SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRIBGRAPH.

SPAIN. From the N. Y. Nation.

The new Spanish Constitution is, in some re-pects, a remarkable document. It embodies spects, a remarkable document. It embodies nearly all the leading constitutional principles in use in Anglo-Saxon communities—freedom of speech, freedom from arbitrary arrest, freedom of education, and of worship, and of expatria-tion, and the responsibility of public functiona-ries before the courts for their acts, whether official or non-official. This last rule is one which, if we are not mistaken, no other com-munity of the "Latin race" has yet ventured to adopt, though it lies at the very base of constitutional liberty. The Spaniard's house is here-after to be his eastle, and letters and telegrams even-the Butlerites, we hope, will be ashamed to hear-are declared inviolable. The Catholic Church is to continue the State Church, but the exercise of all other forms of faith, both by Spaniards and resident foreigners, is permitted. Even this is an immense stride for Spain, and is a far safer measure than complete separation between Church and State. The suffrage is to be universal; the ministers responsible to the Cortes: the Cortes to be composed of a Senate and Congress. The former to be one-fourth renewed every three years, the latter to be totally renewed every three years. The provisions relating to the election of the Cortes, its relations to the king-for the government is to be a monarchy-its working, procedure, and dissolution, its powers and duties and privileges, closely resemble those of the English Parliament. The powers and duties of the king are the ordinary ones of a limited monarch; the crown is to be hereditary under the law of primogeniture, but without exclusion of the female line, Armies are maintainable only by annual enactment. Altogether the instrument may be considered a remarkable display of good sense and political ability, and is at the same time a great triumph for liberal ideas. The draft of the Constitution only reached us by the last mail, and what we know of the subsequent debates on it in the Cortes we get simply by telegraph. Thus far, the provisions relating to universal suffrage, the freedom of the press, and the freedom of worship, have been adopted by a large majority. The Republicans have made a stand against the monarchy, but appa-rently in vain, but all effort to concentrate a respectable number of votes on a candidate for the Crown have thus far failed. The discussion of the various articles of the Constitution still continues at the present writing. The conscription has been carried out with much difficulty The strongest arguments against the Republicans are, perhaps, their own impatience and readiness to resort to armed resistance. Pati-ence and faith in talk are of the essence of re-

From the N. Y. Nation, It may serve to give our readers an idea of what Mr. Ashley's ideas of political morality are, and those of an average Congressional committee, to explain that the Case correspondence reveals the fact that Mr. Ashley got the appointment of Surveyor-Generalship of Colorado Territory for F. M. Case in 1861, and when working for it wrote to Case telling him that if he got it he would like his (Ashley's) brother to be Case's chief clerk—"salary \$2500"—and that "it was the best office in the gift of the President," one in which the Surveyor could make from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in four years, and "that if Case got it, he (Ashley) wanted to unite with him as full partner in land speculations and town sites," and "that he was working hard and carnestly for him;" that he "had promised Mr. Case to get help" in securing the appointment, and that "he wanted to have an interest with him, if he got the place, in the city and town speculation; that "the Pacific Railroad would go through this Territory, and that it would be a fortune to both of them, if they got the place." Furthermore, in inviting Case to write a letter, to be shown, about the appointments, he asked for his views, on "a separate piece of paper," as to "the proposition for the city and town lots specula-

tions." Then, says the legislator, "I will probably be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, if we can carry out the programme to elect Grow Speaker, and your brother, Charley Case, of Indiana, clerk, and then I will know all the proposed expenditures in the Territories, and post you in advance. Write one letter for me, and the other to show. Damn your business in the Williams County Court ! Write and telegraph."

The two gentlemen actually did afterwards sign articles of copartnership, under which Mr. F. M. Case agreed to give Mr. Ashley a half of all lands he might purchase in Colorado, Mr Ashley paying half whatever money they might The verdict of the Congressional Committee on this strange affair, as well as the recommendation, signed by 150 members of Congress of Mr. Ashley for the Governorship of Montana, and the failure of the Senate to reject him with this correspondence before it, only show how deep the poison has sunk, and what hard work the country has before it in attempting to bring

PRESIDENT GRANT VIEWED THROUGH REPUBLICAN SPECTACLES.

From the N. Y. World.

