THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Its Operations in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Report of Generals Steedman and Fullerton.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1836. The following very important report from Generals Steedman and Fullerton has been made pub-

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 20, 1866. Hon. F. M. Stanto". See ctary of War:

Sir—We have the hours to submit the following report of our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the Departments of Georgia, Alabama, Massissippi, Louisi ma and Texas. Taking up seriation the points to which special attention is called in our order of instructions, we found first, that the number of officers and sivilians employed by or attached to the bureau in the departments above named was, as follows: Georgia.

One brigadier general (brevet major general), assistant commission r for the State.

One major (surgeon), two captains, one second lieu-

One major (surgeon), two captains, one second field tenant—on staff duty.

One surgeons one assistant surgeon—having charge of hospitals.

Over major, ten captain a, seven lieutegants—sub-assistant commissioners.

Civilian Employee.

One superintendent schools, at mo they pay at \$150.00 this econ ract surgeons, each 125.00 to expectal agent.

One special agent.

One sgent for St. Simon's Island.

One age at fer St. Simon's Island, 125 0

age ther was 125 0

Two clerks, average

Seventy sevent ersons employed as nurses, latted dresses, ambulance drivers, and hospital-stew ards at average pay per math, each 12 00

In addition to their regoing there are one hundred and seventy seven axes to the burean, clizens of Georgia, who were appointed by the Assistant C mmissioner of the Burean, in accordance with a resolution of the Georgia S ate convention, passed October 30, 1865, providing for such appointments. These agents are not paid from the bureau fands, but by ees allowed them for approving contracts, and for other official duties.

One major general-assistant commissioner for the State.
Three majors, one captain, five lieutenants—on staff duty.
One lieutenant colonel, six captains, two lieutenants
-sub-assistant commissioners.

-sub-assistant commissioners.
Civili tes.
Bleven contract surgeons each at monthly pay of \$100.00 On sup't of education. Three civillan agents. One
Pourteen clerks,
One clerk,
One clerk,
One hospital steward,
Three Thirty-six hosp'l nurses average each, per month 7 83
Mississippi.
One major general, assistant commissioner for the

the. One colonel two majors, two captains, two lieu en-unts—on staff du w ants—on staff duty.

The as-istant commissioner and the staff, in connection with their duty as Bureau officers, are performing military duty
On Bureau duty only-eleven captains, ten lieuten-

One superintendent education at monthly pay of \$150 no One superintendent education at mo
Five clerks, each
One printer.
One experintendent of buildings,
Five contract surgeons, each
Four lospi al stewards, each
Twenty-six hospital attendants,
&c., each at average
Four carpenters, each at average
Three teams ers, each
Twelve laborers, each at average
Twenty-six hospital attendants,
&c., each at average
Louisiana. Louisiana. One brigadier general, assistant commissioner for the

State. One major (surgeon), six cap alns, two lieutenants on staff duty
One ilentenant colonel, one major fourteen captains,
mixteen first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, subassistant commissioners.
One chaplain, one lieutenant, on temporary duty.

Seven contract surgeons, each at monthly pay of \$100 00 Sight clerks (average). Eight clerks (average).

Saven clerks
One sup't plantation dep't,
Two secool directors.
One wagonm seter,
Six artificers.
Twenry teamsters, laborers, messengers, and
potters, at average pay each per month,
Thirty two nurses, cooks, and in heapital, at average pay each per month. 22 35 9.75 Texas.

State. One Heutenant colonel, two majors, one captain, one

One contract surgeon, at pay per month, One printer, The number of persons to whom rations have by sued in each of the above-mentioned States since the lat of December, 1560, and up to the lat of April Last, Georgia,

Children. 543 562 511 555 December, . January, Pebruary, White Refugees. Children. December, 171 Alabama. Freedmen. Children. December. . White Resugees Children, 2149 8272 8403 January, February, Mississippi. Children. Adults. December, January, February, March, White Refugees Children. January. February. Louisiana. Freedmen. Adults. 714 845 822 Children. December, January, Vebruary, March, Refugee Children. Total. Pebruary. Texas. Children. Total. White Ref ge a. Children. Total.

The necessity of the reiter furnished will not extend beyond the present sea on except in northern Georgia and Alabama, where probably a limited amount of assistance may be requisite for son time longer, unless these States are able to make provision for their own poor. Much however, depends in all of the States herein mentioned upon the success of this year's provision crep.

pision crop.

