(Continued from the First Page.) -hic-Dobbs. Ye know Dobbs, do n' ye? Asked that man over there as keeps hie the hic-hie -ho-tel to gi' me a cl-hic-gar, this mornin' but 'e wouldn't do it, and I-hic-had to take one out of my own pocket. Don't want to do it again, mister. Don't get huffy if I run agin ye. I-hie-could take one out of yer pockhic-et an' ye wouldn't know it. I'm a poor boy, away from home, but I tell you-hicgen'l'men, my hands is the hands as could hold the reins of gove ment, Then, pointing to two neatly clad and bright-looking boys who followed him in his drunken rambles, "them's my two little boys, them-hic-is. That's James G. Dobbs, Jr., and I'm his daddy. James, sez, this mornin', hie-Daddy, won't you take us up-hic-to see the new wh-whippin'-post?' 'No, 'sez I; 'no, sonny, ye'll get there soon enough in the course of nature!' But I con-concluded-hic-to bring 'em up to see the new whippin'-post. I've got 'em in trainin', ye see, gen'l'men, an' here they _ble_are."

And so on throughout the two hours occupied by the first part of the programme. The dribblings of such a drunkard are not worth the space they occupy in print, saving for the purpose of illustrating the awe-inspiring influences of the medieval instrument of justice to which the heart of Delaware so fondly clings, in the delusive belief that the terror it inspires tends to keep it guileless and innocent.

"A Looker-on in Vienna."

Still another spectator of the scene was worthy of notice, although he did not engage any considerable share of attention. This was Frazier, the Middletown murderer, who is serving out his life-service within the walls of the jail. By the courtesy of his jailors, he was permitted to stand at a grated window, where for two full hours he sat quietly gazing between the iron bars upon the instrument of torture and its surroundings, and if the opinion of any one of the antidiluvians had been sought, it would doubtless have been that his position was far more enviable than that of the unhappy darkey who was soon to receive twenty lashes for driving off a white man's pig.

Rheamatism not in Harmony with the Whip-ping-post.

At 11 o'clock Realey and Conner had expiated their offenses, as far as they could be expiated by standing in the pillory, and George W. Thompson, a white man, took their place. Thompson's offense consisted in having stolen a horse, upon the head of which animal, unfortunately for the culprit, there had been a halter. This man was well advanced in years, and was suffering severely from rheumatism. When he mounted the platform his neck was encased in an enormous white handkerchief. The upper section of the projecting arm of the pillory was raised, and his neck and wrists being placed in position, an attempt was made to replace it. The genius who had constructed the affair had not made an allowance for so much outer wrappings, and after several attempts at reconciling the matter it was found necessary for the jailor to remove the bungling neckerchief. As the minutes dragged along slowly, relieved by the occasional outbursts of Dobbs and "the Democratic nigger," the misery of Thompson's position gradually became unendurable, and the jailor was finally obliged to release his right wrist in order that he might not become so utterly exhausted as to be unable to stand up to the post to receive the thirty lashes which had been allotted him. As the compassionate jailor stood below gazing upon his victim, he remarked in a confidential tone:-"I'm afraid he won't live through his im-

through if we can Sixty Minutes for Dinner. When the town clock struck twelve, Thompson was released, and, assisted by two men, con trived to stagger down the ladder and returned to his cell. Then the jailor turned to the crowd with an invitation for the "gentlemen" present to withdraw from the enclosure

prisonment of one year, but we'll pull him

the Sheriff would make his first appearance this season in the role of a bare-back whipper. To the correspondents who were present the benevolent functionary volunteered an explanation for the delay by stating that the Sheriff did not

until ene o'clock, when, he announced,

feel equal to his task without having first par taken of his dinner.

It was also stated that the authorities would not be gullty of such a refinement of cruelty as to subject the victims to the stripes on empty stomachs. Their appetites appeared to be sharpened by the prospect before them, and it was accordingly about twenty minutes to 2 before the gales were again thrown open. No allowance, however, was made by the outside crowd for this victualling process, and at 1 o'clock they clamored for admittance in increased numbers Dobbs and the "Democratic nigger" again came to the rescue, and by their genial antics served to relieve the tedium of waiting.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals. There was still another relief in the way of listening to a repetition of what the Sheriff had said, in expressing his views upon the approaching exhibition. That functionary had been heard to say that he anticipated another assault by the newspapers; but there was no help for it. as he was sworn to do his duty. He gave the statutes bearing upon the point a very free construction, however, when he declared that, in his judgment, the colored lad Conner deserved hanging. As the jury and the judges had interfered with such an arrangement, he had passed the whole case in review and determined to lay the stripes on, hot and heavy thereby demonstrating the immense superiority of the criminal jurisprudence of Delaware over that of every other State in the Union, by placing so much discretion in his official hands, as a connterpoise to mawkish sentimentality on the part of jurymen, and unjustifiable leniency on the part of judges.

