# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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BOITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVANING TELEGRAPH.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY\_ITS PRINCI-PLES AND ITS PROSPECTS. From the N. Y. World,

The N. Y. Evening Post, after two weeks' acditation, finds that it is dissatisfied with the rounds of encouragement for the Democratic arty set forth by The World, and thinks any party is in a bad way for whose prospects noth-ing better can be said. We copy a few lines from the Post's long article:

"But the prospects of the Democratic party deserve "But the prospects of the Democratic party deserve to be considered on broader and truer grounds than these. It is still one of the two great party organi-zations which divide the suffrages of the country; those who control and manage it hope and mean to maintain it, no matter what changes may come over our politics; and desire to win power, not as parts of some new political combination, but as whe cold some new political combination, but as "the old Democratic party." Their pertinacity, and the ef-rectiveness of their system of organization, make their prospects of success of interest to the country.

All that the World professed to do in the article to which the Post takes exception, was to enumerate some of the recent signs of the times favorable to the Democratic party. A mer-chant may employ himself usefully in looking into his books to ascertain the gains of the preceding month; and it would be ridiculous to represent the result of such an examination as a complete statement of his assets and the solidity of his credit. For the first two or three months after the Presidential election there was a lull, a sort of political torpor; both parties waiting and watching with baffled curfosity, speculating upon the policy of General Grant and the composition of his Cabinet. The Presidentcomposition of his Cabinet. The President-cleet was such an inserutable sphinx, and the politics of the immediate future depended so much upon what sort of a bird might be hatched from the unchipped egg, that the public indement was kept in a state of suspense until after the inauguration. It is abourd to pretend that the Republican party had not a heavy stake in the success of the new administration. When the first two months had developed nothing but a succession of blunders-blunders so egregious that honest Republican journals, like the Chicago Tribune were constrained to cry aloud in tones of deprecation and warning-it seemed natural to post the new entries into the political ledger and estimate their effect on the balance as it stood at the date of the last settlement. The World accordingly collected and summed up Beveral of the new items, and made it apparent enough that they were favorable to the Buccess of the Democratic party. Thus far, General Grant has disappointed the hopes and belied all promises and predictions of those who advocated his election. His mistakes and weakness are fatally damaging the party by which he was The discredit into which the new adchosen. ministration is falling is an advantage to the Democratic party, because it will cure multi-tudes of honest citizens of the hallneination mder which they have been laboring, and open their minds for a candid examination of Democratic principles. It is, of course, on the soundness and value of its principles that the party rests all its hopes. But the *Evening Post* has the assurance to assert that the Democratic party has no positive principles. It winds up its arraignment

positive principles. It winds up its arrangument and invective in the following strain:— "The misfortune of the Democratic party is that it has fallen to be a party of negations. It 'hates the nigger,' it hates the Republicans, it hated the war. It hates the debt; and the summit of statesman-ship in the Democratic party nowadays consists of abuse of the Republicans and decrying the blacks. They have been doing this ever since the Republican party was formed, in 1856; they managed to retain power by this policy for some years; but we do not power by this policy for some years; but we do not believe they will ever be again trusted by the Ameri-can people, unless they show themselves capable of ething better than this,

Something better than this, "Before they are likely to carry the country in a general election, with their war record and their history since the war, they will have to grow first into a formidable and respectable opposition. At present the Democrats have not able debaters enough in Congress even to put the Republicans on their mettle; they have not the means to attract at-tention to their principles—even if they had any principles; and, so far as we can see, they are agreed apon no political principles or policy-even if they

nently fitted to encourage the hopes of the Democratic party.

