EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

OMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Loyalty.

From the Tribune. The most urgent need of our country to day is, that her people, North and South, should thoroughly understand each other. At present, they are completely befogged and at cross-purposes; and one of the chief instruments of their mutual misconception is the unambiguous word, loyalty. Let us try to elucidate their confusion.

Since the surrender of the Rebel armies, but more especially within the last year, there have been many murders and other outrages perpetrated at the South. Most of these have been murders of Unionists by those who, while the straggle lasted, gloried in being known as Secessionists or Confederates. Some of the victims were Union soldiers; others, Southern Unionists; many of them were white, but more we black; and we lack proof that the spirit which impelled to these homicides is yet

"Well, what of it?" asks a Copperhead.
"Have there not been murders at the North as well? murders by men in bine overboats as well as in threadbare grey? murders by those you call loyal as well as by ex-Rebels? murders of whites by blacks as well as of blacks by whites? and is it not notorious that right here in New York, there are several murders committed to every one that Oakey Hall manages to have punished? Then what are you trying to make

Just this, sir-and we beg your Southern friends to take careful heed of it-that, while murders and other outrages are deplorably common in all parts of our country, and the perpetrators too frequently escape arrest, conviction, and punishment, public sentiment at the North favors and demands the execution of the law against criminals, while it seems not to do so at the South, when the perpetrator was a Rebel and his victim is a Unionist, especially a

Can we be mistaken as to the fact? If so, some one can reasily point us to a score of recent instances—or, at least, half a dozen—wherein the Rebel slayer of a Black, or other conspicuous Unionist, has been promptly pursued, arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and punished by the State or local authorities as reconstructed by President Johnson. And we shall be very much obliged to any one who will favor us with even one well-authenticated case wherein the white Southerner who has feloniously killed a negro has been treated by the local or State authorities precisely as his victim would have been had the slayer and the slain

changed places.

Now if killing a negro is practically regarded and treated as no crime, or a very venial one, by the ex-Rebel authorities of the South, how can the South expect the present or the next Congress to recognize those authorities as legitimate, and admit men of like spirit and purposes to seats in either House? How can any one expect it?

Let us illustrate by a case wherein no negro had any part whatever, and which has passed through several stages of adjudication. An agent of the Federal Government seized a

lot of cotton in South Carolina, near Augusta, Scorgia, as having been subscribed or con-Eributed by the planters who grew it, to the service and support of the Rebel Confederacy:

Therefore forfeited to our Government by the undoubted laws of war. Certain United States soldiers were set to guarding that seized cotton. One night, two sons of the planter, with two or three accomplices, crept up to those soldiers under cover of the darkness, shot them dead, and ran off the cotton beyond recovery. But the culprits were discovered by General Sickles, arrested, tried by a military commission, convicted of murder and sentenced to death. President Johnson commuted that sentence into perpetual imprisonment in Fort Delaware, whither they were duly conveyed. But United States District Judge Hall, of Delaware, soon took them out of the fort on habeas corpus and set them at liberty, on the assumption that their trial and conviction by a military court was illegal and invalid-a position which we understand to have since been fully sustained by a majority of the Supreme Court in the Milligan

Now, then, is there one man on all the earth who believes that these midnight assassins of Federal soldiers for simply doing their duty are, or ever were, in danger of being arrested, tried, convicted, and punished, by the present local authorities of South Carolina or of Georgia? And, if not, what is the action of the Supreme and District Courts in their case but a proclamation of impunity to Rebel assassins? And is it within the compass of human imagination to fancy John Marshall pronouncing a decision whereof this would be the natural result? And if more soldiers, or other loval persons, shall be murdered under like circumstances, and their assassins shall laugh to scorn the suggestion of punishment, will not the blood of the slain be heavily on the souls of David Davis, Stephen J. Field, Samuel Nelson, Nathan Clifford, and Robert C. Grier?