On the Scent Agnin. At twenty minutes before 2 o'clock the gates were finally thrown open again, and the motley crowd rushed through the passage-way with a rumbling cry like that of a pack of hounds who have scented the quarry and are in full pursuit.

The first victim of the lash was a lightcolored negro named John Pierce, who had been found in possession of a set of harness, which he declared he had found, and not stolen, as was alloged against him. Twenty lashes was his allotment, and he received the last blow on his well-conditioned shoulders with as much complacency as he did the first in the series, never

Dobbs Again to the Rescue.

John Bush, a jet-black negro, who had stolen a bull and two cows, was then introduced to the Sheriff. So much interest was manifested in his case that the crowd in its eagerness pressed quite closely to the point of attraction, whereupon Dobbs, even more bilarious than before

dinner, stammered out:-1 "Stan' back, gen'l'men; stan' ba-hie-k. Ye'r cl-closer than the law allows un'er celr-c-

participant.

The High Court Enforces its Edicts. This was the lad Conner, who came up to the post smiling. But at the first cut the expression of his features underwent a noticeable change. The judgment of the High Court of Errors and Appeals was to be enforced in earnest. The sufferer writhed and grouned at each descent of the lash, and when for the fourteenth time it had fallen on his quivering flesh, he pulled his left hand from the iron bracelet which had held him in position and fairly faced the Sheriff, with

"You cut me under the arm that time!" Cof his own accord, however, the culprit thrust his hand back into the manaele, the Sheriff never pausing until the jailor intoned "thirty." Then Conner was released; and, throwing his coat over his reddened shoulders, walked briskly away with a broad grin upon his face, despite the prospect of a four years' imprisonment, in addition to what he had already undergone.

A Contorted Physiognomy. Realey, Conner's companion of the morning in the pillory, was then led out. Twenty lashes had been allotted to him, with two years' imprisonment as a finale. The Sheriff did his work almost as well in this case as in the last, the sufferer drawing in his nether lip and contorting his features in a very unedifying fashion, as each blow fell on his bared back. Still he did not suffer so intensely as to prevent him from giving vent to a gay laugh as he marched back to his quarters.

A Muscular Pig-Thief and Another Outburst from Dobbs, John Peterson, the next in order, had been unable to make any show of defense against the charge of having appropriated a pig, the property of a party by the name of Johnson. Twenty lashes, one year's imprisonment, and six months in a convict's jacket had been meted out to him, in vindication of the right of property in pigs. On all sides it had been prophesled that Peterson "would stand up to it like a man," and he did. So eager were the crowd to witness his heroic devotion to pig-flesh that they pressed eagerly around, eliciting from the irrepressible Dobbs another caution about trespassing on the limits prescribed by law. The muscular develop ment of this man was wonderful to behold, and the leather thong made but slight impressions on the dark folds of his superfluous flesh. All the while he was chewing greedily, as though he still rolled under his tongue a choice and savory morsel of Johnson's pig. When it was all over he faced his persecutor with the exclamation:one your work well, Sheriff: that's while the matter!"-adding, as he left the scene, "I took it like a man, didn't I?"

Equality of the Races Vindicated. The five colored participants in the entertainment had by this time passed on and off the stage, and now came the turn of the Caucasians. The first of these was Morris L. Helmes, a burly, red-whiskered man, whose appetite had hankered for a slice of bacon, and been gratified at the expense of twelve lashes. Livid ridges appeared one by one on his shoulders, but he mani-

fested very little concern, A Mockery of Justice. Then came Timothy Dorau, an ugly-looking customer, who made no defense when charged with the theft of a ham, except that he was drunk at the time and unable to draw distinctly the dividing line between meum and tuum. All these ameliorating circumstances received their due weight with the discreet Sheriff, who laid on ten lashes with commendable gentleness. So noticeable, in fact, was that functionary's gentleness, that a spectator, desirous of impressing the fact on Doran's treacherous memory, cried

"Remember the Sheriff! He was - kind on von.

