SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED HVERT DAY FOR THE STREETS TRLEGRAPS.

The Indian Appropriations.

From the N. Y. Times. The Indian Appropriation bill which passed the House is the one which passed that body at the end of the Fortieth Congress, and which, being sent to the Senate, was over-loaded with amendments until it sank.

It appropriated the sum the House Committee called for, namely, \$2,413,816; this the Senate nearly trobled last session by adding items amounting to \$4,341,902. It now remains to be seen whether the same disagree-ment will again occur. The difference in view is this:—The House bill proposed only to pay the amounts stipulated for in existing Indian treaties, while the Senate added those necessary for the treaties made since last August by the Indian Peace Commission. The House action has the advantage of providing at once for an expenditure about which there cannot be a dispute. The Senate action has a certain show of reason in precipitating the general question of our Indian policy—a most important question, involving the whole matter of Indian treaties, Indian gevernment, Indian agents, and Indian wars.

There should be no objection, apparently, to considering these two matters separatelythat is, adopting the House theory, to appropriate forthwith what money is actually, indisputably, and urgently necessary, and then debating the later Indian treaties, and our Indian policy as a question of itself. The spirited preliminary discussion in the House, though premature, was sufficiently indicative of the feeling of Congress and the country upon the present Indian system. What we call our "Indian policy" is only a vast quagmire, into which contractors tumble annually millions of appropriations, making it, how-

ever, only more hopeless than ever.

When Mr. Wood denounces the treaty system as "a fraud on the Treasury and an injury to the Indians," he keeps within the bounds of fact. Mr. Lawrence publicly declares not only that "the whole Indian Bureau is rotten and a mere den of thieves," but that "treaties have been put through the Senate when there were not six Senators present;" and the recent abuse of the treaty-making power in regard to the Indians is matter of history. At the very start, the question comes up, Are the Indians foreign powers? If not—and certainly while inhabiting our territory, subject to our laws, they are not—the very word "treaty" is a misnomer. Yet that word has been used of late years, and, under cover of it, what is really a contract or agreement, and as such a matter of legislation, has been ex-alted to the super-legislative character of a

We admit that difficulties surround the subject; that the status of the hostile tribes especially is anomalous; that it might be as unsatisfactory to call them "insurgents" or "rebels" as foreign enemies; that there is something of the nature of a treaty hanging about our compacts with them. Nevertheless, there is no such anomaly or confusion as justifies the subordination of the treatymaking power to the legislative power in Indian matters, so as to justify the former in buying and selling public lands through treaties with Indian tribes. Mr. Julian tells us that the new administration opposes this latter practice, and is anxious to break it up. It is clear, at all events, that with nearly a dozen new Indian treaties pending, and the appropriations required so large, it is worth while to see on what general principles we shall proceed, what claims the Indians really have on us, and how these claims may best be

Army Changes.

From the N. Y. Herald. An attempt is on foot to make some political capital out of certain phases of General Sherman's vigorous army administration. We hear of astonishing sympathy for this officer who is sent to "exile" on the Plains, or for that one who is mustered out, and altogether that the movement of regiments from one place to another is a very suspicious and expensive piece of tyranny. It was acknow-ledged on all hands that our army was too large for a time of peace, and in cutting down large for a time of peace, and in cutting down an army we suppose somebody must be cut out of it. Is there an officer left in who is not a faithful and good soldier? We doubt it. If, then, any that are in had been mustered out in the change there would have been the same cause of clamor from their direction. tion as there is now on behalf of the many gallant men left without places. Otherwise Sherman is doing with the army just what Porter justly does with the navy. In both services there are posts that are pleasant and posts that are not pleasant. Shall one set of officers always have the rough and another always the smooth? Porter changes men from the Mediterranean to the West Indies, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to equalize what there may be of hardship and what there may be of agreeable in duty. It is the same in the army. Some officers would desire to be always in the luxury of the Crescent City, or to enjoy the edible and other delights of Baltimore, or to forget all else in the varied dissipations of our city, but for this others must live the neighbor of the Indian, share his fare practically, lead a mise-rable life of frontier, with even an exceedingly small chance for glory. That would be un-just, and to prevent such injustice Sherman moves the army to and fro between all the points; and generous men who have been having a good time on the pleasanter posts feel that it would be ill-natured to grumble now at harder ones.