It is true that our representation in Congress is small and out of all proportion to the numbers of the Democratic party; but we labored under the same disadvantage last year, when a politi clan so experienced and sagacious as Chie Justice Chase desired to be our candidate for President, in full faith—a faith shared by many Republicans—that he could be elected. He may have been mistaken; but his willingness to the Democratic candidate, and the desire of many Republicans to vote for him as such, prove how little the party is damaged in public estima-tion by what the *Post* calls its "war record." And as the war recedes more and more into the past, the misrepresentations and obloquy with which the party was loaded during the contest ill rapidly fade out of the public mind. Had the Democratic National Convention made no mistakes last year, the party would either have lected its candidate for President, or have come very near electing him; and surely its prosp are every way brighter now than they were four

## BARON BOZ. From the N. Y. Tribune,

VERTS AUO.

"My dear friend," once said Charles Lamb, full of mystification, to a learned but simple-minded gentleman, "It is whispered that you are to be made a peer." "O dear, no: I hope not: It would not suit me at all," was the reply, "Well, I suppose," stuttered Lamb, "that you cannot help yourself, they will make you a peer whether you wish or not." And off went poor George Dyer, devising ways and means to keep hims from being made a peer! We trust that Mr. Charles Dickens is not in a similar dilemma; but It is whispered that he is to be created one of the new life beerage. Men of letters in England have been made belted knights or baronets; but dthough titular distinctions of a higher order have been bestowed upon writers and scholars it has been for political services, as in the wellknown cases of Bacon, Brougham, Bulwer, and Macaulay. Upon the whole, we think that a writer whose claim is on the public affection, and whose throne is in the public heart-and of whom is this more eminently true than of Mr. Dickens?-can ill afford to discard the cheery and familiar name which has been uttered by so many lips with admiration or affection. When we would express the one, we use plain "Mr.," but when we are governed by the other, we drop even this. We presume that nobody has said or written "Mr. Burns" since that great man died; yet it is noticeable that we almost always say "Mr. Carlyle," as if Thomas were a person by no means to be trifled with. Goldsmith happened to be a sort of doctor of medicine, and Johnson was made an LL. D., and so both are known as "Doctors" to this day; although we relieve ourselves sometimes by saying 'poor Goldy," and sometimes by writing "Sam Johnson." What a blessing it is that the fashion of making literary lords has come in so late! Otherwise we would have had Baron Boltcourt or Sir Oliver Goldsmith. That would not have suited us at all. We have always thought the "Sir" before Richard Steele's name an impertinent superfluity. It is impossible to forget that in making Mr. Dickens a nobleman in making Mr. Dickens a nobleman all the honor and glory would be on the side of the Government. The fame of that gentleman is established. He has already an estate in every generous mind, and not even in the days of chivalry could the most powerful lord boast such a band of retainers. His are achievements as great as any which ever won spurs or a coronet; his have been bloodless triumphs over crucl wrongs and panoplied inustice; his battles have been waged against outrage and oppression with the pen, and why should he be called to honors which are oftenest associated in men's minds with the butchery of the sword, or with revolting subserviency to The credit of the installation is carthe crown? ried to the side of Government. It does not make the genius of Mr. Dickens one whit greater, but it shows its own wonderful appreciation of genius in general. It trades in popularity upon his brains. It claims a share which does not in

trade. It is self-evident, therefore, that the strade best able to cope with the difficulties of the strade principles which is now in progress, and the fresh interest and activity with which the question is discussed, are emithe situation, and it was announced that he would be sent. But the situation of Spain her-self is too critical to spare for a colony a man who, from all the signs evident in the field of view, might soon be a necessity for the preservation of the home government. A change in the Spanish government of Cuba is a necessity, however, and the Spanish Ministry have appointed probably their best soldier to cope with the difficulties of the situation. The approaching change of command, combined with the advent of the rainy season, will have the effect to prevent much activity in military operations on the part of the Spanish forces, and the new Captain-General will find plenty of work on his hands when he arrives at his post.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU-THE RECOGNI-TION OF CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have the important intelligence that "Peru has recognized the Cuban patriots as belige rents, and has decided to grant them all the privileges attendant on that character." This solves the mystery of those two Peruvian ironclads bought in this country and at present hovering within a night's steaming of Hayans Peru, in short, means in this declaration of beligerent rights the reopening of her war with Spain, and Chill and Ecuador will back Peru The opportunity is inviting for a decisive settle ment on their part with Spain, and in serving Cuba they will serve themselves. Whether those two iron-clads will be sold to the Cubans or held reserve for a crack at the Spanish fleet before Havana, the fact will shortly be made known That those two Peruvian war ships in the West Indian waters are intended for a deadly blow at Spain cannot be doubted, and Peru has had suffcient provocation to justify it.

