THE NEW YORK PRESS,

MDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH.

Our National Banks and the Bank of England.

From the Herald. Mr. Chase, and those who assisted him in proceeding our system of national banks, had b view, we suppose, several objects. The principal were to centralize and give uniformity, or to establish a general and national system of banking to assist the Government in time of need, as in a great war, such as we lately passed through, and last, though not least, to create a vast political machine for partisan and individual purposes. The Bank of England, and other great national banks. but chiefly the Bank of Eugland gave the idea. although none of these institutions was taken as a model.

Our old backing system, which was authorized by the several States, and rested in a measure tpon the State-rights doctrine, was deemed difective, lacked uniformity, and was thought to longer suitable to the changed condition of the country produced by the war. There were many defects doubtless in the old system, as in the unsubstantial character of many of the banks, in the facility afforded for starting what were called "wild-cat banks," and in the inconvenience and loss caused by the discount on bank notes of one section or locality when they passed into another. Then the war, with the legislation of Congress during its existence and since it terminated have swept away State-rights theories, and have centralized and nationalized the institutions of the country. A banking system, therefore, in conformity with this change was considered necessary. We needed one, it was thought, that would be national and uniform in character. Besides, the capitalization of two thousand millions or more of the wealth of the country in the form of the national debt, together with increased activity in the internal business of the country, required a larger amount of circulating medium, which could only be properly and safely supplied them in the form of currency by the general Gov-

The question was, then, how to supply the banking necessity of the time-how to assist the Government, and promote the business interests of the nation-without creating on one hand a dangerous monopoly, and to prevent on the other the Government being burdened with the management of banking affairs. With a view apparently to accomplish these objects, Congress established the national banks. The question was a new one to that body, and but little understood. Mr. Chase, when Secretary of the Treasury, worked up the system. He was aided by a party of bankers and capitalists who saw in it a rich mine of wealth for themselves. He doubtless saw in it also a vast political machine by which he might be carried to the White House. The people in the meantime knew nothing of these motives, and were ignorant of the nature of what would be the operation and effects of the national banks. This bank system was a new thing to them, and not understanding it, they submitted quietly to its establishment. Thus it became fastened upon the country.

These national banks are really nothing more than private associations, working for the profit of the stockholders alone, just the same as are any of our mining or manufacturing companies; yet Congress has invested them with a national title and character, and has both built them up and sustained them upon its own credit. It does this, too, without deriving any profit or advantage whatever from their circulation or business, from loans or in any other financial way. The advantages are all on one side-on the side of a few thousand stockholders.

As the authors of our national bank system seemed to have in view the Bank of England when they formed it, let us compare one with the other. The Bank of England is also a private association or corporation. Still it has an intimate connection with and renders very important services to the Government. In this it is unlike our national banks, which render no services to the Government. It has grown up to its present great power, wealth, and influence through a long period of existence, and through many changes and perils. It has become adapted to British institutions, character, and mode of business. It would not be adapted to our institutions, habits of business, or social condition, and there is reason to doubt as to its being any longer useful, as at present constituted and managed, in promoting the general welfare of the English people. One thing is certain, which is, that the financial and banking system of Great Britain, of which the Bank of England is the foundation and centre, has reduced the masses of the people to the point of starvation, while at the same time the few have become enormously rich. Is it not evident, then, that there is something radically wrong at the bottom-something which we, in this virgin and great country, ought to avoid? Our national banks have in them all the evils and greater ones than those of the Bank of England, without any of the advantages to the

But the Bank of England has paid largely all through its existence for the privileges it enjoys. Parliament has never renewed its charter, often as this has been done, without demanding something in return. Payment has been obtained sometimes by hard money, but frequently through loans, either without interest or bearing a very low rate of interest. Then the Bank manages and pays the interest on the national debt, as well as managing the finances of the State for a small compensation, and at much less cost than the Government could do that. In what way do our national banks earn their privileges or the least part of them? But the British Government derives a profit from the currency issued by the bank. We find it stated in the Pall Mall Gazette that the "net profit on the currency amounts to £270,000, of which £180,000 fall to the share of the Exchequer, and £90,000 to that of the Bank ;" that is, the Government takes two-

thirds of the profit, The same paper remarks that "the measure of the gross profits on the issue cannot be any other than the interest borne by the securities which are deposited in place of gold as security for the bank notes issued up to the amount of £15,000,000. Beyond that amount every note must be represented by gold." At the rate the Bank of England calculates the profit on a currency of about forty-five million dollars, and reckoning the difference of interest on our securities deposited by the national banks and that of the British securities deposited by the Bank of England, the profit on the three hundred millions of national bank currency is at least twenty million dollars a Were the Government to take only the proportion the British Government takes, the amount going into the Treasury would be

nearly fourteen millions.

