#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

REFORM AND REVOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

From the N. Y. Herald. Never, perhaps, were British statesmen more completely at their wits' end than they are at the present moment. The situation, truly, is peculiar, we think unexampled. A great work of reform has been accomplished, and the most aristocratic and exclusive of and the most aristocratic and excitaive of governments has been compelled so to extend the franchise privilege or right—it matters little which we call it—that the British empire has virtually become a democracy. Another great work of reform has been undertaken. The Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland has for two and a half centuries, at least, been working mischief and breeding all kinds of misery. There has arisen a class of statesmen who have the hardihood to look evils in the face, and who have besides the pluck and daring to make an effort to remove them.

The disestablishment and disendowment of what is known as the Irish Church are settled so far as the House of Commons is concerned. The House of Lords, which is Tory to the backbone, may kick against this measure, and it doubtless will kick; but the House of Lords is powerless to resist. In a few weeks or months the Irish Church bill will have passed into law, and the greatest and most radical of Irish grievances will have ceased to exist.

The revolutionary spirit in Great Britain has demanded and has obtained thus much; but the revolutionary spirit, which is by no means local, refuses yet to be satisfied. This is its hour and power of triumph, and it seems determined to go on conquering and to conquer. The late reform in the electoral franchise has mightily increased the power of the peeple and the power of the people's House of Parliament. The people have begun to look on the Lords as a simple obstruction to be got out of the way as soon as possible. The Lords themselves, feeling how weak and helpless and useless they are, have begun to any out for reless they are, have begun to cry out for re-form. They are not in harmony with—they are not equal to—the times. With a praise-worthy foresight they have set about improving their order. It is not easy to multiply the titled aristocracy, for the titled aristocracy must have wealth if not lands; but if men of property and large wealth cannot be found in sufficient numbers, men of brains are surely to be had. The idea of life peerages has come to the rescue, and one of the most aristocratic members of one of the most aristocratic families has successfully introduced a bill into the House of Lords giving shape and character to this idea. Democracy has thus forced its way into the Hely of Holies of the aristocracy of England; and when this bill is passed the House of Lords will be an aristocratic assembly no longer. Some of the old leaven for a time will remain; but henceforth the most exclusive of assemblies will be reduced to the level of the Senate of France or the Senate of the United States. The people, the Lords no longer, will rule the British empire. This, however, is not all. The spirit of revolution is insatiable. It is not enough that the aristocracy are on their knees and that they have given up so much. The cry is still for more, and more must be conceded. It was Mr. Gladstone's hope that the removal of the great ecclesiastical griev-ance would touch the Irish heart and call forth Iriah sympathies. Mr. Gladstone's opponents said that thus to yield to Irish demands would only whet the Irish appetite and intensify Irish hunger. The result has preved that Mr. Gladstone's opponents were right, and that he was wrong. The cry of hunger has become louder and more desperate. Mayors of Irish cities glory in disloyalty and make heroes of assassins. It was a noble deed, they say, of O'Farrel to shoot Prince Alfred. It will not be wonderful if another O'Farrel, catching inspiration from the Mayor of Cork, should make an end of Prince Arthur, now on a tour in the Emerald Isle. Agrarian violence has burst out afresh, and Ireland, to judge from all outward appearances, is at once more discontented and more disloyal than ever. Meanwhile the Government contemplates an additional reform. Land tenure in Ireland is said to be a bigger grievance than the domi-nant and favored Church. Laud tenure, it is said, is to command the immediate attention of Parliament. Revelution and reform thus go hand in hand.

What we said at the outset we repeat—the situation is peculiar and embarrassing. British institutions are becoming more and more Americanized; levelling principles are at work; the people are rising above the oligarchy; but the progress of reform does not uiet, it rather encourages the spirit of revolution. In view of important outstanding questions, the situation in the British Isles is really serious. In the event of a war with this country Ireland to a dead certainty would be up in rebellion. The forces required in Ireland would thus rob Great Britain of much of her offensive and defensive strength. A war with any European power would beget similar results. While this is true in regard to Ireland's share in the great question, it ought not to be forgotten that in the other portions of the United Kingdom the crown and the government have serious difficulties to contend with. We have no desire to see the world shaken by horrid war. We know well that for all offensive and defensive purposes Great Britain is yet mighty and dangerons. A great foreign war might for a time stifle domestic discontent and give to the discordant elements a temporary unity. Nothing, however, can permanently check the progress of reform. The gulf that separates the people from the aristocracy parrows day by day. The late Reform bill was a mighty leveller. The Irish Church bill is a step in the same direc-tion. The Life Peerages bill is a march to quicker and more revolutionary music. Improvement of land tenure in Ireland will fol-low. The game laws all over the three kingdoms are doomed. The law of entail is not, perhaps, worth ten years' purchase. Fifty years hence in England 'the claims of long descent' may be of as little account as the claims of the latest parvenu. Meanwhile the revolution goes on, and it is for us, as spectators, to watch and note its progress.