As for the Peace Conference proposed by the United States, and agreed upon by Spain, Peru, Chili, and Ecuador, it may be considered as disnissed; and if so we may have a declaration of the renewal of hostilities from those Peruvian ships in front of Morro Castle. The cause of the abans is wonderfully brightening. Several deachments of warlike filibusters from the United States, with valuable supplies of artillery, small arms, and ammunition, etc., have got into the sland. And they have already turned the tide of the war to active and successful offensive operations. Now, with Peru following the ex-ample of Mexico in the matter of belligerent rights, the Cabinet at Washington ought to feel shamed of its timidity and delay, especially with the encouraging and emphatic resolution of the House of Representatives in behalf of declsive action on this subject.

proclamation of belligerent rights to the Cubans from President Grant would now settle the question in Cuba in less thau a month. In the Peruvians may settle it within that time: but what a sorry settlement this would be for the United States! We expect the annexation of the island of Cuba; we want it, and we ought not to depend upon the unaided efforts of other friends of liberty to secure the prize. ay that General Grant ought to be ashamed o this sort of American dignity and decorum. It is nonsense, it is stupid old fogyism, and we have had enough of it. Diguity, the fitness of things, and the cause of peace and humanity call for the intervention of the United States in this business in some decisive form. To avoid the complications and entanglements which otherwise may follow. General Grant should at once. in behalf of the Cubaus, issue his proclamation of belligerent rights; for, from present indica-tions, this is the form which, after all, our reparation for English belligerent rights will have to take.

A DIFFERENCE. From the N. Y. Sun.

The English papers are loud in their com laints about the neglect of the graves of British soldiers in the Crimea and at Sentari. Our annual floral testivals, which commemorate the victims of our war, must convince the world that in this particular we are more fortunate than the "mother country." Not that we are any more given to mere thoughtless emotion than the English, but our people are more demonstrative and more liberal in the display of their sympathies. Moreover, the genius of our the least belong to it of his hardly-earned laurels. institutions impels us to pay that homage to the rank and file of our army and navy which in eserved only for a few

ADVICE TO CHILADELPHIANS. From the A. Y. World.

The Philadelphia papers exult over New York in their freedom from those disasters which made week Monday such a blue one for New York, but which also-and this is the sliver lining to the dismal cloud-colliven the newspapers of a city and make them vendible. There is something like life in belonging to a town which can fur nish so many first-class horrors in a single day. and which possesses newspapers capable of spreading them promptly before you in all their awful proportions. Philadelphians escape these horrors, but they escape them at the cost of undergoing another horror more irightful than them all-the horror of being Philadelphians Surely, every right-minded man would rather come to New York and be blown off a steam boat, or otherwise done to death in an exciting and expeditious manner, than to drag out wretched and stagmant existence in Philadelphia Think what Borie, for instance, would have been saved if he had only come to New York and been clubbed to death by a playful policeman year or two ago. The World, in that case, would have had a neat and full obituary of him, giving the facts which were not to be had about him when Grant came to make him a Cabinet officer. Come and be killed, O Philadelphians and have yourselves written up in landatory and ympathetic strain by the World corps of necroogists. Die, and leap to everlasting fame. To be sure, you may get killed if von stay in Phila-But it will not do you any good. The elphia. Philadelphia papers would never find it out. When anything does happen in Philadelphia.

say once in five years, those journals have nothing to say about it until they copy it from he World. Witness the case of Hester Vaughan. Witness the case of Twitchell. Witness the case of Forney. You had better see New York and die. You really had. You won't be missed by inybody if you are the average Philadelphian and if you should be, we will send a copy of the World, containing a full, true, and particular account of your last hours, to your bereaved friends, free of charge. And it is absurd to sup-pose that they would not derive more comfort and consolation from that than from the prolongation of your existence.



