THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILAI 36.

BY

January 27.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journa's Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING THEGRAPH.

A Report of Some Interest About the Rio Gtande. From the Times.

We observe with satisfaction that "General" R. Clay Crawford, the renowned commander of the "American Division" of the Liberal army of Mexico, is cooling his martial ardor in the casemates of Fort Jackson, below New Orleans.

It appears that after the late disgraceful raid upon Bagdad, that officer had the audacity to go to New Orleans-the headquarters itself of our Military Division of the Gulf, and the residence of Generals Sheridan and Canby-"tor reinforcements and supplies." As to the reinforcements, the amount of recruits he procured is very uncertain; but from the fact that he was making tracks for New York in the Continental, when overhauled and transferred to a Government steaming, it may be inferred that he considered New York a safer field for recruiting than New Orleans. As to supplies, it is known that he has procured enough for his personal sustenance, good Government rations, dealt out under guard. Verily here is a vile failing off from the General Crawford of a week since. Then the news was that this warrior aspired to the leadership of the Northern Division in the army of Juarez -or, as the telegraph phrased it, he was "wrangling several days with General Escobedo regarding the command of the Liberal forces." Now, the headquariers of that gang of fillbus-ters whom he has the audacity to call "the American Eivision," are violently transferred to Fort Jackson, in which strong position, let us hope, a goodly percentage of the aforesaid Ameri-can Division will soon rally round their leader. We have never imagined Crawford's "division" to be much more than a paper force, about equivalent, say, to a veteran reserve regiment of the old pattern, or a Falstafian company, made up chiefly for the benefit of its commander. But, large or small, we hope all these indepen-dent "armed advocates" of the Monroe Doctrine will take warning from the mishap of this

Of course there is but one opinion (but one opinion, at least, which ventures to find utterance), about these degraceful proceedings on the Rio Grande, which might have put so unpicasant a look upon our official professions of neutrality in the actual hostilities of the armies in the field of Mexico. To say that filbusters have crossed the Rio Grande and seized Bagdad, or that they have joined forces besieging Matamoras, is a very mild way of putting a grave offense. The damage these men do to the cause or forces of Maximilian, or to the shopkeepers they plunder, is a small item. They aim at doing a serious injury to the United States. They endeavor to jeopardize the relations of our country with foreign nations. They do not hesitate to try to complicate our diplomatic relations and our governmental policy. Of course, as an ac-tual fact, the character and scope of these unauthorized and plundering excursions are too well known to give serious trouble, but the intent of the perpetrators is no less censurable It may be added that a very extraordinary state of discipline is disclosed as existing among a part of the froops on the Rio Grande, to make these vielations of neutrality even possible. But the performances of Crawford and his men, though chiefly devised and encouraged on the Rio Grande, have doubtless received some stimulus from a misapprehension of the feeling at the North. Some of those feverish speculations in the Mexican Ioan may have created a wrong idea of the disposition of our people. Nor do we believe that those political sources on Saturday nights, where, under the general text of Monroe Doctrine, sentiments of premature and unauthorized armed action on the Mexican question are put forth, are calculated to have a good effect upon men of the Crawlord stamp. Many of our people dislike routine. They fret under the necessary delays attendant on investi-gation. Accustomed, by four years of extraordinary activity in hostilities, to a feverish impatience, they want everything settled at telegraphic speed. And some orators, who really know better, encourage this impatience by representing that the whole question can be settled any fine morning between breakfast and lunch, and that Maximilian should be picked up instanter on a sword's point and flung out of Mexico.

