THE FREEDMAN.

Lecture by General O. O. Howard, on the Present Condition, Capabilities, and Prospects of the Freedmen in the South, Delivered Last Evening, in National Hall, Market Street.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

After brief introductory remarks by Mr. Lynch, General Howard proceeded as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I will present to you, this evening, a discursive account of a journey in the Southern States, taken during a holiday, referring specially to the condition of the freedman, and incidentally to the events of the past, and the feelings necessarily awakened in the mind of the soldier by a trip through the section of the country lately grown familiar by the impressions of war.

I joined the Congressional party from Washington, bound for New Orleans, and as the party was to stop at the larger places for the purpose of observation and enjoyment a sufficient time to enable me to make inquiries and take notes, I considered myself particularly fortunate in an invitation to accompany them.

I left Washington at daylight on the 22d of December last, in the cars, passing through those places which have now become so historical that their simple association takes you back into what now seem more like dreams and visions than real events. Through Alexandria, past Fort Ellsworth, in sight of Fairfax Court-house and Centreville, across Bull Run, up and away beyond Manassas Junction, Catlett's, Warrington, Rappahannock, and Brandy Station.

I chatted with my friends about these battlefields. Although beholding the places where brave men and true were sacrificed, it was difficult to repress a feeling of joy that the hard bloody war was over and the dark days were passed, and God had blessed us with the victory —a victory in whose crown we now behold the inestimable jewels of a perpetual Union, sacred Constitution, and liberty and even-handed justice. (Applause.)

We stopped for a few moments at Culpeper Court House, and had time to make inquiries about the white and colored people. A Freedmen's Bureau officer there joined the party on the train, and went on with us to the next station. He reported all classes in good condition, the colored people attending good colored schools, taught by an excellent lady teacher; and passing on through Charlottesville, Gordonsville, and Lynchburg, and other small places on the road, there was the same testimony, accompanied with an occasional shrug of the shoulder, and some expressions of contempt for the nigger Bureau and nigger school.

As the cars halted at Westdale, a town on the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee, two colored girls came into the train with a subscription list for the purpose of raising money to aid them in erecting a school-house. They said, "We have no school; if we can collect one hundred dollars, and buy a lot, our people will build a house. Then we wish you to send us a teacher." This is only one evidence of the spirit that cries everywhere:—"Build schools for our children and ourselves; we want to learn."

At Knoxville we saw large numbers of people of every color, generally very poorly clad. They received the party with every possible demonstration, and Governor Brownlow, too weak to stand, sat upon the depot platform and received our compliments by a warm grasp of the hand and a word of joyous welcome. But though his body trembles, and he totters in his gait, his eye is clear and steady, indicative of the indomitable spirit of the man. (Applause.)

Here we met a veteran officer, one several times wounded in the war, a member of the Reserve Corps. We found in his office that schools had been organized, and that several others existed in this region. Here it was that Burnside defended successfully the place against Longstreet, until we came to his relief; here it was that men, women, and children came out to meet our army with joy. I recollect many incidents characteristic of this loyal people.

In the evening we passed on down the Holstein bank, across the east branch of the Tennessee, through Layton, Sweetwater, through the charming valley of Clearburg, whence I started in 1864, at the head of the 4th Army Corps, in that stupendous campaign to Atlanta, on through the vast forest, past mountain ranges, and through the cut of Chattanooga. All this journey was as familiar to me as the old Quaker school-house and the hedge in my boyhood, and all these familiar names of famous places, as they were mentioned to me, quickened recollections and called back history.

From Knoxville to Chattanooga I felt a sense of freedom, that we were not still marching on, just such a night four years before, on the rough ridges. On that night the rain poured on us in torrents. Who can estimate the fortitude of our soldiers, and the faith it required in them never to falter during those years of exposure and hardships?—and who dare to say that God did not lead them in the darkness, and mete out to them strength of heart to enable them to overcome these hardships!