We are not attempting to scan the legal aspects of the grave questions involved. We consider the cases in their direct, practical bearings, and we deplore the impunity they seem to give to crimes impelled by Rebel malice as a very seri-ous obstacle to the restoration of the Union.

We do not favor the requirement by Congress of a retrospective, pluperiect loyalty. In view of all the facts, this seems illiberal and unwise. Albert Gallatin was said to have taken part in the Pennsylvania Whisky Rebellion; yet he afterwards became one of our most honored and trusted statesmen. We believe many who were zealous Confederates are now hearty Unionists, and we must regret the denial to such of any opportunity to earn bread or serve the country. Let us have a bankrupt law for the hopelessly indebted, and something corresponding to it for those who, having been Rebels, are Rebels no more. But every act, decision, or movement which tends to foster present disloyalty at the South—to proffer impunity to crime and outrage which have their impulse in malice engendered by the Rebellion or its overthrow-is a new and formidable barrier to re-construction, and as such to be sternly resisted.

### Southern Destitution-Measures for its

We earnestly trust that the meeting last Fri. day will be but the beginning, and not the end, of Northern sympathy with Southern suffering. It is to our disgrace that the matter has been so long delayed. We were told, as early as last fall, that there would necessarily be great distress and want in many of the States of the South this winter. The statements made by responsible public functionaries, and by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, as to the condition of things in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, and even in North Carolina and Virginia, were such as showed that there was a fearful deficiency of the necessaries of life, and

a widespread, helpless poverty.

We see abundant reason also to believe that leading men of the South—many of them being themselves ruined and broken—forbore to make any exposure of the facts, or any appeals for public help, because of a dread they entertained that Southern suffering would meet with smockery rather than practical sympathy in the North. The Southern papers reproduced the vengeful utterances of malignant and stony-hearted men and newspapers of the extreme enti-Southern party, and these were accepted as evidences of the spirit that dominated the hearts of the Northern people. It must not be put to the discredit of the South that human feeling still exists there, and that the character of the once proud race, now defeated and

wrecked, has yet in it a touch of the old pride. Naked and hungry, they have battled for years with the giant power of the North, and hal suf-fered and bled until they fell with exhaustion. To con inue to suffer and period segmed at last to be their doom, and as in war thes had borne it uncomplainingly, so in peace they endured it with hardly a murmur. But still the faces came to us in local newspapers, in the letters of cor-respondents, in legislative reports, in statistics of relief rurnished, and in reports to General Howard.

As winter opened and advanced, the unhappy anticipations of the fall months were more than realized. The scanty crops were found to be even less capable of supplying the want than had been predicted, and the poverty was found to be deeper and more widespread than had been calculated upon. There was a detictency both of food and money, and industry was all but ruined. The people in the country fled to the towns, and the residents of the towns could do but little to keep them. Vast numbers of widows and children, the hapless relics of Confederate soldiers, were found—in a State like Alabama, for example—to be living on the brink of starvation, and with paught but winter and despair before them. Many of them found relief through the Freedmen's Bureau, but to thousands of others there was neither relief nor hope. From bundreds of localities we have seen accounts of these things, and many of them have been published and referred to from

time to time in these columns. It is fearful to read of such things in America;
America, which exists in the imagination of the world as the land of plenty-the land of bursting granaries—the land of corn and wine and oil; America, which is ready to leed all the rest of mankind, and which needs but to hear the cry of distress from any part of the globe to send forth its ships, laden with bounteous supplies, to be distributed freely to all who are

The sufferers in this instance, too, were our own countrymen and our own countrywomen. They were Americans born, and belonging to the lately haughty, lately rich, lately "Sunny south." Years are they were rebels, it is true, but-well, should that steel us against sympathy with suffering, or lead those who dwell in abundance to look cololy on the distress of desolate women and children?

We do not doubt, that now a movement for relief has been begun, there will be a prompt presentation of reliable reports to the public, and such efforts as will at once meet the necessities of the case. The beneficence of our citizens requires no other stimulus than the knowledge that it is needed.