up and thinks his limited experience in local business cuables him to treat it in a national roint of view. This is a mistake. Neither such men, nor the lawyers and politicians who have attempted to solve the problem, have succeeded. Their views generally are too contracted, or they indulge in theories that have no practical value. 'The consequence is that, with boundless resources in the country to promptly must our liabilities, or to discharge them, and return to specie payments, we are floundering about in a sea of uncertainty, and may end in a universal wreck. The original cause of our financial troubles

was Mr. Chase. Being Secretary of the Treasury when the Government required large sums of money to carry on the war, and not understand-ing the subject or finance, he flooded the country with paper money and had the foundation of the with paper woney and haid the foundation of the national bank system. This lawyer Secretary of the Treasury was followed by a politician from Maine, who knew as little as his predecessor. Then came the present Secretary, a respectable banker, who understood Wall street operations, bank discounts, and bank circulation, but seems to have got beyond his depth in the mazes of national finance. He adopts the fold theory of the bullionists, enunciating it, however, with many qualitying expressions, and his practice, from necessity, is contrary to bis theory. As to Congress, judging from what we have seen of the capacity of that body, there appears to be a lamentable lack of sbility to treat this or any other great question in a statesmanlike

or any other great question in a statesmanlike manner. We have bitle hope that our represen-tatives or officials, apart from the President, will take a broad common sense view of the matter, unless pressed to do so by the people. The importance of the question cannot be over estimated, either in its immediate or remote bearings; and it is necessary that the press should take it up with earnestness, and that the people should urge such measures as the country requires

One of the first things to be done is to take One of the first things to be done is to take steps to break up the present system of national banks. The principle on which they are tounded is radically wrong. The credit of the Govern-ment is being used to the extent of four or five hundred millions for private benefit, or to enrich private companies, and neither the Government nor the people receiving any profit whatever. These banks are allowed to do business on Government securities. Their issues are based on these securities, the Government furnishing them with currency, or notes for circulation, nearly to the full amount deposited. The de-posited securities, however, are active or produc-tive capital as well as the notes issued upon them. Thus the national banks draw six or seven per thus the mitorial banks or aw six or seven per cent, from the Government as interest on the securities deposited, and make as much, or more than that, on the notes for circulation given to them by the Government. In other words, the banks are making at least from twelve to titteen per cent. on their capital by the favor of the Government, without reakoning the profits of their business in other respects. Now, who pays this? From whom is this profit drawn? The people. The circulation of these banks will reach, when distributed all over the country, in required proportions, five hundred millions. From this the bankers will draw at least a clear yearly income of sixty to seventy-five millions independent of other profits arising from the banking busines. Never were capitalists so favored by a Government before. It is impossible that such an enormous tax upon the industry of the country can continue without the most serious consequences; for, alter all, this sixty or seventy-five millions annually has to be drawn from the industry of the country. But this will not be the only, or perhaps the least, evil. This na-tional bank system will build up an oligarchy, a moneyed power, far more formidable than that of the old national bank which Jackson strangled. It will keep our finances inflated and disarranged, and in the end will bring upon us both financial and political trouble. The people ought to become enlightened as to its dangerous character, and Congress ought to begin to apply enterted, either by taxing those banks out of existence, as the old banks have been, or by some other equally efficacious measure.

Instead of withdrawing the legal tenders to make way for the circulation of these enormous private companies, the Government should have the benefit of its own circulation. Congress has power under the Constitution to coin money, and if it had power to issue legal tenders, or to issue notes to the national banks, it has power to make and establish a fixed currency of its own. A bureau could be established at the seat government or in this metropolis, with exclusive control over the subject of national finances. It should have power, under proper provisions of law, to contract or expand operations according to the rates of exchange abroad and the balances of trade. It could be made to operate something like the manner in which the Bank of England operates, only in a more extended and powerful way. Our legal tenders (and under this system we suppose there would be no other nal currency) would soon be like the Bank aati of England notes-at par with gold everywhere. This country, then, from its vast resources and geographical position, might become, at no distant day, the money centre of the world. At all events, something must be done soon to correct and establish our moneyed system upon a sound basis, or we shall be in danger of both financial and political troubles. The Career of a Female Robber in Mexico-A woman, named Faliciana Vogas, was lately sentenced to death at Jalapa. The Mexican Times, edited by ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, 8875:--

More Mail Robberies

THREE BOYS ARRESTED IN NEW HAVEN. The New Haven (Ct.) Palladium of Friday evening says:-

