CORRUPTIONS OF ENGLISH JOUR-NALISTS.

An Inside View of the "London Times." Mr. Shdell had made the acquaintance of Baron Ermile d'Erlanger ot Paris, a Jewish banker, who had a branch house in Frankfort, conducted by his brotner, Raphael d'Erlanger. This firm was recommended by Slidell as a suitable agency for bringing out the loan, and the contract was given them by Mr. Memminger. D'Erlanger began preparations for putting It on the market in February, 1863. He desired issue it in England, France, Holland, and Germany at the same time, to bring to the Confederacy the financial support of Europe. The considerations were political as well as financial, He tound some difficulty, ho wever, in obtaining English agents. It was offered to other bankers, but was refused. He found willing agents at last in Messra, John Henry Schroeder & Co. and the tirm of Messrs. Lawrence, Son & Pearce. In Liverpool Messrs. Frazer, Trenholm & Co. had been acting as agents of the Confederacy, and the management was placed in their hands. Schroeder's agents in Amsterdam managed it there, while D'Erlanger's branch house in Franktort brought it out in that city. D'Erlanger himself manipulated it in Paris,

D'Erlanger and Mr. Beer, of his firm, visited England, and arranged matters with Mason, Spence, and with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., all of whom were acting as agents of the Confederacy A special agent had been appointed by the Rebel Government to take charge of the loan-Geu-eral C. J. McRae, who was on his way from Richmond to Paris; but as the needs of the Contederacy were urgent, the loan was opened before his arrival.

The support of the press was secured-all but two or three pacers being brought, through the agency of Mr. De Leon, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Spence, to praise the Confederacy, cry down the Union, and urge recognition by France and England as the surest way to put an end to the war.

The correspondence in my possession between the parties opens on the 1st of March. Mr. Spence, sitting in his parlor in the Burlington Hotel, Old Burlington street, Loadon, writes to Baron d'Erlanger, who is in Paris, asking for a

copy of the contract. D'Erlanger did not place a very high estimate on the ability of Mr. Spence as a financial manager; but as he was the correspondent of the Times, and commercial agent of the Con-iederacy, thought best not to offend him. Spence, on the other hand, saw an opportunity to make money. A week later, on the 6th of March, he wrote thus to D'Erlanger:-

"You said something in the last interview of £50,000 of the stock. 1, it had occurred to you to put cown to me that quantity at the gross price of seventy-seven, I shou d be dispo ed to consider it, looking to the advantage to all concerned of having a common interest."

As the loan was issued at 90, this proposal of Mr. Spence to take it at 77-giving him a margin of 13 per cent. under the contract price-was, in the language of bankers, "a shave" for his ser-vices as correspondent of the *Times*, a traasaction upon which more light will be thrown further on in this history. The loan was put upon the market on the 19th

of March. Fitteen per cent, was to be paid at the une of subscribing. The stock was limited to three militon pounds sterling (\$15,000,000), but so desirous were Englishmen to take it, that the applications were for £9,000 000 (\$45,000,000). On the evening of the 19th, Mr. Spence wrote

to D'Erlanger of its success in Liverpool :--"All goes well here. The cotton trace take it up

with strong interest, and it will come out for large sums. I applied very early for £20 000, and thought I shou d have been the first, but found P = wasbefore me, with his £100,000 You will have a lotof applies ions in London from the sto-gs-that is.these who join to sell at the premium Here we have class of that kind, and our applicants, as in Manchester being more bona fide, will as a rue, take a day or two to direct its merits. The market closed here at 4]-quite high enough for the first

On the next day, the 20th, Mr. Spence writes:-We shall very much exceed a million here. I think, ty been to morrow. The political effect will be enormous. It is the recognition of the south by the intelligence of Europe "

On the 21st, congratulations were received

whole. At Washington a body of men, not without contare, ability, and enterprise are inboring, not to rea ore the Union - shey might as well by to restore the Hep a chy-but to recorder what has been lost, and let the worst come to worst, to establish a mili-

iary Lower." On the 27th another leader was given to American affairs. Said the editor :--

"As to the final issue of the war, all the world, except some politicians, soldiers, and contractors at washington and New York, have made up their minds. Excepting a few d sappointed gentlemen of Republican tendences, we a : expect, we nearly all wish, success to the Conjederate cause."

And again on the 28th:--

"There was room enough for two States on one conflictent con d the Americans bot have be level it. We do not affect to be surprised at the course thes have taken. It was natural that a blow should be struck for the Union; but all Europe has long seen that the Union could never be re-stored."