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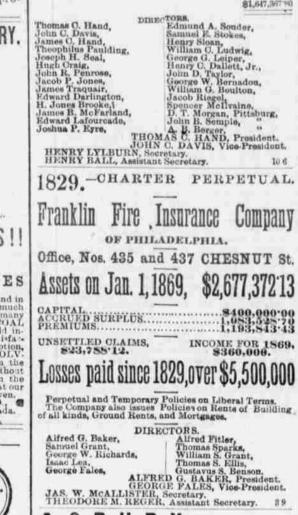
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### ors to state them

The Democratic party is not a party of mere negations; and even if it were, that would not necessarily be a reproach. It is the chief function of an opposition party to take the negative side and bring into clear exposure the mistakes and mismanagement of the party in power. All parties which assall abuses, uproot errors, expose dishonesty, or act as checks on insolent and usurping authority, are, so far, parties of negation. The Bible itself is perhaps the most negative and denunciatory book in the world. The ten commandments are a series of prohibitions, containing eight "thou-shalt-nots" and only two "thou-shalts." Magna Charta was a bundle of restraints upon the abuse of authority. The American Revolution was, in its origin, a movement of pure negation and denial. All the great humanitarian and benevolent reformers, from Wilberforce down to Mr. Bergh, have been mere negationists and assailants. Government, it has been smartly said, is, like clothing, a badge of lost innocence. Its object is to hold human rapacity and violence in check; and as rulers are also human beings, with far greater powers to plunder and oppress one of the most important and useful spheres of political activity is opposition. It is the con-stant tendency of power to encroach upon liberty; and while the world lasts the most important service which patriots can render to their country will consist in restraining governments within proper bounds. It is an old Democratic motto that "the world is governed too much;" and the Evening Post itself, when a disingenuous partisanship does not get the better of its judgment, gives its practical assent to this maxim. The greater part of its editorial writing is habitually on the negative side; its opposition to Government interference with trade and industry being the most conspicuous example. For such a paper to object to the Democratic party that it freely practises negative criticism is self-stultifying. For any journal to find fault with a strenuous negative in politics evinces a misconception of the preper sphere of governmental action. When governments become so self-restrained that there is no need of political opposition, the world will be in the millennium, and governments no longer be necessary.

In the Democratic organization, there is as much unanimity in leading principles and as much fidelity to long-cherished convictions as is ever possible among large bodies of men when the freedom of individual judgment is respected. The Democratic party is the strenuous advocate of local self-government; and under our mixed political system, it has always been the champion of the right of the States to control their internal affairs. The Post cannot say that this principle is unimportant, or that it does not form a conspicuous and perfectly well-marked dividing line between the two great political parties in this country. In the great battle that is yet to be fought between the advocates of State rights and the abettors of Federal en-croachment, nobody can doubt that the success of the former will be a great Dem-ocratic victory. The Democratic party has, in recent years, been unfortunate in the fact that the just abhorence of African slavery strengthened the party of Federal encroachment and con-But the Democratic party no longer solidation. rests under that incubus. It will hereafter fight its battle on more equal terms. And no mind which is unwarped by prejudice can doubt that relief from that heavy load is favorable to the triumph of the Democratic principle of local self-government.

