## Evening Telegraph PHBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

The Great Work of Southern Education. Ws know of no subject of more importance to the country than that of education in the South. Accustomed as we of the North have been to our systems of public schools, affording the blessings of education to the masses almost without money and without price, and securing a general diffusion of knowledge among the great body of the people, we can hardly imagine the true state of the case at the South.

Under the slave dispensation there were no public schools such as prevail at the North. In the first place, it was not desirable that the black people should be educated. The slave who could read or write was looked upon as a dangerous piece of property. Hence, to teach him to do so was a criminal offense under the slave laws. And, in the second place, the constitution of Southern society, with its vast plantations and scattered inhabitants, made it impossible to sustain any system of general public education even for the whites. The result was, that while the children of wealthy planters were taught by tutors or in private schools, or sent to the North, and while in the cities and larger villages something was done for public education in the way of select schools or academies, the great mass of the people, both white and black, grew up in almost unrelieved ignorance. That large class of the Southern population known as "poor white trash" were as illiterate and degraded as the lowest black slaves.

It is a state of things growing out of such facts as these that we are now called upon to confront. The mighty ploughshare of revolution has overturned everything in the South. There are no longer masters and slaves there, but only people. To these people the great work of reconstructing State Governments has been assigned by Congress. Every vestige of the old aristocracy is to be swept away. The former master is to deposit his ballot by the side of his late slaves, his vote counting for no more than that of the humblest of his late chattels. Not only so, but these people are soon to become equal participants, under the Constitution, with us, of political power in the general Government. The two Senators from South Carolina, with her 291,000 whites and her 412,000 blacks, will count for just as much as the two from Pennsylvania, with her three millions of inhabitants. We are trying the democratic experiment on a vast scale. Shall it succeed ?

Now it must be evident that in the educa tion of these Southern millions, white and black, there is a field for the noblest exertions of philanthropy and statesmanship. And it is a source of great congratulation that, just at this juncture, Mr. Peabody has stepped in with his munificent gift to lead the way, and call the attention of the people to this great subject. We are rejoiced to see that the Trustees of the Peabody Fund have wisely concluded to make Primary or Common School education the leading object in the efforts they are about to put forth. This is commencing in the right way. Take care of the education of the masses in Common Schools, and the Academies, Colleges, and Universities will follow in due time. What we want now is to reach the great body of the people with the elements of useful knowledge. And in this connection, we must not omit to commend the wise liberality of the Appletons, publishers in New York, in the gift to the Trustees of the Peabody Fund of one hundred thousand volumes of school books, adapted to the use of Common Schools, Other publishers might well emulate their example. Indeed, why may not this Peabody fund be made the nucleus of a great national movement for Southern education? The Board of Trustees of that Fund have already offered the position of General Agent, under whose supervision the work is to be carried on, to one of the most able educators in the country, the Rev. Dr. Sears, President of Brown University. He will probably accept of the office, and we shall shortly behold the good work in full operation. At the same time those other agencies through which Northern philanthropy has already commenced the work of education among the Southern masses, and which have already done a noble work, should be encouraged and upheld. The field is broad enough to absorb all the labor that can be expended on it. The work is vast enough to tax the energies of all who love their country, and desire to see the blessings of education diffused throughout all its borders.

SHERIDAN PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN .- General Sheridan's prompt removal of those three infamous men, Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of the Provisional State Government of Louisiana, and Edmund Abell, Judge of the Provisional District Court of New Orleans, will send a thrill of delight through the breast of every loval citizen. They are the men who plotted and engineered the horrible New Orleans massacre, and whose hands have never yet been washed clean of the innocent blood shed upon that occasion. The judgment of the people and of their Congress in regard to these notorious Rebels has at last been vindicated. General Sheridan deserves public thanks. If the Reconstruction act had accomplished nothing more than the removal of these creatures, whose presence in official position has been a constant disgrace to the country, it would have deserved the support of all good citizens. | our Congressional orators who seem to have

Should Cabinet Ministers be Subject to the Legislature?