That men act from motives is a fundamental truth of moral philosophy. Why the *Times* gave such carnest advocacy to the alayeholders may be inferred from what follows. Opening now the correspondence of D'Erlanger with the Rebei Secretary of the Treasury, we read, under date of June 6, 1863:--

"A great margin had to be given to interest the newspapers pay commissions, and captivate the opinious of those who treated the loan and its sup-port as a question of profit and lose "

And further on, in the same letter:-

"Thanks to great pecuniary sacrifices made, and the support of all newspapers, the subscriptions for the loan surpassed our own expectations. It reached five times the amount of the loan, and success made every body triends."

At a later date, J. Henry Schroeder & Co., in a note marked 'private," writes to D'Erlangel :--

"For the advertisements in the Times, through Mr. Sampson, and later on in the Index concern-ing the payment of the coupons, we shall do the needful.

Thus, from the statement of D'Erlanger, we learn that the Times, upon which John Bull pins his faith, was not only by sympathy, but through interest, the advocate of the loan and of the Slaveholders' Confederacy. Its financial articles and its leaders were written to the order of Discourse and its leaders were written to the order of D'Erianger. By the aid of the *Times*, a Parisian Jew, taking advantage of the exoressed sympathy for the South, by lords, members of Parliament, bankers, business men, and adventurers, and of the general guilibility of the British public, was able to secure a sub-cription of lorty-five million dollars-or thirty million in excess of the loan! We have seen that the Liverpool correspondent of the Times had been quieted by a commission of £6500 (\$30,000)-not for services rendered, but, as thus explained in D'Erianger's letter to Men-minger, written on the 8th of July, 1863:--

"When our loan contract was coming back from America, this gentieman (Mr. Speace) wanted to in-terie e in the matter, by all means, and claimed a par nership to the contract of one-sixth, under the pietense that he was the financial agent of the Con-recerate Government in England, and that our making the loan had put him out of business which The side is the set of the set of the set of the south. We knew that Mr. Spence wrote frequently for the Times that as a public writer he could do a great deal of harm if not any good. We enceeded in es-caping als mirusion, and when I had made arrange-ments to bring out the loan in Eur and, I followed his invision for a range matter with him in Lyres. neol, and went down there myself. I gave him f50 000 of the loan at sevent -seven, taking them back at minety, which gave him a commission as profit of £6500 "

These extracts from D'Erlanger's correspon-dence will show that the London Times was in service and pay of Jeff. Davis during the

Rebellion. On the evening of the 23d, Lord Campbell called up the American question in Parhament. making a speech in lavor of recognizing the Contederacy. He spoke of the remarkable success of the loan as a proof that the English pub-lic was ready to aid the South. The loan being thus bolstered, went up to jour and a hall per cent. premium.

Mr. McRae having arrived in France, there was a meeting of distinguished Rebels in Paris on the 4th of June, at D'Erlanger's banking-nouse. Mason, Shilell, L. J. C. Lamar-who had been purchasing supplies in London for the Conrederacy-and McRae, all were present. The object of the meeting was to consider the financial condition of the Conrederate Government in Europe. The total debts of the Con-lederacy abroad for cannon, arms, ships, and supplies, at that time, were put down at £1,741,000 (\$8,705,000). "At the same time," reads the correspondence, "Ermite d'Erlanger & Co. jurnished the meeting with a full state ment concerning the loan. According to which £1,850,000 (\$9,250,000) of the loan is in circula-tion, a part of which is full paid, having been subscribed for by the creditors of the Government. The balance of £1,500,000 was in the hands of D Erkanger for disposal. In a letter whiten two days later, on the 6th, by D'Frlauger to Mem-minger, we learn how there happened to be so large an amount of the stock on hand. Unfavorable news from America caused a feeling of uncasiness, and speculative holders began to sel at depreciated rates. 'An arrangement," says D'Erlanger, "was thereupon entered into with Mr. Mason, and heartily approved by Mr. Slidell, which enabled us to buy for the Government £1,000,000 of the stock; but so cager was the speculation that this did not suffice, and the sum had to be extended to £1,500,600. This operation had its effect, and better tidings helped the market." On the 13th of June McRae wrote to D'Erlanger a sharp letter, charging him with "un-authorized proceedings." D'Erianger was play-ing a good game for himself. "These important modiucations of the con-

secured by the deposit or £882,883 of bonds, and a hen on the boats "