DISPOSITION OF THE CITIZENS.

But little or no encouragement has been given to the operations of the bure u by the citize s of any of these States, except Alabams and Georgia, in which the assistant commescipacers, Generals Thison and Swayne, have removed much of the projudice against the nurses by wisely securing the co-operation of the civil authorities.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM. RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

A great reduction to the expenses of the Bureau, and a reform which would render it for less objectionable than it is now would be effected by the discontinu nee of all paid employes not in the military service of the government. This would reduce the expenses for clarks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts:

Georgia, \$34.584 per annum.

Alabama, \$8.312 "

Massies ppi, \$0.976 "

Louisiana, \$5.984 "

Texas, \$10.896 "

Total, . . . 163,002 ** **

committee to make any make of

All the labor performed by these employes, except perhaps the occasional services of a contact surgeon, might be discharged by details from the troops. In the violate per rise we have recontacted the mixing of the daths of the bareau and the military. We would spain respectfully argo this amazgamation, and that one set or officers should be required to perform the joint datles, thus avoiding the expense of maintaining two entablishments.

The Bareau in Georgia, under the management of the prescui able and efficient assistant commissioner, fire

The Bareau in Georgia, under the management of the present able and efficient assistant commissioner, free yet Major General Tilsand, has been housestly administered, and has accomplished all the good of which the system is capable. It has been assisted by the Governor, by the integes of the Suprame Court, by the of yet authorities, and to seme extent by the citizens. The amended law so Georgia are fairly as liberal as those of any northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect squality with the while man as to his civil rights. Notwiths anding this fact, we have found that agents for the Bareau have taken mass cut of the anada of the civil authorities, and have cried and disposed of them in a manner never entemplated by the laws of the State. For instance, the citizen indge of the Freedman's Court at Savannaha mit meed two negroes to thirty days labor on the chair gan, on the chairs of horses stealing, to which they pleaded gality. A white man committing the some offense would have been liable, under the State laws, to be sectenced to the pentiantery, or even to death, at the discretion of the jury. In cases previously disposed of in this same court, one rosedman, for assainting with a knife with intent is kill, was fined twenly deliars, and another freedman, for a similar offense, was sent to prison for five montas, when, by the laws of feeding, the punishment prescribed for the crime is imprisonment in the pentlemiary for not less than two nor more than ten years. Decisions such as those must of necessity create am ag the white people a failing of contemp for the freedmen's court, and of ill-will towards the United States government, which permits such an injust interference with ne laws of the State. In the freedmen's court at Macon, presided over by Capitalia Louis J. Lambert more serious irregularities have occarred. A Mr. M. J. Morgan and his son, a Mr. Boulion, and a Mr. Stanuel Berwick were tried in this come, for cruitly to a freedman of fine min the aggregae Sobo The fines imposed u

Alabama.
In this Sigta Major Guaral Weiger Swayne, the assitant commission r has pursued a disciset liberal and en inhiered policy in administering the affairs of ard en ightened policy in administering the affairs of the Bureau Laboring on all occasions to secure the ro-operation of the civil anthorities and to obtain from the judicial machinery of the State a recognition of the rights essential to the security and we i being of the freed people. This policy of General Swayne has pro-duced a much more kingly feeling towards the buteau than exists where its agents have assumed to exercise indicate rowers.

icial powers.

Though the administration at headquarters has been Though the administration at headquarters has been instactory, subordinate agents have been guilty of institute the following named officers and agents of the Busawin Alabama are engaged in plausing. Centain and Brevet Colonel C. Cadell, jr., assistant

Cevtain and Brevet Colonel C. Cadell, jr., assistant Adjutant general

G. A. Harmount, local agent at Montzomery.

J. F. McGogg, agent at headquarters, late chief quartermaster of the bureau.

C. W. Brickley, seperintendent of education.

S. S. Gardner, late agent at selma.

Our attention was called to the alleged misconduct of the agent at Greenvills in seiling government rations, but as General Swayne himself had undertaken to investigate the matter, we did not laquire into the case.

We found the freed men in A abama working will on the plantations, but the heavy rains had swollen the streams out of their banks doing immense damage to the orion, and some apprehensions were felt that he freedmen who were working on shares would lose their labor and would not be able to make subsistence for themselves and families.

Mississippy.

In themselves and families.

Mississippi.