Denmark-St. Thomas.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Magnificent transactions in real estate seem to have an irresistible fascination for adventurous minds. Ever since a distinguished personage undertook of old to dispose of "all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof," at a single operation, (as is recorded in Matt. iv, 8), kindred, though somewhat less daring attempts to bull or bear the land market have been common. And, much as we disrelish and distrust them, we are not insensible to their witcheries. Calumbus was a granscendent land speculator; Vespucius an inferior specimen of the breed; Washington dabbled in fancy tracts, but pradently, as became his cautions nature; Aaron Burr was always a practical Lazarus and a prospective Crosus though his inveterate passion for operating in spacious "grants" and "concessions;" and Jefferson made one grand hit in the Louisiana purchase which has turned the heads of half our statesmen ever since. We must apply the brakes determinedly, or we shall be run into the abyss.

Governor Seward put us in for \$7,200,000 down, with a heavy drain evermore, by his Alaska job. It was a horrible sell—we would much sooner have paid the money, and been excused from taking the territory. But Rustak was our powerful and faithful ally—we could not anord to annoy or sour her—so we shut our eyes very tight, and swallowed the

Alas! the appetite for jobbery is only stimu-lated by concessions. We had not fairly swal-lowed our icebergs when we were summoned to rinse them down with a few earthquakes.
Governor Seward, it seems, had made haste to
wheedle Denmark into selling us two of her
three pretty islets in the West Indies for another seven millions and a half, or we might take all three (Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John) for eleven and a quarter millions! And, though the Senate has never even attempted to ratify the treaty, Mr. James Parton has written a clever pamphlet designed to prove that our honor requires the acceptance of the hard bargain and our payment of the seven and a half millions! (We ervently trust that Mr. Parton's pay for his ingenious perform-ance does not depend on Denmark's getting the money.)
Let us admit at the outset that Governor

Seward is fully committed to the payment in question; perhaps Johnson is committed with him. Our Secretary of State originated the dicker—pushed it in every way on the hesi-tating if not reluctant Danes—gave them no rest till he had extorted their consent to the bargain. There is no shadow of imputation resting on them in the premises. And if Mr. Parton had only been able to show any sort of authority in Governor Seward to bind his country by such a trade, his case would be a strong one. He quotes the Secretary triumphantly as writing to the Danish Envoy that "the United States" want to buy, and will agree to pay, so and so; but "Who authorized Governor Seward thus to commit the United States?'' is the main question. He will find that it cannot be evaded.

Russia, it now appears, was quite aware that her extra icebergs were not sold till Congress voted the money. If Denmark was not equally well informed, the fault was not ours; for our Constitution and our history lay open before her. Mr. Jefferson was practically the Government, with the people overwhelmingly at his back, when he bought Louisiana; yet he did not hesitate to proclaim his act of no legal validity—a naked assumption of power. Congress might not merely have rejected his bargain-it might lawfully have impeached him for making it. It was the acquiescence of the people, through Congress, that gave it validity and binding effect.

Mr. Parton sums up his case in these propositions:-

"I. That we cannot repudiate Mr. Seward's bargain without inflicting a very great and irreparable hijury upon a respectable nation, our good friend and ally.

"II. That if, after paying for Alaska, we refuse

to pay for these islands, we stand dishonored before mankind as having one rule for the strong and another for the weak. 'III. That however erronsons may be the system which permits the Executive to commit the country to purchases of land, we have no right to hold Denmark responsible for that

system, nor to reform it at her expense, "IV. That when a foreign government has so much as delayed the ratification and execution of a properly concluded treaty with the United States, we have felt ourselves to be grossly wronged, and were willing to seek redress by

violence.

"V. That these islands, in the opinion of professional men, have a great and peculiar value, which renders their acquisition highly desirable."

-To which thus responds the Tribune:- Denmark is nowise injured. She has done no wrong, and incurred no dishonor. She has her islands as good as new, and may keep or sell them as she sees fit. Even were this not so, our Constitution lay open before her, and she might properly have said to Gov-ernor Seward and his emissaries, "When your Congress votes the money, we will consider your proposal."

II. We paid for Alaska, because it seemed not clear that Russia understood the matter. We then gave virtual notice that we would do so no more. If that notice was not sufficient, we mean to give one now that can nevermore ignored or deemed inadequate.

III. There is no such "system" as Mr. Parton imagines. A vicious practice has silently grown up, which we must suppress at all hazards. If we give way now, "next day the fatal precedent will plead," and we shall be gone irretrievably. Here is our Thermo-pylæ, and we shall defend it. Denmark has been at no "expense" in the premises, and need be at none.