Tun speech of the Duke de Persigny in the French Senate has turned the attention of the French journals and people to the propriety of making the Ministers of State responsible to the legislative department of Government. The debate caused a comparison to be instituted between the British and American systems, and a discussion of their relative merits. Our readers all know that in Great Britain the Ministers of the Crown sit in both Houses of the Parliament, and are liable to be displaced from office by a vote of the lower Houses. In the United States, on the contrary, the Cabinet is entirely free from all legislative coercion, and can only be removed by that complex system of impeachment, the very complicity of which is the best safeguard against its abuse. In France, however, the Ministers, while they sit in the Chambers, are not directly responsible to them. In fact, it seems as though the real condition of affairs were allowed to remain vague for fear of the result of any definite settlement. The question, however, was brought directly before the Upper House by the speech of the Duke, who, after contrasting the two systems of America and England, emphatically favored that of America. It is evident that the public men of Europe have watched with eager eye the effect of the war on the various peculiarities of our governmental structure, and have drawn their own deductions. The Duke de Persigny declares that, had American Ministers been subject to the Legislature, like those of England, the war would not have been brought to a successful conclusion, and he made a strong case out of this argument :-

"Take the case of America during the late war. The Chambers of the North were as ar-dest as the Government for the conquest of the South; but suppose that responsible minis-ters had been sitting in them, do you suppose the issue would have been the same? Certainly At every battle lost there would have been a change of ministry, an upset of the State, and the rout of the armies would have

There is, indeed, a great deal of force in this idea, and we of America, looking only at the great result, lose sight of the many seemingly slight variations of our national system, which have really been the salvation of the epublic. Having thus given an instance of the safety of the American plan, the orator gives a characteristic and novel reason why the British Government did not actually endeavor to destroy the Union:-

"Look at the attitude of England during that struggle. The sentiments of our neighbors were not doubtful. Assuredly their wishes were not for the re-establishment of the Union. Never was a finer occasion presented to free England for some centuries from her American nightmare. But her responsible ministers were there! They counted the ranks of their were there! They counted the ranks of their adversaries—so many Radicals will vote for the Union from political passion, so many Tories, who, though they wish for the same things as the Whigs, will vote against them to turn them out. Before this calculation they stopped short, inert and discouraged; and the Goddess Opportunity escaped their powerless hands."

The Duke then declared emphatically in favor of the American plan, and urged the Senate to adopt a law similar to that of the United States.

"We have before us two courses-one, to choose the English liberty, in which it would be necessary to change our interior organization and hand the Administration to a class of rich, independent men; or, on the other hand, if we wish to maintain, as in America, our democratic society with our organization of de-mocratic functionaries, then we must renounce, us in America, subordinating our Ministers to he Chambers, leaving the palm of eloquence to he speakers in the Assemblies, and freeling the Ministers from the preoccupation of debate placing them under the sole authority of the Executive ower."

Some time since it was moved in Congress to allow the Cabinet officers seats in the two Houses. We think that General Banks was the father of the idea. The proposition met with some favor, and has not yet been definitely acted upon. It is well for us to look well at the advantages of the various systems of government which have come down to us from our forefathers. They had good cause for any peculiarities, and in the present case we cannot but think our plan of rendering Cabinet officers irresponsible to Congress a good one. That it is attracting the attention of all the Old World is well attested. Only a tew days since John Bright referred to this peculiarity, and was accused of a desire to "Americanize Parliament," There must be ome great merit in it, otherwise it would not be favored by so many of the Liberals of Europe. If it has the disadvantage of retaining in power a Secretary of State in whom the people have lost all confidence, and who could not command a half-dozen votes in either branch of Congress, yet it undoubtedly tends to promote the freedom of the Legislature, and also of the Cabinet itself; and has in the past, as the Duke well observes, "served the American nation." We hope that we will hear no more of the proposed alteration in our system of responsibilities.

There is one other matter on which the Dukespoke, and which we would commend to general attention. He declares that the good secured to a nation by eloquence is far inferior to the injury done to it by too much talking. It is one of the failings of our public men. Their "endless tongues," as Whittier calls them, have done far more damage than the light they have thrown upon a subject can compensate for. The Duke well said:-

compensate for. The Duke well said:—

"The object of the institutions of a free people is, in short, to assure its grandeur and prosperity, and not to crown its orators as at the Olympian games. (Approbation.) Listen to what Henri IV said:—'If I made it my glory to pass for a great orator, said he to the States at Rouen, in 1595, 'I should have brought here migre fine words than good wishes; but my well.' Well, gentlemen, every government ought; like that Prince, to have a higher ambition than mere words."

