THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Triumph Out of Defeat.

From the Tribune.

It was hard to surrender Connecticut, but the lesson of that defeat should bring us many triumphs. When we consider the causes—the efforts made to carry the State-corruption in the ballot and treachery in our councils-our friends should be thanked for doing so well. The President was against us, and with him all the patronage of his Administration. One Senator, Mr. Dixon, had openly gone over to the enemy, and was the champion of Copperheads and Rebels against the party which gave him all his greatness. Other leaders were cold and faint. We had the large minority of "the timorous, time-serving, and conserva-tive," who behaved so badly in 1865, when the opportunity of doing justice to the negro was granted. What with renegades, frozen friends, the patronage of a great Administration, and the compact, ably commanded Democratic organization, Republicanism might have

The experience of all parties is, that cowardice is the worst policy. An army never fights a battle in bivouac, and wherever any party of progress quietly unfolds its tents and rests. saying, "The day is warm, and the roads heavy, and the streams are swollen, and we are weary, and must fight no more,"becomes a mob, and its work is done. Thus it hath been, thus it always will be. Agitation, progress, constant advances, are as necessary to its purity and strength as sea currents and salt are to the purity of the ocean. When a great principle is at stake, we cannot gain a half victory. Such victories are surrenders; for we either concede that our enemy is right, or that we are weak. No party can live without answering its mission. How well our party has performed ours, let the history of these grand momentous years bear witness. It has led the nation from the thraldom of slavery to freedom, its success transcending the hopes of its most sanguine leaders. The aristocracy of the South has been destroyed. Labor has been taken from the loom of Carolina cotton-fields; and even as we found her, lashed and torn, and much begrimed and shackle-chafed, and not comely to see, she has been crowned with a diadem and clothed with purple, and sits in the very gates of freedom. Our flag no longer bears dishonorable stars. It means freedom to black man and white. It must also mean universal liberty and impartial suffrage, that he who digs may govern, that the hand which holds the hoe is not unworthy the ballot. Were its history to end here, we might

proudly close the record. But it must not be. We have done much; we must do more. Our enemies say that our party was a consequence of the war, and should die with peace. is no peace until every probable cause of war is removed. So long as wrong is possible, so long as pernicious theories are nursed in Court and Cabinet like serpent's eggs, to hatch new treason when sunshine comes again, so long as it necessary for the swords of Sheridan and Sickles to remain unsheathed, the Republican party is a war party. We are nearer peace now than at any moment since the surrender of Lee; and if we only stand firm, we shall have a reconstructed Union before many months. The danger is that we may at any time relapse, undoing all we have done, and, instead of the prudent and healing remeof the President and those who advise him. There is danger from the enemy and from ourselves. Nothing tries an army more than a victory. To be resolute in danger is courage -to be resolute and patient in victory is religion. There are so many temptationsspoils of office-ambitions, jealousies. We dread more from those Republicans who remain with our party to feed with it, who came to it in the hour of victory, and who have no aim beyond plunder—the sutlers, and quartermasters, and camp-followers of Republicanism-than from any combination of the Democracy. The Republican party was never so great as when it fought Mr. Buchanan and his patronage without an office-holder in its ranks. It never made a more gallant battle than when it fought Mr. Johnson and his office-givers, defeating him in spite of his power and proscription. Were it to go into opposition to-morrow, it would be purified and strengthened by the exorcism which defeat would bring, by the mercenaries running from it like the swine possessed with devils. Because of this we are anxious that the

