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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Morrill on Resumption.

From the Tribune. In the intense excitement of politics, thoughtful men do not forget another subject of even more importance than the immediate restoration of the Southern States. These may stay as they are-not without serious injury to the whole country, it is true-but our finances cannot continue at they are, and the alternative is improvement or ruin. States may prosper without representation in Congress, but the business of the country cannot be established upon an irredeemable paper currency. We carnestly hope that the speech of the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, delivered in the House on Thursday, will con-vince Congress of the necessity of making im-mediate preparation for contraction. Mr. Mor-rill's argument is thorough and irrefutable; we believe the majority of Congress admits it, yet the first step to enforce its conclusions has not been taken, and there is danger that the subject will continue to be neglected for others of far

Mr. Morrill might well express a feeling of mortification that the necessity of contraction should require sober argument, or that any one specific and the second specific an should require sober argument, or that any one could "espouse the cause of an endless reign of paper currency, of which it takes one dollar and thirty, forty, or fifty cents to buy a dollar in specie." The condition of business in the United States is sufficient, without argument, to answer the theories of those who believe that the immense volume of paper currency is not more than we need, and that the abundance of such a substitute for specie is a proof of prosperity. We must even buy our iron ships in Europe, because no American can afford to make them. Our manufacturers cannot compete with those Our manufacturers cannot compete with those of England. A nominal increase of values has unsettled all business and all prices. The value of production, of manufacture, of profits, of losses, is beyond exact calculation. A shifting standard has made even economy difficult, and the abundance of paper discourages honest in-dustry and fosters speculation. Even the Gov-ernment, in the easy manufacture of money out of national credit, spends millions of paper with little reference to their value in specie. If the country is not in one sense unprosperous, it is in spite of the burden of currency, not because of it, and every mouth adds to the proof that we can only escape vast evils in the future by resumption of specie payments and the contraction of the currency to the legitimate needs of business.

Mr. Morrill's statistics show that the total amount of paper currency now in use, including legal-tenders, national bank notes, compound interest notes, etc., is \$963,290,551, or nearly one thousand millions. In 1862 the total of paper currency was but \$184,000,000. Can it be contended that business requires such an enormous increase? The very depreciation of the currency is an answer; its excess diminishes its value, and prices rise as the value sinks. Mr. Morrill shows that the increased production of gold and silver is tending to the steady depre-ciation of specie itself, while the coinage of the United States, in comparison with European standards, is debased. How, then, does our paper money stand when the standard itself is degraded? A Chinese nation may fix arbitrary standards, but the Americans, a commercial people, cannot prosper with a currency which is terribly discounted in every market, and even refused in our own gold States on the Pacific.

This excess of paper money is the legacy of the Rebellion; but it is folly to plead the evils of war as an excuse for the blunders of peace. Resumption should have begun in 1865. That it was not attempted then is all the more reason that it should begin in 1867, and in Mr. Morrill's opinion, "never shall we have a more auspicious moment to initiate measures for a vigorous retirement of the excess of our paper currency." That opinion is ours also. We ought to begin to-day. Credits are not unusually expanded, to-day. Credits are not unusually expanded, and the people generally are free from debt. To postpone resumption is to tempt the country into extravagance, and to risk, and, in fact, compel a change of this favorable condition. We know that our paper currency is well based on national credit, and admit the blessings of its uniformity. The danger is in its irredeemable character, and in the excess of issues, monstrously disproportionate to specie and business needs. Mr. Morrill, who is certainly a determined opponent of the politics of the Secretary of the Treasury, sustains that great policy of resumption which is the chief held of Mr. McCulloch's administration upon the confidence of the people. Politics should not prevent all sound thinkers from urging its immediate adoption. In offering this unanswerable argument, Mr. Morrill has done the country good service, and Congress will be held to a stern responsibility if it refuses to heed his warnings.

The English and French Press on Im-

From the Times. The question of the President's impeachment is elaborately discussed in our late files from Paris and London. The way in which it is treated in the more prominent jouanals shows a great advancement in the knowledge of American affairs since the time of the late war. We should judge that the public writers abroad have all been busily engaged in studying our Constitution, institutions, laws, politics, ideas, and styles of life. In fact, the discussions, especially in the English press, are very like those of American politicians. It they differ with each other, it is or. intelligible grounds; and if they argue, it is with some knowledge of the points in dispute. An English writer from this country some few years ago took occasion to sneer at the fact that the Con-stitution was sold in the streets of this city for two cents: but we should imagine that the enterprising vendors of that venerable instrument must have extended the sphere of their labors to London, and must found a ready market for their wares among the quill-drivers who engighten the European public on American politics. The fact gives us unmitigated pleasure, while it also saves us from intolerable suffering. It was certainly heart-rending as well as mortifying to be compelled o read the London and Paris journals during the continuance of the late war. It was not the incident of their opposition to us and to the cause of the Union that troubled us, but their dismal ignorance upon all those matters that furnished grounds for opinion, and the fright-ful noncharance with which, on every possible