The American people, doubtless, care very little who among Rebel agents and manipulators of the loan, or who of the bondholders made or lost money, and I pass over the details of the interesting correspondence. That D'Erlanger managed it shrewdly for his own benefit is very evident. He charged interest, commission, and exchange on all the stock paysing through his hands. In the transaction, £140,000, raised from the sale of bonds, was set away as "caution money" by Mason and Slidell, who wisaed, for political consuderations, to keep the stock at par. D'Erianger charged commission on the repurchase of this stock, although he held it in his own name, and received interest on the same. McRae was not then in Europe, but the sance. Mickae was not then in Europe, out upon arriving he rejused to ratify the act of Mason and Slidell, but made a proposition to D'Erlanger that the banker should place £704,000 of unsold stock. It is not stated what commission he was to receive. The agreement was verbal, and D'Erlanger was to forfeit £140,000 if the stock was not placed at the end of six months. The months rolled away, and the stock was not placed, and D'Erlanger, in stead of paying his forreiture, held on to the £140,000 of caution money, and helped himself to the interest from Government funds in his hands. McRae had no redress except to appeal to Memminger. D'Erlanger wrote a honeved letter to the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, and offered to "compromise" by giving up one-halt. McRae finally accepted terms from D'Erlanger. What they were is no stated, but McRae writes a doleful letter to the banker, saying that he is atraid Memminger and Davis will censure bim. D'Erlanger seems to have wound McRae round his finger at will.

Schroeder & Co. were in the "ring" with D'Er-langer, and received commission and brokerage on the entire amount of the loan, £3,000,000. D'Erlanger, Sahroeder, and McRae each took £50,000 of stock in the "Franco-English Steam Navigation Company," which was to bring out cotton on Government account, D'Erlanger fixed the date of issuing the bonds, and thu brought advantage to himself. Among the pay ment- made through Mr. Ma-on were £55,000 to Captain Crenshaw, £26,000 to Captain North, £38,000 to Captain Maury, £31,000 to Captain Bulkeck and Mr. Spence. A por ion of these sums went into the hands of the Lairds for the rams which they were building. Isaac Campfamily white this wate thin ing. Isaac data bell & Co. received $\pm 515,000$ (\$2,575,000). This firm took $\pm 150,000$ of the load. Bonds to the amount of $\pm 117,000$ were converted into cotton. It appears that D'Erlanger endeavored to sweep these into his drag-net, and obtain commission

and brokerage wholly unanthorized. Since the close of the war the British holders of the loan have called upon D'Erlanger for an account of his operations, but can obtain no satisfaction. They have despatched an agent to the United States, appealing to the magnanimity of the Federal Government for an adjustment and payment of their claims. Such insolent audacity has been promptly rebuked by Mr. Seward. Marvellous their stupidity and effrontery -to ask pay for the coals on which they sough to roast us, for the rope that was to strangle the young giant of the West, whose growth they had beheld with alarm, and whose power they feared ! As is evident from the correspondence in my possession, the whole scheme was well contrived and manipulated by Slidell and D'Erlauger for the benefit of themselves, and also of Campbell & Co., Schroeder & Co., Spence, the Lairds, and McRae, who, by the aid of the London Times, and "all the papers," were able to fleece the English aristocracy out of fifteen million dollars.

FINANCIAL. JAY COOKE & CO. No. 114 South THIRD Street, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881. 5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
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AUCTION SALES.

Inds used and occapied for failways, depots, or stations between said points with a 1 the buildings standing thereon or procured incretor
 All the lands, tailways rais, bridges, culverts, trest'e-works, too houses, coa houses wharves, ionces, rights of way, workshops, machinery, scilons, depots depot grounds, works, macony, and other superstructure, rest estate buildings and improvements of whatever mature or kind supertsiming or belonging to the abovementioned property, and to the said section of said Trone and certie drainoad, and owned by said Company it, concection fterewith
 The sale rection of the Tyrope and Clearfield Railroad, exterding from the intersection of the vrone and Clearfield hairoad with the fairnad company, is about 20 miles in length.
 Slogo of the purchase money to be said in cash when the pioperty as truck of, and the balance within 20 days thereafter

the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days there after \mathbf{P}_{A} 's MENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the ex cut of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said bonds or coupons. The bonds are coupons. The bonds are coupons on the best of the said to be the said bonds or coupons. The said the said bonds of the said bonds or coupons. The said the said bonds or coupons. The bonds are coupons. The bonds are coupons. The purchase money being paid as atoresaid, the trustee will execute and deliver a deed or convex ance of the purchases of parchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

suance of the power conterned upon that is an above the providence. Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the under signed Trastee, at the other of the Pennsy Vania Rail road Company, No. 238 S. Third screet, Phi ade phia. JOHN EDGAR THOM SON, Trustee, No. 238 S. Third screet, Phi ade phia. JOHN EDGAR THOM SON, Trustee, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 5 21 mfdm Nos. 129 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866, --NOTICE is hereby given that Wills of Scire Faclas will be peuced upon the following claims at the expiration of three wonths from the cate hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to W. A. SLIVER, Attorney at Law, No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