The Democratic party, both by its instincts and its antecedents, is on the progressive and winning side in all the industrial and financial questions which are likely to be the chief topics of political debate for the ensuing four years. Both the Morrill tariff and the still more absurd and oppressive tariff under which the trade and industry of the country now groan were passed by a Republican Congress. Nine-tenths of all the Republican papers in the United States are supporters of protection, while there is hardly a Democratic journal which has not always been a steady advocate of free

nity in bestowing such unexampled honors upon a writer of romances, who has neither conquered armies nor captured fleets, nor even made monstrous fortune upon the Stock Exchange,

It calls upon the world to admire its magnani-

It cannot be forgotten, either, that the honor offered is a cheap one. Admission to a life peerage, while a great hereditary nobility continues to exist in England, will bring but little ocial consideration, and the real princes will look down upon the mock princes, as baronets have always looked down upon knights. A nobleman whose patent dates from the Conquest will regard a novel-writing peer much as the Duke of Norfolk might look upon a Scotch Judge: and will "My Lord" him as the grandees of Spain used to "My Lord" the new dukes and marquises, while they addressed each other with carcless familiarity. Succession is the root and essence of nobility. A peerage without a pedigree, or the prospect of creating one, is a substantial solecism. While it brings no special ocial consideration, it involves an increased expenditure in keeping up a barren dignity. It does not found a family. It does not make a man an ancestor. He is lower in the pages of Burke or of Debrett, for all his peerages, than he poorest baronet.

Finally, we must be allowed as American Reublicans to put in our protest. Mr. Dickens-harles Dickens-Dickens-belongs to us. He has been more generally read and more popu-larly admired here than even in England. If we may be allowed to speak with a certain rough sincerity, it shall be to affirm that upon this side of the water we don't like Lords at all. If the Queen would but ask Mr. Dickens to dinner, or butwrite him a half-familiar note to say how much enjoyment his last book had given her, we should be pleased if we thought that the attention gratified him. But we give notice that we shall call him plain Dickens to the end, whatever may be the augmentat lons of his escutcheon.

CUBA AND THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL. From the N. Y. Herald.

Our recent advices from Spain state that General Dulce's argent telegrams to be relieved of his government of Cuba have been acceded to. He has probably been compelled to take this step by the condition of his health, which is very far from being good; but no doubt the situation of Spanish affairs there has much influence in augmenting the urgency of his request. The Captain Generalcy of that Spanish colony has ceased to be the easy and profitable position which it was up to a recent date. Three years is the established term for holding the office, but shorter period has been the usual practice for many years past; and yet of the many captain generals who have been sent out from Spain since the time of Vives, who governed forty years ago, every one, excepting only General Expeleta, has the public reputation of having returned a mil-

ionaire to the peninsula. Events which have transpired during the last six months have materially changed the value of the office. Revolution has overthrown the Spanish authority in one-half of the island and made its tenure very precarious in the other, The Cuban leaders have decreed the abolition of slavery, and with this decree the African slave trade, which was the greater source of emolument to the Captain-General, has disappeared. The war of reprisals, as carried on there against The war of reprisals, as carried on there against both person and property, is destroying industry and trade and driving the wealth of both parties to seek safety elsewhere. With these the revenues of the government are naturally disappearing, while its difficulties daily in-crease. Thus little profit and few laurels are to be gathered by Spanish commanders, and the hope of succor from Spain is as remote as it was to the old governors sent to the Spanish main. Spanish main.

With this change of circumstances it is not surprising that the once coveted office goes a begging. Months since General Dulce sent his resignation to Madrid, and the place was tendered to General Prim. It was thought to be a good chance to get rid of this factious and mentally insignificant element in Spanish politics; but Prim was too keen to take the bait. Caballero de Roda was then looked to as the military

and then the surviving relatives of the men who fell in the service of their country feel gratified y the posthumous honors paid to their kindred, while, at the same time, this annual tribute acquires more and more a national significance. and cements a love of peace by periodically re-

minding the country of the ravages of war. At the International Congress assembled in 1867 at Geneva, to provide for the better treatment of soldiers wounded in battle, the wise men congregated there incredulously listened as if to a story of Haroun-el-Rashid, to the narrative of the marvels of humanity achieved by our Sanitary Commissions and the indefati-gable charity of American women. Now they will learn that, after having taken care of our wounded soldiers with a fenderness unknown outside the realms of romance, we surround the graves of the dead with a panoply of reve rence and love equally unprecedented in the annals of mankind, and relieved from the taint of sentimentality by a vigorous national spirit that knows how to honor the manhood which shrank from no sacrifice, either of life or fortune, in order to preserve the integrity of the Republic.