party should be thoroughly organized. Above all things, let there be no surrender, no retreat, no compromise, no abatement of our high purpose. Henceforth the motto should be Universal Liberty and Impartial Suffrage, regardless of caste, race, or color. Let this be our test-our watchword and battle-cry. If there are any who are faint-hearted and timorous-who dread to do what is right-if there is any poor devil who would rather burrow in his office-if there is any one who shrinks from entering upon this campaignlet him step from the ranks, now that we are forming, and go to the enemy. This principle will bring victory to us and peace to all the land. Without justice we die, or live a life more terrible than death. Let our friends unite, and canvass, and reorganize. When captains are unworthy, or timid, or time-serving, let them be cashiered. Where Senators seem more anxious about missions, and judgeships, and cosy places, and fear to say yes or no because of Presidential frowns, leave them, and take men whem we can follow. We lost Connecticut by timidity and cowardice. We only deserve victory when we are worthy of it. Victory that comes by compromise, or concession, or time-serving, disgraces and wounds Republicanism. Rather than see such triumphs, we would prefer to have the radical party go back to what it was ten years ago. We have the power, and we should not shirk the responsibility. This was done in 1865, hence the defeat in Connecticut. If we continue to do so, nothing can come but disaster and disgrace. The battle is now for universal liberty and impartial suffrage. Let the word be passed along the line.

A Lesson for the Republican Party. From the Times.

The Republican party, with all its strength, is not so strong that it can prudently disregard the lessons of the Connecticut defeat. Making every allowance for the fact that the Democrats for the time discarded Copperheadercised by strictly local causes, the result of

A the party in power. On every essential question there is no reason to doubt that the Republican party continues to reflect the views of the great majority of the people. There may be shades of difference in regard to the details of measures to which has been imparted the authority of law. But on the great question of reorganizing the Union there is no room to doubt that the represented States are in perfect unison with Congress. The conviction which prevailed last autumn operates to-day more powerfully than ever-the convic tion that the work of reconstruction should rest in the hands of Congress, and should be perfected in harmony with the aspirations of the party by which it is controlled. Equally certain is it, we believe, that the principles embodied in the Civil Rights act, and the conditions incorporated in the Reconstruction act, are indorsed as in themselves equitable, and as indispensable in the present condition of the Tried on this issue, or on the general issue of the conduct of the war, or on any issue involving the relative title of the two parties to the confidence of the States which upheld the Union, it may be considered certain that the verdict would be against the Democracy. The inquiry presents itself, then-What extraneous or incidental circumstances exist, having a tendency to alienate the sympathy of any noticeable number of those who during the war, and to this moment, have voted the Republican ticket? What has occurred in Congress or elsewhere that may explain the defection of some and the indifference of others? The Albany Evening Journal, which has addressed itself frankly to the point, dwells upon the temper and tactics of the extremists as a source of weakness to the party:-

"It is the misfortune of the party to be held responsible for the manifold sins of those who are not its immediate representatives, and who in no sense speak for a majority of its members. The President had deprived himself of all sympathy, and would have had no support from the loyal men, but for the insane course of men like Butler and Ashiey, who, for the sake of a fictitious fame, have insisted, against the wise judgments of their colleagues, in pushing the impeachment movement—conducting it with a virulence and a lack of regard for the ordinary rules of decency which have well nigh converted the offending Executive into a marter. That Stavons always to the contract of the martyr, Thad, Stevens, always impracticable in his best moods, must needs go beyond every authoritative exposition of party doctrine to promulgate his ideas of confiscation, and insist upon parcelling the territory of the South out to its white loyalists and its freedmen. The long imprisonment of Jeff. Davis, and the refusal of the Chief Justice to give him what every citizen has an uponestioned right to deevery citizen has an unquestioned right to de mand-a fair and impartial trial-has exerted a most unwholesome moral influence. And the recrimination and denunciations of leading members of the party, in both Houses of Congress, have not been without pernicious effect. Add to this the unpopularity of a heavy tax, and the disposition of the electors to try the experiment of a change of rulers when they can do so with seeming safety, and we can see abundant reasons for covariating that the abundant reasons for concluding that the hitherto undisputed Republican ascendancy can only be maintained by a display of the greatest wisdom, moderation, and good judg-