Why, then, is this vast sum given away to the national banks? Why, indeed, should not the whole amount of twenty millions or more be saved? Never was anything so absurd heard of before. Never before did a Government recklessly squander away such a vast sum. And how easy it is to remedy the avil! All Congress has to do is to withdraw the national bank currency, issue legal tenders in their place, and cancel the three hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds now deposited as security by the banks. The legal tenders would buy up these bonds. That is how the Government and people would get the profit on the currency, and how twenty millions a year could be saved. The banks could do their business on legal tenders. A law could be framed regulating the number of banks, the condition of their existence, and all about them, just as well as the present law regulates the national banks. We want no other connection between the Government and banks. It does not suit us to follow the English in their banking system. We need something more simple and adapted to our own condition. But, at least, let us not do worse. Let us not perpetuate the monstrous and dangerous national bank monopoly which takes away from the people twenty millions or more a year without the least consideration in return.

The Situation at the South.

From the Times.

A well-informed citizen of Virginia, thoroughly Southern in his principles and sympathies, writes a private letter from Richmond, in which he says:-

"With slight changes I would agree to the North Carolina plan as a basis of settlement. I wish our Legislature would at once propose wish our Legislature would at once propose amendments declaring the public debt inviolate, and the Union perpetual. Our people believe there is nothing they can do that will disarm the malignity of this Congress, and this feeling prevents action. I would myself be willing to yield the representation founded on negroes, provided it would give us peace. \*
We have great suffering, present and prose ave great suffering, present and prospec-The policy of the dominant party tends to make perpetual enemies of a population who are perfectly contented to live quietly under the Government, and who only ask to be let

Our correspondent, we fear, does not miscalculate the tendency of the policy adopted by the House. Whether it result in the reconstruction of the Union or not, its immediate effect must be to produce extreme irritation, and to alienate the good-will of nearly the entire white population of the South. The enactment of martial law would be bad enough. But when to this is added the overthrow of existing civil authority, the universal enfranchisement of the blacks, and the all but universal disfranchisement of the whites, it is not difficult to foretell the temper to which the new state of things will give birth. Admitting, as we must, that the disposition, especially of the authorities, is less friendly than it should be to the National Government, the proposed plans of reconstruction will certainly not effect an improvement. It may establish beyond peradventure the supremacy of the National Government everywhere, and in all things; it may insure the enforcement of laws now disregarded or defied, and may prevent the wrongs and outrages of which Generals Sheridan and Sickles have complained; but the hearts of the white people will be more than ever hostile to an authority which manifests its power by investing with absolute political mastery the mass of ignorant, untutored negroes. The best of human nature would be likely to approach "perpetual enmity" in similar circumstances.

The more significant point suggested by our correspondent relates, however, to the growing anxiety among thoughtful Southerners as to the dangers of the situation, and the desirableness of doing something to satisfy the demands of the North. In this respect an important change is observable. For the first time they comprehend the inflexible determination of the represented States to exact conditions prior to the readmission of the South. Their great difficulty is in regard to the terms which the South may propose or accept, with a reasonable assurance that they will be decisive. The difficulty was less formidable three months ago than now: but then, unfortunately, almost the entire South refused either to offer or to listen

to terms of any kind. Governor Orr's speech at Charleston, as telegraphed last Friday, indicates yet more distinctly the growth of an uneasy and apprehensive feeling. The stay-at-home residents of South Carolina or Alabama have believed that 'dignity' would carry them through their troubles. Wise counsellors of the Charleston Mercury school have inculcated the prime importance of a "masterly inactivity" as a means overcoming Congressional aggressiveness; and the people have believed them. Governor Orr's remarks are fitted to dispel the delusion. He has visited Washington and studied the position there. He has seen, heard, and talked with all parties to the controversy-with radical Congressmen, extreme in their demands; with the President, and with the Democratic opposition. And his conclusion is, that the existing political relations "are of a very grave character.