No such stories about the neglect of soldiers' graves as those which sadden the columns of the London Times are to be found in American papers. We trust that the example exhibited by us will have an inspiring influence abroad, and relieve Europe from the hideous aspect of the neglected graves of those who have fallen on the Old-World battle-fields.

GENERAL BUTLER'S POLICY. From the N. Y. Times.

General Butler's address at Gloucester on aturday, at the meeting to decorate the graveof Union soldiers, was in the main appropriate and in good taste. We do not see the wisdom or policy of the exhortations with which it closed to keep in memory the evil England did us during our war, and to nurse a feeling of eternal resentment therefor. England's course, cer-tainly, was not friendly to us—but it was quite as friendly as was that of France or that of Spain; why, then, should she be singled out for such enduring resentment, while other nations equally culpable are tacitly forgiven? It is well established, as a historical fact, that during the war the Emperor Napoleon proposed to recog-nize the Confederate Government on condition that England would join him in so doing; and nothing but the peremptory refusal of the Eng-lish Government prevented his doing so. Yet General Butler has nothing to say of the unfriendly action of France, and no exhortation for Americans to cherish undying resentment against the French for this act of her Government.

General Butler is understood to be in favor of war with England, not only as a means of of whit with England, how only as a means of punishing her for her hostile action during the war, but as a means of promoting the growth and enhancing the prosperity of our own coun-try. That question is certainly open to argu-ment, and there is no reason why General Butment, and there is no reason why General Bai-ler should not seek to make converts to his view of the case. The closing paragraphs of his Gloncester speech may be intended to accomplish that purpose. We are not greatly alarmed at this prospect of success. Past experience shows that the great body of the American people are accustomed to take more calm and dispassionate views of exciting public questions than the English; and we have no doubt that they will decide this issue wisely and with due regard to the public welfare.

General Butler not only favors war with Eng-General Butler not only favors war with Eng-land, but the harshest rigors of martial haw towards the people of the Southern States for the suppression of crime. We have no sympathy with the policy, or the feeling which prompts it, in either case. The paramount necessity of the country is *peace*, and the growth which peace cannot fail to give us. And we have very little doubt that we shall have it, in spite of General Butler, if not with his help. The duty of the hour, in our view, is rather to allay than to arouse resentments either towards the people of the Southern States or towards England. the Southern States or towards England.