Hoping to explore Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, as it was Sunday, it was agreed to remain for the day at Chattanooga. I longed to climb the hills and visit the scenes where I had seen men charge on their foes. I conceived it my first duty, however, to look after the interest of the colored freedmen. I learned that there were two colored churches, a Baptist and a Methodist. Senator Davis and wife and Senator Ramsey accompanied me to the Baptist church. We were a little early, and the building was just opened. We entered and sat down near the front.

I wish I could describe the building. The wooden boarded seats for the people were the best offering they could make, but I found it one that God did accept, and I perceived His spirit was here. I watched the people as they came and filled up those rough seats. Nearly all looked cheerful, and were comfortably dressed. The minister read with some difficulty. Probably he had not been able to read at all long, but he preached the truth with fervor and effect. As soon as he ended his discourse, converts came forward, and he gave them his hand; then he prayed for them.

Having learned my name, the minister asked me to pray with them, and with a heart more touched than usual by the services, I did join with them the best I could in commending them and their cause to the Lord.

As we had a few hours to spare, in spite of the rain the ladies privately drove to the National Cemetery, situated a couple of miles from the railroad depot, to the eastward. A beautiful Cemetery has been located here, under the direction of Chaplain Van Horn. He is remarkable for the love he bears for our fallen heroes, and he has arranged and beautified their resting-place, and sat down with his quiet family at the gates.

The Cemetery is on the Round Hill, where that most imperturbable of all our generals stood during the battle of Chattanooga—a man whom we may love and trust, whom you may love and trust as I do, and ever shall, the noble, kind, unassuming, unchanging General George H. Thomas. (Applause.) General Grant was then the commander of the field.

The cemetery is traversed from the base of the hill by gravelled paths and roads, so laid out as to allow you to ascend gradually to the highest point. On the right hand and on the left you see the unbroken ranks of the head-boards of our companions-in-arms. These are gathered in companies, troops, and corps. "Here, General, are your men of the 11th Corps. Here are those of the 12th, who fell during the night. Here are those who mounted the rocky crags. Here are the men who burst the gate of yonder mountain with Hooker, and drove the persistent enemy from his stronghold. (Applause.) Here they all are—the dead I mean—the Germans of Schurz and Steinwehr. Here are the white men, the red men, the black men. All sleep there quietly beneath the sod. They seem to say to us, Behold how we fought and bled for the same glorious cause! United in life, united in death, shall we not bequeath to our brethren what we have saved, the common right to treat every inch of American soil as freemen, entitled to all the blessings and benefits of an undivided republic. (Applause.)

But I must hasten on. In the afternoon we met the school teachers and children the American Missionary Association have planted here; a little band of teachers and a superintendant bought land, built a house for the teachers and made a nice school building for the children. They have called it the "Howard School House;" and oh, my friends, I am proud of the honor thus conferred on me and on my name. I ask no earthly honors greater than this; to be beloved by the poor, and to be linked in name with their school-houses and their churches in every part of the land. (Great applause.)

The children, with their parents, filled the room of this school-house, and we spoke to them words of encouragement, as such an occasion always inspires. The people were comfortably clothed. They are all poor, but none are dependent on charity in that place. And never tell me that these people are not happier free. If they are not, it is because of the infamous, the mean, contemptible, low-lived selfishness that wars upon every right and privilege that belongs to the creature created in the image of God. (Applause.)

The next morning found our party on the road to Nashville. I wish I could give you a transcript of my mind and heart as we went along through these rugged places. There is Lookout Mountain on our left. I have stood on yonder rock, and surveyed parts of five States, mountain after mountain to the left and north, ridge after ridge to the right and south, and this is grand old Tennessee. Just as far as the eye can reach, there are valleys reaching out, each watered by its own creek, and opening out between ranges, which form head lines that look like some huge animals with their noses just beneath the water.