in France, both the Imperialist and Liberal journals look on the impeachment movement as being revolutionary in its nature. Touching, as it does, the highest functionary of the State
—aiming, as it does, at his forcible removal
from office—based, as it is, on grounds so frivolous, and accompanied by accusations so gross-doubtful as seems the issue of the contest, and uncertain as appears the course of events subsequent to it—the affair is inexplicible to them on any other theory than that of the "revolution." As a consequence the gravity of the movement is discerned, and the resort to such an expedient is on all hands deprecated.

Of course, we should expect such a fournal as

La Liberts to indulge in high-sounding rhetorie on the subject, somewhat akin to that of our impeachers here; but even those who are in-

occasion, they made exposure of their ig

interest in its fortunes.

It they will now take the trouble to deal intel-

ligently with American affairs, their utterances

will weigh out their full value even with us and, moreover, will have an additional and ad-

ventitious value, from the fact that they are the conclusions of those who are removed from the

scene of the conflict, and have only a limited

clined to talk thus feel that impeachment marks crisis beyond which our career must ublous and unsteady. The protests of Temps and La Freeze are no less emphatic than that of La Freeze and, in fact, we may say that the organs of all parties are unanimous and decided in their remonstrances against the

threatened measure. The chief organs of English thought treat the The chief organs of English thought treat the impeacliment business as by far the most serious and perilous procedure in our political history. Nearly all of them, like their French contemporaries, apply to it the word "revolution," and look upon its origin and pretext, as well as its probable fresults, as indicative of the prevalence of a revolutionary feeling in the country. The Times, the Pall Mail Gazette, and the Saturday Review—each regarding the matter from the standpoint of the ruling classes—are agreed as to its character, while the more are agreed as to its character, while the more respectable of the Laberal organs are no less respectable of the Laberal organs are no less trenuous in deprecating it as dangerous to the repose of the country and the permanence of free institutions. Of course, all that they say against the measure is based on the ground upon which it has been urged, and the objects that are sought by it. In this view, the Times remarks that the "trial of the President will transform the Constitution," and the following sentences which we bring together give the points of its opinion. points of its opinion:-

"It may be, and no doubt is, galling to the dominant party in Congress to be thwarted as they have been by one man, but the Constitution gives him the power, and it is of that they ought to complain. It is in truth, the Constitution, rather than Mr. Johnson, which is now the object of assault; it is the Constitution, rather than Mr Johnson, which is in danger. If the articles of his impeachment be truly diawn, they will make the first charge against him that he has used all the powers of his office, and him that he has used all the powers of his office, and by the side of this all his other offenses are as noth-ing. Let the impeachment be prosecuted with the determination which is said to inspire its managers, determination which is said to inspire its managers, and its results will be much more portentous than the mere removal of Mr. Johnson from his place. The Presidency itself will cease to be what it has been, and the balance which now exists upon the legislative action of parliamentary majorities will vanish. \* \* We need not, however, dwell upon the lature; it is sufficient to note the phase through which the American Constitution appears to be passing, the danger that the artificial balance of powers, the checks upon impulsive legislation the powers, the checks upon impulsive legislation the independence of the Executive Government contemplated by the founders of the Republic, will all be swept away."

The Pall Mall Gazette points out the lack of definition in all the accusations against Presi-dent Johnson. After a keen discussion of this point, and after expressing a fear that the judi-cial view of the case may be lost sight of in the excited state of party feeling, it concludes by the utterance of a strong hope that

"The Senate will give the world one more exam-ple of the fact which is so often over-coxed and obscured, that the passionate external violence of the American charac er and manners overlays and con-ceals a solid foundation of good sense, moderation, and regard for law which makes itself telt in the long run and on great occasions.'