Then came John Willis, a mere lad, with a hang-dog, dare-devil cast of countenance, who had pleaded guilty to the larceny of a suit of clothes-a very trifling offense for so dangerous a looking character, in the judicial wisdom of the Sheriff. Twelve light blows were given the cuterprising youth-so light that he re-entered the prison laughing, the whole assemblage joining in the cheerful chorus. Certainly in this case there was no cruelty, but what became of the element of terror which is to warn the beholders of such a scene from entering upon forbidden courses?

None of Your White Trash. James Edwards, a genteel-looking and modestly-comported gentleman of about twentytwo, was the ninth on the Sheriff's list. Although he had pleaded guilty to the theft of an overcoat, a pair of pantaloons, and a pair of boots, there was much outspoken sympathy for him at the time of his trial, and when the court decreed him fifteen lashes and an imprisonment of one year, a spectator declared that "he would rather be dead than be in his position," The Sheriff did not appear to share in this sympathy, and when the cat-o'nine-tails had scored the fifteenth blow, young Edwards' back was of a bright reddish hue. The victim seemed to realize the humiliation of his position far more than the bodily pain he must have suffered. He hung his head in shame, and walked back to his cell with the air of a man disgraced for life.

The Closing Scene-A Libration of Blood. The ceremonies were now drawing to a close, and the interest manifested by the spectators rapidly increased. Throughout the flogging, hoots and cat-calls and dribblets of slang were uttered in profusion, becoming more numerous and pointed on the entrance of Conner, Peterson, and the others for whose position there was manifested no sympathy. Thompson the enterprising but rheumatic horse-jockey had been reserved for the last, probably from a motive of humanity, in order that he might recover as much as possible from the effects of his hour in the pillory, His final appearance was greeted with manifestations of delight on the part of the awestricken urchins who pressed around the post. Doubtless they anticipated a little sport, and were getting themselves into the mood for extracting as much enjoyment from it as possible, Thompson walked up to the post with composure, baredhis back, submitted to the manaeling, and then the Sherliff, who saw no ameliorating circumstances in the case, let fall the blows in quick succession, until the mathematical jailor ried out "Thirty!" Petore the ceremony was half through, a voice in the crowd exclaimed:-"Blood! He's drawn the blood!"

With an eager, surging motion, the throng pressed closer, and a half-stifled mean escaped the lips of every one whose position enabled him to see the red drops as they trickled down the wretch's back. Still, he bore it very manfully, and did not appear to suffer as much pain as when his rheumatic limbs were cramped up in the pillory less than two hours before.

Within fifteen minutes from the sound of the first blow on Pierce's flabby shoulders, the descent of the thirtieth lash on Thompson's bleeding back had been noted, and the thing was at an end. The laws were fully vindicated, justice. was entirely appeased, the new shrine was duly

Bush received his twenty lashes with great | consecrated with the inceuse of groams and the composure, and quickly gave place to the next | libation of blood, and the crowd of antediluvians slowly made its way from the enclosure, expressing its entire satisfaction in taunts and hoots.

The scenes which I have attempted to describe will be impressed upon the mind of every sensitive reader without any moralizing on my part. There are people outside of Delaware, as well as within its pent-up limits, who regard the pillory and the whipping-post as praiseworthy and effective institutions. It is almost a thankless task to attempt to touch their hearts, and it is quite useless to appeal to those in whom the instincts of our common humanity are so paramount as to cause them to look upon these medieval relies with disfavor. In Delaware, where the subject has at last been brought home to the attention of the people of all classes, there is no apathy in the discussion of the question of redeeming the name of the State by ceasing to make war upon the civilization of the age and country. Those who are not for the whipping-post are against it, and each side is as carnest, as enthusiastic, and apparently as sincere as the other. The friends of humanity, however, believe that the present agitation will lead to its abolition within a brief period. The poverty of the State, and its inability at present to build and sustain a penitentiary, are the prime excuses made for a continuance of the custom. but all reasonable people are firmly grounded in the belief that not until Delaware casts aside the incubus of the middle ages will she take a noticeable stride on the high road to prosperity. WASHTENAW.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

DULL TIMES.