The merging of the Bureau with the Military Department of this State has piaced the control of freedmen's attairs in the hands of Major Thomas J Wood, the department commander General Wood has greatly improved upon the administration of his predecesor, Colonel samuel Thomas, whose policy was not calculated to produce harmony between the races. There is still, notwithstanding the change of policy introduced by General Wood, more ill-feeling existing between the whites and blacks in Mississippi than we found elsowhere. There are, however, causes operating in certain localities in this State beyond the control of any policy the bureau might adopt, producing antagons and blood-hed. This is the case at Granda, where an organized band of desperadoes have for some time past heid the town in terror, and in April ast murd red Lieuteonnt Blanding, an agent of the Preedmen's Bureau. The respectance citizens, who themselves have been subjected to outrage by this gang, strongly condemned the rime, and sought to have the muracters brought to instee.

At Merddian, in the same State, a condition of things nearly as b d appears to prevail the bureau officer there. Major J. Knox, of the Veteras Reserve constitutes the same state, according to the control of the presence.

nearly as b d appears to prevail the bure-u officer there, Major J. Knox, of the Veteran Reserve curps, was fited upon in the night a few months ago, for what reason we were unable to learn, as he seemed to be an excellent officer and on good terms with the people generally. These were the only cases of ournace on fenerally. These were the only cases the agents the agents

generally. These werd the only cases of outrage on officers of the bursau. In other districts the agents were well protected.

At Columbus, Major Smith, of the Veteran Reserva corps (the agent stationed there), made some remarkable statements to us, which, perhaps, may show the way in which the reports of agents of the bureau are sometimes concected. He at first said that the freedmen were doing well, and wor a kindly treated by all except the protection. In a very few minutes story wards he asserted the outrages on freedmen had been committed by two-thirds of the planters in the nature of the utrages and by whom committed, he mantioned three only, all of which had been committed by the other had been committed by the overseer, and all of which had been remedied by the planter himself as soon as his attention was called to them. On investigation we found the statements of this officer as to the lift readment of negroes grossly exaggerated, and learned that the agent himself had on one occasion advised a planter with whom he was diving to "club" any negro who refused to work.

Aside from the places of which we have spoken as be-

planter with whom he was during to "club" any negro who refused to work.

Aside from the places of which we have spoken as being in sted by had men, we found the negroes in Missispip working inaustriously, and as a rule kindly treated and doing well. In this, as in others we have visited, the officers of the bureau formerly imposed and collected fines, and many kept no records. We found a marked lastance of this kind at Grenada, where a former asen of the bureau, Chap air Livermore, do a thriving business in the way of collecting fines, selling rations and government horses and mules. This officer seems not only to have collected fines ranging from fifty thriving business in the way of collecting flues, selling rations and government horses and males. This officer seems not only to have collected flues ranging from fifty cents to five dollars from the freedmen for marrying them, but also attempted to exact fees from resident white ministers for giving them permission to marry freedmen. In cases where the negroes were unable to pay the sum demanded of them for proving their contracts or marrying them, the chapitain levied on their personal property, in one case selzing a negro's empty wallet and lack knife for a balance of fifty cents. This close driving is probably to be accounted for by the fact that Chaplain Livermore of entry expressed his intention to return to Illinois with ten thousand dollars in his pockst. After he had been removed from his post he offered a military efficer fifty dollars for his influence to retain him in his position. Chaplain Livermore left no official papers behind to show the disposition he had made of the funds received. A large amount of money was also collected by the first two agents at Columbus in the shape of fees and flues, and so far as we could learn no account was ever readered out, or have disappeared. Under the present administration the agents exercise no jadicial powers.

The Cuisiana.

tration the agents exercise no jadicial powers.

Louisiana.

The burean in this department is more in need of retrenchment and reform than in any other State we have wisited. More money has been collected, and more money has been squandered in Louisiana than it any other three son hern States. The expenses of the bureau, as accounted for for the fiscal year ending the last of June, irde, were over three hundred thousand dollars. To meet this expenditure there were collected in taxes and rents the following amounts:

For school purposes,

From peal is x.

From peal is x.

40.9.5 11

From Poll fax. From Corps d'Afrique tax, From fines. Leaving a deficit of \$60,057 S8 to be paid out of the national treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations, and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast amount of property held by the fureau has been appied. At the very lowest estimate, the troperty taken possession of as confiscated or abandoned amounted in value to ten millions of delars, and the respective sections of the contraction of the

mare, the troperty taken possession of as conficated or abandoned amounted in vaine to ten millions of dole lars, and the rents returned as above mentioned are less than one per a m. on the entire vaine.