The Salurday Review treats the proposed im-peachment at length, and with signal ability, it analyzes the powers of the different branches of the Government, as set forth in the Constitu-tion, shows the peculiar position which the President has among the rulers of States, and tries to discover his culpability as set forth in the various charges brought against him:—

"The President," it remarks, "stands on a present basis of constitutional right; while Congress is acting in formal defiance of the Constitution, and seems inclined according to the latest accounts, to set the Constitution aside allogether, and to assert for itself the emulpotence of a British Parliament— the right of altering all laws, whether fundamental or meidental, whether part of the original compact the right of altering all laws, whether Inudamental or incidental, whether part of the original compact of Union or mere measures of Congressional legislation, by a simple majority of both Houses. \* The chorges against him, correctly estimated, amount simply to this—that in the exercise of his executive power he has set at nought the wishes of Congress, and acted upon his own judgment; that he has carried out his own polic, and not the policy of a majority of the two Houses. And it is plain, not only that an impeachment on such a ground as this would be a gross abuse of a remedy intended for a very different purpose, but that it would totally after the existing relations between the Executive and the Legislature, and subvert the present Constitution of the Federal Government. The Federal Constitution has explicitly made known the purpose for which this formidable weapon may be drawn. It was never meant to enable Congress to get rid of a political opponent. Had it been intended that Congress should be able to remove a President for political reasons, a machinery less cumbrous and less cruei would have been supplied."

would have seen supplied." There is nothing particularly novel about these views of the leading journals of Great Britain, and we do not quote them as affording any light to our politicians upon constitutional questions. But they indicate the drift of intelligent European thought upon the most im-portant matter in current American history. And they show that what is here only a subject of Congressional frivolity and partisan aut-mosity, is there regarded as of the gravest national import.

Impeachment Question in Congress-The Conflict in the Republican Camp From the Herald.

If the position of President Johnson at this crisis may be aptly compared with that of King Charles I of England, on the eve of his surrender to the English Parliament by that of Scotland, or to the dangerous situation of Louis XVI of France, when intercepted in his attempted flight from that distracted country, so will the parallel in each of these remarkable revolutionary epochs apply at this juncture to the Congress of the United States. This body not only stands now in the relation of the famous revolutionary Parliament of England or of the French revolutionary convention towards the king, but in the clashing elements of the dominant party in the Parliament, the Convention and Congress, there are some strong general features of resemblance. As in the Parliament, which finally disposed of he unfortunate Charles by bringing him to the block, there were the conservative Presbyte-rians against the radical Independents, and as the violent Jacobins of the French Convention, intent upon their schemes of slaughter, had first o dispose of the objections of the more modeate Girondists before they could reach the king, so now the dominant radicals of Congress are confronted by the so-called conservatives of the republican party against President Johnson's impeachment.

How this conflict in the Republican camp stands at present we cannot exactly determine. The Judiciary Committee of the House, enme Judiciary Committee of the House, engaged in the inquiry upon the charges against Mr. Johnson raised by Mr. Ashley, is properly very reticent as to its proceedings, and the members generally of both Houses have become somewhat cautious in the expression of their opinions, in view of their probable responsibilities as members of the grand jury or as judges of the high court in which they may be called to act in this projected impeachment. But still, the occasional outbreaks of such leading radicals as Sumner, of the Senate, and in the general drift of the proceedings of the House having any relation to this question, we think the sirength and fixed purpose of the radicals may be detected, as well as the feeble and failng resistance of the conservatives. We think is apparent that, as in the illustrative English Parliament and French Convention to which we have adverted, the superior force and pressure of the radicals must prevail. This impeachment has become, too, this nice military question to the Republican party, whether it shall hazard the demoralization and breaking shall hazard the demoralization and breaking up of its forces in attempting to sit down before the enemy's stronghold for a two years' stege and starve him out, or risk the bolder alterna-

tive of carrying his position by storm.

Now, if President Johnson, the Northern
Democracy, and the ruling politicians of the excluded States could be brought to realize the advantages offered them with a coalition on their part to favor these divisions in the Re-publican camp, they would not hesitate in vielding a little in order to gain a great deal. They would come over to the pending Constitu-tional amendment as the Northern ultimatum of Southern restoration. But as upon this issue each of the parties named appears to be innexibly opposed to a recognition of the all-powerful voice of the North, and as the Rebel States and the Northern Democracy seem to depend altogether upon Hercules to lift them

out of the mud, the prospect is that the radical camp will soon absorb the floating Republicans of both Houses, and that after the meeting of the new Congress in March the impeachment will be vigorously pushed to the removal of Mr. Johnson from office. There must be, without further loss of time, some very powerful diversion in his favor, in a change of front and a change of base, or the Northern popular current which has set in so heavily against him caunot be impeded or turned aside short of his cannot be impeded or turned aside short of his

removal.