This picturesque scenery would engross you, but there, on the right, was a combat; there is where your own Governor Geary (applause) lost his own beloved son, shot down by his side; there is where the enemy, from the fortification on yonder mountain, sent forth shell after shell, to scare us with their screeching and screaming, and to kill us with fragments. But the train moves almost as fast as thought. Here are an immense railroad bridge, now a curious cave, now the new bridge over the Tennessee at Bridgeport, which the men worked for months to repair the damages of a few hours' burning by the enemy; here is Bridgeport, that remarkable town; I thought it was an immense place, as I heard of it before we reached it, consisting, when our army arrived there, of a single old shanty—now, perhaps, there are two or three more.

Next comes "Stevenson," for some time the headquarters of General Hooker. Here I first met General Grant, whom I found, to my utter astonishment, was not as big as McDowell or Stevenson. It is a little singular the opinion we have of men before we see them, and particularly great men; we are entirely dissatisfied to find them small and pale. (Laughter.)

Well, we journeyed on, up and over the range of the Cumberland, through Stony river and Murfreesboro; and near the latter the train stopped, and all the party visited a second National Cemetery. It is finely laid out in plats on level ground. A noticeable feature is the numerous ranks of "Unknown Dead."

At Nashville we were treated with dinner and speeches. After saying a few words as loyal as I could make them, I escaped to the State House, where the colored people met us in public assembly. The colored people here were quite contented—soon to have suffrage, which they have long coveted. (Applause.) I presume you all know they have got it long since. (Applause.) But I think it must have been the colored aristocracy which came out here, for the dresses of the ladies would have done honor to the President's reception. Who would make these people slaves again?

I met a little boy at the hotel, who showed me great attention: he buttoned my sleeve, brushed my coat, and showed a great deal of sympathy for me. I asked him, "What is your name, my boy?" "Henry." "Are you glad you are free?" "Yes! yes! I is." "You have poor clothes and poor shoes—wouldn't you like to belong to some man who would give you all these things you need?" "No! no! I would rather be poor than not be free." (Great applause.) "You steal sometimes, don't you?" "Not now. (Applause.) "Tell untruths?" "No more." (Laughter.) "Who is your father?" "I have no father but God." "Who taught you to be so good a boy?" "Why, my teacher. I love her, and she has taught me to do right."

This is but one of the fifty thousand who have been led gently into the paths of Christian duty and Christian life, and by that hated and opposed creature, the "nigger teacher." (Applause.) Beware! beware! ye proud, hating spirits, that even the sanctity of the Church cannot soften, who with scorn turn aside from the poor teacher, and, with a show of loathing, pull aside your dress and pass her by on the other side. "It were better that you had a mill-stone hanged around your neck, and you were drowned in the depths of the sea, than to offend one of these little ones that believe in me." (Great applause.)

Our pleasant party set out from Memphis by way of Columbia over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It seems like time lost to travel over these battle-fields at night. In the morning of Christmas day we find ourselves skirting the northern line of Alabama; at every station where the train stopped I mingled with the curious crowd. This crowd had assembled to catch a glimpse of that great radical "Ben. Wade." (Applause.) I came to this conclusion because everybody always called out for old "Ben. Wade." (Applause.)

There were plenty of colored men to tell me about the wages, of the schools, the justice and injustice of the white man. Occasionally a young man would shout for Jeff. Davis, and vex himself about my foreign uniform. At Tuscumbia a classmate of mine at the Military Academy had lived, James Dashiler. I knew him as a fine man. When the war broke he resigned his commission, joined the enemy, and fought against the flag. As I stepped into the depot a fine-looking old gentleman, Dashiler's father, stepped up and mentioned his name; the tears rolled down his cheeks; all I could say was, "God bless and comfort you." At such times all the old ties of affection and friendship return. How I wonder that we, who loved one another, could have so fiercely fought against each other!