THE QUAKERS AND THE INDIAN BUREAU.

From the N. Y. Tribune. In the days of Paritan power in England, It was enacted that no one should hold office unless he possessed "real godliness." ghost of Praise God Barebones' Parliament has been reanimating the political dry bones around Washington. The habitues of the Indian Office have been startled by the spectacle of white neckcloths, and broad-brimmed hats, and long brown coats in their sanctuary, while snuff-colored apparitions, hugging anti-quated umbrellas, mingle with the publicans and sinners of that delectable locality. Can-didates for agencies and superintendencies stand aghast. The shibboleth is the word "Friend," written as a prefix. The hopefuls looked up their genealogical tree to see if they could stumble on a Quaker. Let the hatmakers note that broad-brims are to be the fashion in Washington. Some have claimed that the President (or at least Mrs. Grant) was

a Methodist; it is now evident that the former is engaged in a deep conspiracy to increase the

Society of Friends. A little while ago, and we were at a loss as to whether we were really at war. The prints have raved on the question whother Black have raved on the question whother Black Kettle was a murderer or a martyr. Congress, too busy or too lazy to examine the Indian question, voted two millions, and threw the responsibility on Grant. He, happily, remem-bered that there was a religious body in the very bowels of which was the law: Thou shalt not kill. Equally anxious with Con-gress to divide responsibility, he invoked their aid, and at the same moment gave us the latest development of the platform:—"Lat the latest development of the platform: - "Let

us have peace." What is to come of it? We neither wish to discourage nor to frighten the Quakers, but, to arouse a healthy emulation, would remind them that the reputation of the brotherhood is at stake. Far be it from us to discourage thee or thou; yet we would mildly suggest that the brunt of the battle is still to come. That which Congress was unable or unwilling to do the President has put on their shoul-ders. Let those who have a goose-quill for the totem of their class remember him whose ancient footprints have grown into greatness by the banks of the Delaware. Fiat justitia ruat Calum.

To tell the honest truth, it is a difficult business. What shall we do with those who have resisted all the seductive allurements of whisky civilization? How shall we induce them to copy the habits of the whites, especially those of ruffian frontiersmen or rascally agents? How get them to adopt a civilized life and government like ours, with such a brilliant specimen to model from as the Indian

Teach them to work. It is cheaper than killing, but be not deluded with the hope that it will be easy. First shepherds, then agriculturists. Try it patiently, honestly, faithfully. It is a noble field, and bears with it the blessing of God and the praise of posterity. It is indeed a grand work. God offered the opportunity to our country, and the President offers it to the Quakers and the Christian Commission.

We think Congress might have done better. We think they owed their country and humanity something more than an undigested two million dollars thrown in the tail end of an appropriation bill. They did not give it. They had two weeks' debate for the Tenureof Office bill, but no time for a question interlocked with our progressive civilization and that may affect our presperity and honor today and forever.

We look upon the broad brims not without hope, and yet with fear and trembling. To them has been committed a task for which Congress has almost confessed itself incompetent. The stake is great, yet the risk eminent. If clergymen had been invited to the task we should have expected to see the most worthless portion of our modern priesthood coveting a share of the work. Your political preacher generally falls in the effort to compound between God and mammon. We would caution our Quaker brethren. Let them see to it that the best they have speak for them. The public will accept it now; but in the end will want other evidence of integrity besides a broadbrimmed hat. To pick out this one sect as a peaceable and upright body is a high compli-ment, but carries grave responsibilities. Let them beware whom they recommend. Let them see to it that no jobbing contractor humbugs them. Fifty years of misgovernment comes to their hands for a settlement. It is a ticklish experiment, and carries with it the hope of the Indians and the reputation of the descendants of William Penn.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Times. The tenor of all recent despatches from Spain | THE SO-CALLED FOURTEENTH AMENDshows that the idea of a monarchy has virtually been abandoned for the present. As we anticipated, the search for a monarch among the members of the existing royal families of Europe has long been given up as fruitless, the only man who was likely to be able to benefit the country-Don Fernando, of Portugal-having promptly declined the throne, while there seems no prospect whatever of attaining anything like unanimity either in the Cortes or in the country in offering the crown to any one else. In the mean time the probability is that Serrano is to be made Regent, and Prim President of the Council and Minister at War until a king can be found. And we do not know that the Spaniards can do much better. Prim, who has been accused of personal ambition, and a desire to acquire supreme power, has disclaimed all such designs and announced his steadfast adherence to the motto of "Honor and Liberty." And even if he were desirous of making his present position a stepping-stone to absolute power, we doubt the possibility of a successful coup d'état against the will of the nation on his part. If, of course, the people choose at any future time to make him permanent President, Dictator, or Emperor, or whatever they may choose to call it, they can -but there is no real danger to Spanish liberty from his present position or his control over the army. Neither is Serrano likely to aim at converting his Regency into a permanency. His personal character stands high, and he has probably been selected for the temporary chief magistracy on the ground of his freedom from designs of personal ambi-