No. 30 North SEVENTH Street. City 'o use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornellus S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, 'or paving, Si43:55, lot SW corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 reet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches. Sar e vs. John - anders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving \$44 06, lot N. F. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches. Same vs. James at ontgomery C. P. December T., 1865, No 49 for paving \$39'18 lot S. W. corner of seventseath and Montrose streets 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches Same vs. Freeman Scott, P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for Faving \$55 84, lot N. E. corner of Teuth and Poplar streets. 18 feet front on Teuth street by 36 feet 6 inches Same vs. Same C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, \$472 lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Teuth street, 14 feet by 24 feet - and vs. same, C. P., March T., 1856, No. 4, for paving, \$25:33, lot north side of Poplar street, 56 feet east from Teuth street, 14 feet by 24 feet - and vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1856, No. 4, for paving, \$24:3, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Teuth street, 14 feet by 24 feet - and vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1856, No. 4, for paving, Statistic east from 54, John street, 15 leet 6 inches by 21 feet 6 inches, Same vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1856, No. 4, for paving, Statistic east from 54, John street, 51 leet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, Thom St. John street, 15 leet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, C. P., March T., 1905, No. 6 for paving, Same vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1905, No. 6 for paving, Same vs. Same, C. P., March T., 1905, No. 6 for paving,

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

fee: 6 inches cas: from St. John street, a. 23 te et 6 inches. 23 te et 6 inches. Same vs. same. C P., March T., 1966, No. 6 for paving, Same vs. same. C P., March T., 1966, No. 6 for paving, S24 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from the John street, 18 teet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12th3m^{*} THILADELPHIA, MAY 4, 1866 .- NOTICE IS

L hereby given that a writ of scire facias will be issued upon the following calm, at the expiration of three mon hs firem the date her - stunies , the same is paid within that time to W. A. SVIVER, Attorney-at Law, No. 3' N. EEVENTH Street.

"CITY" TO USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD VS. Frank in Fire Insurance Company. C. P. Decem-ber T. 1865. No 28. For paving, 674:43. lot N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Spruce streets. IT feet front on Spruce by 57 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-second street. 54 r3m*

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

AUCTION SALES.

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CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No 225 North THIRD Street. It suptlines was wanted to prov. the absolute our by of this Wheny the tale when certificane absolute our by there is no a coholic a simplification was not each the state of the BOOTH & HERITT & CAMAU, Analytical Chemiste

NEW YORK Beptember 3 1856. NEW YORK Beptember 3 1856. I have spalvzed a sample of CHESNUT GROUP W HIEKY, received ron &r tharles Wharton Jr. I hincenbla: and having carefully tessed R. I am person to state that it is entire y prace your rolsonou on pittyrinicts substances. It is an unusually par and fine-dayored quality of whisky. JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemis

Analytical Chemis' BOSTON, March 7, 1650 I have made a chemi'si anaysis of commercial sam ples of ChEASUI GLOVE WHI-KY, while provests the free is an the beavy Fuell Olis and perfectly pars an unadul'stated. The first first of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it. hespectrully A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demtionn, or botule, at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philade, phile. 43

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PHILADELPHIA. 119m

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well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, Including a l recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extenlive works. ALFRED JENKS & SON. FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

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<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> J. W HAMMAR, SOLE AGENT. No. 19 North FRONT Street. MOSES NATHANS. BORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS, A ny tur her information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon app losion to the under-signed Trustee, at the office o the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company. No. 238 S. Third street Philadelphra. JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. M. THOMAS & ~ON * Auctioneers Nos, 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. 6 II m3m Philadelphia. MISCELLANEOUS. A VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM M. MERRICK, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND MERRICON Streets, PHILDPSEPHIA MERRICON & STORE MERRICON MERRICON & STORE MERRICON MER N 0 T I C E. I. R. FRANKLIN FALEY. Trustee in a certain Inden-ture of Morivage of the property hereinait is described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Baltroad Company

by D'Erlanger from Slidell, who was in London. "Allow me to congratulate you," said he "on your magnific success. Apart from the direct advantages of the atlair, it cannot fail to give pressige to your house," The Emperor himself, through the medium

of his Chef de Cabinet," wrote D'Erlanger to Memminger, "complimented us upon the great ration had been received by all friends of the South.