From the N. Y. Tribune. When even Chicago pauses in her tremendous strides to empire to swell the cry of dull times, We infer that there must be something in it. the summer just before us is to be one of moderate trade, and we rejoice in believing it. For dull times in cities, with many houses to let, argue that the bone and sinew of our country, the producers of its wealth, are busy on their farms, and resolved not to spend the proceeds of their crops in luxuries and fripperies before they are grown and harvested-a very sensible re solve, in our opinion. If one-half the popula-tion of our cities, finding times dull, were drawn or driven out from their straitened lodgings into the broad, free country, and there employed in tilling the soil, or in mechanical vocations sub sidiary thereto, it would be better for us all. Chicago's growth may be checked for the mo ment, but will be increased in the long run, by such a jail-delivery of her crowded, stifled steaming lower hundred thousand. They wil contribute to her trade and greatness on the broad, rich prairies which invest her, as they never can while they throng her streets and rush by and over each other in their auxious, frantic, hopeless quest of "something to do."

Yes, we hope to hear the summer just before characterized as one of the dullest ever known. For dull times do not imply June frosts, nor destructive tempests, nor deadly epidemics, nor even national decay. Those are not dull times wherein the heedless majority are drinking, and dancing, and dicing in reckless extravagance, intent only on present gratifica-tion, and reckless of impending ruin. You could not say that times were dull when half our able-bodied men and boys were engaged in ourning houses, tearing up railroads, ravaging and running us into debt at the rate of one hundred millions per month. Those were, on the whole, rather lively times; and so have times been when we were rushing on to bankruptey at a 2 40 gait. Dull times imply sobriety, caution, frugality, and hint that the prodigal has taken the back track, or at least eased to go ahead on the down-hill grade. may only have tried to check his fearful momentum, and this too late to avoid the crash;

but better even this than rushing recklessly on, So let us welcome dull times with a cheerful face, as a sedate, fatherly uncle, who has come round to see how the boys get on, and who, if e does not find them doing their level best, is almost certain to leave them in a wholesome mood of mind. The best medicines are not apt to be toothsome; yet sensible persons take them without contortions of visage or exhibition of internal disgust, in the confident hope of feeling better by-and-by. So let us, if we must, greet the advent of dull times,

THE BEGINNING OF THE END. From the N. Y. Sun,

At length the world knows that there has been to use a mild term, a serious encounter between the Cuban patriots under Quesada, the Com-mander-in-Chief, and some twelve hundred Spaniards under General Lesca, at a place called as Minas, on the railroad between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and that the Spaniards were repulsed with great slaughter. This engagement is reported to have taken place on the 3d last. that is, two days subsequent to that already published at Alta Gracia. Las Minas is the half-way station on the Nucvitas and Puerto Principe Railroad, about thirty miles from either place. and derives its name from some copper mines in the neighborhood. Alta Gracia is the sta-tion nearest to Puerto Principe. Between Alta Gracia and Puerto Principe the road runs through a barren, uncultivated plain. From Alta Gracia to Nucvitas there are sngar estates ome of importance, on both sides of the road It would seem probable, from the meagre tele graphic accounts furnished, that Quesada al owed the Spaniards to advance on their way to Principe as far as Alta Gracia, that he defeated them there on the 1st instant, and drove them as far as Las Minas, where he is now stated to have again attacked them and forced them to retreat to their port, Nucvitas. San Miguel, which Quesada is reported to have burned, is a small lace opposite Nucvitas, on Nucvitas bay.

The details of the fight are of minor import ince, with the sole exception that the Catalan clunteers, of whom so much was expected, were on the side that did not win. General Dulce i reported, some time since, and subsequent to last departure of reinforcements from Spain. to have plainly stated to the Government in Mudrid that Cuba could be preserved only by still further military support; and that to over-come the Cubaus and crush the revolution large bodies of cavalry and a liberal supply of artillery were indispensable. To comply with this request is simply an impossibility Spain has long since sent to the island every regiment of regulars she could spare, beside undry specially organized vodies of volunteers The conscription law lately executed in the old country produced such violent outbreaks in some of the cities that there is no earthly probability of the experiment being repeated As to the other vital sinew of war—money— General Dulce has long known that Spain was powerless to assist him. The depleted cole reasury has been from time to time replenished y seizures and confiscations of the property of both known and suspected patriots. But ever this resource, it would appear, is beginning to The wealthy Cubans have been entired, threatened, builled into leaving the island, and when once gone, their town houses and estates n the country are seized and offered for sale The real estate is not easily disposed of by Government, very few even of the Spanlards caring to invest in so precarious a title; but the sugar crops on the confiscated plantations are at once converted into the wherewithal to pay the roops. Thus the cash of the Cubans has become the hire of their slayers.