We spent Christmas night at Memphis. But I must hasten on. I will quote from my official record about the state of things here and on till we reach New Orleans. The city of Memphis is well governed, and the majority of the schools in good condition; the few cases of crime occurring are promptly met by the police, and Brownlow's police promptly arrest the offender and preserve order. (Applause.)

It was reported to me here that negroes who had been in the Union army were shot down or driven off; persons employed on the line of the Mississippi Central and Ohio Railroad said that it was unsafe to employ colored men; cases came to my knowledge of Northern men being so treated that they deemed it best to remove; and cases of defrauding the negroes of their dues were reported to me.

I understood that all the teachers of the colored schools at Grenada, Miss., had been driven away by citizens. Several of the prominent men of that place have assured me that this matter could be righted, and people grow very favorable to the education of the colored people.

At New Orleans I had an interview with Major-General Sheridan as to the condition of the negroes of that State, and he says the negroes receive fair wages in the country; but, especially in those localities where they have to work for a share of the crops, there is great complaint of frauds being practised upon them.

I had an interview with a Bishop of an Episcopal diocese, who expressed great interest in the education of the freedman, in connection with the Episcopal Church. I found in one place a hospital for the sick, and an asylum for colored orphan children, each under perfect order and admirably managed. With regard to education in Louisiana, he (the Bishop) especially asked me to appoint an Assistant Superintendent of Education, a member of his church, who had taken great interest in the education of the colored people, and at his solicitation I had the appointment made. Unfortunately, soon after I left, the man, I understand, commenced to remove Union teachers, and began to throw his entire influence against us; and we were obliged, upon this testimony, to remove him.

I have realized my inability to defend these poor people, situated as they are. I have been in the midst of those who are opposed to their freedom, opposed to their advancement, and incredulous of their rights as men. I should like to tell you all we heard and all we saw, but time and space will not allow.

At Chattanooga I left the party and took my way southward. At night we traversed fields where, for more than a hundred days, our men had fought and fell, and beaten back a resisting foe. The names of these battle scenes are so riveted in my memory that I can hardly think of them without naming them over:—Tunnel Hill, Resacca, Thames Fall, Kingston, Fisher's Gap, Muddy Creek, Blue Hills, Kennesaw, Semeraw, Camp Green, Peach-tree Creek, McPherson's battle-field, of the 22d July, Jonesboro.

These places are all spread over a territory of a hundred miles in extent, and were all embraced between the entrance or the doorway of Georgia and the final capture and occupancy of Atlanta. To gain possession of Atlanta we had to retrace our steps by forced marches in zigzag lines over and into Alabama, until our enemy had disappeared northward, preparatory to his final suicide on the bayonets of General Thomas at Centreville. (Applause.)

All this was in 1864, preparatory to the grand march to the sea; and now here we were again in 1867, to bear witness that Atlanta has put on a new life. Houses, stores, and workshops are rebuilt; the double twisted iron rails have been restraightened and relaid, and the rubbish of demolished railway trains cleared away, so that those soldiers who were once there would scarcely recognize the old place, except by the name.

At Atlanta, Georgia, the condition of the colored people has very remarkably improved. In the city they are industrious, and apparently do very well. The Government rations seem to be demanded more for white refugees than for the colored population.

In the counties north there have been lawlessness and frequent murders, but lately these murders have abated.

The schools are in an excellent condition. A commodious building has been erected by a Congregational Society of Cincinnati, of which Dr. Stowe is pastor. This school is established under the patronage of the American Missionary Association. It occupies a beautiful school-house, the best I have seen constructed in the South, and I wondered that for the sum of six thousand dollars they could possibly have erected so fine a building. I went through different rooms, and I found excellent teachers and excellent scholars. Connected with this they also have an Asylum for Orphan Children.

From Atlanta we went to Montgomery, Alabama. There I met a delegation of colored people from various parts of the State, and from this interview I was satisfied of the improvement in their condition within the past year. Generally, they received fair wages. That was their own testimony; but there are still complaints from the practices of fraud in the fulfilling of contracts on the part of the employers.