The expenditures of the burgan under the present administration for sents, cavilinal clerks and employes about its headquariers alone, amount to not less than a sin. The expenditures of the staff officers and orderlies in the military service.

A targe proportion of the money expended on the freedmen schools under the administration of the key.

T. W. Conwey, the lave Assistant Commissioner, we are satisfied was squandered. Mr. Matthew Whilden, formerly chief clerk in the school department, in evidence helose is—which is hereto appended, marked in numerical school superin endent, reported infittally that there were shown this report to be linearly for Captain Peases a filter and others with word to before us that the books and records, which would have shown this report to be languarded in tending of examining the pay-roll to before us that the books and records, which would have shown this report to be lone us that the books and records, which would have shown this report to be lone us that the books and records, which would have shown the pay-roll of this month and the labor to the februard of the known the pay-rolls for this month and the labor of the find been sertified and approved, names had been added, and the totals erased and charged on overy mare. We found also a decrepancy of except handred are to select the find been sertified and approved and the labor of the find of the fi

sharing the proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer arther collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrests by him for various off uses, and his too 48 only show receipts from this source amounting to 8575 10. The Burshu is cultivating a large plantation in this Site. For which it pay is not officen thou and dollars a year as reat. We can scarcely imagine the excite for rinting land on account of the United States, when the government, through each Congress, is giving away militons of acress of public lands to corp rations.

Major General Absolum Batrd is the Assistant Commissioner for Lau siana, and was also military commander of the Deparment when we visited it. He have endoubtedly improved upon the administration of Mr. Conway.

Conway.

Texes.

The facilities for traveling in Tex is being so limited, and the State so targe, we found it impossible to make such an avectication as would enable us to report fulls upon the condition of all airs in the decartment. The headquareer of the bireau are located at 0 alvestion, and a few agents are stationed in the most accessible and pourious parts of the State. As to the condition of affairs in the laterior, we were anable to obtain accurate information, either from the agents of the bur-au or from any other sources. We visited R chanced and Houston, where we met several of the agents from o her districts, who were there in attendance on a court martial. agents from o her districts, who were there in alternations on a contributation.

At Richmond, Captain Slorm, the agent of the Bureau, is engaged in phacting, in connection with his former clerk. Captain Porter, and an ex-allicer of the rebel army, Captain Mitchell. Captain Sloan desired, under oath. that he was or ever had been interested in the plantation of Messire. Porter and Mitchell, but Major Pearson, commandant of the troops at that p st. and Dr. Boyd post surgeon, both subsequently swore before us that Captain Sloan had told them repeatedly he was literested in the farm, and had mentioned to them the amount he expected to realize by it. Complaints were made to us by other persons that Captain Sloan had employed the power of the Bursan to take negroes from their plantations and place them on his own. We aprend the textmony taken in this case, masked "C."

Amongst the agent: we met at Houston was bisutenant. Jefferson county, who tasted to us that the freedmen were doing well in his district, and that the disposition of the people was very fair. Most of the freedmen were engaged in herding slock, and were paid from ten to fittees dollars a menth, in coin. Has subsequently mentioned that he had repeatly arrested Dr. Houston's citizen in his district, on the report of a freedman that the doctor had said had did not regard his pariols but, finding it was impossible to obtain evidence against his prisoner, he had been obliged to release him. This officer reported to us other actions of his own equally absurd as this, satisfying us that he was utterly incompetent for his position.

Baving heard unfavorable reports from the Breuham district, we examined the agent, Captain S. A. Graig, 17th Veteran Reserve corps, whom we also met at Houston. He stated that his predecessor. Licentunant Arnold, of the 12th Hillinois cavairy, had kep' no records, and had left nothing in the office but a list of contracts and a firs of orders, and he could give us no information of his officeal acts. We are satisfied that mest of t

information of his official acts. We are satisfied that most of the complaints made against Captain Craig are roundles.

All the bureau agents in Texas exercise judicial powers in both civil and criminal cases, and in the discharge of these arbitrary and dangerous functions frequently arrest and imprison respectable citizens upon mere ramor. Captain Sloan, the bureau officer at Richmond before 2lluded to, while at Galveston, out of his district, arrested a respectable citizen and put him in prison on the plet that he wanted him as a witness in a case which be only knewfrom rumor would be brought before him.