And the Avener National comments:-And the Avent National comments:—
"The opinions of the Duke on eloquence have long been known. Of all the Muses, that is the most fatal to the grandeur of empires and the bappiness of societies. It was that which prevented the Samultes from marching on Bome after the victory of Candium, and the English from finishing with their rival, the United States, at the period of the revolt of the South. Instead of acting, the Samultes and the English deliberated, and the Romans and Americans were saved."

We commend these utterances to those of

formed a resolution to speak at least once | propriety of preventing the erection of manu every day the House is in session. Such a debate as that in the French Senate shows the watchfulness with which our institutions are viewed, and proves, as the Vicomte de la Gueronière says, that "Democracy is at the present moment overrunning all Europe."

The Annual Message of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Elsewhere in our paper to-day we publish the able and exhaustive Message of the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of our city. It is a carefully prepared document, reviewing the workings of the various Departments of the corporation, and laying before Councils a succinct account of the condition of each branch of Municipal Government. The great body of the Message is taken up with the discussion of the three great interests of the city its finances, its police, and its water supply. The Mayor states-if not in words, at least by implication-that, while the finances are not in such a dangerous condition as they might have been, yet they can hardly be called in that state which is conducive to the prosperity of the Corporation:-

"The funded debt of the city on the 1st day of January, 1866, amounted to \$33,837,793-96, which was increased by the issue of City loans, as folxpenses incident to the war, ...... \$1,043,400.00 Other expenses...

\$2,532,085.81 From which deduct:-Loans redeemed by City
Treasurer
Loans cancelled by Commissioners of Sinking \$195,094.72

1.204.258-42 Actual increase of the funded debt during the year ....

Total funded debt of the city, Jan.

The receipts for taxes amounted to \$4,810,751. The creation of the Sinking Fund and its present condition is treated of at length. The figures show a remarkable proportion of taxation, requiring for the annual appropriation to the Sinking Fund 26 30-100 per cent. on the value of the property assessed, or \$431,445; to which add 1 37-100 per cent. for the annual interest on the loans, or \$2,250,000, and the total is 1 63-1000 per cent., or \$2,681,445 for 1867. His Honor well remarks:-"A sufficient burden of the kind to satisfy every one that only improvidence could have allowed its accumulation, and that nothing but very extraordinary causes will justify its increase."

Viewing the heavy annual demands on our city treasury, the Mayor proceeds to discuss that most rotten of all our systems-that of assessment. He calls attention to the gross irregularities, and contrasts Philadelphia with New York and Boston:-

"In Philadelphia, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was \$132,000,000; 1865, \$156,000,000; \$160,350,00, in Boston, in 1855, the assessed value of real estate was \$136,200,000; 1865, \$201,600,000; 1867 \$225,750,000. "In New York, in 1855, the assessed value of

real estate was \$337,000,000; 1865, \$427,400,000; 186

The assessment of real estate has increased in New York in twelve years \$142,000,000; in Hoston, \$89,509,000; in Philadelphia, \$28,359,000 During this period the growth of Philadelphia has been very great, and the whole increase in the twelve years, as represented by the assess-ment, is not more than the increase of one prosperous year taken out of the twelve.'

Yet notwithstanding its inefficiency, our system is the most expensive of any that can be devised. We heartily join with his Honor in urging that a new department be created, which will have charge of the whole subject and be independent of mere local prejudices. Such a reformation is essential to our city's credit. We are glad to see the city executive speaking plainly against the mistaken action of Councils in making insufficient appropriations, and letting the deficiency be met by a loan, rather than lose political prestige by fixing the needed rate. The Message well says:-

"Unfortunately, however, from causes which are easily understood, low rates have been often levied, with a consciousness of their insufficiency; and thus deficiencies from year to year have occurred, to be covered by loans. The representatives of an intelligent commu should be governed by fixed principles, it is due both to themselves and their constituents that the provisions by taxation, with the revenue from other sources, should be always equal to the expenditure for the year."

The tax per capita in New York is \$22; in Boston \$34; and in Philadelphia \$11; which proves that there is no good cause for such wilful deficiency. The people have to pay heavier in the end, and it is sound economy to pay debts at once and save the interest.