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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED.	Cash Capital S125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holdars	and the second s
Of the most celebrated makers.	GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice President and Secretary, EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary,	HER MAJESTY
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Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cut-	ment, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female	
lery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 275	DEFERENCES BY FERMISSION. Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Artaur G. Coffa, In the character of its Directors, economy of manage- ment, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PILAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no re- striction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY pre- sents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one- third made when desired. SFECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLEEGYMEN.	THE ATTENTION OF THE TRANE I solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., f
ESTABLISHED 1828.	sents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-	
63	SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN,	DUNTON & LUSSON. 315 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and	For all further information, adress JAMES M. LONGAURE,	OHAMPAGNES Agents for Her Majesty, Duo de Mo
FANCY GOODS.	Managor for Pennsylvania and Delawars. Office, No. 32 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4185	Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Go.,
CI. MAR. MARKING COMMANNE	the second se	MADEIRASOld Island, South Side Reserve.
G.W. RUSSELL,	STRICTLY MUTUAL.	OHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duo de Mo tobello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas, Farro's Grat Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES. MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vi lette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c. PORTS.—Vinho Veiho Real, Vallette and Crown. CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Be desur, Clarets and Sauterne Wines. GIN.—"Moder Swan." BRANDIES.—Hennessoy, Otard, Dupny & Co.'s vario vinteges.
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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,	OF PHILADELPHIA.	GIN "Meder Swan." BRANDIES Henuessey, Otard, Dupny & Co.'s vario
Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,	OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.	
S. E. COTDET SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.	Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends,	CARSTAIRS & MCCALI
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A. S. ROBINSON,	excelled. 21275	PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHI KIES. 5 28 200
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BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,	Penn Mutual Life Insurance	5 28 2pt Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta
PAINTINGS,		LEGAL NOTICES.
Manufacturer of all kinds of	COMPANY.	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FO
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.	No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.	IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FO THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHI. MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, va. ADAM FOJ December Term, 1898, No. 8. In Divorce. To ADAM FOX, respondent — The depositions of win nesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will it taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, i the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4. A. D. 1869, at 3 o'cloc P. M., when and where you may be present if you this proper. Personal service having failed on account of you absence. JOHN ROBERTS, 5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,	ASSETS, \$2,000,000.	To ADAM FOX, respondent The depositions of wi
	ICHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.	taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city
a the second of the second of the second second at the second	MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.	Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'close P. M., when and where you may be present if you this
JOHNSMITH,	LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID,	proper. Personal service having failed on account of you absence. JOHN ROBERTS.
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME	POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS,	
MANUFACTURER,	Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 15]	IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CIT
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,	JAMES TRAQUAIR	Estate of MARIA CARTER, a Minor. The Auditer appointed by the Court to audit, settle, as
And Wholesale Dealer in AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGU-	SAMUEL E. STOKES	AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARIA CARTER, a Minor. The Anditer appointed by the Court to andit, settle, ar adjust the account of CHARLES CARTER, Guardian the Estate of MARIA CARTER, and to report distrib- tion of the balance in the bands of the accountant, we meet the parties interview for the purpose of his answer.
LATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.	JOHN W. HORNORA. V. P. and ACTUARY HORATIO S. STEPHENSSEORETARY	tion of the balance in the hands of the accountant, w meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appoint ment, on TUESDAY. June 1, 1988, at 11 o'clock A. A at his office, No. 430 WALNUT Street, in the city of Phil delphia. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, 5.20 stuth fit*
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Ceffee and Tea Pots-something	THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY	at his office, No. 430 WALNUT Street, in the city of Phi
that every family should have, and by which they	I OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.	A GUILOP
can save lifty per cent. Trade supplied at a liberal discount.	FERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED	UNITED STATES PATENT OFFIC
415 am No. 916 ARCH STREET.	Cash Capital. Cash Assets, May, 1860, OVER HALF & MILLION DOLLARS	On the petition of SARAH T. STONE, of Philadelph Pa, administratrix of the estate of AMASA STONE
ICE OREAM AND WATER ICE.	E Patchland Stress	UNITED STATES PATENT OFFIC WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1669 On the petition of SARAH T. STONE, of Philadelph Pa, administrative of the estate of AMASA STONE, c censed, praying for the exitension of a patent granted the said AMASA STUNE, on the 7th of day of Augus 1850, for an improvement in forming Sorew Threads, et in the Necks of Glass Bottles and similar articles. It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office it he Sith day of July next. Any person may onpose
"HE NEAPOLITAN	F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, Jonn H. Brown, This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no mercially bayaptees this substance on the substances of the substances of the substance of the subst	1850, for an improvement in forming Screw Threads, et in the Necks of Glass Bottles and similar articles.
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.	Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler, Goorge H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery	It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office i the Sith day of July next. Any person may oppose th
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.	John H. Brown, James Aertsen, This Company instres only first-class risks taking no	It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office - the Soth day of July next. Any person may oppose the extension. Objections, depositions, and other pape should be filed in this office twenty days before the day hearing. SAMUEL B. FISHER, b is alt. Commission of B.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be	milis etc.	hearing. SAMUEL B. FISHER, bistalt Commissioner of Patents
This celebrated Drick for Orean and Water Ide can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you onld candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kep constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLA VORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Lea Cream thad in Encared	THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.	STOVES, RANGES, ETO.
FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to	ALFXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2.6]	A NOTICE THE UNDER AND
and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe. Principal Deput-No. 1234 WALNUT Street. Branch Store-No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.	PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY OF	would can the attention of the public to bis
Branch Store-No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street. 5 12 F. J. ALLEGRETTL	1 INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL	This is an entirely new heater. It is so construct
OURTAINS AND SHADES.	No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. Tens Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE.	NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is no construct as to once commend itself to general favor, being a com- nation of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in construction, and is perfectly air tight; self-cleaning, he ing no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It so arranged with upright flues as to produce a lag
	on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by	ing no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,	deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been	amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any fu
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,	promptly adjusted and paid.	produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Art
MANUFACTURERS OF	John L. Hodan   David Lewis,	ing no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larg amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any fu- produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace th will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere. Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus woo do well to call and examine the Golden Castle. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, A large
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Large and fine assoriment at low prices.	Robert W. Learning, Samual Wilcon,	A large assortment of Galaxy Philadelphia
	JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.	Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, Fire-Boa
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m CORNICES, CORDS, TASSALS, REP AIRING, ETO	SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 285	N. BJobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510
the second se		P 443