IV. If we were ever willing to "seek re-dress by violence" in a like case, we were wrong, and should probably have been thrashed if we had persisted in our bullying. But there is no such parallel as suggested above. We insisted that France should pay us, not because she had promised, but because

V. Bosh! A decent map of the West Indies refutes this plea. If we want more territory, let us wait till it comes to us freely. Buying populous communities is at once wrong and needless. If we can only behave ourselves, additional territories will voluntarily seek admission into our Union quite as fast as we shall be prepared to receive them. Purchase or conquest is the alternative of monarchies; we can have accessions enough by voluntary, peaceful, fraternal annexation.

Four Years' Suspension of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

From the N. Y. World. The Republican leaders in Washington stand upon the brink of one of the most damaging blunders ever perpetrated by a political party. The Republican Senators, divided between a repeal and an eight months' suspension of the Tenure of Office act, seem disposed to compromise an irreconcilable difference by suspending the law for four years. This would be a concession to General Grant of all the liberty which he demands during his term, and would probably be accepted by him without further remonstrance. He has extorted this concession from the upholders of the law by announcing his intention to make no removals unless he can have full liberty of action during the whole of his term. The R-publicans wish all of President Johnson's appointees to be turned adrift; and those appointees are numerous enough to render their ejection an important party object. When Mr. Johnson became President, at the close of the war, there was not a Federal civil officer in the whole length and breadth of the rebellious States. All the civil officers in ten large States are his creatures, besides the numerous appointments he made in the Northern States to fill the vacancies which occurred during his term. The proposed suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act for eight months was intended to afford General Grant an opportunity to remove these and appoint Republicans in their places. But his refusal to use this liberty, and the known obstinacy of his character. have checkmated the movement. General Grant wants a second term; he knows that he can be re-eleated only by getting the Republican nomination; and the power of removal during the last year or two of his present term is his chief reliance for packing and controlling the Republican Convention. His refusal to make removals during an eight months' suspension of the law is an adroit and effective move, which compels

the Republican party to give up the fruits of their recent victory, or else permit him to wield the Federal patronage to supplant his

Republican rivals for the succession, and dictate his renomination. Grant's unexpected tactics and the pressure of the office-seekers

doze. It was a choker; but we got it down at | ances, the difference is to be compromised by last. suspending the law until the 4th of March, 1873, which is as great a blunder as the Re-publican party could well commit.

It is a stupendous blunder, because it will expose both General Grant and the party that elected him to general contempt, as unprincipled self-seekers, who abandon all con sistency and all shame in the pursuit of sordid objects. There is no ground of principle on which General Grant could justify his refusal to act under a suspension for eight months which would not equally bind him to abstain from action under a suspension of the law for four years. A refusal to accept a temporary suspension of the law for his own particular advantage can reflect credit on his character only on the supposition that he is standing up for the rights of his office, and that he scoras to sacrifice its just authority to personal ends. The eight months' liberty which he refuses would enable him to accomplish more valuable reforms in the public service than the residue of the four years' liberty which he will probably accept. Eight months are an ample period for clearing the service of corrupt and incompetent officials, and if he appoints honest successors, there will be comparatively little necessity for removals during the remainder of his term. On what ground, then, does he refuse the proffered eight months' liberty? The only tenable ground that can be imagined is, that he feels bound to stand up for the rights and dignity of his office, and refuses to accept as a personal favor the re-laxation of a law that trenches upon the authority which the Constitution vests in the Executive. If, after refusing a short suspension, he accepts a long one, he will confess that he does not act upon principle, and that his only object is to get control of the patronto promote his re-election. He confess that he regards public interest as subordinate to

his personal ambition. As between suspension and repeal he has declared that he will not recognize the former, but will insist upon the latter. If he now accepts a suspension during his term as a substitute for repeal, he will advertise to the country and to the world that he is a vulgar office-seeker and office-broker, who sees nothing in public questions beyond the manner in which they will affect his own interests. Kvery consideration of principle binds him to treat a long suspension of the law with the same soorn as a