The discovery is not new, but there is something new in the promulgation of the fact by the Governor of South Carolina. "It is difficult," he reminds his hearers, "to tell what our political position in the future is to be;' and he proceeds to recommend the adoption of a conciliatory course by the South as the only means of averting formidable disasters. He assures them that in the present crisis Southern "dignity" is of no avail against the Northern call for guarantees. He warns them that the doctrine of "masterly inactivity" is pregnant with peril to themselves. And he suggests the adoption by the Southern Legislatures of the modified Constitutional amend ment with which his name has been connected, under a belief that that measure-in conjunc tion with negro enfranchisement-"will produce the best results upon a considerable portion of the radical party, and save the South from many of the proposed radical measures."

Events have progressed rapidly at Washington since Governor Orr's departure. Measures which were in embryo when he was there, have since been passed by the House with a haste which seems almost to preclude the hope of such a triumph of moderation as he has deemed probable. To this extent the situation has changed, and changed for the worse. It does not follow, however, that the counsel offered by Governor Orr has lost its wisdom in onsequence. The result at which he aims might be more difficult of attainment, but the expediency-perhaps the duty-of manifesting "disposition to have a perfect and complete settlement," remains unchanged. For whatever we may think of the harsh and hasty proceedings of the House, we cannot forget that the South has placed itself in the wrong by its refusal to entertain the proposition pre-viously submitted to Congress. The display of a willingness to come to terms would of itself have done much towards disarming extreme assailants. The unanimous rejection of an overture made in good faith, and the failure to propose any conditions in its stead, are circumstances that look like stubbornness, even if they are not. They have helped, we are

Supplied by a live by the same and because it.

sure, to swell the majorities for the measures of Messrs. Eliot and Stevens, and to give color to the opinion that they are a political

necessity. The acceptance of Governor Orr's advice would vindicate the South from the stigma under which it labors. Granting, as our Rich mond correspondent contends, that the people have no faith in the efficacy of anything they may do or propose, it by no means follows that nothing should be attempted. The reverse would probably be nearer the right. Because the House majority legislate on the assumption that the Southern people are unyielding, intractable, rebellious, therefore let the Southern people prove that they are unwilling to consent to guarantees which, with one exception. are identical with the Congressional amendment, and to at least one guarantee-that of negro suffrage-for which until the other day Congress never asked. The more extreme the measures of the House, the more necessary is it for the South to listen to the suggestions which Governor Orr and others have at the eleventh hour indersed.

English Reform.

From the Tribune. The Derby Government have lost no time after the meeting of Parliament in taking action on the subject of reform; but that action, our cable despatches inform us, has failed to give satisfaction to the bulk of the Liberal party. And this is not surprising. The natural presumption, from that portion of the Queen's speech relating to the question of reform, was that her Ministers were prepared to introduce into Parliament, with all convenient speed, a measure for the extension of the franchise. But instead of bringing forward such a measure, they have adopted a course at once unconstitutional and unprecedented. Instead of grappling with the question in the usual way on their responsibility as a Government, prepared to stand or fall by the verdict of the House of Commons on their bill, they propose, as a preliminary step, to take the sense of the House as to the plan upon which reform, presuming the principle to be coueded, shall be carried out.

This looks very like a shirking of the question on their part, and gives color to the insinuation made in some of the English jourhals that the Cabinet, being divided among themselves on the subject, a sort of compro mise has been entered into by Lord Derby's colleagues. Taking into account the circumstances under which the Tories, aided by a few recreant Liberals, succeeded in displacing the Russell-Gladstone Ministry, as well as the popular agitation on the subject of reform which followed the change of Government, the first duty of the present Administration manifestly was to propose to Parliament a measure at least equally liberal with that on which their predecessors in office were wrecked. They were bound to propose a bill free from those alleged faults and demerits which the Tory party, and the faithless Liberals acting with them, made the principal ground of their opposition to the late defeated Reform bill This they have failed to do, and the Tory leaders consequently lay themselves open to the charge that in opposing Mr. Gladstone's bill they were actuated, not by honorable and patriotic motives, but solely by a selfish desire o seize the reins of power.