Notwithstanding the "intelligence of Europe' had rushed to secure it, bankers of respectability-men who prized honor and integrity above bounds and pence-stood aloof, for they remembered that Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the slaveholding Confederacy, was a repudia-tor. No allegation against him had been made through the press, but the Times came to the rescue before the attack. On the 19th, the day on which the loan was issued, Mr. Sampson, editor of the city article, said ;--

editor of the city article, said:--"Those among the English people who are still suffering from Mississippi rejudiation will perhaps, view with woncer and regret the necotia ion of a loan for a Government of which Mr. Jefferson Davis. by whom that repudiation was detended in his place in Conress, is the head. But the southern Con-federacy meindes Virginia, Georgia, and other honorable States, and it is oy the prospect of what the Conrectancy will do as a whole that people will make their calculation. The reasoning that would exclude the South from a loan on account of Missis-sippi, would apply equally to the North, since the North embraces Michigan. It would as have ap-plied to the United States loans negotiated while Mississippi was a state of the Union, and especially while Mr. Jefferson Davis was an influential member of the Federal Government, and regaraed with high of the Federal Government, and regaraed with high favor by al. the Northern population, by whom the remarks of the Times on his financial views were then dec ared to be nothing but the outpourings of British rancor."

The State of Mississippi had obtained the money in London on the solemn pielge of the faith of the State, and loaned it to the citizens; but the State had broken its piedge, repudiated the debt, and Mr. Jeff. Davis eulogized the pro-ceeding! The Courts of the State decreed in 1842 that the debt was valid, and the decision was reaffirmed in 1853. Jeff, Davis was then Secretary of War, and through his efforts and induence the State continued to repudiate the Claims of the British bondholders. In 1863 Mi-sissippi was indebted to Englishmen not only for the principal, \$5,000,000, but for twen istive years of unpaid interest, yet, notwithstanding this, the Times, eating its words of other days, came before the English people with a certificate of character for the repudiator, also publishing one from Slidell. "I am inclined to think," wrote Slidell, that the people in London confound Mr. Reuben Davis, whom I have always understood to have taken the lead on the question of repudiation, with President Jet-terson Davis. I am not aware that the latter was ever identified with the question."

The Times, commenting upon Slidell's letter, said:--

"It is sadatectory to find that the friends of the President of the Confederate States are ackions to free him from the charge of having been an adv-cate of the remaindon which has now been prac-ticed for exactly a quarter of a century by the State of Musicarph.

"Should it tura out that there has been a m stake, the announcement will be bailed with warm gratifica iou "

It was necessary, for the success of the load, to show that the South was sure of obtaining its independence, and while the editor of the city article was white ashing Jeff. Davis, the editor in ch ef was maining the public that the Union was forever braken up.

Thus wrote Mr. Delaine, the editor in chief, on the 19th :---

"So far as it is concerned, the once United States are a more heap of local materials, a caldron of molton stuff ready to recove while refer als, a caldron of may determine. In that vast meles are two centres, which severally strive to give law and order to the

tract," wrote McRae, "have in every case inured to the benefit of the contractors."

D'Erlanger replied on the same day, saying:-"The operation (the repurchase of the stock) was not conducted on any selfish ground, but for the political feeling attached to the loan. It made no difference to D'Erlanger whether he bought or sold on Government account, so long as he received his commissions. He objected, however, to receiving the full amount of his commission in bonds; he must have part

cash. "We should," wrote he, "be under too heavy an outlay if we had to take the \$150,000 com-mission in bonds." This commission, therefore, up to the 15th of June, 1863, had reached the nice little sum of \$750,000.

nice little sum of \$750,000. D'Erlanger, having disposed of the stock to good advantage, was anxious to bring out a second loan on the same terms. In a letter written to Memminger on the 8th of July, we find out what those terms were. "We are ready," said he, "to make a new loan contract, taking exactly the terms of the old contract and engequere dydic with the Good

contract, and engaging to divide with the Gov-ernment the profits to be realized, between the rate of 77 and the issue price." The loan then on the market was issued at 90,

The loan then on the market was issued at so, which give D'Erlanger a commission of 13 per cent., a portion of which, doubtless, went into the pocket of Stidell. D'Erlanger was fearful that the success of the loan would bring propo-sals from other banking houses. "We wish," said he, "that the circumstance of our names being the first connected with a large financial transaction for the Government in Europe shall ransaction for the Government in Europe shall telt in our invor, and that a preference shall be grarted to us, which we are quite ready to merit, by making bet er terms to the Govern-ment than any other respectable house may otter.