Both Serrano and Prim, as well as all concerned in the administration of affairs in Spain during the interregnum, have vast opportunities for benefiting the country before them. The finances are in a deplorable state, a lean can only be raised at a discount of seventy per cent., and a large deficit is anticipated in the budget for the current year. If, as seems to be the case, the idea of a monarchy is so congenial to the traditions and feelings of the Spanish people that they will persevere in their demand for a hereditary ruler chosen from a royal house, their only way of securing one is by giving proof of some capacity for self-government, and offering evidences of material progress already accomplished. Then, indeed, they may hope to induce some one who would be of service to the nation and do credit to the throne, to accept it. It is true that, up to the present time, neither Serrano nor Prim has exhibited any very marked administrative ability, but neither has any one else connected with the Provisional Goverrment. They will at least, we may hope, carry on the Government respectably, main tain law and order, and give the Cortes the chance of legislating for the best interests of the country in peace and quiet.

TWADDLE BY TELEGRAPH.

From the N. Y. World. Everybody has heard of the great philo-logical bore who had achieved the proud dis-tinction of being able to make a fool of himself in sixteen different languages. The story recurs to one forcibly in reading the inconceivable trash which a variety of people in a variety of places issist on pouring forth upon us by telegraph whenever an event of real or presumed importance takes place. Really, it almost shakes one's faith in the future of civilization to see how little the development. civilization to see how little the development of our material prosperity seems to have to do with our improvement in morals, in manuers,

Consider for a moment the results of the

opening of the Pacific Railway. Not that the Pacific Railway really is "opened" as yet in the sense in which its directors use that word, for a telegraph announcement that a specimen cargo of teas from Japan will be sent by rail to New York is not precisely identical with a general transfer of the wealth of Asia to the marts of New York. We speak only of the "celebration" of the "opening" afore-

The establishment, no matter how imperfect it may be, of continuous communication by rail between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans across the whole American continent, is certainly a grand and striking event. Cannot a public man feel it so to be without standing on his head and wiggling his heels idiotically in the air? Is it made more grand and striking; are its grandeur and its impos-ing nature made plainer to the average mind by eaving of it, as Mr. Oakey Hall, sitting in the "Executive Department"—whatever that may be—of the New York "City Hall," saw fit by telegraph to say of it to the Mayor of San Francisco, that "apart from the relations of this grand event with Christianity, political economy, civilization, and patriotism, it justifies the metropolis in the pardonably selfish expectation to soon become the commercial exchange of the world?" or that "in Old Trinity, at the head of Wall street, a Te Deum now imparts thankful harmonies to the Deum now imparts thankful harmonies to the busy hum about her walls?" Without pausing to ask by what particular process a Te Deum in Old Trinity can "impart thankful harmonies to a busy hum," we should like to know how the "selfish expectations" of this or any other "metropolis" can be "pardonable" if they are "apart from," and so at variance with, "Christianity, civilization, political economy, and patriotism?" We could wish, for the sake both of "the metropolis" and of its Mayor that Mr. Hell had polis" and of its Mayor that Mr. Hall had recked his own rede, and had really believed, as he pretends in his extraordinary despatch to believe, that it was not "necessary to tender San Francisco by mere words fuller magnetic sympathy." Mayors, from the days of that dignitary of Folkeatone whom Queen Bess bluntly called a "great fool" and bade "get off that stool," have had a large license of absurdity. But we really think Mayor Hall abuses even his official license. It does not mend matters for us that there was a general crackling and sputtering of silliness and common-place along the whole line. That Promoutory Point should notify the land, "we have got done praying; the spike is about to be presented," was not a very sublime way of putting things; but, then, Promontory Point is an out-of-theway place on the frontiers, and may be pardoned for showing less matheric culture, not to say less common sense, than the "metro-polis." As much may be pleaded by way of excuse for Tuttle, a colleague, we believe, of Nevada Nye, who sprang up somewhere among the Rocky Mountains with a "spike of gold, silver, and iron" in his hand, and presented the "offering of Arizona to the enterprise which has banded the continent and dictated the pathway to commerce."