The suspension of the Tenure-of-Office act for four years will be the most unblushing and disgraceful confession ever made by a political party. It confesses that the law is a partisan device for stripping Democratic Presidents of powers which Republican Presidents are permitted to exercise. If General Grant should be reclected, he will claim and will be allowed the same liberty during his second term that is conceded to him in his first. If he should have a Republican successor, that successor will demand and extort the same exemption which is conceded to General Grant. The Tenure-of-Office act is to operate only on Democratic Presidents. was enacted to curtail the authority of President Johnson, and will come into force again only to restrain the first Democratic President elected by the people. If the next President should be a Democrat, and the Republicans should happen to retain a ma-jority of the Senate, the law could not be repealed, and it would come into operation at the beginning of a Democratic administration without any action by Congress, by the mere expiration of the period of suspension. So barefaced and unscrupulous an exhibition of partisanship, such an attempt to make the Constitution mean one thing for Democrats and another thing for Republicans, will open the eyes of the people and contribute powerfully to the overthrow of this party of political knaves which is now omnipotent at the Federal capital.

Our Legation in Spain.

From the N. Y. Herald. The great importance of the questions growing out of the present struggle in Cuba makes t urgent upon the new administration to see that our interests in Spain are competently handled and looked after, and our legation to Madrid should, therefore, be put in the best possible condition, with a live and bold representative of the ideas of the President at the head of it. At the moment when least expected some question was because the same transfer. pected some question may be sprung by the course of events which will require immediate but judicious handling, and Minister Hale, who has been now for some years in Europe, can hardly be in such thorough rapport with the administration as our needs require.

Besides, the quarrel which has so long existed between himself and the Secretary of Legation has in a large degree diminished the moral power of the mission and created the necessity for the infusion of new blood into it. A new secretary has been recently appointed, but it cannot be claimed that he shall inspire the head of the legation with the new ideas which have germinated here in the past six months, and which the fires of the Cuba revolution are ripening in the minds of the American people. The importance of the questions pressing upon us require a first-class man in Madrid, and we hope President Grant will soon give the matter his personal attention.

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G.—
It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT
ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is
readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing
repairs (No gravel used.) repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN BOOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the nest and cheapest in the market. 2172 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

COFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street, kvery description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to lew. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with mastic State and warranted for ten years
HAMH/TON & COORFER,
Em No 45 8, TENTH Street.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS. PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street, Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCE-LAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems. A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS. A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC. AUGO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

COLD BONDS.

SALE

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DEXXVEN&BRO.

DRALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New A Liberal Difference allowed.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sole

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved

We will receive applications for Policies of L Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to cellecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Eu

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

BKJAMISON & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc.

BANKERS M PHILAS NYORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on
Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Frincipal Cities, and Letters of
Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad

MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING SO YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

PAR AND INTEREST

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURI-TIES on the following terms:-

For \$1000 1881s, we pay a difference of \$148-34 \$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of....... 173.84 \$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of....... 128-34 \$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 153 34 \$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 43°54 \$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 116°34 \$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 118'34 \$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 118'34

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN-MENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

Me. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA

P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street, Members of the New York and Philadel-

phia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.



SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled! BANK VAULTS,

VAULT DOORS, EXPRESS BOXES, FAMILY PLATE SAFES. COMBINATION LOCKS

MARVIN & CO.

Please send for a catalogue to

721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL), Philadelphia,

265 BRACDWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK ST, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED. GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

No. 134 DOCK Street, PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE CHAMPION

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Mesars. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 829 Cheanut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 13th inst. as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 903 Chemut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you areaware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE. PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required,

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condi-

> Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1888. MOSEITS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Cnesnut street.

Gentlemen:-On the night of the 18th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the

credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1868. Mesers, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store. at the time of the great fire on the night of the 18th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, green-backs, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK,

with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. CREAT BARGAINS IN SAFES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF SAFES, ETC.,

With Two Years' Unexpired Lease of Store. No. 639 ARCH Street, AND TWO VERY SUPERIOR DRAUGHT HOESES, WAGON, ETC, for cash or in ex-

change for destrable property. Parties wishing to make such purchase will please call at my store betw.en ten and three o'clock, SAFES SELLING AT GREATLY REDUCED M. C. SADLER, Agent.

39 tuthsim C. L. MAISER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SARES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 484 RACE Street

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. AMES & LEE.

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

Sign of the Golden Lamb. Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of

Spring and Summer Coatings, To which they invite the attention of the trade and others,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WIRE CUARDS.

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTO-RIES, ETC. Patent Wire Bailing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

LARZELERE & BUCHEY.

M. WALKER & SONS,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street. All Custom House Business transacted. PASSPORTS PROCURED

No. 11 N. SIXTH Street. Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,