As to the sorrowful conclusions of the British aristocratic journals that this proposed impeachment involves a despotic exercise of Congressional power fatal to individual rights and the cause of liberty, they are needless apprehensions and sheer nonsense. The impeacument contemplated is a constitutional proceeding appreciately appropried in the organizations. ing, expressly provided in the organization of the Government to meet the contingency of the usurpation by the Executive of the exclusive powers of Congress, and a failure on his part, from negligence or design, to "see the laws faithfully executed," This remedy in Congress may be traced back to the example of the British House of Commons, resulting from the great revolution, against King James II, of 1688. The only drawback to the immediate prosecution of this measure lies in the lears of the weak-kneed Republicans in Congress as to the weak-kneed Republicans in Congress as to its expediency; but by the 4th of March these weak knees will be strengthened by a radical rubbing from their constituents. We think so, rubbing from their constituents. We think so, from the Northern outside pressure which has aircardy commenced, and because the great strength developed by Congress in the Northern elections of last fall resulted from the boild stand taken by Congress against Mr. Johnson, and from his alarming attitude of hostlity to the rightful authority of Congress. In any event, his impeachment and removal, instead of producing another civil war or a financial party. ducing another civil war or a financial panic, will practically be equivalent to his death or resignation, and nothing more.

Tenure of Federal Officers-Power of Removal.

From the World. When we last saw the bill to regulate the tenure of Federal offices, which has passed the Senate and is now pending in the House of Representatives, it provided that an officer, commissioned by consent and approval of the Senate. should be liable to removal only for crime, misconduct in office, incapacity, or disqualification. The bill also provided that such removal should not take place until the President had communicated to the Senate the reasons for displacing the officer, together with all evidence in his possession relating thereto, and the Senate should assent to the removal. During the recess of the Senate, the President is, by the bill, authorized to suspend an officer, substituting an other in his stead temporarily; but is required within twenty days after the meeting of the Senate to communicate his action and the evidence bearing thereon to that body. If the latter withholds its assent, then the officer re-

moved is thereby restored to his former place.

The first part of the bill, in so far as it is an expression by Congress of the impropriety of making removals from office except for the causes named, may be needful, and certainly can do no harm even if a work of legal supererogation. But the last part of the bill, which pro-poses to make Senators legal participants in the act of removal, and thereby to limit and restrain the power of the Executive in such matters, is clearly unconstitutional, inasmuch as the power of removal is a useful incident of the executive office, and absolutely necessary to the proper discharge of the constitutional functions of the President.

We are very far from desiring it to be understood that because we deny the legal authority of the Senate to restrain the power of the Executive in this matter of removals, we approve a reckless removal of faithful, competent, and fit public servants on the ground of mere differ-ences of political opinion. Such action is not democratic in any sense, no matter if it be proved that Presidents elected as Democrats have been guilty of such conduct.

We have in a previous article alluded to the great debate on this subject which took place in the Congress of 1789. Two years after that, President Jefferson came into power under that, President Jefferson came into power under circumstances of a complete revolution in political parties, which made him almost the only person of his views in office. His predecessor had totalty excluded the Democratic party from public positions. Even the army was against Mr. Jefferson. It was absolutely necessary that such a condition of things be changed or modified, and this brought up the question of re moval in all its aspects. The letters of Mr. Jefferson, written in March, 1801, to Governor Giles, to Eloridge Gerry, to the Attorney-General, and to others, reveal fully what was then the view of the subject taken by the great apostie of Democracy. He declared that removals should only be made for cause; and that proper cause would be "personal misconduct;" "official misconduct;" "negligence;" "incapacity;" "inherent vice in the appointment;" "parusan electioneering beyond the tair exercise of the elec-tive franchise;" and opposition of heads of departments to his policy. This was the Demo-cratic law of removals.

Some twenty years after this (May 15, 1820) Congress legislated in respect to the term of office of certain officers, and directed that all cistrict attorneys, collectors, navy agents, re-ceivers of public moneys, army paymasters, hall be appointed for four years, but "remova ble from office at pleasure of the President." The object of this statute of limitation, which vacates, every Presidential term, the great mass of the Federal offices, was to place disbursing officers and others every four years under

inspection and supervision as to their conduct and accounts, so that the incompetent and de-faulters could be detected and dropped. In the years 1825-26 the subject was again before the Senate, and was reterred to a select committee of nine, of which Messrs. Van Buren Benton, Macon, and White were members which reported six bills intended to control and regulate different branches of the public service, and limit somewhat the power of the Executive. In one of these blils the dismissal of officers by the President was curtailed by requiring the cause of dismission to be sent to ongress in each case. The section was in these words:-

'That, in all nominations made by the President to the Senate to fill vacancies occasioned by an ex-ercise of the President's power to remove from office, the fact of the removal shall be tated to the Senate at the same time that the nomination is made, with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed."