The failure of the crops has affected all classes unfavorably, and dissatisfaction exists to a greater degree among the poorer classes of whites than among the colored people.

The Assistant Commissioner, General Swayne and his assistant, accompanied me to the various schools, and especially those of the Episcopal Church, which has expressed a desire to extend the work of education and intellectual improvement. The several schools are under his supervision. I believe there has been a decided progress in this respect during the past year.

The meeting of the colored people at Montgomery was a remarkable one. I met them in a large room near General Swayne's office. This room was filled with men who were from the city and from different parts of the State.

After various speakers had depicted to me, somewhat in detail, the sufferings and ill-usage to which they had been subjected by proud, haughty, and domineering men, I asked them suddenly, "What is the remedy?" They said, "Give us the right to protect ourselves." I then said, "Do you wish the colored people to vote?" With one voice they said, "Yes." (Applause.)

But one of their number, an intelligent young man, said, "I don't want the colored man to vote for five years; for I want the radicals to remain in power. Here and for twenty miles around they will vote right, but further off they will vote for Massa William and Massa John to get their good will." Hereupon an old negro, with grey hairs, hobbled up, and with a broken provincial accent, said:—"Although we are an humble, degraded people, we know our friends. (Applause.) We walked fifteen miles in war times to find out about the battle. We can walk fifteen miles more now to know who to vote for." (Great applause.)

The question was put, when an overwhelming (majority voted for universal manhood suffrage. Applause.) Several then called out—"What does the General think?" I answered, I thought as I do now, according to the strong affections of my judgment, reinforced last Monday by the complete success of the Georgetown election. (Great applause.)

But it is argued, Do you believe in ignorant voting? The only remedy is to remove the ignorance, a remedy which every true-hearted American will work for. I mean by it education. (Applause.)

At Augusta I met the people in one of the churches: a large number assembled, and I had a very familiar interview with them. They are not as hopeful here as at other points. They complain that they have not been fairly dealt with by their former employers, and, in many places, seem not inclined to contract for the coming year. They claim that the civil courts afford them little or no protection, and have a suspicion of white people generally. Owing largely to this, and partly to the failure of the crops, large parties of freedmen have contracted with planters, and have emigrated from Northern Georgia to Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Outrages on the lives and property of the freedmen are common, and are frequently reported to the officers.

In South Carolina the Courts seem to afford no adequate redress, especially in the interior. We met at the hospital an instance of strong faith that impressed itself on my memory. An old man, some seventy years of age, bowed down with hardship, limped along with attenuated limbs. He responded readily when I spoke to him. I said, "Well, my friend, you have an inheritance." He shook his head and said, "Oh! I am poor, very poor." "But have you not an inheritance?" He mused a moment, and then responded, "Oh! yes, I have an inheritance up yonder, a rich one, a mansion is ready for me."

We now visited Columbia, S. C. For a few moments let me have your attention, and I will relieve you. Columbia was formerly of importance. We had fought our way into it through miserable swamps, and we entered the city in its beauty, and saw, before leaving, two-thirds of it lying in ashes. However just may be the fierce wrath of retribution, I could not sojourn in the capital of South Carolina without a feeling of deprecation and sorrow.

At Columbia I had an interview with Governor Orr, who expressed much interest in the welfare of the freedmen, and the freedmen expressed to me privately great confidence in him. He impressed me with the conviction that he was exerting himself to preserve order and obtain law throughout the State, but the lawless operations of many greatly prejudice the freedmen, and dishonest employers resort to all sorts of means to deprive them of their wages.

I was satisfied that it was possible to suppress these evils, although perhaps not effectually. I met the colored people in public assembly, and found them generally cheerful, and willing to go through the season. Some complaints were made of dishonest farmers who were acting against them, but I was surprised at the progress the colored people had made in a single year.

Several cases were reported to me in Georgia, where negroes had been murdered, and the evidence of both white and colored witnesses was amply sufficient to commit them for trial, but the grand jury or the examining justices failed to indict them, and they were discharged.