We transfer to our columns a somewhat andacious leader from the Chicago Tribune, the ablest and most widely circulated Republican journal in the West. Its frankness and sincerity are creditable to the paper in which it appears and a gratifying token of the growing inde pendence of the newspaper press, which dares to speak out on subjects that concern the publiinterest, in cases where a timid sense of party fealty would restrain a manly declaration of the Seeing that General Grant Is a Western man, that he was nominated for the Presidency by the urgency of Western sentiment and West-ern pride in his military reputation; seeing that he is a citizen of Illinois, and that the paper in which this plain-speaking criticism appears is the foremost Republican organ in that State. there is no quarter in which the mirror could be held up to his mistakes with so great a likelihood of compelling his attention, as in this influential journal which has been so devoted to his interests.

The article which we republish is not the assault of an enemy, but the counsel of a disappointed friend. "Why," says the Chicago Tribune, "do we say these things? The answer is twofold. In the first place, they are already known—everybody is talking about them, in the streets, on the horse-cars, in the railroad trains, in the club-rooms, around eachre-tables, everywhere except in the Executive Mansion. In the second place, it is necessary, as we conceive, that there should be a change." To disguise the truth that the new administration is a mortifying failure is not possible, if it were desirable; Republicans are as noiversally talking of it in a tone of deprecation and regret, as Democrats are in a spirit of seora, General Grant's blunders receive no additional publicity by the animadversions of a Republican newspaper; and as the Chicago Tribuae thinks it is not yet too late for him to mend, it deems itself justified in telling the new President what everybody thinks of him, and everybody out of the White House says of him. It tells him that in two short months the moral Republicans are as universally talking of it in a It tells him that in two short months the moral power of the administration "has been frittered tway by absurdities;" that there was never an administration "with less aptitude for carrying good intentiens into effect;" that "since the evil which exists is not able to cure itself, a remedy must be sought and found elsewhere;" that "General Grant is too great and too good a man

to be allowed to fall into popular derision for the want of friends courageous enough to acquaint him with his errors." The readers of the Chicago Tribune's article will see that it includes in the catalogue of General Grant's blunders all that have been most prominently charged upon him by the Democratic dress. It thinks he ought not to be permitted to procee in the road to ruin "for the want of a little plain, unvarnished truth.

While it is impossible to dispute the justice or the timeliness of our Chicago contemporary's | Anything which interferes with these strikes

strictures, it is by no means so evident that it offers practical advice. It tells General Grant, that he ought to dismiss his present Cabinet and fill their places with statesmen, a piece of advice which anybody is competent to give, but which it requires a President of a very different order from General Grant to follow. On what ground can he ask the members of his Cabinet for their resignations? They have, as yet, committed no egregious blunders; it is not what they have done, it was what he has done, that shocks and revolts the public sentiment of the country. The Cabinet, bad as it is, is less incapable than the President; and if anybody is to resign on the score of incapacity, it ought to be the blunderer-in-chief. The incompetence of the Cabinet is no more conspicuous now than it was when they were appointed; and they might turn upon the Presi-dent and ask why they were trifled with and selected, if they are to be summarily dismissed when they have done nothing to disappoint his reasonable expectations? Some of them have given up other valuable positionsjudgeships, seats in Congress, commissions in the army—to accept his appointments; some of them have sacrificed their inclination and taste for private life; and there is none of them who could not justly complain of an injury, almost of an insult, if they have been lifted into a con-spicuous position to be suddenly dashed down and branded with incapacity, when they have in no respect crossed his wishes or belied the repu tation with which they came into office. They would have no ground of complaint if they had been left in their native obscurity; but they would be most shabbily wronged if made the sport of an incompetent President's caprices. Even if he could restore Mr. Boutwell to his scat in the House. Mr. Hoar to his judgeship in Massachusetts, and General Rawlins to his placin the army, he has no right to inflict upon these gentlemen the gratuitous mortification of estowing honors upon them to be converted into disgrace by a prompt cancellation, without any new disclosures respecting their capacity or

But even if General Grant could honorably

get rid of his present Cabinet when they have scarcely, as yet, entered upon their duties, it