These things, however, all have a common origin. They crop out from the growing desire of pigmies all the world over to perch upon pyramids; from the prurient itching of insignificant and impatient little great men to hear the echo of their own voices and to see their own names in print. For this reason, especially, should they be shown up in their true light whenever, as now, a just occasion provides the rod. It is really disheartening to be thus perpetually forced to feel how true it is that-

> "It cannot conquer boodledom, Time-and-space conquering steam; And the light out-speeding telegraph Bears bosh upon its beam."

MENT.

From the N. Y. World. Chief Justice Chase has very righteously upset that absurd decision of Judge Underwood, under which a general jail delivery of all the felons in Virginia was threatened. appears that this fellow Underwood took the ground that, on the proclamation of the socalled fourteenth amendment being valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Federal Constitution, such judges in Virginia as were disqualified thereunder became at once ousted, and their judicial action thereafter was ab initis null and void. Hence it came to pass, as these judges kept on administering the law, that the sage Underwood granted the habeas corpus to all criminals as fast as convicted before them, and so left the good people of the State without remedy against crime. At this stage of the game the Chief Justice holds court in Richmond, revises the decision of the worthy Underwood in the premises, reverses that decision, and declares the convictions before the Virginia judges good convictions and of right to be followed by the punishment adjudged thereon. One view of the Chief Justice in this decision of reversal is, that the fourteenth amendment—the so-called amendment, we would say, by no means admitting that that patch is a part of the Constitution—"is not self-enforcing;" and to justify this view there is certainly the fact that there is a second section of it which declares that "the Con-gress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article." There is no imperative demand that Congress shall enforce this amend-ment, but merely that it may if it will. To-day there may be a Congress in favor of enforcing it, and that, in fact, will enforce it; to-morrow there may be another Congress which is not in favor of the amendment, and not only will not enforce the article itself, but even repeal the enforcing acts of the prior Congress, as it indubitably may. This, then, leaves the so-called fourteenth amendment destitu'e of what the lawyers call a sanction—that is, an enforcing power—of any higher validity than the will of the Congress for the time being. We had the honor some time since to observe to the brethren that there were magnificent openings in their ramshack's legislation wherethrough to drive coaches and four, and now invite their attention to this particular aperture which is evident in the statement that the so-called fourteenth amendment "is not self-enforcing. Of course, while radicalism pollutes the high places of the Republic, these points of law are perhaps matter of laughter rather than the bases of sober action; but the cream of the joke is, that on the accession of the Democratic party to power-and such accession is, sooner or later, sure-it will be fully made evident that that organization can address itself to the good of the people unfettered by what the loyal mean, but do not know how to make, irreversible guarantees.

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S UPPLEMENT
To "An Ordinance to Prevent Dogs Running at Large in the City of Philadelphia," which became a law October 2, 1855.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the first section of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent dogs running at large in the City of Philadelphia," which became a haw October 2, 1855, be and the same is hereby altered and amended by striking out the words following, to wit:—"Except the first, second, and third divisions of the Twenty-fourth ward, and all the rural districts of the Twenty-fourth trickly-second, and Twenty-third wards;" also by striking out the words following, to wit:—"as aforelaw October 2, 1855. Twenty-second, and Twenty-third wards;" also by striking out the words following, to wit:—"us a fore-said," in the ninth line of said first section; also by striking out the words following, to wit:—"in the months of May, June, July, August, September, and October," in the said first section, so as to enforce said ordinance during the whole of each and every year in all parts of the City of Philadelphia. And that the said ordinance to which this is a supplement be further amended by striking out the words following, to wit:—"when not within the exceptions of the foregoing sections," in the third section of said ordinance, and by striking out the whole of Section 6 of said ordinance. said ordinance, and of Section 6 of said ordinance,

JOSEPH F. MARCER,

President of Common Council.

BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council,
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ADELIA HASSE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, 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 WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1839, at eleven (II) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

57fmw5t\* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDFRICK C. SMITH, Administrator of Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased, 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 MONDAY, May 17, 1889, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 33 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 Swinst IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased.

Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1895, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 23 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL B. HUEY, 5 5 wimst IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a hearing before said Court upon WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., RICHARD MOFFETT, formerly of the firm of Ramage & Moffett, will be dis-charged as a Bankrupt, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By order of said Court. WINES.

### HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET. CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bloue, Carte Blanche, and Chaz Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkking Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADERICAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Radolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cle., Montferrand and Bor dearg, Clarets and Santerne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 923 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

TERRAPINS 816 PER DOZEN. FOR FAMILY USE PRESH FRUIT IN CANS. PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC., GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
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ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Grocerica, Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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