It is evident, the professions in the Queen's peech to the contrary notwithstanding, that the Tories are not prepared to deal with reform in accordance with the popular will; and this being so, it is safe to predict the speedy over-throw of the Derby Government. It is certainly a clever device to propose to throw the esponsibility of framing a measure of reform ipon the House of Commons. Could the House be induced to accept the responsibility, it is not difficult to foresee that the result would be to postpone reform for at least another twelve months, and to insure to Lord Derby's party a further loss of power. The game of the last session would, in that case, be played over again, and any bill that might be brought in would be killed by successive mutilations in committee. But the device, we are strongly of opinion, will not succeed, for the simple reason that the people will no longer tolerate delay in the settlement of the

Granting that, with the aid of those Liberals who helped the Tories to defeat Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill, the resolutions of which Mr. Disraeli has given notice, are affirmedwhat then? The Government will not on that account be relieved of its responsibility in the matter. Granting that, by the device which has been adopted, the Liberal party should be so divided and weakened as to give Lord Derby's Government an apparent triumph over reformers of the Bright school—what then? The victory will be dearly bought, and the disaster speedily retrieved; for outside of parties in Parliament, and independent of them, there is the great body of the English people, the disfranchised masses, demanding that the rights of which they have been unjustly deprived shall be restored to them, and asserting their fixed determination to have justice. No ministry, be it Tory or Liberal, can long hold power failing to meet this demand.

America and the Greeks.

From the World. It is to be hoped that there is no truth in the story that General Kalergis or Admiral Canaris, or some other eminent Hellenic hero, is on his way to this country to thank the people of the United States for past favors extended to the Greeks, and to ask the further gratification of a couple of monitors. In a general way, the American people certainly do sympathize with the Greeks, who desire to shake off the Turkish yoke; and it is probable that if proper pains were taken to represent any given case of destitution in Greece, properly, to the American public, we should extend such relief as is in our power to the

sufferers, most heartily and freely. But the masses of the American people have no earthly intention of allowing themselves to be "mixed up" with the feverish and confused politics of the Levant, and the actual emer-gency of the Greek Cretans has unluckily been put before the people here in the way least calculated to command our support and our practical help. If General Kalergis comes here, he will find that after a great deal of explosive oratory from second-rate agitators, thankful for a new theme, a wretched sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars has been raised for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen; and that so far are we from any intention of committing ourselves as a nation to the Greek eause, that no political character of the least pretensions to real influence or position has thought it worth his while to meddle with the matter at all. We have our own Greeks to look after, and our own Turks to put down, and it is a cruel trifling with the fears and hopes, the passions and the interests, of a noble people, to make the European Greeks believe that we have any mind to concern eurselves seriously and efficiently about them or their affairs.

the state of the s



FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. FURNITURE

COULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS.

N. E. CORNER NINTS AND MARKET STREETS. AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the

Fashion, style, dura, ... ty, fini , and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CIFY-MADE FURNITURE. Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a

World!

HOUSEKEEPERS

printed catalogue.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE PLAIN AND MARELE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSE
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables. Which I will seil at reque boards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lonnies, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE

15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE

FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & W. SCOTT & CO. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. AND DRALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 814 CHESNUT Street. FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL 8 27 Srp PHILADELPHIA

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short nonce.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN S DRESS GOODS

WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street!

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. Foulk,) LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila. Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and

unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Freparations best in the city R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COA! HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE. Always on hand, under cover, and treetrom DIRT 4

BLATE. LEGAL NOTICES.

[825 smw60

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.

Estate of SAMUEL J. MARKS, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RICHARD M. BATTURS, Trustee, appointed by said Court to make sale of real estate of said decedent under proceedings in partition, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN G. MANN.

2 8 mwot.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. THOMAS A. FAHY

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Faby & Bro.), No. 31 North THIRD Street. City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 211 im

EDWARD DUNN (Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.) HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

THE NEWS-STAND. S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNOT Streets to open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning. Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Hinterated Newspapers of this city; itogether with the New York dailes weeklies, etc.]

gelpt, it not shart as the of a

calcard and to all the street of the

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. KITCHEN IEWELERS S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT. Great Reduction in Prices. DIAMONDS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

Watche and Jewelry Carefully Repaired. Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles

CASH PRINCIPLE

N. RULON. Paving engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his iriends and customers. 211m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. ATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

WATCHEN.

DIAMONDS.

210 5p

JEWELRY, AND

SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and war-

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY.

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness

Particular attention paid to repairing. BOWMAN & LEONARD

MANUFACTURERS OF AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

and Silver-Plated Goods. No. 704 ARCH Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE, will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to dely competition.

We,keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices.

5 281

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from \$5 to \$300. Our assortment comprises

such choice melodies as-"Coming Thro' the Rye." "Robin Adair." "Rock me to Sleep, Mother."

"The Last Rose of Summer." "Monastery Bells," etc., etc., Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.

Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by FARR & BROTHER. Importers of Watches, etc.,

ll llsmth[rp] :No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE

BRIDAL PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St., Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manujacturer and Deale in Watches,

Silver-Plated Ware AND Solid Silver-Ware.

Fine Jewelry,

RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN

DEALER IN DIAMONDS, JEWELBY, FINE WATCHES ETC. ETC. ETC.

No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia. HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, arms, 1.egs, Appliances for Determity, etc etc. These kimbs 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 Governational adopted by the United States Governational and our principal Segments. Patented August 18 [863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1865. Address Rimball & CO. No. 639 ABCH Birect, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS

BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 M.

KINTH Street, above Market.—B. G.

EVERETT, a 'v. thirty years' practical experience
guarantees to skilled adjustment of his Promium
Patent Graduating Pressure Trues, and a variety of
others. Supporters Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces,
Crntches, Suspensories, etc. Ladles' apartments conucted by a Lady.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AN SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AN WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BENDER. No 1631 CRESNUT Street, Philadelphia. Imported of Ladies' Dress and Children's Dress. Patients for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Patients for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Patients Interest for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Patients Interest for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Patients Interest for Ladies' State and Cress. Ladies turnishing their rich and costly waterials may rely on being articlesity fitted, and their work linkshed in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Curting and bessting. Patterns in Sets, or by the single piece, for merobants and dress makers, now ready.

ARS. R. DILLON.

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street. Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ripbons, Feathers, Flowers. Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets sup plied with the materials.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

T ARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPOT QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE Md., February 0, 1887.
Will be soid at Public Auction, in the city
of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No.
120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 13
M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,

3478 NEW YORK JACKETS, of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for sue to troops.
By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged. Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers

Three days allowed to remove purchases. By order of the Quartermaster-General Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A. Depot Quartermaster, ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,

Terms-Cash in Government funds, on day of

Auctioneer G OVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON.

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron, About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (about one-

half bave valuable soft metal attached). About 100 tons Loaded Snell. About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron. About 4½ tons Scrap Brass, Copper, etc. 537 wooden Artillery Carriages, ironed. 150 wooden Chassis, ironed.

About 750 Cavairy Saddles, 750 Bridles, 850 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather I large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew Philadelphia.

About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc.

Terms-Cash on the day of the sale, in United States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government, By authority of Chief of Ordnan

F. H. PARKER. Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A., 2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal, SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,

NEW YORK, February 8, 1867

New York, February 8, 1867

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, in New York city, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named Il o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day
to day until all are sold, the following named
articles of damaged clothing and equipage:—
Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat
straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers,
knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps,
lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards;
boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments
cap covers, etc. etc.

cap covers, etc. etc.
Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON. 299t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A. AMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md. January 30, 1867. Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Balti-more), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28,

1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WNEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cyilnder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke. A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of his steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel. She is of light draught, the engine and botler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COS-MOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port. Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auction-eers, Messrs, ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street. By order of the Quartermaster-General,

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIFE & LEVY. PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS. MACHINISTS, BOILER-MARKERS. BLACESMITHE and FOUNDERS, baving for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in build g and repairing Marine and filver Engines, high and low pressure, from Boilers, Water Tanks, Propalers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being mily prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Murine, Ever, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different alges, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of patternaking made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tabular, and Cylinder Boliers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal from. Forgungs of all sizes and kinds; from and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Serow Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishme it tree of charge, and work guaranteed. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND

teed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can its in perfect asrety, and are provided with shears, blocks, ialls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or high weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY.

8 216

BEACH and PALMER Streets. J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, WASHINGTON Streets,

FILLADELPHIA,

MERHICK & SONS,

ENGINELERS AND MACHINISTE,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for

Land, Siver, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Bosts, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either from or brass.

Iron Frame Roots for Gas Works, Workshops, and

Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

heteris and Gas Arachinery, of the interpretation of Planuation Machinery, and Sugar, hetery description of Planuation Machinery, and Sugar, Baw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Letceaters, Futers, Funning Engines etc.

- tole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal sugar training Machine.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS No. 85 N. PRONT STREET,

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our Well-knewn MACHINERY POR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We mylio, the attention of manufacturers our exten ALFRED JENKS & SOM

DRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY— The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and a proceed at very low priors GOLDSHITES BALL, L BEAST Succession

The Penine Revolt in Ireland.

action and test francisco are ablifur better addi-YES THE A PERSON NAMED IN remains about officer of the product of the residency of the second of the product of the produc