requires no small credulity to suppose that he would elect a better one. What reason is there for imagining that he would be more successful in his third attempt than in his two first? He has grown neither in stature nor wisdom since his inauguration, and has sunk immeasurably in the esteem of his party. Even if he could be suddenly endowed with the political sagacity which nature has denied him, and his dull mind ere so illuminated that he could make better selections, men of character and ability would e unwilling to serve under him. How could they know that he would not, in some new fit of caprice, drop them as suddenly as he had dropped their predecessors? What reputation could they expect to gain in serving under such vacillating blunderer? They would be likely to feel resentment that their claims were not coner recognized, and to sparn his tardy tender of offices for which he deemed them unfit in his original survey of the field. At the outset, there is no statesman in the Republican party who would not have regarded the profeer of a Cabinet appointment as an honor: but after the marked sight he put upon them in his first two casts of a Cabinet, and after the bitter severity with which they have commented on his folly, they would feel them-selves precluded from linking their political fortunes with an administration which has so quickly forfeited the confidence of their party. It has become too painfully evident that General Grant is not a President who can shed any lustre upon the officers who serve under him. To reconstruct his Cubinet now would be such a conspicuous display of bewilderment and fickleness, such an open confession of incompetence, that a new Cabinet, even if it were an able one, could not shelter him from derision. But if he selected it, there is no likelihood that it would be able: and able men, especially after his past neglect would be in no haste to serve under such a chief. General Grant has squandered his whole stock of popularity; he is a political bankrupt, who will not easily find new partners among statesmen who have anything to lose. It is more supposable that members of his present Cabiner will get disgusted and desert him, than that he

ELECTIONS IN THE UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES.

can succeed in filling their places with men who

country

would revive the prostrated confidence of the

From the N. Y. Herald, Nothing can exhibit in a stronger light the utter disregard of the party politicians and sel-fish political managers for the great material interests of the country, than the efforts which they are making to induce the President to ap-point a distant day for the vote on the constituions and the elections in the three unreconstructed States. Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are the three States in question. In each of these States a constitution has been framed by convention, and in two of them the instrument has to be voted on by the people. The constitu-tion of Mississippi has been submitted and reected by a large majority of the people of that State, not because of an objection to the instrument as a whole, but because of a dislike to : imited number of its provisions. These the President wisely proposes to resubmit for sepa rate voting, and he desires to advance the course of legitimate reconstruction by having all three of the constitutions acted on by the people of the respective States at such time as may be best

for their interests to hold the elections.

The great question, therefore, is, when will it least interfere with the industry of these States to devote the necessary time and attention to the exciting processes of a general election; Among the Republican politicians of Virginia and Texas there are bitter divisions on the question of time, which are entirely animated b respective chances of the section leaders. Those who consider their chances for nomination and election good are desirons that an early day shall be named, while those who have been dis appointed in obtaining control of the party machinery are clamorous for delay, that they may have more time for intrigue, management, and a canvass of the chances for what may turn up. To them the material interests of the country are nothing when weighed in the scale against their petty pockets, and they will arge reasons for delay until they see a chance for their own personal success, if it takes to the day of judg ment to find them.

A point which is worthy of examination is the time which the conventions originally set for these elections. The members of every convention come largely from the country, and they always have a keen eye to anything which shall interfere with the labors of husbandry. It is a point of marked interest that all three or the conventions appointed very nearly the same time for their respective elections. Virginia named the 2d of June, Mississippi the 22d of June, and Texas the 5th of July. If we look critically into the reasons which led to this harmony of action, we shallfind that in each State they are intimately connected with the labors of agriculture. In fact, the time selected is that which can best be spared by an agricultural people for the absorbing excitement of a general canyass and election. It is the time when the wheat crop has been harvested and the labors of cultivation of the others are finished and the erops, to use the larmer's phrase, "are laid by." Throughout the three States in question it is the period of the summer rest and of preparation for the great labor of the harvest.

To throw the election forward to a later period of the year would be to throw it into the midst of the harvest labors, to their great derangement, or to postpone it to a still further date, which would make it equivalent to post-poning practical reconstruction for another year. No man now advocates a further delay of reconstruction, and if he did so he could only be accepted as a disappointed politician, who hopes to find in further delay and confusion advantage for his mercenary schemes. The question delay, then, is the one great question:—Shall these elections be held during the period of the summer rest, or shall they be thrown into the midst of the harvest labors, to their great derangement and injury? The crops are corn, cotton, and tobacco—the great staple of food, and the great basis of our foreign gold exchange.

directly at the trade and revenue of the country and commits an injury which cannot be repaired. The excitement and diversion of labor which a general election would cause would be the most effective [blow that could be struck at these

The duty of the President in this emergency is, therefore, plain. He should consider the great material interests of the country first, and the schemes of the party politicians last. Let the Presidential proclamation, then, be issued, assigning a date not earlier than the June or later than the middle of July for the election in the three States in question. Except n the State of Texas there is no question that this will allow ample time for organization and voting, and if the politicians there had not interfered to create hopes of delay, the election could very well have been held on the 5th of July, the day named by the Constitution. Even now it can be held in July if immediate proclamation be made, and we trust the President will at once confide the duty to General Reynolds to see that it is carried out. Where there is a will there is a way. After the election is over, let all partie go to work on the crops and secure for them selves a good harvest. Corn, cotton and tobacco are worth more to the country than all the poll

OUR ENGLISH RELATIONS-MR. MOTLEY'S MISSION.