#### President Johnson's Reliance Upon the Southern States.

We have the information from Washington that the President adheres strictly to his policy -that he does not intend to give way-that while he expects nothing but opposition from Congress, he looks to the South to susmin him in his position against the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts and movements of the two houses, and that as there is no desire for a compromise on either side, except among the impotent few without influence or skill, the opinion begins to prevail that the shortest road to a settlement lies in the HeralTs plan of pushing through the work of this great revolution, even to Mr. Johnson's impeachment and removal from office.

The most important fact in this statement of the situation is the President's reliance upon the Southern States. In the Washington correspondence of a Charleston paper (January 12) upon this point, it is said that a political and intimate triend for many years of President Johnson had a long and confidential interview with him some days ago, during which the President satisfied said triend that "even in the matter of recognizing the present rump Conmatter of recognizing the present rump Congress, which I did not think he would, there were ample reasons to justify his course;" and that a "Texan, not one of the delegation, who saw the President the day before yesterday, came away with profound and unexpected confidence in his firmness;" and yet again, that "it is pretty certain that the Supreme Court will soon decide that test oaths are unconstitutional"-(the decision has since been pro-claimed)-and that, further, the same court will, in the Alabama case-(taxes not paid on the ground that the State was in a Territorial condition)-decide that States are States, not Tertories. From this testimony it appears that while the President relies upon the Southern States for the success of his policy, those States rely upon the President to restors them to both houses of Congress, in spite of all that Congress has done or may do to keep them out.

How is this thing to be done? The President. it is broadly intimated, contemplates a new ex-South Carolina, for instance, is to be persuaded to try the impartial suffrage of Massahuseits, to whites and blacks alike, of a reading and writing qualification, and is thus to elect a Legislature and loyal members of Congress. The President is then to extend to the Rebeis of South Carolina a general amnesty. The members thus elected to Congress are next to apply for admission, and Congress, it is thought, will not dare to reject them. All this programme proceeds, however, upon Mr. Joun-son's theory that South Carolina, under his egislative authority, and without the consent of Congress, is really restored to her rights as a loyal member of the Union; and it is just here hat the shoe pinches. The real issue between him and Gongress is a question of right and power. Has he or has Congress the right and the power under the Constitution to reorganize a State destroyed or suspended in its functions State by rebellion against the Constitution and the Union? Clearly the right and the power are with Congress. Mr. Johnson so stated the case in 1865 to some of his Provisional Governors, for the information of all, in proclaiming that all his proceedings in the reorganization of the Rebel States, in the absence of any express authority from Congress, were merely provisional and subject to the approval or rejection

Had Mr. Johnson held fast to this sound doctrine, all would have turned out well between him and Congress. The pending Constitutional amendment, instead of being indignantly re-jected, would have been gratefully accepted by all the Rebel States. In diverging to this other doctrine that the legislative powers of the general Government over the States and Territories belong to the Executive, and not to Congress, he committed a grievous blunder. In appealing from Congress to the people on this issue, and in then disregarding the popular verdict, he still further weakened himself and strengthened the cause of Congress. In turning now his back upon the all-powerful and authoritative loyal tates, and in staking his fortunes with the Rebel States in their deflant attitude against ongress, he is only repeating the disastrous olly to himself and his allies which marked the final struggle of King James the Second, in at-tempting, through Ireland, the recovery of the

crown of England A decision from the Supreme Court declaring Alabama as legally a State reinvested with her constitutional rights will not help him, because an issue decided by war admits of no appeal It is sertled. But suppose the President, backed by the Supreme Court, shall assume the respon-sibility to enforce its decrees as the head of the army and navy? As in this last resort he would find at least treater. find at least twenty-three of the loyal States-Governors, Legislatures, and people-arrayed as a unit against him' the experiment will no be tried; for a million Union veteran soldiers stand behind the ultimatum of Congress on the issues settled by the war. What, then, is to be the upshot of this rupture between the President and Congress, when it is apparent that the legislative department cannot surrender its rightful authority, and the Executive will not rightful authority, and the Executive will not abandon his assumptions? There remains no alternative but that provided in the Constitution for the impeachment and removal of the President from his office. Mr. Johnson, then, must recognize and give way to the national law-making power over the States and Territories, Rebel oa loyal, or he must be removed. It is the old quarrel between King and Parliament, as recorded in the blunders and misfortunes of Charles the First and James the Second, and as the constitutional powers of our President