Ten of the thirty five agents in this State are citizen planters. One of them, Colonel McConnaghee, agent in Thornton county, was formerly a colonel in the rebel army, and was appointed an agent of the bureau by General Gregory, then Assistant Commissioner for the State, while still unpardoned.

We have I many rum as with Paspect to (1805) all Gregory him ent being ensand in planting. But an investigation we concluded that these statements were unforteded. While we believe General Gregory to have been bonness in his administration, we think his extreme views and policy produced in feeling and bitterness between the whites and blacks.

So far as we saw or were able to get information in Texas, the freedmen were working well and the crops were promising. The wages paid, all the payments b ing made in specie, were better than in any other department.

Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo is the present As-

partment.

Brevet Major General J. B. Kiddoo is the present Assistant Commissioner for Texas.

Summary

Summary

We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Burean did good. The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working ender a freedbor system, were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1855 judicions buresu and military officers dia wuch towards restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1855 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up towards the freedman, resulting, terthop, mainly from the conviction that his labor was desirable and profitable, and the only labor to be had The necessity of the bureau them ceased. Since then while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive, in the angregate of more harm than good. It has occasioned and will perpetuate discord as long as it exists. though administered by the purset and wisset men of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unsafe without it, and it while people consider it as impuration apon their integrity and fairness; an espioning upon the official action of all their courts and magistrate, as well as auson the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicions and bitter by an argney which, in the present reorganized condition of civi government and society in the southern States, is powerlass to advance the interests of either.

The best protect out the freedman has in the South is the value of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this, at all times, to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Bureau officers has apprehensions need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could at this more demand the wages which the high price of the products of the South would justify, one doilar par day and board

efficers of the Freedmen's Burean. We met with the stances of freedmen working for ten dollars a month and rations under yearly contracts sanctioned by the bureau while in the same field, doing the same work, other freedmen not under contracts were getting one dollar a day and rations. In all of the large towns of the Missis ppi valley, during the months of May and June, planters were offering one dollar a day and rations for freedmen, while under the sanction of the government, given by the officers and agents of the bureau, thousands of freedmen were working under contract for ten deliars per month. If the freedmen are let free the contract, the demand for their labor and competition among employers will secure them good wages and kind treatment. They will not contract with men who treat them harship or fail to pay them, as is abundantly proven by the fact that many plaaters who treated their former slaves cruelly are now unable to hire freedmen to work for them, and have been origed to sell or lesse their plantations.

We are unable to discover why toe simple rules which regulate and control the relations of layer and capital in the northern States should not obtain as well in the South—why the national government should permit the liaboring man to sell his labor to the highest bidder in our section of the country and appoint an egent to sell it for him in another section. It is undoubtedly true that if the freed people of the Seath were not bound by contracts their wages would be at least fifty per countries their wages would be at least fifty per countries their wages would be at least fifty per countries the provides the planter so the bureau to perform. Almost the only dissatisfaction existing at this time among the freedmen results from the low rates of wages at which they have been hired under the influence and with the approval of the agents of the planter, who gives way from the hire planter, who is man as the freedmen results from the bureau. The difficulty is not the plantarion, while the planters

od contract is, and are much better collectors than The system of contracts now existing in the South in the system of contracts now existing in the South in the contract is simply sixvery in a new orm. What is the difference to the negree was her he said for five definite or five thousand deliars for thirty cars to thirty master, or for thirty years to one master? It is involuntary servicude in either case, and a

practical defeat of the emancipation proclamation of the lumented President Liment. If the resident leaves work to seek employment at better water, he is arrested as a vagrant be order of the Freedman leaves work to seek employment at better water, he is arrested as a vagrant be order of the Freedman and put to labor on the roads with ball and chain, as is provided by an order recently issued by General Scott, assistant commissioner for South Carolina. It, fatigned from everwork, he desires to rest for a day, if he leaves of plantation to vieit a relative or iriond, it is made a penal effense, and a fine of firty dellare is imposed, as will be seen in circular No 1400 (see all Kladdoo assis and commissioner for Texns a cope of which is horelo as except, marked "E." If he refuses to contract at all, he is arrested by the bursan provent marshal and sold for a few dellare to the near at clanter, as in the case of Captain Moras, of New Orleans, already referred to. The coercive policy adopted by the bursan in this and other respects has been made a just flexion for the discerninating legislation of some of the southern States. The duly remoty against a white man for a breach of contract is a mil for damages, and we can be a conceded in the case of the back man. The freedman has nothing to sell but his labor, and we are strongly of the opinion that he ought to be permitted to obtain for it the highest price it will bring. I had a reeman, it is malther just or hawful for any person to assume control of him, and certainly no more just or lawful for a southern plante.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

James B steepman.