With regard to the condition of the freedmen generally, I will give you the impressions left on my mind after having visited nearly every Southern State. There are yet existing many evils consequent upon the change in the state of the people and in the whole labor system, which time and patient experience alone can remove. The influence of work has generally been very beneficial to both classes of people.

Many apparently prejudiced persons assailed the Freedmen's Bureau in general terms, but failed to inform me of specific objections against it, or name any objectionable case of its administration—I mean to their own knowledge. To these men the Bureau was odious, because executing a United States law which they hate.

Considerable destitution prevails in the lower Mississippi. In Georgia and South Carolina, especially within the scope of the route of the armies, and where the crops had failed, there is great scarcity. In scarcely any of the country has there been provision for the colored paupers. This class are now provided with food and clothing by the Bureau. In several of the States which I visited the laws have been so modified as to make no distinction between blacks and whites, and in the degree of punishment inflicted; still, I am satisfied that partial justice is administered.

I am of opinion that under courts of superior jurisdiction they generally deal fairly with the negro, but it is notorious that he stands little or no chance before a jury and in courts of inferior jurisdiction. Not the slightest weight is given to their evidence. Several flagrant crimes, that would properly come to be acted upon by these courts, were entirely set aside.

I was gratified to observe the particular results of education upon the people. This educational interest is being pushed by many benevolent associations at the North, which have of late been encouraged by the reception of letters asking for teachers to be sent through them. The teachers are frequently subjected to annoyance, but the good results are beginning to be acknowledged.

I wish to pay a special compliment to the teachers of the colored schools. I visited them in nearly every other place where I stopped, and found them at Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Atlanta, Montgomery, Augusta, Columbia, S. C., Richmond, Va., and intermediate places. They are generally gathered in little corps, six or seven at a place, with a superintendent, established under the supervision of the American Missionary Association, or the Union Commission, or the Freedmen's Union Commission.

These teachers bear a remarkable character. In the first place, there are ladies sent from different parts of the North, as good as any in New England, New York, or Pennsylvania; and then there is something peculiar in the character introduced, by the treatment they receive, which inspires them with universal energy to make wonderful examples of success, and show to the people around about them what they can accomplish, and put to rest forever the infamous theories that have existed with regard to the education of immortal souls.

I found some of them ladies of taste and education, and of excellent morals, who had gone there not for the pay, but to do the work of the Lord; and God had blessed them, and I trust will bless and prosper them till they have extended this work beyond the possibility of its being quenched out.

Now, my friends, after my rambling discourse, you may ask me what I deem the prospects for the future—I mean the prospects for the colored men in this country. You know some of our friends think it is best to transport them beyond our limits forever. They want to send away the colored people from amongst us, lest we should treat them too well. (Laughter.) In answer to this, I will say that as there are everywhere many who gain a scanty subsistence and very little comfort by hard work, so there will ever be in the Southern States accumulations of very poor white and colored people; but their opportunities will be multiplied, and the privileges for every man of enterprise will soon extend to them an open hand; and while the black man, the red man, and the white man are of the same blood, ladies are very apt to ask me if there is not some white blood in them. I believe all blood is red. (Laughter.)

Solomon's rule applies equally to all, and will secure to those who follow it a temporal and eternal good. The rule is—"Fear God and keep his commandments," for this is the whole duty of man. This rule can only become of any practical value when engraved on the tables of the heart, and read and reread and cherished in the light of Christ's spirit, that spirit which renders obedience possible, obedience in love. (Great applause.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the Germania Orchestra for to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture, "Le Roi d'Yvetot" .... Adam
2. Song, "O ich bitt' euch, liebe Vogelein" (first time) .... F. Gumbert
3. Vibrations, "Waltz" .... Strauss
4. Andante, from first Sinfonie .... Mozart
5. Overture, "Catharina Cornaro" .... Lachner
6. Air, "The Daughter of the Regiment" (first time) .... Donizetti
7. Third Finale, from "The Bohemian Girl" .... Balfe

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE.—Thomas Maguire, Esq., Professor Richard Risley, and their great Troupe of Acrobats, Jugglers, and Contortionists, will arrive this afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, at the foot of Walnut street, from New York. This wonderful troupe open at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. Messrs. Sheidts and Banks, who are connected with this troupe, will also come on the same train.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—Last evening the stated meeting of Councils was held in the Council Chamber, President Hall in the chair.