The second subject for examination is the Police force. There are engaged in the department 843 men, of which number 688 are patrolmen. It is obvious that such a force is insufficient. New York has 1800 patrolmen, and while increase of expense may at present be opposed by some, yet we think it is more economical for property owners to pay a slight increase of tax, and have their real estate and persons made secure. But we have so often favored such a step that we will not argue it here. The number of arrests made amount to 43,226, of which 26,079 were for intoxication and 29 were for murder. His Honor states his convictions in regard to the usefulness of the detective force. In his deductions, however, we cannot enthusiastically join. He promises to continue to prevent corner lounging, and, yet further, abolish that nuisance. We agree with the Mayor that the present police condition of our city is a decided improvement over what we have been accustomed to.

The extension of the water supply, so vitally interesting to every inhabitant, is dis cussed at length:-

"It is admitted on all hands that, in the present condition of the Schuyikill, the works at and adjacent to Fairmount cannot much longer be made available for the supply of even that portion of the city which is now dependent on them. Supposing their capacity to be sufficient, which we know it is not, the steadily increasing transities thrown into the stream offered respectives. impurities thrown into the stream afford reasonable ground for apprehension that the water may become permanently unwholesome, as it is now frequently unpalatable."

Yet, at the same time, his Honor doubts the

factories, observing that

"Philadelphia owes much of her unexampled "Philadeiphia ewes much of her unexampled growth and prosperity to the facilities she has furnished for manufacturing under tavorable conditions, and her progress hereafter will be materially influenced by similar causes. How far it may be expedient to interfere with this growth and prosperity, and to limit this progress, is a pregnant inquiry; but at the same time no commercial sacrifice can be equal to the want of pure and healthful water. Happily, however, we need not be embarrassed by either bowever, we need not be embarrassed by either alternative. If it be desirable to seek other sources of supply than the Schuylkili, they can be found within convenient distance, and under favorable auspices; or if it be more desirable to continue the use of that stream, means of purifeation and enlargement can be employed which will enable us to do so without harsh disturbance of vested rights, or damaging interposition against promised advantages. But measures must be immediately adopted to solve these problems, and provide a remedy for the threatened evil.

He recommends the appointment of a scientific commission to determine on the needed

Having thus glanced at the Message, so far as its principal topics are concerned, we must commend it as a model municipal document. It is of exactly the right spirit, design, and compass; and his Honor has demonstrated his ability to draft an official document, as well as to act as the executive head of a great city. For ten years Philadelphia has been fortunate in the choice of her Mayors; and she would be blessed indeed, if always in the future she could secure so able, courteous, and honest a chief magistrate as the present incumbent. In concluding his Message, he reverts to the legislation on city affairs at Harrisburg, and, quoting his own words, we assent most heartily to every sentiment which they contain:-

"Of late years it has become too much the custom to settle at Harrisburg the affairs of Philadelphia. I do not speak of such legislation as is beyond the scope of our chartered powers. But as to things that are purely municipal in their character—for example, the supervision of our thoroughfares, and kindred local matters—the Councils of the city, not the General Assembly of the State, are the proper law-makers. And I go further, and aver that whatever concerns the city alone, and does not involve principles of general application, be-fore a final decision is reached, the city, through its recognized organs, should be consulted

"But when our functions are usurped or dis-regarded, when measures affecting the city, and the city only, are adopted without our sanc-tion, or in despite of our remonstrances, we are constrained to protest against conduct which we cannot but regard as discourteous to the offices which we have been called to fill, and immlest to the interests we are sworn to

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE UPON THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.-The action of the Legislature of New York is being misrepresented upon the suffrage question. The present Constitution of that State restricts the right of suffrage in regard to colored men to those worth two hundred and fifty dollars. An effort was made to remove that restriction by legislative enactment in the vote to be taken for members of the proposed Constitutional Convention, but the majority of the Legislature were of the opinion that it could not be legally done. This was the view also taken by the Republican State Committee. There is no opposition on the part of New York Republicans to the removal of the restriction by the Constitutional Convention, when it shall assemble. Nor do we believe that opposition to its removal will be made a party issue by the Democrats. On the contrary, from present appearances, they are much more likely to manœuvre with the hope of catching as large a portion of the colored vote as possible.

OFF FOR CONNECTICUT.-Senator Doolittle has gone to Connecticut to take the stump against the Republican party. It is suggested that Collector Smythe and Mrs. Perry are about to follow his example. All expenses will be paid out of the "general order" fund.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DON'T BE ALARMED-IF YOU HAVE

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE

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ITHE—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,

ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE,

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

IS WAITANTED A QUICE AND SUITE.