James B steepman.

James B steepman.

LUMBER. 1866. —FLOORING! FLOORING!!

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
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DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASE,
OAK PLK. AND BDS,
MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

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White Fine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 44, 54,
Hemitock Joist and Scanting, from 12 to 28 feet long,
all widths
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JAMES CASCADEN, A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

NO 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHIL-DELPHIA, 23
ALEXANDER G. CATTRIL BLIJAW G. CATTRIL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning Trunk and Wagon tover Duck Also
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seves
feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 163 JONES' Alley.

W I L I, I A M S. G R A N T,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avanue, Phiasdelphia,
ACEST FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Heffined Nitre, Charconi, Etc.,
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate. Cocos, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Boits,
and Nails.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

I NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 304 CHESNUT Street. CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOGR BELOW CHESNUT. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment,

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully

The following rates of discount are allowed :-

ON ALL ORDERS OF \$25. TWO PER CENT, DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF \$100,

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT,

ON ALL ORDERS OF \$300,

FOUR PER CENT, DISCOUNT.

STAMP AGENCY,

All orders should be sent to the

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALLING STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing start of the Carty of Boston—Saturday august 11 "CITY OF LONDON"—Saturday, August 12 "CITY of LONDON"—Saturday, August 25 and each succeeding **sturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North Fiver.

RATES OF P **SSAGE*

By the mail steamer sailing every saturday.
First Cabin—\$30 Steamer sailing every saturday.
To London—\$5 To London—34 To Paris—49 To Pa

rency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bre Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Divmen, etc., at moderate rates,
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$30, gold, or the equivalent Tick: is can be bought here by persons sending for their iriends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G DACE, Agent.

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE

"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMFRS."

"COLUMBIA."

"CALEDONIA."

"CAMBRIA."

"IRITANNIA."

"INDIA."

issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at 1.0 WER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Passengers will take particular no ice that the "Anchor line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only dely authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAJILL,

Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"

1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADEL.

scatch Swiftsure Lines via Decaware and Raritan Canai, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which while taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,

3 16

Ko. 1528 DELAWARE venue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS .- THE ancersigned having leased the KENSINGION ECREW DUCK, begs to in orm his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caniker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to turnish the same on invorable terms.

pared to turnish the same on involvable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

115 DELAWARE Avenue, above I-AUREL Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from \$22.50 to \$180 LIGHT BAROUCHE do 50 00 to 350 WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING 15:00 to 30 BTAGE AND TEAM do 30 00 to 50 Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Resetts, florse Covers Blushes, Combs. Fonps. Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Backs, Lunch Baskets Dress is and Shirt (ases, Trunks and Vallees

JUENTO No. 1216 CHESNUTST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc. bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARD WARE, WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, Rt. 114 MARKET Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING some granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nirous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other new in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEFOT OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public anciton, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Co onel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G. Street, near I went eith street. Washington, on TuURS DAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Asterials, &c:—

22. Beandele's Signal 95.000 pounds Wire Iron. Telegraph Instruments 66 miles In-ulated Telegraph Careers, 24 Beardsley's Instruments 66 miles In-ulated Telegraph United Stands Signal 10 dee Stands centre. 10 Crowbars.

4 (uting Pivers, 2 Dial Handles. 10 Load Stove, with Pipe.

2 Dial Handles.
10 isammers.
7 Orlers.
3 Fruning Knives.
5 I arge Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Ruther Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles
8 Soldering Acid Bottles
8 Soldering Acid Bottles
8 Ruther Sleeves, 3 in.
6 Ruther Sleeves, 3 in.
6 Large Gear.
No. 23.
7 pounds Gutta Percha

72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumbiers for Battery
240 Forcus Cups.
162 (13) oz A. o. d.) Plathin Strips.

7 pounds Gutta Percha (in shee s)
117 iron Spikes.
31 Insu ated Bending Screws

24º Forous Cups.

162 (13f oz A. o. d.) Platina fung.

17f cz. A. o. d. Platina fung.

220 pounds Mercury.

1005 pounds Mercury.