and Congress are drawn from the Government of England the result of this conflict must be the same. The king must yield the powers which belong to Parliamett, or he must be displaced. It is only by the adoption of the one alternative that the other can be defeated.

### The Southern Aid Meeting.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last Friday evening was less successful as a mere meeting than we had hoped; but it will answer the only purpose which such a meeting can serve, that of calling general attention to the magnitude and urgency of Southern destitution. The great famine to Ireland, which caused the charity of New York and other American cities to gush forth in such abundant streams near twenty years ago, had less in it to touch commiseration-to say nothing of the fact that the present sufferers are our countrymen. There are large areas in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, where the supply of food is insuffi. cient to last through the month of March, and cases were recited at the meeting of and cases were recited at the meeting of families who have already passed successive days without food. Besides the States mentioned, there is wide-spread dearth in the two Carolinas, and the whole area of destination complises hundreds of thousands of square mites. Unless there is early relief, on a large scale, tens of thousands of people must, before the spring blossoms appear, die weekly of starvation, and of the diseases which follow in the train of amine. The almost total failure of the coin crop in several of the states, and the scantiness of the other crops, have brought to the doors of the South a spectre more hideous the doors of the South a spectre more hideous than the carnage of war. Respectable clergy men are fleeing from their parishes on missions like that for which reluctant Jacob sent the son of his old age into Egypt. We call attention to ine pictures of distress presented to the meeting in the remarks of Rev. Mr. Bright and of

Henry Ward Beecher was the crack speaker of the evening, and we trust we may never again listen to a crack speaker on a topic which appeals so touchingly to humane sympathies. We have heard Mr. Beecher on many occasions otten with amusemeny, sometimes with admiration; but we never heard him make a speech so misplaced as that of Friday night. It seemed to be his aim to use this opportunity to atone to the Plymouth congregation for the Cleveland letter, which raised about his ears such a frenzied bowl last autumn. We could pardon his rant and his touches of low comedy, if the spirit of his remarks had not jarred on all the proprieties of the occasion. He began by a sneering allusion to the great "Union-saving" meeting at Castle Garden some sixteen years ago, and proceeded to rake into the entrails of the defunct Fugitive Slave aw, and tear open and expose all the old political wounds mutually given and inflicted, between the North and the South, from that day to this. We noticed that Mayor Hoffman and some other gentlemen on the stage very soon left, probably not perceiving the connection between such a harangue and the objects of the meeting. Those who sai it through had an opportunity to discover that Mr. Beecher's chief argument for relieving starvation in the South was, that it was a refined method of inflicting revenge! He seemed rather to re-joice, on the whole, and glorify God that namine had overtaken the South, partly because it afforded an opportunity to practise what he was pleased to call "Christian vengeance," and partly because famine is a necessary means, in the Providence of God, of compelling the lazy Southerners to learn habits of industry! He professed that he could not exactly see the reason of this wise orditance; but some other divine mysteries, he said, are equally beyond his depth, which he exemplified by a string of illustrations. He did exemplified by a string of liftstrations. He did not know, for instance, why every apple-blos-som does not grow to be a ripe apple; he did not know why all bables, "since they take the trouble to be born," do not grow to be men; and be quoted, as embodying some very deep philosophy, a scrap of tombstone iterature, to the effect that a wonder-struck father, in composing an epitaph, did not see what his dead child "was begun for," since he "was so soon done for," But such silly buffooneries were the least objectionable part of Mr. Beecher's re-

His Plymouth flock must be a cross between the wolf and the tiger, if they needed a labored argument to prove to them that it is consistent with their Abolition principles to feed the starying ex-Rebeis. So far as Mr. Beecher's speech was argumentative at all, this was the sole drift of his argument.