It aliays all itching at once: is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant,

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Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.

Over thirty years have "Dr. Swayne's Medicines been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heat.

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Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES

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No. 336 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philade
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3 2thete

GOLD.-THE AMOUNT OF GOLD taken out of the three shafts now belonging to the Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company, at Trout Creek, each sunk sixty test deep in the Alta, Grizziy, and Horne Ticket Lodes, is five thousand dollars, and a fraction over. Theore yielded \$77 in the stamp mill, and \$93 a ton in the Arastra, and afterwards assayed \$200 a ton left in the washed tailings. interwards assayed \$200 a ton left in the washed tailings.

This shows great richness in the mines, of which they own the Ten Discovery Claims, and now 94% feet libeal measure of the lodes at the Trout Creek Mines, universally conceded to be the richest developed mines in the district. This is one of the safest, richest, and best organized companies ever gotup in this city, and should pay as well as the Hale & Norcross Company, whose stock is row \$300 a saide in California, Those who have not been so deep in oil as to let this golden opportunity slip, through their fingers into their enterprising neighbors' hands entirely, had better call at No. 208. THIRD street, and secure some of the preferred dividend of forty per cent., and sharing dividends with the other stock. The chance for this stock is rapidly passing away, and when their mill now built, once begins to run at the mines, no such stock can be had at five times the price. [225 it IRELAND! IRELAND! IRELAND! IRELAND!

IRELAND! IRELAND! IRELAND! THRELAND! IRELAND! THELAND!
THREE NIGHTS MORE, March 23, 20, 30,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS ONLY.
AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
AN ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF THE
EMERALD ISLE.
Historical, Humorous, and Legendary, with Lecture
and Songs—humorous and sentimental.
Admission, 25 cents, Commence at 8 o'clock. [328 34

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FOR MOTHS. Use it early, and you gain money while you sleep, for you save by destroying swarms yet unborn.

C. C. is sold by all Druggists.

HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

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JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 222 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE CURTAINS, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

A CARD.—We solicit an early examination of our

This and To-morrow Morning.

commencing each day at in o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, embracing 1400 packages and lots of valuable and attractive British, German, French, and domestic dry goods, worthy of special attraction.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

March 28, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 20s pieces royal damask, Venetian, superfine, and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp. list, cottage, and rag carrietings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale.

[3 26 34]

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,
April 1, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four mouths' credit, about 500 tots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assertment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woodlens, linens, and cottons.

N. B. Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

3 26 54

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
April 2, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1800 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

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

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT
THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing
full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised delite. al list of property contained in our Real Estate Regis cr, and offered at private sale. Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper ledger. North American, German Free Press, In uirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age Evening Telegraph, Pless, and Legal Intelligence

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 1, will include—
One share Mercantile Library Company.
Pew No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.
KLEGANT BROWN STONE RE-IDENCE, 25 feet
ront, with French roof and three-story double Back
Buildings.
No. 1256 N. BROAD STREET.—Was erected and
nished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. No. 1230 N. BROAD STREET.—was effected and finished throughout in a superior manner, by Mr. R. J. Dobbins, with extra conveniences and comforts, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner. Lot 160 feet through to Carlisle street.

V.RY VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, with six Brick Dwellings and Carriage Factory on the rear, No. 415 N. Second street, Lot 22x100 feet, through to St. John street.

THÆEESTORY BRICK DWELLING. No. 3 St. John street, THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 3 Catherine street.
Estate of John B. Neagle, deceased, HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1624 Fit-Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four three-tory Brick Residences, Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 repenter street. Corner of Ninth street and Soyder avenue.

Same Estate,—Lot of Ground, south side of Snyder avenue, west of Ninth street, 15t feet from.

Same Estate,—Lot of Ground, east side of Ninth street, from Snyder avenue to Cantrell street.

