soon place the reduced force in harmony with the proposed organization, and yet, meanwhile, work no injustice to a body of officers who merit being treated with more consideration than the rude dismissal which has been urged by some members of the House.

San Domingo and Samana-Gammon and Guano.

From the N. Y. Times.

Congressional jobbers, in the lobby and out of it, are determined we shall have San Domingo. Not that we want San Domingo, or would buy it for a song, or take it as a gift, or be paid for taking it. Nevertheless, the jobbers are bound that we shall take it; if we den't buy it, we must borrow it; if we don't borrow it, we must beg it; if we won't "pro-tect" it, we must "annex" it; if we can't pay for it, we must accept it as a gratuity, nor look the gift-horse in the mouth.

The long and short of the matter is that Dominican and American speculators have found they can make something out of San Domingo-that "there is money in it," or, if not money, say guano, which comes to the same thing. So they appeal to our great and ga-lorious country to advance with imperial tread towards its manifest destiny in the West Indies. But it's all gammon and

Two or three years ago the idea of buying or hiring the Bay of Samana as a naval station for the United States came up. The moment it was broached, and before we had time to think of it, the San Dominicans went to cutting each other's throats over the prospect. A questionable honor and an unquestionably small profit before, their Presidency suddenly loomed into grandeur by reason of the enormons rental which the bay would probably bring. Baez and Cabral took opposite sides on the question, and, though most of our people were probably ignorant of the fact, those worthy islanders were at one time murdering and outraging each other by the scores, under the rival banners of Baez and Cabral, of whose hostility, as we have said, one cardinal point was this Bay of Samana business.

We really cannot say to what extent this slaughter, partly on our account, went on. But we very well remember one of President Cabral's speeches to his people, which said: -If a bad Dominican, aided by others, sucseeded in taking the country by surprise, and infamously selling it, has not this been set aside by the blood of twenty thousand vic-Twenty thousand was a very large number of victims to offer up to appease the names of insulted Dominican demigods-a more than Druidical sacrifice. "Heroes of the Carcalia, of the fields of Santome and of the Canda, heroes of Capotilio," orled Cabral, 'point to my sword, while I swear, if need be, that I will not part with, nor renounce, nor permit the cession of any part of the country, and that before doing so I will bury myself in the ruins of the Republic."

In that issue President Cabral came to the top, and the Samana business was for the moment ended. But, as a matter of course, the wheel of fortune was sure, in time, to bring "that bad Dominican," in his turn, overhead, and to carry Cabral underneath. That is just what has happened. Baez being temporarily successful, is trying to be "protected," or even "annexed," for the sake of keeping his precarious seat.

And this is all that the "assurances of the desire of the Dominican Government to consummate admission to the Union" amount to. We are to act as catspaw to an enterprise which would turn to account the trapidation of Baez, mixing it up with commercial speculations of Samana supplies, Alta Vela guano,

and what not, that goes to make up a "job." We shall suggest one pretty sure cure for this whole business-wait. The chances are that Baez will soon experience the same lot as his predecessors. His seat is very inse-

The Chairman of the Military Committee | cure; hence his anxiety to close this bargain | takes the ground that the reduction should and get the benefit of it. His purse is be prospective and by absorption; that the drained, and without replenishing he cannot run the Government machine. The very last advices from San Domingo showed that the advices from San Domingo showed that the town of Seybo, in the Province of the East, had pronounced against him, and was in open revolution. By a stroke of diplomacy, he is understood to have interested himself largely in the "Samana Bay Company;" and hence the proposal for a "protectorate." Of course he runs the rick of being deposed, on the charge of selling out his country-but what can a man do, cornered in that way?

But were all this etherwise; were Ba-z firm in his stirrups, with full command of the bridle; were he ever so rich in resources, still the absordity of annexing half an island which has already been the scene of such blood-letting partly on this very account-an island whose people do not want to be annexed, and whom we certainly do not want to annex-is sufficiently apparent. The correspendents are discovering a "job" in the whole transaction. It is not evidence of remarkable sagacity to do that since on no general ground, such as is argued in Congress, ould the scheme be entertained.

Seward Haunted by the Devils.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat. Seward, it is said, keeps surrounding his house in Washington, night and day, by an armed force to protect his person from the assassins which haunt his imagination perpetually. There are in the United States hundreds of innocent men who have been imprisoned in loathsome dungeons, not by any law, but by secret telegraphic despatches sent by his orders. Among these hundreds may there not be some who have the will and the pluck to pay the debt of just vengeance which they owe him? That is a terrible question which dings in the ears of his conscience night and day. Waking, it haunts his reason, and sleeping it appals his dreams. The "little bell" which e once boasted he could touch and summon the tools of his malice to incarcerate any victim he pleased, now rings ever in the chambers of his own brain, and peoples it with swarming assassins called upon to mete out just and summary vengeance upon his guilty soul. For a man of his bad heart he had a good time it during of his horrid reign.