The Journal speaks truly. The most dangerous enemies of the Republican party are of its own household. The more violent of its radical members are really more inimical to its interest and usefulness than the Copperheads, who during the war burned in effigy the Governor elect of Connecticut. The Copperheads can do the Republicans no harm. the extreme radicals injure the party by affixing to it the stigma of their ultraism, and making it responsible for their malignancy. Their reckless display of partisanship and hatetheir persistent endeavors to force the party into positions in advance of those assumed by its conventions, State or National-their proposals to confiscate and disfranchise, despite the growing disposition of the South to accept the proffered terms-their wanton assaults upon the privileges of the Executive, dies of Congress, have the dreadful quackeries and their anxiety to impeach, with or of the President and those who advise him. ostracism, displayed whenever other members of the party have dared to condemn their spirit and resist their plans,-these are circumstances which, more than all else, have served to weaken the party and impair its prestige. It is no answer to say to the country that, as an organization, the party is committed to none of the extreme views. It is of slight avail to remind the disaffected that on critical occasions Messrs. Stevens and Sumner have been thrown overboard, and that the reconstruction law now being applied widely differs from the measure they would enacted. It amounts to little to repeat that Butler has failed to acquire power in the House, and that no member of the Senate has less individual influence than the oratorical Senator from Massachusetts. It affords no assurance of safety to point to the utter want of nfluence of revolutionists of the Ashley school, and their signal failure to obtain the sanction of the party as such to their mischievous schemes. The facts are notoriously as we state them. And yet the other fact remainsthat the party has again and again permitted itself to be led into false positions by the forbearance which it has shown towards these ultraists. They have been suffered to talk as for the party, in its name to promulgate anarchical ideas, and to denounce and excommunicate all who protested against their violence and arrogance. Here has been one of the grave errors of the party. It has tacitly allowed its duly sanctioned measures and principles to be set aside, and has submitted good-naturedly to pretensions and propositions which should have been on the instant

scouted and resented. This infirmity during the last two sessions has engendered a fear that the party may yet be committed to the principles and plans of the extremists. So long as Butler and Stevens and Sumner are permitted to talk as leaders. although unable to command the party vote. so long will there be misgivings in the minds of a large class of moderate adherents of the Republican party. They see that the extremists in Congress are priests of a wing of the party of which Wendell Phillips is the prophet. They know that he furnishes the extremists with ideas, dictates their demands, and above all other men feeds and fosters the demoniae spirit to which they give a diluted expression. It is remembered, too, that what they urge to-day he urged months ago; and it is argued, not unnaturally, that the revolu-tionary programme of his Anti-Slavery S andard will by-and-by be the Congressional programme of those who follow him. The con-servatism of the country shrinks from the prospect, and pauses when asked to vote for the nominees of a party which has any affiliation with the apostles of revolution.

If the Connecticut election has any significance, then, it is in relation to this feature of the party's policy. To retain its hold upon the country, the party must firmly and at once free itself from the suspicion that it has lot or part with the Phillipses and Butlers and Sumners, when they undertake to say what shall be done and what omitted. In a word, if the party would avert a repetition of ism, and fought the battle with candidates to lessons like that just taught by Connecticut, whom, on loyal grounds, there could be no it must adhere to the moderate and, in the objection, and conceding all the influence ex- main, constitutional policy which prevailed in the war, shunning the exceptional measures which only the war could justify, and keeping the election still challenges the attention of always in view the harmony and the material every man who would prolong the successes of I interests of the whole Union.

The Impeachment Committee and the PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC Proposed July Session of Congress. From the Herald.

On Saturday last, at noon, Congress adjourned until the first Wednesday in July (the third day of the month), with the qualification that unless on that day, at twelve M. a quorum of each House shall be present the recess shall be extended to the regular first Monda, in December. Another resolution some days before this had been adopted in the House, instructing its Committee on the Judiciary to resume the investigation of the charges of impeachment raised against President Johnson in the last Congress, and authorizing the Committee te prosecute its labors during the recess, in view of a report in July or December recommending the trial of President Johnson before the Senate, as the high court of impeachment, or his acquittal of "the high crimes and misdemeanors" alleged against him.