Some Estate,—Lot. Cantrell street, east of Ninth Same Estate.-Lot, corner of Tenth street and Buck Same Estate,-Lot, N. E. corner Tenth and Winton Sume Estate,-Lot, N. W. corner of Ninth and inton streets, Same Estate,-Lot, S. E. corner Ninth and Winton me Estate.-Lot, S. W. corner of Ninth and Wine Estate.-Lot, S. E. corner of Jackson street Euck road ime Estate.—Three Lots of Ground, N. E. corner ixth and Loudon streets. me Estate.—Three-story Brick Residence. No. 1838

Bauliton street, GERMANTOWN,-Very desirable Building Site, five acres, Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane, [38] 6&tf SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Phila-teiphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of ach property, and by pamphiet catalogues, one housand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
Friday, March 29, at 12 o'clock, uoon, at the Philaciphia Exchanger—
200 shares Black Heath Coal Company,
100 shares Fulton Coal Company
500 shares Union Canal Company
500 shares Union Canal Company,
100 shares Big Mountain Coal Company,
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company,
105 shares Camoen and Atlantic Railroad Company,
referred stock,

lss shares Camaen and Atlantic Railroad Company, preferred stock, \$17,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. Coupon Bonds, due and payable July 2, 1871, interest payable 2d January and July, without deduction for United States or State taxes, with option at any time before maturity to convert into the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Company.

\$12,000 seven per cent. Schuyikill Navigation Company Boat Loan, with accrued interest from November 1, 1866. Interest payable May and November.

\$3500 City of Philadelphia six per cent Loan, due July 1, 1867.

\$350 City of Philadelphia six per cent 1,040, due July 1, 1867.
\$1000 Wyoming Valley Canal Company six per cent. Coupon Bond. Interest payable in January and July, 2200 Reading Railroad six per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1888. Interest payable January and July, 1100 Allegheny County five per cent. Bond. 2000 Consolidated Morigage Bonds Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company seven per cents. 2500 Susquehanna Canal Company six per cent coupon Bonds. \$2.00 Susquehanna Canal Company six per cent coupon Bonds.

REAL ESTATE SALE, MARCH 29,
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 1506
North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson; lot 15 feet 8
Inches by 85 feet. Possession with title,
HANDSOME THREE-STORY BRICK COTTAGE,
front and side-yard, Finy-third street, near Wyalusing avenue; lot 25 feet by 137, Possession with title,
HANDSOME BRICK AND ROUGH-CAST TWOAND-A-HALF STORY DWELLING, Wyalusing
avenue, near Fifty-third street, front and side-yard;
lot 25 by 17 feet. Possession with title,
NEAT THREE-STORY BTONE AND ROUGHCAST COTTAGE, with side-yard; lot 25 feet by 85;
Fitty-fourth street, near Wyalusing avenue,
BUILDING LOT, Howard street, near Diamond
street, Nineteenth Ward; 18 feet by 108 feet 3½ inches;
two fronts. two fronts.

BUILDING LOT, N. E. corper Third and Diamond streets, near North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot; 132 feet by 116 feet 5 inches; three fronts.

BUILDING LOT, Fifth street, south of Cumberand; 100 feet by 130 feet; two fronts, BUILDING LOT, Poplar street, near Twelith; 16 BUILDING LOT, Format eet 3), inches by 85 feet. VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 134 VALUABLE Lexington Station, North Penn, R. 8. VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 18
acres, near Line Lexington Station, North Penn, R.R.
VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT, 86
acres, 5, mile from Line Lexington Station, North
Fenn, R. R.
Catalogue now ready.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHES-NUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

CARD,—Our sale To-morrow (Friday) Morning will comprise over 700 lots of superior Furniture, becauding Plano-Fortes by Schomacker and Nunns & Clark; also, one Cottage Plano; one Melodeon: Veivet, Brusseis, and other Carpete; Parior and Library Sultes; Wainut Chamber sultes; elegant Library Book Cases; Cottage saites; Wainut Sadeboards; Library and Centre Tables; Extension Dining Tables; Spring and Hair Mattress; Feather Beos; Office Tables; Recfuling Chairs; an assortment of fine Silver-Plated Ware and Cutlery; Vases; Bohemian Grass Ware; Fancy Goods, etc. etc.

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One pair French Piated Mantel Mirrors, 74 by 64 inches.

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One Evans & Watson Fire-Proof Safe.
BED AND TABLE LINEN.
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The Paintloss will be on view on Tuesday, March 2e, and continue open day and evening until time of ale. AUCTION SALES.

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Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, embracing a prime and desirable assortment of goods from city and Eastern manufacturers, [3 28 3]. B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020

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