Three boys, sons of respectable citizens, were arrested vesterday by Deputy Mar-hal Loveloy, for obtaining letters from the Post Office under false pretenses. They obtained, among other matter, the mail for United States Revenue Collector Woodruff. In this mail was a letter containing a draft for a large sum-three thou-sand dollars, it is reported. Two of the boys can hardly have passed their twelfth year; the other is fourteen or fifteen. They are now held for trial. The facts are there.

is fourteen or fifteen. They are now held for trial. The facts are these:— "Recently Eli Whitney, of the Whitney Arms Company, Whitneyville, missed several letters which he should have received through the mails. The frequency of these omissions at last led him to suspect his Irish boy, Patrick Sulli-van, who had a key to the lock-box of the company, and who was in the habit of bring-ing the mails. Accordingly Mr. Whitney stepped into Colonel Wright's office and had a warrant made out for Sullivar's arrest. Before, howinto Colonel Wright's office and had a warrant made out for Sullivan's arrest. Before, how-ever, he had arrested Patrick, other de-velopments came to light which put the officer of the law on another scent. Word was sent Mr. Whitney that a boy had offered a check in favor of Mr. Whitney at the City Bank, and at the Orange street Savings Bank, and that at both places the officer, had retured to cash it. By dint of housiny thay ascerrefused to cash it. By dint of inquiry they ascer-tained that the name of the boy who had offered the check was Frank Hultze, a son of a black-smith residing on George street. They found him at the High School on Orange street. On being questioned, he said the check was given him by Edward Foote, a son of Joel B. Foote, of this city. They then went to the school of John E. Lovell, Esq., where they found young Foote, who said in turn that he had been given the check by a boy named Albert Mugtord. To Mugtord next they went. They found him in the Eaton School. On being informed of the nature of the business of the Deputy Marshal, he at once made an open and clear confession, say ing that he had taken the check, and that he had got it by means of a key which had been dropped on the floor of the school-room by his scatmate, the Irish boy Sullivan. This explained suspected lrish lad, "Mugtord was then taken into custody. He is

the son of a gardener employed in this city. All are boys of unusually frank and open appear ance. Mugford is the oldest, and apparently the more cunning of the three. He, however, can-didly stated that he got the other boys to go in with him into the letter-stealing business. From facts obtained from the boys it was ascertained that the key had been in their possession som four weeks, and that the number of letters fraudulently obtained was about two dozen. All the clean profits they had obtained from the operations would not, however, amount to more than twenty five cents, as the letters contained either checks or drafts, or else were mere busi ness documents.

"he boys explained how the check in favor of Collector Woodruff came in their possession; they say that one of the letters they found in Mr, Whitney's box had the number of Mr. Woodruff's box upon it. With this information the Hultze boy went to the post office and called for the letters for Mr. Woorruff. The clerk thinking the boy had no business to take them, asked him what right he had to call for them. Hultze replied that Mr. Woodruff was in Mansfield's hat store, and had sent for them. The answer being deemed satisfactory, Hulize was given the let-ters. Among them was the check, which was a \$2200 one. This check the Hulize boy delivered upfat Mr. Woodraff's office yesterday, his mother accommonying him there " ccompanying him there."

FINANCIAL.							
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temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old ocation.

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In the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entre satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and mspection, to te of the best quality pure winter S rained Oh and free from mixture with other or interport of a gain terminations.

Stained Oil and free from mixture with other or infertor oils and adu terations.
The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm. Of will be employed, viz :--apecille gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.
The Lard O1 will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in researd to burning and fluidity under reduction of temporature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Bonid, or which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house En, incer at Boton. Massachusetts.
The casks must be guard, under the direction and person at supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn must be marked and accepted before they are re-

must be marked and accepted before they are re-moved from the cellar or wareheuse of the contrac-tor. The tem.erature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard tomberature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables pre-pared for the purpose. I ropeals will be received and considered for each lot secarately or for all of the loss at the option of

I ropesals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one ot, to be de-hvered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of ol offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per radion, the number of the lot or lots tid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement. Bids subafited by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered. The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, al-

Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, al-though it may be the lowest, for other considera-

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement. A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the

Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these pro-posals, will be required of each contractor, con-citioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance Each offer must be accompanied by a written guar-

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guar-antee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Depar ment as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after accept-ance; and that in case the said party offender shall fail to enter into the cont act as informald, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said , arty and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed ' Proposals for oil for Light-house," and then placed in another envelope, at d directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board. Washington City. All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

on the day specified. Payments will be made for the several lots of oll within thirty days after they shall have been re-ceived by the United States. By order of the Light-house Board 1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

The Currency.

From the Tribune.

The inflationists are joyous. They believe they have cornered redemption in the House Committee of Ways and Means so that they can sell their hoarded flour, pork, coal, etc. etc., at such prices as their consciences (!) will allow them to charge. So the premium on gold begins to stiffen, and every form of gambling with the life-blood of industry and the bread of the widow and the orphan reckons with confidence on a high old time.

They may miss it yet-we trust they will-but, for the moment, they have the non-speculating public at a disadvantage. Backed by the strong importing interest, which sells rapidly and at large profits when the currency is in a thoroughly gaseous state; the National Banks, which find or fancy redeeming their notes in paper more profitable than paying them in coin; and the folly of those who realize that they now sell their labor or produce at high prices, and forget that they pay like high prices for everything they buy-then inflationists seem for the moment to have the inside track. It is said that the Committee will not report Mr. McCulloch's bill. If not, we shall know exactly what they mean, and shall try to have others under stand it.

The Evening Post recently proposed that Congress should authorize the Secretary to fund the certificates of indebtedness, seven-thirties, and interest notes, but not the greenbacks. Yet it knows perfectly that only through the funding of the greenbacks can we return to specie pay ments. While seven or eight hundred millions of these remain afloat, inflation is a fixed fact. To fund the greenbacks is the indispensable prerequisite of resumption. "Well, redeem them," says one; "but let the

process be gradmal," So it would be, whether we would or would not have it so. The Secretary must collect one million dollars per day to keep m'st collect one million dollars per day to keep his chin above water: do you tear that he can contract the currency in a flash if he would, or would if he could? If greenhacks should become too scarce and dear, they would not be funded, even if he should wish to fund them. Why is not this understood?

Let us begin forth with to fund our greenbacks and thus contract our currency; if we do not, if will be contracted, or else destroyed, by a com mercial convulsion-as they say, a 'panic.' Prices are too bigh; importations are excessive cities are crowded and city rents exorbitant while the rural districts are comparatively de serted. These are elements or phases of a state of things that cannot endure. Sooner or later, it inevitably digs its own grave. Let us be wise and, foreseeing, avert the storm which must otherwise sweep over our country. Let us turn from inflation and speculation to honest dollars and productive labor.

Our Financial Condition-How to Return · to Specie Payments.

From the Herald.

The difficulties which appear to surround the question of national finance will prove more imaginary than real when we apply a little common sense to their solution. The greatest trouble is that the subject has become mystified and complicated by the thousand nostroma of wouldbe financial doctors. It is an inviting theme, and every little banker or accountant takes it

The career of crime which at last leads this woman to the scaffold is so extraordinary as to excite the attention of the entire press of this city. She was the mistress of one Gonzalez, a confectioner, and soon after the arrival of a de function with him, mixed poison in the food of the soldiers and killed ten of them. Gonzalez was soon after arested, tried, and executed for the crime.

Feliciana, suspecting who had denounced Gonzalez to the authorities, dressed herself in men's clothes, enticed him beyond the limits of the city, and killed him; but before doing so she forced him to kneel at her feet, and opening her bosom, exposed her sex, and claimed to the better man of the two. This crime she conessed at the time of her trial, it being unknown previously.

It would take up too much space to recount the many crimes which have been committed by this woman, and we pass to the last, and the one for which she has been condemned-which was the robbery of \$1000 in gold and the jewelry of Senor Acosta on the night of the 15th of August last. The family had recently moved into the house, and Feliciana was employed as a domestic.