The report accompanying the bill was made by Colonel Benton on behalf of the Committee, but it is, in an intellectual sense, one of the least creditable of the many public documents written by that remarkable man. The whole proceeding was undoubtedly intended to prevent or check the wholesale removals from office which were being made by President. office which were being made by President Adams. The bill tailed to become a law, and is only important as containing what Mr. Buren, Colonel Benton, and other men, mature in public life, thought upon this important sub-ject. Looking back from our present standpoint in 1867, we think all will admit that the dereat of the bill has proved a public calamity, and also that it furnishes to the present Congress a mode by which the public good can be promoted and the Constitution pre-served in all its sanctity. It will be ob-served that the bill of 1825 did not put foward the claim, now made on behalf of the Senate, that it had power to peremptorily pre-vent executive action. It only provided that when the President removed an officer, for whose commission the assent of the Senate was required, he should accompany the nominatiou of a successor "with a statement of the reasons for which such officer may have been removed. Is not this the true course to be pursued to-day? Will it not tend to check what was an evil under President Lincoln, and is, doubtless, an evil, to a greater or less extent, under his successor? Is it not the duty of legislators, who have taken outh to support the Constitu-tion of the United States, instead of looking only to partisan purposes, to reflect how they em accomplish needed reforms in public affairs, and at the same time preserve intact the instrument which they are bound by the most sacred obligations to maintain?

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Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and aiter the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

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CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINT-ING PAPER.

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2000 reams Demy, 16x20; inches.

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500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches, 500 reams imperial, 22;x31 inches, 5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches. CLASS 6-PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED), 400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40

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will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Inch class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendeal, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an interior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

contract

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Lafin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Eq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C. ington, D. C.

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One small Stone Bullding.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement. The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost \$150,000 in gold. The property has been under lease for the year

In property has been inder reasons the year 1866, at a monthly rent of \$500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO, By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELA-WARE BREAKWATER. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,) No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this

advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of 867,000 (sixty-seven thousand dol-lars), for the Delaware Breakwater. The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of

scpiember, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a I he stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and

will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his asents shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and safficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial pay-

nents will be made during the delivery of the ione. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone or Delaware Breakwater," Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M.. on THURS-DAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office,
U. SEAFORTH STEWART,
18 tuths 6w Maj, Eng. and Byt, Lt. «Col.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arins, Logs, Appliances for Detormity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1898. Address.

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PROPOSALS

DROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA-

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTAFION.

QUARTERMASTER-GREELAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15-1867.

Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867.

For the transportation of Miniary Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No.1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such paris as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Facific Raifroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Mentana, south of latitude 40 deg., in the Territory of Dakofah, west of longitude 194 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and ceast of longitude 114 deg., and in the Ferritories of Ulah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., in-cluding, if necessary, Denver City.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot; that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

From Fort Riley, Route No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory 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 in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees. degrees.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota. and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1. 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2. 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 3,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1897, and ending March 31, 1898.

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 thousand (\$10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and goed and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

ance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, \$250,000.

On Route No. 2, \$200,000.

On Route No. 3, \$100,000.

On Route No. 4, \$50,000.

Satistactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

required. Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, 6r 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this ad-The party to whom an award is made must be pre-

pared to execute the confract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Hank forms showing the conditions of the conoffered is reserved.

point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fo, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal, By order of the Quariermaster-General.

1 19:F28]

ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

WINES, From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consist.

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SE BITTERS.
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The pure juice o These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice of rape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are hig ecommended for Medicibal and Family purposes.

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E. L. CAUFFMAN.

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Pure California Champagne, Made and prepared as iri done in France, from pure

Calliornia Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne. The undersigned would call the attention o, Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"Messus, Boucher & Co.;—
"Gentiemen;—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of tare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO." CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO., Il 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York. A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Philadelphia.

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Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX-CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the FIRST IMPORTERS OF

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FORTY GALLON PACKAGES SHERRY AND PORT WINE. Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. 8

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attended to.
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This truly heaithful and autritions beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands univalled. It is recommended by physicians or this and other places as a superior ronic, and requires but a trial to convince the most akeptical or its great merit. To be had, who essets and retall, of P. J. JOEDAN, N. PEAR Street. [1178]

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Central Depot, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street one door below
Chesnut Established 1862
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on band in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

NAME AND POST OF THE OWNER.