But he sold himself to the Devil, and now legions of infernal imps people his thoughts, demanding their just dues, and refusing to be appeased with anything short of this incessant torture of dismay. He sees, and he ought to. in every man's hand a death-grapple clutching at his throat. He would be compelled to utterly despise universal humanity if he did not believe that hundreds of wronged men mean to kill him. A man who feels that he holds on to life only by the sufferance of honest men whom he has outraged is certainly a wretch who deserves pity, if it were not a crime to pity such a scoundrel. That man is William II. Seward. Historically speaking, he has certainly made his bed in hell. His name must go into history a hundred thousand times more dishonored than that of Robespierre. For Robespierre was strongly impelled, by circumstances over which he was personally powerless, to commit the horrid excesses laid to his charge. But Seward was by every circumstance impelled in another direction. His lettres de cachet originated in himself. They were simply born of the dog-nature within him.

Mean, selfish, cruel, and cowardly, he resorted to the dungeon to revenge himself upon those whose arguments he could not answer, and whose virtuous love of constitutional liberty he abhorred. And when his victims asked their jailors for the benefit of counsel he brutally telegraphed back that if they dared to invoke the aid of counsel he "should deem that as a sufficient cause for further de-

This is the record the scoundrel has made for himself-a record that will send his name into history not only as one of the most detestable of mankind, but which must also crucify every hour left to his guilty life. A record, we say, which has peopled his imagination with assassins. Assassins do we call them? How can we call those assassins who only revenge their own great wrongs and execute the mission of justice upon the common enemies of liberty? The very pains Seward resorts to in order to protect his person from violence, sufficiently preve that he is fully conscious of his deserts. His perpetual dread of being killed like a dog is but the voice of God's justice, which will cry evermore even out of the bowels of crime itself. As he totters nearer and nearer to the grave, the abhorred old man's imagination will be more and more appalled with the dread of approaching justice.

General Grant and the Republicans. From the N. Y. World.

Now, it is perfectly well known among wellinformed persons that General Grant gave a
zealous and effective support to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, arged Senators to
vote for his conviction, and profoundly regretted his escape from that measure of justice. If
there be an intelligent human being who does
not know this, it is because he has chosen to
remain ignorant of it. As to the Tenure ofOffice act. we challenge any one to pame the Office act, we challenge any one to name the person to whom the General has expressed a preference for its absolute repesi over its meditation as is proposed in the Senate. We are unaware of his choice in the premises, if he has any, and we are confident that others are equally so. If he has a choice, he has been very uary of imparting it to others,-Tribune.

We have not forgotten that in May last, while the impeachment trial was still in progress, the Tribune paraded, in staring type, a statement that General Grant thought "the acquittal of Johnson would threaten the country, and especially the South, with revo-lution and bloodshed." Most people regarded this as a piece of spurious news-a desperate fetch to secure the ruin of Presdent Johnson. The statement was supported by no evidence, and it was too dishonorable to leneral Grant to be easily believed by anybody who wished well to his reputation. The Tribune now repeats the libel in a stronger form. It asserts that General Grant "urged Senators to vote for conviction." Considering that the Senators had taken an oath to do impartial justice, and that they were bound to decide according to their estimate of the evidence and arguments adduced on the trial, nothing could have been more unseemly or importinent than for General Grant to attempt to sway their votes by his personal urgency. He might, with as much propriety, have approached the Justices of the Supreme Court in a case pending before them, or have attempted to tamper with a ury in a criminal case. The kind of interference with which the Tribune charges General Grant would have been scandalous, even if he had had no known personal inte-rest in the result. But he had a bitter grudge against the President for a public attack on his veracity; and as he was expecting to be the Republican candidate, it was for his interest that a Republican should be at the head of the Government during the canvass. These circumstances made it a flagrant and most scandalous breach of propriety for General Grant to tamper with the impartiality of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws. If the Tribunc expects its libel on General Grant to be believed, it must support it by some evidence.