It will be observed here, in the first place, that a reassembling of Congress in July is left subject to contingencies. Had not the two Houses, however, entertained a controlling suspicion that in the absence of Congress certain contingencies might happen of a dangerous character if the recess were continued till December, they would not have adopted the precaution of leaving the door open for a session in July. What, then, was the suspicion resulting in this precaution? It was the suspicion of bad faith on the part of the Executive in executing these Southern reconstruction laws, if left without a check to pursue his own course through all the long interval to December next. The next question suggested is, why is this impeachment investigation resumed, and why has it been, and why is it to be prosecuted during the recess of Congress? The object is unquestionably to give the committee at once a check-rein upon the President, with the power to send for persons and papers, should be attempt in the absence of Congress to set aside, misapply, or fail to execute these aforesaid laws of Southern reconstruction. Nay, more—there are certain members of the committee, and of both Houses outside the committee, who expect upon this test to make up a clear case of impeachment against the President, even in the short interval to July.

Such are the contingencies upon which a July session of Congress will depend. If there are meantime no executive impediments, in the shape of snap judgments, or flank movements, or legal quibbles or hitches in the work of reconstruction, it is morally certain that the impeachment will hang fire, that there will not be a quorum of either House present on the 3d of July, and that, accordingly, the recess will be prolonged to December. On the other hand, if the Judiciary Committee shall be furnished in the interval with the positive facts and evidence required to make a promising indictment from the House as a grand jury for a trial of President Johnson by the Senate, there will be a quorum of each House present on the 3d of July, and a trial of the accused before the Senate, resulting in his conviction of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and his removal from office. We are sorry to say that, from present indications, the implacable radical enemies of Mr. Johnson have reason to be hopeful of making up a strong case against He has gathered about him and his exploded Southern policy a large body of intriguing, restless, and mischievous Southern and Northern politicians, and they, it appears, are now industriously working to make up an original case, or a case of appeal for the final legal tribunal of the Supreme Court, under the impression that a decision may be thus obtained which will declare all these recon-

struction laws of Congress null and void. This is the last resort of a desperate opposition, and if there were any prospect that the question involved could be brought directly before the court, there would be some reason for serious apprehensions in view of the party division of that body-five Democrats of the old Southern State sovereignty school against four radicals and conservatives of the national sovereignty school. But as it appears that the test question contemplated could hardly be reached in the order of business before the Court for two years to come, all misgivings on this head may be dismissed. There is however, another matter which, unless great caution be exercised by Mr. Johnson, may bring him into the impeachment trap open to catch him. It is that matter which implicates him, at least, as an apologist and protector of certain parties alleged to be chiefly responsible for that shocking New Orleans massacre of last July.