Mr. Greeley's remarks deserve more com-nendation. In following Mr. Beccher, he mendation. began by administering a quiet and very near rebuke, saying that there were so many tonics which it was wise not to touch on such occasion, that he felt embarrassed lest he should say something which had better be omitted; and he spoke for the first two or three minutes in amplification of this thought. He said nothing which would not have been appro printe it it had preceded Mr. Beccher instead-or following him; but the garment was so perfeet a ni that Mr. Beecher's quick eye did not fail to catch his own image in the smooth mirror. His whole face was suffused by a pro-longed blush. He relieved himself by frewhispering something locose General Anderson, who sat on the platform at side; but whether he was making fun of Mr. Greeley's manner, or amusing himself with other topics, the audience could not know.

Mr. Greeley's remarks were full of genuine charity and practical good sense. His shambling appearance, and flat, uncouth delivery, were redeemed by an air of artless sincerity which secured the close attention of the meeting, and was more impressive on such a subject than oratorical accomplishments could have been, had Mr. Greeley possessed them. The idea on which his speech was framed—if an effusion so inartificial can be said to be framed at all—was. that the generous city of New York needs no other persuasion to charity than to be made fully acquainted with the distress that requires

Putting out of view all the political questions on which men differ, and every topic or remem brance which has any brier of irritation in it ne gave a clear and pertinent explanation o the present distressing condition of the South and of its causes, and pointed out the means of relief which have the best chance to be effective. Nothing could be more considerate human and judicious than his kind and clumsy remarks, which can grate on no man's sensibilities, either in the North or the South and which assume that minds of ordinary gene resity need no other incentive to relieve their perishing countrymen than a faithful descrip

We trust the committee appointed last Friday night will be prompt and diligent, and that New York will set a noble example, which other Northern cities will nobly emulate.

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The Stockbolders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books at the Company of the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—I en dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth ray of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

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

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at 6r before the time they severally laid due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares, or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing pay for a proportional e part of a share, for which scrip with be issued: which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will net be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion fire stock.

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Treasurer.

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PROPOSALS.

LEINTING.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled. An act to iurther regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public i mains," approved on the 27 hof July, 1896. Senled Proposals will be received until WEDNE 3-DAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'c ook, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the Sist day of December, 1867, the said Proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

into for all that may be needed during the formula of more:

CLASS 1. — UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

12,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x88 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. 8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x28 inches, and weighing fitty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINT-

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

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1000 reams superfine map paper sized and callendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 6.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).

30:00 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.

20:00 reams Piatcap, 13x161, or 14x17 inches.

20:00 reams Double Cap. 161x26, or 17x28 inches.

20:00 reams Double Demy, 16x26 or 17x28 inches.

20:00 reams Double Demy, 20x32 inches.

20:00 reams Double Post, 17x22 inches.

20:00 reams Double Roit Post, 24x34 inches.

10:00 reams medium 18x23 inches.

10:00 reams soyal, 19x24 inches.

500 reams imperial, 20x28 inches.

500 reams imperial, 22x331 inches.

500 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS

CLASS 6-PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED), 400 resms measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 unds per ream.

1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 ounds per ream. 1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 ounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22

100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.

400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Chases 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Chases 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or mere of the siasses in the same proposal. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied 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

livered at the Government Frinting 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 Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior 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 Blank proposas will be furnished upon applica-

Biank proposals will be inrushed 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. Laffin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C. ington, D. C.
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Scaled proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1887, for the purchase of 75 acres of ane, more or less, together with the huicings crected thereon, and the appartenances appertaming, that is to say:

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Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Taunery and Saw Mill," and addressed to J. B. KIDDOO,

By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A L., Galveston, Texas,

NAVY SEPPLIE NAVY DEPARTMENT, Buneau of Phovisions and Clothing, January 12, 1867. Separate Proposals, scaled and endorsed "Propo