The Tribune challenges the mention of some person to whom General Grant has expressed

pealed. This is a disingenuous dodge to cover the fact that, in advocating the continuance of the law, the Tribune is lopposing the known wishes of General Grant. The openness of a manly opposition would be more creditable than this snake-in-the-grass kind of skulking. General Butler was a frequent visitor to Gen. Grant's headquarters and had consultations with confidential members of his staff, before introducing his bill for the repeal of the law. Mr. Washburne, General Grant's long-tried and most intimate friend, has denounced the law, in the House, as "putting fetters on the limbs of General Grant" which would make it impossible for him to be an efficient President. The fair presumption is that General Butler acted with the sanction, and Mr. Washburns by the inspiration, of General Grant. It would ill become the Tribune, which accuses Grant of tampering with judges in a criminal proceeding, to pretend that he would have any scruples about trying to procure the repeal of a law which is a legislative expression of a want of confidence in the President. The law was passed because Congress did not trust Mr. Johnson, and if it is not repealed it will be because Congress does not trust General Grant. The Tribune is over-confident in its opinion

that there can be no ill-feeling between the Republican party and General Grant. If the Republicans trust the new President, why are they unwilling that he should exercise powers that have always belonged to that office? As they never would have taken those powers away from Lincoln, why are they unwilling to restore them to Grant? No other reason can be given than this:-That they dare not trust Grant as they trusted Lincoln; that they regard him as a man to be treated as they have treated Johnson, rather than as they treated Lincoln. The Tenure-of-Office act is like the safeguard called a "poke"-a sort of yoke with a pole protruding in front-put by farmers on the necks of unruly cattle to prevent their leaping over fences. A well-dis-posed animal that keeps within the limits of his own pasture is never disabled by a poke. When the poke which President Johnson has been forced to wear is put upon the neck of President Grant, it advertises him as a vicious and unruly officer who cannot be trusted. The Tenure-of-Office act is a mark of ignominy, which was intended partly to restrain, and partly to insult, a President who was denounced as a traitor and a renegade. Considering the motives in which it originated, and the humiliation meant to be put upon Mr. Johnson by its passage, General Grant has a right to resent, and he must either more or less than a man he does not resent, such an insulting restraint upon his official freedom. It is like requiring a man to give heavy bail before he is accused of any crime, from mere suspicion of his character. If there is no ground to fear that General Grant will abuse the power of removal, then there is no reason why he should not be trusted with it. The Tribune itself said, on the 1st of May last, speaking of Johnson, "the sooner the President is removed, the sooner the law can be dispensed with"-a clear admission that the only necessity for its continuance was to restrain a President who would abuse his power. There is no resisting the conclusion that the nonrepeal of the law is an affront and an indignity to General Grant, putting him on a level with President Johnson. And the Tribune thinks him such a model of meekness that he will patiently bear the insult!

General Butler as an Economist. From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

When a man of General Butler's great energy and persistence takes up retrenchment and economy as a hobby, we feel confidence that something will come of it. In his new role as a foe to national extravagance and waste, his alliance will be warmly welcomed by all those who in vain have sounded the warnings of impending bankruptcy in the ears of the Government for some time past. About General Butler there are some things which it is not pleasant to remember. But the American people are quick at forgetting; and the errors of General Butler's past will speedily be lost sight of if he will but turn his talents and great force of character into the right channel. To have moved a repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law and carried it is a feather in his cap; and, if he can now succeed in cutting down the regular army to about half its present size and saving \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 a year by it, he will be entitled to, and will receive, a high degree of praise from men of all parties, army officers, contractors, and jobbing politicians alone excepted. The United States army cost, for the last

year the enormous sum of \$123,246,648, and for the previous year 895, 224, 415. The great increase in one year is attributed to campaigning against the Indians, a most expensive procedure, which has been, it may be admitted, temporarily successful in taming down the ferocity of the red-skins, but which must not be relied on as a regular resort year after year. It would be cheaper for us to buy their good-will with unlimited blankets, beads, provisions, and luxuries of various kinds. than to fight them at this rate -especially when all we have to show for the outlay of some \$30,000,000 are a few dozen dead warriors, a lot of captured squaws and pappooses, droves of horses, half of which are not worth keeping, quantities of monldy buffalo robes and other traps that have to be burnt to prevent their spreading ugly contagions among our men.

Into this bloated, unwieldy, unnecessary military establishment General Butler thrusts the knife of reform; minding not where it cuts; sparing neither high nor low. We will glance at his principal proposed amendments of the bill "for the support of the army."

To begin, he slashes at the office of General, declaring that vacant from the 4th of March, 1869. Then he provides that the office of L'eutenant-General shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in it, and no longer. The brevet commission humbug is despatched at one swift stroke. The land now swarms with brevet major generals and brigadiers, many of whom have won those nominal honors by fawning and begging, while far more deserv-ing officers, superior to the arts of flattery and self-advancement, are obliged to remain colonels, majors, captains, and lieutenants, and are thought none the less of by the public (we may add) because of their non-promotion.

General Butler proposes to choke off miscellaneous breveting by a provision that commission by brevet shall be conferred only for distinguished and meritorious conduct and important service in the presence of the enemy, and within one year after the same is rendered, and shall bear date from the particular action or service for which the officer was brevetted. This is excellent. The major-generals are to be cut down from five to three; the brigadiers from nine to five, and the officers now holding the positions of adjutant general, quartermaster general, commis-sary-general, chief of orduance, chief of engineers, paymaster-general, surgeon-general, and judge advomte-general, are to be reduced from the rank and pay of brigadier to those of colonel; and the whole number of officers serving in the above-named staff departments or corps reduced one-half.