We learn from Washington that letters have been received there from New Orleans which indicate that General Sheridan's removal of Mayor Monroe, Attorney-General Herron and Judge Abell was caused by a scheme on their part to bring about the test of the constitutionality of the reconstruction laws of Congress; the plan being to originate the issue before the court of Judge Abell, and then, by a writ of error, to carry it up to the Supreme Court. It next appears that Mr. Johnson's chief law officer, Stanbery, Attorney-General of the United States, is now engaged upon an inquiry into the power of General Sheridan, as commander of the Fifth Southern Military district, to remove these aforesaid local officers and that it is expected that a report against Sheridan and a reinstatement of said officers will soon follow. Here is the danger to President Johnson; for these removed officers, it appears, are unreconstructed Rebels, and, rom General Sheridan's testimony, we cannot resist the conclusion that they were the ring leaders in the New Orleans massacre. Secre tary Stanton, we believe, has approved the act of Sheridan in their removal; and if the President would escape the impeachment trap. he will avoid any other issue with Stanton on this business. A word from Stanton to Speaker Colfax, of the House, and President Wade, of the Senate, will unquestionably bring together a quorum of both Houses in July, and for decisive measures.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 88.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
To John Hynd and Margaret Hynd, his wife; Lucy
M. Gray, Lydis Gray, widow of James Gray; the
Heirs of said James Gray, Philip C. Gray, James
Duthie and Jame Duthle, his wife; George Gray, James
McKay and Margaret McKay, his wife; William
Young, William M. Gray, Robert MacAndrew and
Mary Ann MacAndrew, his wife; and Jane Gray,
willow of Walter Gray deceased, or the heirs of said
Jane Gray—Greeting.
We command you that, laying aside all business
and exquises whatsoever, you be and appear in your
proper gerson before the Honorable the Jodges of our
orphans Court, at a Court to be held on SATURDAY,
the 4th day of May, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock of the
forenoon, to show cause, if any there be, why the
Court should not make an order and decree for the
sale and conveyance of certain real estate, late of
JAMES GRAY deceased, as prayed in the petition
of JAMES BUTTER WORTH, Administrator, d. b. n.
C. t. a. of said James Gray, deceased, filed in our said
Court on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1867, and further
abide the order of the Court in the premises, etc., and
hereof fail not, under a penalty of one hundred
pounds.
Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON.

Seal. | Witness Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Esquire, at Philadelphia, the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ALFRED J. FORTIN, Pro Clerk, Orphans' Court.

NOTICE - COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OTICE,—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1860. No. 84. In Divorce,
AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER,
To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—
Sir.—The depositions of witnesses for libeliant in the
above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS,
Fsq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber,
No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d
day of April, A. D. 1867, at 40 clock P. M.

Attorney for Libeliant.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-

Assigned Estate of WARNER P. FERGUSON.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settl
and adjust the account of THOMAS GREENHANI
assignee of the estate of WARNER P. FERGUSON. I the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April at 3; past 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 32 S. THIED Street, in the city of Philadelphia, 3 28thstubt E. H. THARP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, Deceased. Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONET, and settle and adjust the account of ANDREW JOHANN. Administrator of the Estate of ELIZABETH MAHONEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on FRIDAY, April 12, A. D. 1887, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. W. JUVENAL, Esq., No. 2 Mercantile Library Building, in the City of Philadel phia.

IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE H. WILSON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALBERT B. LINDERMAN and JACOB R. SENSEMEN, Executors under the will of George H. Wilson, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 10, A. D. 1867, at 40 clock P. M., at the office of FURMAN SHEP-PARD, Esq., No. 419 WALNUT Street, second-story front building, in the city of Philadelphia, 3 30 stuthout

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order, and, the time to manage a to a veek.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire reedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of tagoes having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE. NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Where the machines can be seen in operation.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 5 8, THIRD Street,

Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKBUPTCY. AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United PROPOSALS,

DHILADELPHIA DEPOT. Assistant Quaetermaster's Office,
No. 1139 Girard Street, March 30, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until
12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, April 8, 1867, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, properly packed
and ready for shipment, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—

8, dozen Franc Case Locks (wardrobe), 3

8 dozen Brass Case Locks (wardrobe), 3 inch.
4 dozen (each) Brass Desk Locks, 2 and 3 tumbler, 214 inch and 3 inch.
150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5

150 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil, in 1, 2 and 5 lb. cans.
75 lbs. Chrome Green "Dry."
I gross (each) Brass Butts, "Narrow," 3 in. and 3½ in.
1200 feet Window Glass, 300 l0 x 12, 200 l0 x 14, 100 l0 x 18, 100 l0 x 18, 100 l4 x 18, 200 l8 x 20, 200 l8 x 24.
6 dozen each, Chest Handles, "flush," 3½ x 4½ in. and 3 x 4 in.
1 gross smooth Bastard Flies, 6 doz. 12 in., 4 doz. 12 in., and 2 doz. 16 in.
350 gallons Spirits of Turpentine.
2 gross Packing Bottles, I gross 1 lb., and 1 gross ½ lb.
1 gross Bottle Corks. "good."

gross 1/2 lb., 1 gross 1 lb., and 1 gross Bottle Corks, "good."
1 gross Vial Corks, "large."
300 lbs, Flaxseed Meal.
48 bottles Powell's Liniment, not "Embroeation."
400 gallons Coal Oil.