Separate Proposals, scaled and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 2000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per barrel.
Ricc, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Bried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Confee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 6000 bushels, per bushel.
Moiasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Moinsecs, 20,000 gallons, per gailon.
Vi.egar, 20,000 gallons, per gailon.
Bids will be received for one-rourth, one-half,
three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named,
and those only will be accepted which are considered
for the advantage of the Government. All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual

For a description of the articles and the packages

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, budders are reterred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for Information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form; recarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons to the effect that he or they uncertake that the budder or budders will, it his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient surches, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster. District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the budder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Courress.

the bidder is a regular dealer to f Courress.
the license required by the Act of Courress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau. 1 14 m4t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot No. 163 S FIFTH Street, one deer below
Central Depot No. 163 S FIFTH Street, one deer below
Revenue Stamps of every description constastly on hand, in any smount,
Orners by Mal promptly attended to.

### **PROPOSALS**

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA-

QUARTERMASTER GERMAN'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867, 1

Scaled Projosals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

HOULE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such paris is may be determined upon during the year on the Quanta branch of the Union Forth Rairoad, west of Fort AcPherson or from Fort Leasung.

paris is may be determined upon dering the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Facific Rutroad, west of Fort & cFherson or from Fort Lasamie. Dakotah feiritory, to such posts or siepois as are now or may be established in the Territory of Mebrasia, west of longitude 102 deg., in the ferritory of Mentana, south of latitude 40 deg, in the Ferritory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg, in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg, and east of longitude 114 deg, and in the Ferritories of Unia and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg, metading, if necessary. Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kan-as, 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 43 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot itset may be designated in that ferritory, and to any other point or points on the route.

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 106 describes. degrees.

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

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1. 39,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2. 20,000,000 pounds; on Houte No. 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000

Froposals 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 each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

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 is 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.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in

The contractor will be required to give bonds tu the following amounts:—
On Route No. 1, \$250,000,
On Route No. 2, \$200,000,
On Route No. 3, \$100,000,
On Boute No. 4, \$50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the lovalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be equired.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1. 2, 3, or 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 pra pared to execute the contract 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 Omana, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 8 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.

point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the con-

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 Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19tF28]

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brivet 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-

ing of the following WINE BITTERS, ANGELICA, SHERRY SHERRY, HOUK.

AUSCATEL.

CATAWBA,

CLARET,

PO:T,

BEANDY,

CHARPAGNE.

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice ()

rape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are big recommended for Medicipal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY,

E. L. CAUFFMAN,

AGENT. No. 21 North FOURTH Street 1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Pure California Champagne. Made and prepared as iridone in France, from pure Calliornia Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention o. Wine Dealers and Rotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality or their "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1868. "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, UCL. 25, 1896.
"Missale. Boughes & Co.:—
"Gentlemen:—Baying 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 shell at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly. J. E. KINGBLEY & CO."

CALL and THY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN BOUCHER & CO., Il 20 tuths3m] No. 3s DEY Street, New York.

A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St., Phuadelphia. FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

#### FIRST IMPORTATION 40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN. Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX-

FIRST IMPORTERS OF FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

CELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now setting

the lowest figure. We claim to be the

SHERRY AND PORT WINE. " Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.

No. 116 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA. 1.12 Im

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STORE AND VALUES,

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Searly Opposite the Post Office

PHILA DELPHIA.

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TORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—
I his truly healthful and nutritions heverage, now in use by thousands—tovalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manu actine which stands unrivabled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior rowic, and requires but a trust to convince the most skeptical of its great nerit. To be had, who ease and retail, of P. J. JOEDAN, N. 2 PEAR Street. Ill is

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal I epot, No. 364 CHESNUT Street
Centrel Depot, No. 1638, FIF1HStreet one door below
Chesnut Fstabilshed 1862
Revenue Stemps of every description constantly on hand in any amount Orders by Mall or Express promptly attended to.