1006 pounds Nails, 40d

2800 Insulators, Bracket.

150 Empty Carboys

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

181 Insulated Bending
Screws.

29 Rubber R ngs.

20 Rubber R ngs.

20 Rubber R ngs.

20 Rubber R ngs.

20 Zincs for Grove Battery.

20 Empty Mercury Flasks

400 insulators, Bracket.

400 Empty Carboys

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, 9t Depot of Washington, D. C.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866,

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa. on SAIURDAY August 18to, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'c ock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harnes, jetc, viz:—

on each of the days specified at 10 c'c ock A. M., in iots to surt purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc., viz:—

Lead Ambusance Harness, recarred, sets of, Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.

Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.

Wheel Ambusance Harness, worn, sets of.

Meclellan: addles worn.

Collars, a sorted (Mule and Horse), worn.

Wagon Bridles, worn.

Wagon Bridles, worn.

Head Halters and Chains, worn,

Neck S raps and Chains, worn.

All this Farness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers and Harness Dealtroare respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring a sything lake its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE —Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date or sale.

Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, U. S. A.

Assis ant Quartermaster-General.

GEORGE R. ORME, 8 7 11t Byt. Major and Assis aut Quartermaster. SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAIL-

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R. No. 25: G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866
Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria,
Va., on FHURSDAY, August 23 the balance of
United States Military Rails and Property remaining
on hand at that place, consisting in part as fol-

Two second-c'ass serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norus & Son, builders; gauve, 4 teet 8) inches. One Tenger Truck, two small ruck ars One hundred pairs second-hand Car

Seventy tons "I" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, nearly rew; fitteen Stoves; two fit centon hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Rail-(25) I wenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Rairroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mau's, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a va-

riety of other articles; also, Nine Frame Buildings
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the
Military Rai road Wharf, where the Locomodyes,
Railroad Iron, and Car wheels are stored The
balance of the articles will be so d at the Railroad
Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria
Liebou.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at cleven o'clock A. M., on I UE DAY, August 28, Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., Terms-Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property wil. be turnished on application at this office F. J. CRILLY, 878w Byt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. UMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUC-

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C., August 2, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction under the direction
of Brovet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q.
M. U.S. A., on WEDNE DAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumiter:
About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.

" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110 600 feet 3 " " "
" 7 600 feet 8½ " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " "

" 10 .000 teet 5 " Hickory Plank.
" 5 .000 teet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 8 .000 teet 4 " "
" 20 .000 teet 4 " Poplar Boards.
This said is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 teet, with

the privilege of 10,000 feet
Terms—Cash in trovernment funds.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their
purchases within firteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chist Quartermaster,
8 3 16t
Depot of Washington.

A UCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PRO-

On WEDNE-DAY, August 15, 1868, commencing at 10 o'cleck A.M., will be sole at public ancion, at the Government Warehouse, corner of FIRST Street and the LEVEE Louisville, Kenticke, a large lot of CLOTHING CAM" and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:

\$45 Great Coats.

\$525 Great Coat Straps,
\$525 Great Coat Straps,
\$52 prs Into Trowsers,
\$54 prs M'id"

\$54 Shriter Coats,
\$542 Shriter Coats,
\$542 Shriter Coats,
\$543 Shriter Coats,
\$543 Shriter Coats,
\$543 Shriter Coats,

874 Camp Kettles, 902 ness cans, 5420 Sheiter Cents, 109 Belt Tents, 27 Flannel Shirts, 31 prs Drawers, 658 Woodlen Blankets, 20 Rubber 1100 Wall Tents 577 flies, 6 Rubber 6 Rubb P Fent Ponchos, 511 Siblev Tents, 511 Hospital Fents, 5267 ff Terms-Cash in United States Currency

Property to be removed on day of sale, at risk of By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherlord, Depot Chartermaster. J H BELCHER.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS
Of Capewell & to's Patent Wind Guard and Air
Heaver for Cost Oil Lambs: it prevents the Chimneys
from breaking. This we will warrant a iso saves onethird the oil. Call and see them they cost but ion cents.
No 263 BACE street Philade phia Sample sent to and
part of the United States on receipt of 25 Cants. 3 19

PARASOLS AT \$1-25, \$1-50, \$1-75, AND 82 Silk Sun Embrellas. \$1-60, \$1-60, \$1-75, U. DIXON No. 21 S. RIGHTH Str. . 4 18w/m