From the N. Y. Times. And now we are told that Minister Motley is going to England without instructions on the Alabama case. What, then, is he going for Simply to reside in London, and to figure it Court circles as an ornamental representative o the Great Republic? The country has been under the impression that he was going either to settle our differences or to prosecute our com plaints against the British Government for Its conduct during our Rebellion. But it seems he is not to do either. The Government proposes to give him no instructions whatever on the sub ject; and, as a matter of course, he can scarcely open negotiations on a subject of this kind without instructions, as if he himself were an independent power.

Of course we attach no importance to the report that he is instructed to make Mr. Sumner's speech the basis of his negotiations. Mr. Sumner is certainly not yet an "independent power," so far as foreign nations are concerned whatever he may be as regards our own. And if General Grant had desired to have him inour Ministers abroad, either on their duties in general or in reference to specific ques tions, he would probably have made him Scere tary of State, which, so far as we are informed,

ie has not done. The probability is that the Alabama is to be et alone. There is a current belief that we have nothing to gain by having it settled, and that England has everything to fear from having it left unsettled. But as the complaint of injury comes from us, it is the most natural thing in the world to suppose that we should either press it or abandon it; one or other, it would seem, we must do. If we do not press it, if we do not de mand redress or reparation, but leave the whole matter alone, the natural inference will be that we have abandoned it. England is not likely urge us to bring it forward. She can afford the the matter die out, if we can. Reverdy John on went over, under instructions from our Gov ernment, to settle all disputes and close past a counts with England. And he blundered dreadfully in doing it that any renewal of the effort, indeed that the very idea of a settlement at all, has become unpopular. The favorite no-tion just now is that, without discussing the question at all, we can await a favorable oppor tunity, and then pay England in her own coin. by applying her own principles of neutrality and serving her as she served us during our Re bellion. So we hear proposals now that we should recognize the Cubans as belligerents. allow the Fenians to fit out privateers in our ports, ad thus subject English commerce to the fate which, through England's action, has overtaken ours. It might be well to remember, however, that

this is really accepting the action of England in a single case as having established a new rule of international law; for if we act upon such a rule we must do so, not because it suits our con-venience or gratifies our resentments, but befixed and settled rule of international law. But we have always denied it:—we complain of Engand for having introduced it, and are actually elaiming damages of her for having acted upor it to our injury. We must utterly stultify our selves to begin with, and abandon the theories we have hitherto held on the subject, before we can satisfy our national sensibilities in the way proposed. Besides, we must take no action which we cannot justify in the eyes of other nations, on solid grounds of international law; and we fancy it would be somewhat difficult to do this, if we were to make England's conduct in the Alabama case, against which we have pro-tested so strongly, the rule of our action under imilar circumstances, Moreover, England, as a matter of course, would never assent to such a view of the case. If in case of the Fenians, or any other case in which she is interested, we were to act thus towards her, she would unques tionably resent it even at the hazard of a war; and we should, therefore, gain nothing by such an undignified and unmanly evasion as the one proposed.

The injuries we suffered from England, in the view taken of them by Mr. Sumner and the country generally, can be redressed only by the fullest apology and reparation, or by war. It is folly to fancy that England can be induced to acknowledge any violation of justice and right, or can be bullied into making reparation for a erong she denies having ever done. She has onsented to refer the matter to the decision of a mixed commission, and this is as far as she will consent to go. Any other reparation we may seek can be had only at the cost of a war; and the sooner we take that view of the matter, and ect accordingly, the sooner will the affair be

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with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 18, No. 460 CHESNUT
treet, Phila

BOARDING. AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE A obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodg-

AMUSEMENTS. CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GOOD-BYE! Words never spoken by this management, and the ladies and gentlemen composing the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE COMPANY,

with deeper regret than in this instance, for they are now LAST DAY

of a season full of the brightest and pleasantest recollec-tions, and they feel, in leaving Philadelphia, that they are parting from friends whose generous recognition and warm appreciation have been the principal basis for the aplendid results of their protracted season here.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY, POSITIVELY,

THIS IS THE LAST DAY, POSITIVELY, of the grand erravaganza,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

LAST PERFORMANCE TO NIGHT.