A petition was received from the butchers in the markets, praying that they may be protected from the hawkers and venders of meat, on account of whom they cannot sell their beef to an advantage.—(A State law requires all persons vending to pay a tax; but there is no provision in the present charter of Camden forbidding the hawking of meat.—REP.) The petition was referred to a committee of three on ordinance, appointed by the Chair.

The Committee on the Relief of the Poor (Pierson, Chairman), reported the following as the disbursements for the month of February:—North Ward, $66·68; Middle Ward, $62·31; South Ward, $101·72. The report was received and ordered to be filed.

The Committee on the Revision of the City Charter (J. S. Lee, Chairman) reported progress.

Mr. Lee moved that an addition of three be made to the Committee.

Mr. Archer opposed the motion, and stated that Councils had confidence in the integrity and fidelity of the present Committee.

The motion was then submitted to the Chamber, and lost.

Mr. Lee then stated that the Committee met in the Council Chamber every Friday evening from 7 until 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the suggestions of citizens, and he hoped the members of Councils and others would be there, submit for consideration whatever they thought would tend to promote the interests of the city.

A petition was received from the owners of the meadow land south of Mechanic street, praying that it may not be taxed. Referred to the Street Committee of South Ward. Adjourned.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL IN NEW JERSEY.—On Monday evening last a very large and enthusiastic temperance meeting was held at New Egypt, Ocean county, N. J. Senator Horner was made President, and a number of interesting addresses were made. A course of temperance lectures will at once be inaugurated. Our young townsman, A. Watson Atwood, Esq., will deliver the first one of the course, on the "Tippling of Tendom," early in March. Mr. Atwood will be followed by the Hon. George Clark, of New York.

APPOINTED ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—Ralph Lee, Esq., for many years a resident of Camden, has been appointed by Governor Ward, and confirmed by the Senate, Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the First District of New Jersey. Mr. Lee is in every way capable of filling the position, and we have no doubt but his good sound sense and reasoning will enable him to decide on complicated questions of law with an ability equal to that of our oldest Judges.

MILITARY COMPANY.—A number of colored soldiers and sailors in the South Ward have formed themselves into a military company. They are called the "Scovel Guards," after the Hon. James M. Scovel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 96 feet deep; for sale after the 6th of April: will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to PUGH MADEIRA, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 1 3t

FOR SALE—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING, just finished, with six chambers, bath, water closet, wash basins, etc., in Jefferson street, west of Broad. WILLIAM H. BACON, No. 218½ WALNUT Street. 2 28 6t*

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SUBSTANTIALLY built DWELLINGS on North Fifteenth street, above Jefferson, west side. Just completed, and in a desirable neighborhood. WILLIAM H. BACON, No. 218½ WALNUT Street. 2 28 6t*

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-Story brick DWELLING, on FIFTEENTH Street, north of Oxford; modern improvements and good neighborhood. Terms easy. WILLIAM H. BACON, No. 218½ WALNUT Street. 2 5 6t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMELY FURnished House, No. 2039 Walnut street, replete with all modern conveniences.
Also, a Country Seat beautifully situated, within ten miles of the city. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street. 2 27 tfrp

TO RENT—SIX DESIRABLE ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES, two on a floor, with folding doors. Heat and Gas. No. 227 N. SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. Apply on the premises. 2 28 3t

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, No. 8 S. FIFTH Street. Inquire at No. 500 MARKET Street. 1t*

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfimsp*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 15½

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEPHEN ON PLEADING.