But this measure is one that can be made to work both ways; and so alarmed have the Spanish property-holders become lest the same hould be applied to them when once the funds procurable from Cuban sources were exhausted. See how the salvation of Cuba can come in any that two of the leading Spanish millionaires of other way: but the experiment will be premaa de prominentales program de sermes processors grant à

the island have left for Madrid, with the avowed object of having Dulce's confiscation edict

While Spain has thus gone to about the end of her tether in the subjugation of Cuba, the condition of the patriot forces has during the last four months been very considerably ame-liorated. The original few hundred men armed -if armed they could be called-with nothing but the machele, a kind of broad, short cutlass, used to cut cane, have been replaced, grown gradually into some 12,000 to 15,000 disciplined troops, of whom some 3000 to 4000 are breech-loading muskets and colvers. The difficulties and mistakes which at first resulted, especially in the principal theatre of the war, Camaguey, not from want of patriotism or zeal, but rather from an excess of these—perplexities of opinion as to what had better be done, when everybody was eager to do his best, unwillingness to yield one's own judgment to the mandate of an equal, for then all were equal-these and all their concomitant disadvantages, inevitable as they were previous to regular organization, are now of the past And in lieu of wandering bands of machete armed country people, animated with a sole de sire to save themselves and their families from extermination, and, if that were impossible, resolved to revenge themselves to the utmost Cuba now possesses good encampments, properly armed forces, disciplined ranks, before which the flower of Spain's fighting men have been forced to retreat.

The financial position of the Cubans is better than that of the Spaniards. The Cubans are not fighting for hire, and, Spanish reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is the Cubans who are doing the fighting-not Americans, not Dominicans. The Spaniards, having discovered that in any town away from the coast the missariat cannot rely upon foraging expeditions are still forced to detail very large escorts to protect their provisions into the interior. In many instances whole trains have been captured or their return from the coast, especially on the road between Santa Cruz and Puerto Principe No such difficulty attends the Cubans. They are willingly provisioned in whatever part of the island they may be. Their one great obsta ele has hitherto been the want of arms and ammunition. That some successful expeditions have been landed is well known; we entertain very little doubt that others will be; and if either Quesada or Cespedes be once in possession, as we are led to believe they may be by this time, of a few well-drilled batteries of field artillery. the end cannot be far off.

In addition to the sources of revolutionary strength which we have already mentioned some account should be taken of possible defection from the Spanish regulars, whose hearts, it known, are not in their work. Cubans have, moreover, another great ally, whose advent must be close at hand—the justly

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE CUBANS. S- far as our observation and our sources of information enable us to judge, there is no difference of sentiment among the American people respecting the claims of the patriotic Cubans to our friendly sympathy in their revolt against Spanish rule and their aspirations for independence. The warm interest felt by our citizens in every people struggling for liberty and selfgovernment is so spontaneous, so irrepressible and hearty, that it needs no stimulating on the part of the press. The World has not felt it to be its duty, therefore, to join in the passionate and gushing demonstrations of some forward people among us who court notoriety by parading their zeal for the Cuban cause. The World sincerely wishes to see the inhabitants of Cuba relieved from the misrale under which they have so long suffered; but it is too truly their friend to applaud and urge them on in an attempt which is almost certain to result in disappointment. We have no doubt that Cuba is destined, sooner or later, to become a part of the United States. We have no faith in the ability of the Cuban people to establish and maintain an independent government, and are of opinion that the present time is not well dected for its incorporation into the Union. If the present movement is to fail, as we have

no doubt it will, its consequences will be purely mischievous. While it lasts, it interrupts the industry of the island; and when it ends, it will ave upon the Spanish authoritic sion of insecurity which will cause them to maintain a larger military force and a more jealous surveillance than would have been otherwise thought necessary; and the Spanish Government will reimburse itself for the additional expense y adding to the oppressive taxes imposed upon the Cuban people. It is not a sufficient justifica-tion of a rebellion that the people have good reasons for detesting the authorities against which they rebel; they must also have tolerable chances of success. Without foreign assistance the Cubans have no chance at all: and if our Government enforces the neutrality laws, the olunteer aid which they will receive from the United States will herely prolong an abortive struggle, which must end in final defeat.