In another section of the bill the cash commutation of quarters, fuel, forage, servants'

wish to have the Tenure-of-Office act re- | wages, etc., is declared abolished. But the masterstroke of General Butler's bill is in succeeding sections, where he provides for the reduction of the army from forty-five regiments to twenty-four, from 48,000 men (the

These are the main points of a bill which is one of the most judicious and commendable measures of reform introduced into Congress of late years.

If General Butler cares for the good opinion of his countrymen, we assure him that he can hit upon no better way of securing it than by diligently following up the economical tack.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR DELPHIA. DELPHIA.

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILA DELPHIA.

Trust Estate of LETITIA C BACKUS, formerly LETRIA C. COOPER.

The Auditor appeinted by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON SMITH and JS MESS BAYARD, Trustees under indenture of the 29th of May, 1840 between LETITIA C COOPER (in contemp ation of her marriage with the Rev. JOHN C. BACKUS), and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WILLIAM W SMITH, in whose stead the accountants have been duly substituted, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUBSDAY, February 23 A.D. 189, at 11 o'clock A.M., at his office, No. 405 WALNOT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

25 Juny 315 WILLIAM D. BAKER, Anditor.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, December 23 A. D. 1868.
The undersign d hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK KING, of rinifacily his, and state of Pennsylvania, within said district who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District Othen Roberts.

Assignee,

No. 128 South SINTH Street.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt.

2 10 with

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILATELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTIAN LLD, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that ELIZABETH BALD, witch of the sa.d decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of property elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that unless exceptions be filed thereto on or before SATURDAY, February 13, 1889, the same will be approved by the Courc.

GEORGE W. THORN,

1 29 ftus 4t

Attorney for Widow.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,786 for Four Shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvanta Bailroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland tounty, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1887, the same having been loss or destroyed.

Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased. Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869

1 22 fs 8t*

B. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to Seath ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHECKNUT.

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C. HeWSON, Attorned at Law.
opposite time Princip Pating Pat UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. G. Jan. 2: 18:0
On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, agministraty x of the sessate of largy Litchheld, of South Bridge. Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1-tuay of May. 18th, for an improvement in Shuttless for Looms:
1sts. for an improvement in Shuttless for Looms:
1sts. for an improvement in Shuttless for Looms:
1sts ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12.h day of April next, Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in tals office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA & FOTE,
2102w Commissioner of Patents.

2 10 2w Commissioner of Patents. INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. United States Patent Office,
Washinston, D. C., Jan. 28, 1889.
On the petition of collomon if, Bollies, or Rochester, Massachusetta, praying 167 the extension of
a patent granted him on the 18th day of April, 1853,
for an improvement in Machine for Raising and
Transporting Stones:

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

ELISHA FJOTE,
The Property of Patents.

2 10 2w Commissioner of Pater INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE On the petition of CLEMENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, B. C., Jar. 23, 1899.
On the petition of CLEMENT RUSSELL, of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, jraying for the extension of a patient grainted him on the 1st day of May, 1886, reissued May 16, 1882, for an improvement in double-genred Horse Fewers:

Lisordered that the said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objection, depositions, and other papers should be fited in this office tw. mly days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,

Commissioner of Pasents.

I INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., Jao. 8, 1869

On the petition of E. HARRY SMITH, of Bergen, New Jersey, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 17th day of April, 1855, for an improvement in Sewing Machines:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 29th cay of March next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, denositions, and other papers should be filed in this omce eventy days before the day of learning.

and other papers and the day of hearing.

LISHA FOOTE,

2 10 2w Commissioner or Patents. Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washinoton, D. C., Jac. 15, 1869.
On the petition of Walter E. FORBUSH, of
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 E. B.
Forbush, deceased, praying for the estate of E. B.
Forbush, on the 17th
day of April, 1865, relasted the 26th day of April,
1869, and again reissued in five divisions numbered
rest ectively 1967, 1863, 1969, 1970, and 1971, the 23d day
of May, 1876, for an improvement in Grain and Grass
Harvesters:—
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this
office on the 29th day of March next. Any person
may opt ose this extension. Objections, depositions,
and other papers should be filed in this office twenty
days before the day of hearing.
ELISHA FOOTE,

2 19 2w

Commissioner of Patents.

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DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance Stores.

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100 Sets of Artillery Bradess,
100 Saddle Blankets,
100 Saddle Blankets,
100 Watering Bridles,
1200 Autillery Traces and Hames,
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Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA3

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