West Side, Philadelphia. WINES. MAJESTY MPAGNE. & LUSSON. TH FRONT ST. ON OF THE TRADE IS llowing very Choice Wines, &c., for ON & LUSSON. TH FRONT STREET. All FROM STREEF. gents for Her Majesty, Duo de Mon-te Blanche, and Ohas Farry's Grand Imporial, M. Kleeman & Co., of selle and RHINE WINES. sland, South Side Reserve. dolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val-Bar, Crown, &c. to Real, Vallette and Crown. Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bor terne Wines. asey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various S & MCCALL, T and 21 GRANITE Streets, importers of IES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND MERCHANTS r the sale of HEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS-KIES. 5 28 294 LIVE OIL-AN INVOICE CARSTAIRS & MCCALL. WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts. L NOTIOES. OF COMMON PLEAS FOR COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. ber next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, rm. 1985, No. 8. In Divorce. spondent — The depositions of wit-e on the part of the libellant will be ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the SIXTH Streat, in the city of DAY, June 4. A. D. 1989, at 3 o'clock 1 you may be present if you think for having failed on account of your JOHN ROBERTS, Attorney pro Libellant. S' COURT FOR THE CITY PHILADELPHIA. RIA CARTER, a Minor. ALA CARTER, a Minor. ed by the Court to audit. settle, and CHARLES CARTER, Guardian of CARTER, and to report distribu-he bands of the accountant, will sted, for the purpose of his appoint-June 1, 1988, at 11 o'clock A. M., ALNUT Street, in the oity of Phila-JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Auditor, Auditor, Auditor, ES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1969. (RAHT, STONE, of Philadelohia, he estate of AMASA STONE, de-extension of a patent granted to NE, on the 7th of day of August, it in forming Screw Threads, etc., Bottles and similar articles. I petition be heard at this office on text. Any person may oppose this a deposition, and other papors filter twenty days before the day of SAMUEL R. FISHER. Commissioner of Patents. RANGES, ETO. THE UNDERSIGNED -THE UNDERSIGNED ittention of the public to his JLDEN EAGLE FURNAOR. rely new heater. It is no constructed soll to general favor, being a combi-cast iron. It is vory simple in its erfectly air-tight; solf-cleaning, hay-to be taken out and cleaned. It is ight flues as to produce a larger te same weight of coal than any fur-hysrometric condition of the air as rangement of evaporation will as it is the only Hot Air Furnace that it is folden Eagle. CHARLES WILLIAMS, 3 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philolophia.

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