A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PLEADING

IN CIVIL ACTIONS;

Comprising a Summary View of the Whole Proceedings in a Suit at Law.

BY HENRY JOHN STEPHEN,

SERGEANT AT LAW.

NINTH AMERICAN EDITION.

With Notes and Additions from the London Editions,

BY FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD,

OF THE BOSTON BAR.

8vo. Price, $6.

Just published by

KAY & BROTHER,

No. 19 South SIXTH Street,

2 27 fmw3t Philadelphia.

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY

AT THE

CABLE BANQUET.

AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Altin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 27

PERSONAL.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN PROPERTIES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION BY THE GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, March 2, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in such properties in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th Wards, are requested to attend

WILLIAM S. GREGORY, Chairman,
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.

GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 2 28 2t

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third. OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

Full Course, time unlimited $25
Telegraphing, three months 30

2 11 mwf 6m. JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President. 2 13 15trp

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Monday morning,
March 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, 1400 cases men's, boys', and youths' calf, kip, grain, and buff boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals etc., etc.
Also, a large and superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which we invite the early attention of buyers. 2 28 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
March 4, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons. 2 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
March 5, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 1 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,	Paul Weber,
Thomas Cole,	Andre Plumot,
Andreas Achenbach,	Stroebel,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Rossiter,
A. Guilleminn,	W. Weir,
Eugene de Block,	W. Shayer, Sr.,
J. Patrois,	G. Shalders,
David Denoter,	E. C. Barnes,
Theodore Frere,	C. Verlat,
Count de Bylandt,	Baron,
C. dell Acqua,	Coutourier,
Gus de Ionghe,	Louis Lasalle,
F. E. Meyerheim,	Paul Soyer,
J. W. Preyer,	Hein Burgers,
M'me Ronner,	M'me Pages,
A. Van Hamme,	Rosiers,
Laurent de Beul,	Carabain,
Sonderland,	Eversen,
De Vogel,	B. C. Koekkoek,
Roffiaen,	Musin,
Van Wyngaerdt,	Von Sebin,
H. L. Rolfe,	Ebel,
W. Bromley,	Verschuur,
J. H. Dell,	Dillens,
Vertin,	Seignac,
De Vaux,	Kruseman,
Stevens,	Auffray,
Von Raven;	Professor Grund,
Brandenburg,	Zimmerman,
Kuwasseg,	De Vigne,
Lanfont de Metz,	De Vos,
Kluyvers,	De Leub,
Le Ray,	Clara Van Wille,
Leickert,	L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

THIRD SALE OF MESSRS. DEAKINS & SONS' FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,
March 4 and 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an entire stock of fine silver plated ware, received direct from the celebrated works of Joseph Deakins & Sons, Sheffield.
The stock comprises epergnes, salmon dishes, tea services, covered dishes, venison dishes, waiters, kettles, and stands; wines, butter and bread platters, flower vases, soup tureens, teapots, and stands.
Also, table cutlery, plain and silver plated King pattern, beaded and plain forks, and spoons of every variety.
This stock comprises the largest and most elegant assortment ever offered at public sale.
On exhibition Friday and Saturday. [2 28 3t

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.
They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.
2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.
4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.
Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.
Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.
Three-story brick Dwelling, No. -- Gaskill street.
Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.
Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.
Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 22

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.
Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.
Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.
Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. [2 28 1m

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

LOST—A LEATHER CASE, CONTAINING A number of railway tickets, which are of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will please call at THIS OFFICE. 2 28 3t

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.—Works on Staten Island.—Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, West side.
This Company, now in the forty-eighth year of its existence, is prepared to DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH, in an unequalled manner, all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods.
Ladies' Dresses and Velvet Mantillas, Gent's Coats, Pants, etc., cleansed, without affecting the shape or color. 2 28 3mrp