The strong spontaneous sympathy manifested by our people for the Cuban patriots will no more benefit them, unless our Government de-clares in their favor, than English sympathy for the Confederates in our late civil war them. The English manifestations only fed the Confederates with delusive hopes, and encouraged them to protract a desperate struggle until they were exhausted and rained. If the English Government had actively intervened, the scale would have been turned in their favor, as the active intervention of our Government in behalf of the Cubans would assure them a speedy triumph. But it is certain that our Government will not give them open and effective assistance, and equally certain that they cannot

neceed without it. The lively interest and cordial good wishes of our people convey no assurance of the success of a cause which enlists their sympathies. When Kossuth visited this country the enthusiasm of our people blazed out in wild plaudits; but their demonstrations were of no avail in promoting Hungarian independence. The "Patriot War" in Canada, the Lopez expedition to Cuba. War" in Canada, the Lopez expedition to Cuba, the Walker expedition to Central America, are other examples within the recollection of men not yet old, of the fruitlessness of that kind of effervescing sympathy. It is creditable to the mealculating generosity of our citizens that they indulged it; but everybody perceives how destitute of value it was to the people in whose behalf it was displayed.

Cuban independence would be a delusion, exept as a prelude to the aunexation of the island to the United States; and the time is not yet ripe for annexation. Before our civil war, its ac-quisition would have been worth all the money or Government ever offered for it. would be inexpedient to purchase it now, ever if Spain were disposed to sell it. The Island will constantly decline in value until it becomes ours, and we ought to regard it as a shrewd merchant does in relation to goods in a falling market. Slavery lu Cuba cannot long survive its abolition in the United States; and neither Spain nor the Cubans themselves can reconstruct the industry of the island on the basis of free abor. After the abolition of slavery, it will become, in the hands of Spain, another Jamalea; and will never recover its pros perity until it is annexed to the United States. Its diminished value will render Spain less unwilling to part with it, and enable us acquire it without paying a large pecuniary equivalent. After its amexation the run-down sugar estates will be purchased by enterprising American citizens, and the emigration to the island of large numbers of our Southern negroes will supply a laboring population more industrions and tractable than the emancipated slaves of the island. Our negroes are not so tresh from Africa as a large part of those in Cuba. They are more civilized and better Inured to regular labor. After the South has fully organized its industry, and its colored population has become accustomed to steady labor for wages, the Southern planters, with a considerable proportion of emigrant negroes, will be the most successful managers the Cuban sugar estates; and the new proprietors will supply the lacking political talent necessary for the government of the island as a free republican State. We do not see how the salvation of Cuba can come in any

ture until the South becomes fally tranquillized and has settled into stability under the new order of things. We have work enough upon the South. If we succeed in this, we can assiclate Cuba; if we do not succeed in this, the o session of Cuba would extend the area of outusion, and add to the difficulties and embarassments of our domestic situation. We have title enough to do at present in retrieving our nances and consolidating our shattered Union. The Cuban question will come in due time, in the regular order of progress: and neither we or the Cubans will lose anything by a reasonable delay

WHAT GENERAL GRANT THINKS OF HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Times. From the N. Y. Times,

"WASHISUTON, May 13.—A gentleman who spent an evening recently with the President, at his request, says that he talked quite freely about public adairs, and evinced no little displeasure at the manner in which he had been imposed upon by men whem he had thought could be trusted, by whom he was induced into making appointments many of which had since proved to be improper ones.