300 gallons Spar Oil.
300 gallons Neats-foot-Oil.
100 gallons Linseed Oil, "raw."
120 gallons Linseed Oil, "boiled,"
40 gallons Olive Oil.
30 gallons Alcohol.

8 dozen Brushes, Paint, 6°, "Clintons," 6 dozen Brushes, Paint, 5°, "Clintons," 5 dozen Sash Tools, No. 8, 8 dozen Sash Tools, No. 6.

250 Corn Brooms, 350 Stable Brooms

18 gross Files, "Handsaw," 3—3 in.; 3—3 ½ in.; 5—4 in.; 5—5 in.; and 2—5 ½ in. 75 lbs. Irish Glue, "light," 15,000 lbs. Nalls, Cut—6000 l0d.; 6000 3d.; 3000 64. 50 lbs., each, Finishing Naiis, ½ in., 1½ in., 1½ in., and 1¾ in., 3 dozen Buck Saws.

3 dozen Buck Saws.
2 dozen Chamois Skins.
12,000 lbs. White Lead, in Oil, "Lewis," 40 kegs—
25 lbs.; 60 kegs—50 lbs; 80 kegs—100 lbs.
250 lbs. Putty, in 25-lb, kegs.
50 lbs. Red Lead, in Oil, 4 kegs—25 lbs; 4 kegs
100 lbs.
100 lbs. Red Lead, "Dry," in 25-lb kegs.
44 gallons Copal Varnish, "Coach-body,"
extra.

extra. 84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.

84 gallons Copal Varnish, No. 1.
50 los. Terra Sienna, "Burnt in Oil," in 1
and 2-lb. cans,
50 lbs. Terra Sienna, "Raw in Oil," in 1
and 2-lb. cans.
50 lbs. Drop Black.
2 pieces Ratinet, "Blue."
75 lbs. Why Lead, "Dry," in 5-lb. papers.
100 lbs. Black Faint, in 1, 2, and 5-lb. cans.
1 dozen Varnish Brusbes, 2°, "Oval,"
All of the above-named articles to be of the
best quality, and to be subject to inspection.
Samples of the articles bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours prelivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours preious to the apening of the bids. Each bid must be guaranteed by two respon-

sible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee and certi-fied to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney,

Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the

terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. Byt, Brigadier-General G. H. CROSMAN,

Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army, HENRY W. JANES, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Byt. Major U. S. Army. 3 30 St

PROPOSALS. PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE,

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACHES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to wealth of Pennsylva a for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRIS-BURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY,

April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unapproprlated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and will be access it issued in plant and will be sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General Until bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the p robase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Scorid of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

For the Board of Commissioners. Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL AR-

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKHLL ARSENAL, OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE AND
INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1867,
Proposals will be received at the office of
JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., Architect, No. 209
South SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, until 12
o'clock M., FRIDAY, April 12 1867, for Rebuilding (including all work and materials) Two
hundred and fitty (250) feet, more or less, of that
portion of the wall enclosing the Schuylkill
Arsenal, at Gray's Ferry road, starting at that
road, and running west along the Pennsylvania road, and running west along the Pennsylvania The rebuilding to commence immediately;

the cost of the whole work and the time in which it will be finished should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons in the amount of \$1000, that the bidder will enter into amount of \$1000, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security within five days after being notified of the award. Plans and specifications of the work to be done can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., where blank forms for proposals can be ob-tained. Also, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
Bidders are requested to be present at the

opening of the proposals. By order of
Byt, Brig.-Gen. G. H. UROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES.
Capt. and A. Q. M., Byt. Major U. S. A.,
5 6t Executive and inspecting Officer.

DROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., April 2, 1867.

Sealed Proposals invited and will be received at this office until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., April 15, 1867, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of one hundred (100) Cavalry Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fitteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within twenty (20) days from date of acceptance of any pro-The Government reserves the right to reject any or all hids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Hotses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL.

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

PROPOSALS

O FFICE PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD COM-PANY,

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1881,

Proposals will be received at the Office of the

Penusylvania Hallroad Company, Philadelphia, until

the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract

with said Company for the establishment of a direct
Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liver
peol. Blank forms of proposals, with detailed informa-tion, will be furnished upon application to 27 to 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary,

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA ANA
SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPARY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR NAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal,
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above
port on Saturday, April 6, at 80 clock A. M., from the
second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage ticketa sold and freight taken for
all points in connection with the Georgia Central Radiroad. WILLIAM I. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314-S, Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell, [11]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

STAROFTHEUNION, 122 tons, Capt. T; N. Cooksey.
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning. The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 18, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New U. Calro, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 411 Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILDINGTON, N. C.
The steamship Ploneer, size tens, captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second whari below Suruce street. Spruce street,
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates o all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

11 No. 514 S. Delaware avenue.

CRAND EXCURSION TO THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The new and first-class Ocean-going and Steamship

HAVANA, 2000 Tona Burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,

STEPHEN WHITMAN, COMMANDER,
Will make an Excursion from New York to Havre
and back, sailing from Pier No. 48 North River, on
WEDNESDAY. April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking
Passengers for Paris, London, and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving Passengers
holding Excursion Tickets about six weeks in Europa.
This magnificent Steamship is divided into wate?
Itght compartments, and has been newly furnished
and elegantly fitted up expressig for this voyage.

The HAVANA willionly carry first-class Passengers.
A FULL BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Ship.
Price of Passage, in currency, to Havre, \$150 and
\$175. To Havre and return, \$250 and \$300, according to size of State-room.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For further particulars and passage apply to the

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Or to the No. 62 SOUTH Street, New York,

PHILADELPHIA LOCAL EXPRESS COMPANY

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL_CALLING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING
at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing
semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK.
FIRST CLASS, \$200 GOLD.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.... Wednesday, April 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.... Saturday, April 19
CITY OF NEW YORK... Wednesday, April 19
CITY OF BOSTON.... Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH... Wednesday, April 20

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND!

BY STEAMSAIP AND SAILING PACKET,

AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVALLABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAM

IRELAND, FCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 3680UTF Sireet and No. 23 BROADWAY

11 Orto THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOH NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE
Transportation Company Despatch
and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware
leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with
all Northern and Eastern lines. For treight, which will be taken upon accommoda-For freight, which ting terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
131 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

The undersigned having lessed the KENSINGTON SCREW BOCK, begs to inform his friends
and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with
increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical
ship-carpenter and capiker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captainsor Agents, Snip-Carpenters, and Machinists
having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Weiterstedt's
Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for
the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am
prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.

Keisington Screw Dock,

Bellaware Avenue, above Laurel street. TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICABLE SARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15, 1867.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a lot of old and unserviceable articles of Ordnance, embracing Shot and Shell, about seven headers, about hundred (700) Carbines, breech loaders, about twenty-five nundred (2500) Muskets, rifled and smooth bore, Gun Carriages and other Stores. The articles will be sold in lots. Terms, one-half cash in Government funds,

to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

3 18 LA11

Chief of Bureau.

REMOVAL.

D REER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412

PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, former, y
of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to
No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fiths
streets, where they will continue their Manufactory
of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also
the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper, Old Gold
and Silver bought.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

USE HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

No. 232 North SECOND Street