Public curiosity was much excited to see Feliciana, and the court-room and the streets were crowded with people. She was cool and col-lected, and declined to sit down when brought before the Court, but remained standing, without any perceptible emotion, except the occasional quiver of the lips in answer to a question. Her voice was 10^s, but perfectly intelligible. Upon being asked to she knew with what offense Upon being asked to the knew with what offense she was charged, the replied, "I suppose for that on the table." On the table was the stolen jewelry. On beine isked how she came by it, she replied that Flores gave it to her. "With what object did he give it to you?" was asked. She answered that he might keep silent as to the various crimes which she knew had been committed by hon-The Court contecood her to die, and she lis-

tened to the sente + without the slightest emod to be thicking who were of the robbery, as the were guilty or innocent, al, said that the mother and guilty, and that others were tion. She then and in prison on e wished to tell it and, on being into wite of Flores were not. She then expressed her acquiescence in the sentence, on the strong that in that way alone would she die the arath of a Christian.

The appouncement of her condemnation was received with sympathy by the people, who had never known a woman to be executed, and persons of influence suit a courier to Vera Cruz, and communicated with the Government at Mexico, which read ed in the respite of the woman

O FFICE OF THE DEFOT QUARTERMASTER FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANBAS, December 19, 1865. December 19, 1865.) PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSFORTATION. Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the filst day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Mithary Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:--Routz No. 1.-From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots thist may be established during the above year on the west banz of the Mis-sour river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are of may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of lati-tude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 de-grees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will trans-port said stores in each of the months from April to september inclusive, of the year 1866. Routz No. 2.-From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kanzas, and the town of Kan-sas, in the State of Missour, to any posts or stations be the or state of Missour, to any posts or stations that are on the state of the months from April to september inclusive of the year 1866. CAPITAL, \$150,000. DIRECTORS. bley, et. Et. Benry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin. SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. [7 28 ly No. 111 S. FOURTH Street. ASBETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, \$2,501,207 04. CAPITAL \$400,000 ACCRUED SURFLUS. 997 860 FREMIUMS. 1103,423 Unsettled Claims, \$12,745. Income for 1865, \$301,000 LOSSES FAID SINCE 1829, OVER \$5,099,000. RICY NO. 2-FIGH FORE Leavenwordt and Ricy, in the State of Missours, to any posts or stations that are or may be essablished in the State of Kan-sas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of lati-tude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Gar and, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September in-clusive, of the year 1606. Route No. 8.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Ferritory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 106 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they wil transport said stores in each of the months from June to No-vember inclusive, of the year 1866. The weight to be transported each year will not PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS. DIRECTORS 1 DIRECT PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804-CHARTER PERPETUAL. NO. 224 WALN UT Surect, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furtiture, etc., for fimited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium. vember inclusive, of the year 1866. The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Boute No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on deposit of premium. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXIY YE RS. during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. Route No. 3 No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores, Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thoube accompanied by sound in the sum of ten mole persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awaroed for the route mention d in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this severies ment. this contributes, continue to insure against loss of damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furnitures Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubled security! the case of loss. Proposale must be indorsed :-Proposals must be indored:-Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 0, r 3, " as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the re-quirements of this advertisement. Farms to whom awards are made must be pre-pared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithfull performance of the same e case of loss Daniel Smith. Jr., John Devereux. Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith, Prase Haz churst. Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins. J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock. Jr., Daniel Haddock. Jr., Daniel Haddock. J. Daniel Kaddock. J. Daniel Kaddock. J. Daniel Kadtary. 230 ly

Vice President

Some. Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quarter master-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered. Contractors must be in reading-s for service by the lst day of April, 1886 and they will be required to have a place of cueness or agency at or in the vici nits of Borts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may b communicated with promptly und readily. By order of the Quartermaster General. J. A. POITTER

J. A. POTTER. Colonel and Chief Quartermaster. 12 22 88

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, A ROVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS BEETOFORE ETAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT, 1118

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