"The remedy was in his own hands, however, and he would not hesitate to use it to purify the service of incompetent or dishonest men. In the beginning of his administration, he had made the mistake of promising, under strong political pressure, certain

of promising, under strong political pressure, certain offices, when it appeared afterward that the candi-lates were totally until for the position they sought. "In future no one would know whether he was to be ointed until his commission was signed, unless i appointed until his commission was signed, unless it was some person whom she personally knew. It was his duty to have no one in office, even in a subordinate capacity, who was not fully qualified to perform its duties in the best possible manner. In order to do this it would be necessary to remove, in many cases, officers only recently appointed; but he would not hesitate to end their official days, though in doing so he probably would be severely censured by many leading Republicans. Whether his administration was successful would defend much upon whether the revenue was properly collected, which, under the management of Secretary Boutwell, he elt assured would, if possible, be collected."-N. Y.

We are glad to see that General Grant is ensible of having made a mistake in promising appointments "under strong political pressure. The hopes of the country were greatly his original declaration that "political pressure would not be allowed to control his action in the matter of appointments; that faithful officers who had performed their duty would not be disturbed, especially if they were true Republicans, and that the President did not intend to allow members of Congress or politicians to make his appointments for him. Everybody knew that to dhere to such a course of action as this would require indomitable resolution and courage; but everybody knew also that it was only by such action that a beginning could be made towards reforming the enormous abuses which afflict the

There is now a general feeling throughout the country that, in some way or other, the Presitent has been led to depart from his original purpose, and that the early promise of his adninistration has not been fulfilling. clear that faithful and efficient service has been no guarantee for continuance in office. There been a general sweep of office-holders, high and low, without much reference to merit, but apparently under the pressure for place, and for the sake of making room for others whose appointment was demanded by politicians. And this process is still going on. Thre is no branch of the public service in which these changes have been more sweeping and indiscriminate than in the Revenue Department, and they cannot fail to have a marked effect on that ' tion of the revenue" which the President justly regards as the test of his administration and the only condition of its success.

We hear of impending changes in this department, in this vicinity, which are not called for by any public interest, and which can scarcely fall to operate injuriously, but which are de manded by politicians. We trust the President will make a stand somewhere in this matter and not surrender entire control of the revenue service, so far as appointments are concerned, to the influences which he now sees to have been so injurious at the outset of his administra-

GRANT AHEAD OF LINCOLN.

From the N. Y. Herald. On Thursday last the National Executive Comof the Colored Men of the Unit waited upon the President to pay him their respects, and to present to him an address signed by George C. Downing, of Rhode Island, President (oysters in every style); F. G. Barba-does, of Massachusetts; Sella Martin, of New York, and others. The object of the address was a share of the spoils to some of the black folks in the North, in order to show that this recognition by the administration of equal rights the black man is not to be limited to the South, but is to be made practically to apply as well to the North; which is not a bad idea on the core of consistency. In conclusion, the committee thought it due to say to President Grant that in behalf of our colored Americans he had one far beyond the lamented President Lincoln for while under the necessities of the war he made the nation ours by calling on us (the black race) to its defense, you (General Grant) under the calm influence of peace, have given us to the nation by lifting our race into the enjoyment of

General Grant kindly responded, promising to give the subject a careful consideration. But historical fact presented in reference to Lincoln and Grant deserves a passing remark. Lincoln did adopt emancipation only as a war measure, and did not believe in negro equality. Andy Johnson, after all, was a fair representa-tive of the ideas and policy of Lincoln in regard to the blacks. General Grant, on the other hand, supposed to be an Illinois Democrat on the negro question till 1868, turns out in 1869 far ahead of Lincoln and up to Wendell Phillips himself in the practical application of the doc-trine of equal political rights to all citizens, whites, yellows, reds, and blacks. Thus even on the question of colored men's rights the glory of Lincoln is completely eclipsed by the glery of Grant. Downing, the oysterman, very neatly puts the distinction, and he and all his people ought to have an oyster jubilee, a chowder feast, or a clam bake on the subject. Grant, of all the great men of the time, is the Joshua who has brought this peculiar people into the Promised Land, while Lincoln was only their Moses in delivering them from the bondage of Egypt. Why not have, then, this colored

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PRINSYLVANIA.

JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the flat day of May, 1809, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 220 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the exemination of the bankrupt may be finished: and any lossness off insettings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to this duty.

A heaving will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWAL-ADER, Judge of the said District Court and 1854.

Altest WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 54 mails.

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

Estate of A DELIA 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 A Diel IA HASSE, decensed, and to report distribution of the handse in the bands of the accountant, will must the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, A. D. 1825, at cloven (II) yelock A. M., at his offlice, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 7 finesit*

WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

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