At a later date, in December, the correspondence is in regard to the purchase of boats for the Government, in which the Paris backer takes the part of "Shylocs."

"Wel , then, it now appears you need my help; Go to, then; you come to me, and you say. Shylock, we would have moneys."

McRae wanted £200,000 on Government account, and applied to D'Erlanger, whose terms will be seen trom the following extract from McRae's letter:-

'Your proposition amounts to this .- That the Your proposition amounts to this -- That the Government should pay 100 per cent, for the use of £200,000, for probeb s less than six months, with no risk on the part of the leader, as the £350,000 of bonds deposited, and the less on the boars pur-chased with the sum lent, would protect them against less in a siv event. My proposition was to pay 38} for £200,000, for a period of probably ten or twelve months. This I considered sufficiently invorable for the lengers, as they would have been

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A by the relation of the property hereinative described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Ealtroad Company to the an entroit of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the an ount of s50.00, which modagane is dated the let day of February. A D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, e.e., the and for the country of Blair, on the 4th day of February. A D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, e.e., the and for the country of Blair, on the 4th day of February. A D. 1861, in mortgane is dated the let day of February A D. 1861, in mortgane book E. pase doeds, e.e., the source of the source on the side of the country of Centre on the side of the country of the transmoster of the side of the side books, i will, in pursuance of the write a request, to me directed of the holders of more than S20, 0 in amount of the said bonds, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by 4. THAMARA & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHIGADEL HIA FXCHANGE in the curve of Philad-iphia on the side bonds and the side for more aced premises and tranchises viz. - The whole of this is hereinafter stated the whole of the side rom side from synce station. Biair county Pennsylvania, as the said con pany appartement to said read and set if the day of September A. D. 1886 and the side for a side from synce station. Biair county Pennsylvania, as the said the the side records and tranchises viz. - The whole of this is new spontement to said read and elemands and company spontement to said read and elemands and the risks, there is not and all the to is infere for the side of the side of the side of the side and and company and all the to be indicated and company and all the the side of the side and company and all the the side of the side and company and all the the sind such as the side of the side of the side of the side o bed for rai way depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured there or. AND GFNERALLY.
All the lands, relywa s rais bridges culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal-houses wharves, fences, rights of way, works logs, machinery, stations depots, depot grounds, works maconry, and other superstructure leaf estate buildins, and improvements of whatever naure or kind appertaining or belowing to the above-mentioned property and to the said see ion of the said 'vrone and Clearfie d Railroad and ewned by said ' empany is connection therewith, and all the rights liberides orivileges and corporate tranchises of said room and Company.
The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said iyro e Station Biair ounty, to and hrough the bologh of Paulipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23% miles in length.
Slo600 of the pucchase meen y to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance of purchase money to the exist of the said balance of purchase in the said houds and coupons of the said houds. may be made in the said bonds or coupons, the ho ders may be the said bonds and coupons. The bad all due so the said bonds are coupons. The bad all due to be said bonds and coupons of the said founds. may be made in the said bonds and coupons. The ho ders may retain p second or the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the purchase nor purchases on receiving to the said dividend and endorsing payment of the said dividend and endorsing payment of the said dividend and endorsing payment of the provenes in the said bonds are coupons. ESTATE OF MARY SWIFT, DECEASED.-been gran ed to the ubde signed by the Rejister of wills all persons in obted are requested to make pay-mont. and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement to CAROLINE SWIFT, F. S. JACOBY, FEILADELFEIA June 1, 1866. ' 76 nut* Allee of the power conterval upon and by the said saie of mortgage. Any further intormation in respect to the said saie of premises may be had on application to the undersiched Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street. In the city of Philadelph'a R. FRANKLIN RALEY Trustee. No. 42 South Third street. M. THOV AS & SONS, 'actioneers. 6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street. <section-header><text><text><text><text><text> TRUSTEES' SALE.

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