A GREAT BILL

FOR THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All bills against this management will be settled to day. Creditors will please present them early, as the company and manager leave the city early to-morrow.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7%. WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7%.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 1.
Last night of the LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION, commencing with Colman's Comedy of
THE HEIRAT LAW.
Cicily Homespun. MRS. CHARLES WALCOT
Zekiel Homespun. MR. FELIX ROGERS
Peter Pangloss, LL. D. and A. S. S. MR. C. WALCOT
After which Walcot's side-splitting Burlesque.
THE HUNCHBACK RECONSTUCTED.
Tom Clifford. MISS JENNIE WILLMORE.
Helen (of Troy, N. Y. MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE.
Helen (of Troy, N. T. MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE.
Julia MR. CHARLES WALCOT
TO conclude with Boucleant's Drama of
THE OUTOROON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET
Second week of

Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
ONLY FIRE-FLY MATINEE.
LOTTA AS FIRE FLY.
Doors open at 1 o'clock.
TO NIGHT (Saturday), May 1, 1809,
Lost night of Last night of FIRE FLY.

MONDAY, Lotta's new piece, PEPINA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Manager.

MARTHA.

SATURDAY MATINEE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony,
ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserving.
Family Circle.
Amphitheatre.
Box sheets now open at Trumpler's Music Store, Chesqut street, and the Academy.
J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MISS SUSAN GALTON

AN ARIANE, in

THE BOHE MIAN GIRL

MONDAY EVENING, May 10.

For full particulars see Sunday papers.

4 29 ths 2t. COX'S AMERICAN THEATRE- WALNUT

FOAS AMERICAN THEATRE WALNUT street, above Eighth. Doors open 7%; commence 7%. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. THE BALLET THE BEST IN AMERICA, represented by the Eight Leading Premiers Dancers and the best Corps de Ballet in America. A COMPANY OF COMEDIANS.

A COMPANY OF GYMNASTS.

The King and Queen of the Air Every Evening. PHEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, TUNISON & CO.
TWO COMIC OPERAS TO NIGHT.

The popular and brilliant young artiste, MISS SUSAN GALTON, IN JAVOTTE!

And LA ROSE DE ST. FLEUR.

Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. Kelleher, and Mise Blanche
Galton all appear. MATINEE Saturday. CHESNUT STREET RINK.

VELOCIPEDROME.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
A FIFTY-MILE RACE
Against Time for
250 DOLLARS.

W. R. VAN DERVEER, of New York, has agreed to ride fifty miles in five (5) hours, for which he is to receive two hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Van Derveer will mount his velocipede at four o'clock in the afternoon, and make the fifty miles by 9 o'clock Saturday night.

Admission, 25 cents.

Admission, 25 cents.

This Rink is open daily from 8 A. M. to 1036 P. M.
FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING.
Regular Admission. Ten Cents. EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOR DRAW-INGS, IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S HOS-FITAL.—Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 10 P. M., at the Artist Fund Galleries, No. 1234 CHES. NUT Street. Tickets, 25 cents; season tickets, \$1; for sale at the Galleries. DENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE

Open from 2 A. M. to 632 P. M., and from 734 to 10 P. M. VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER
GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property
of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great
expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination
with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and
EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission
free.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'
THIRTIETH AND LAST
ORCHESTRA MATINEE will be given May 8. GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Chil-dren, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given to Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular, 8 6 stuth3mo

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES .-OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869, Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 36th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the ollowing articles, viz. Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete, Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with

Cases and Straps complete.
The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.
Further particulars and requirements made known

on application to this office, The time for the reception of the above mentioned roposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day f May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing

the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army,
L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
Property and Disbursing Officer. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1868.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the manufacture and delivery at the Schuyikiii

Arsenal of 225 Knapsacks, 225 Haversacks, 225 Canteens, with Corks and Straps. Samples of which can be seen at this Office, and to which the articles must conform in all respects. Bidders will state in their proposals how soon the articles can be delivered, which must not be later than the 8th of June next. The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Any additional information desired by the parties

wishing to bld, will be furnished upon application to this Office, where also blank forms of proposals can Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

N A V Y D E P A R T M E N T.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application, to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.

A E. BOR!E,

4 29 14t

Secretary of the Navy.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE THE ADAMS EAF MASS Consists Pareols, Packages, Merchandie, Man Noice, and Specia, mither by its own lines or ir connection with other Express Companies, to all the "imcipal towns and cities in the United States."

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