# JOHNSON'S VALE DICTORY.

He Insists on a Parting Message to the American People-A Retrospective Glance-Congress Scolded.

### VALUMAND DO SOO. How his Prerogatives Were Invaded

Yesterday President Johnson issued a final manifesto to the American people, in the shape of the following message: -

To the People of the United States:

The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be in mediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution are sincerely invoked. Without smbitton to gradly, party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge at the sacrides of the peace and welfare of the country, my ear-nest desire is to see the Constitution, as defined and limited by the fathers of the republic, again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people, North, South. East and West, happy and prosperous under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, at a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assalled and aspersed by political leaders, to whose plans and wishes my policy to ristore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the assassmation of the then President, it was perhaps too much ou my part to expect of devoted partisans, who rode on the waves of excitement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magna-nimity which I sought to recommend and en torce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained. Doubless, had I, at the commencement of my term of office, unbesitatingly lent its powers, or perverted them to purposes and plats outside of the Constitution, and become an instrument to schemes of confication and of general and oppressive disqualideations, I would have been halled as all that was true, loyal, and discerning, as the reliable head of a party, whatever I might have been. As the Executive of the nation, unwilling, however, to accede to propo sitions of extremists, and bound to adhere at every personal hazard to my oath to defend the Constitution, I need not, perhaps, be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only rewards for upholding constitutional right and law have been the consciousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calm and unprejudiced judgment of history. At the time a mysterious Providence assigned to me the office of President, I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the Commander-in Chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acis was to dispand and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest mysel', so far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office and the times. Whether or not in this step I was right and how far deserving the approbation of the people, all can now, on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public

unite to vindicate the honor of the national flag, and further illustrate the national prowess. would be the surest and speediest way of awakening national enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willinguess, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were, for the time being, in the direction indicated.

Taking advantage of this feeling, it would have been easy, as the Commander-in-Cnief of the Army and Navy, and with all the power and patronage of the Presidential office at my dispossi, to turn the concentrated military strength of the nation against French interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers ten-

affairs that must have resulted from the con-tinuance in the military service of such a wast number of men. The close of our domestic

conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field, by au effort to punish European intervention in Mexico. By many it was believed and urged that, aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding, a foreign war, in which both sides would cheerfully

dered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau. Contrary to most precedents in the experiences of public men, the powers thus placed within my grasp were declined as in violation of the Constitution, daugerous to the libertles of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than essen the discords naturally resulting from our With a large army and augmented authority it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure, the destinies of the Republic, and

at pleasure, the destinies of the Republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the people whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been their present condition had I yielded to the dazzling temptation of foreign conquest, of personal aggrandizement, and the desire to wield additional power. Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified my office, the public burdens have not bren increased by my acts, and other and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory.

false glory.

It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's right and liberties, ever seeks to grasp more and unwarranted powers, and to accomplish its purposes panders, too often, to popular prejudices and party aims. What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? These acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have been else-where comprehensively stated and fully dis-cussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am willing to be judged knowing that, however important, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambi-tion has been to restore the Union of the States, faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of my ability to preserve and protect

and defend the Constitution. I cannot be consultation.

I cannot be consuled if my efforts have been impeded in the interest of party faction and it a policy which was intended to reassure and conclinate the people of both sections of the country was made the occasion of inflaming and dividing still tarther these who were and dividing still farther those who were only recently in arms against each other, yet, as individuals and citizens, were sincerely desirous, as I shall believe, of burying all hostile feeling in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and cate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to banish heartburnings and empities, and to prevent troubles in the South, which, retarding materially prosperity in that region, injuriously affected the whole country. I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the discontinuous

tant inture. The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side under stood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view, all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgment of the terrible wrong and the expressed bitter feeling and earnest endeavor at atonement, shown and feit in the prompt ratification.

of constitutional amendments by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error which now only time can cure, and which even at this late cate we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the trightful cost of the arbitrament of the swerd, let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard. It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed, will our people forget the tessons of the war; and that, remember no them, from whatever cause, peace between sec ton and State may be

Perpetuated.

The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, traches that we have everyand spirat of the Constitution, and the undue ascendancy of men allowed to assume power in what are considered special emergencies. Sylia, on becaming master of Rome, at once stopped measures to crush his enemies and consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout, and deprived of full Roman franchise the inhabitants of Italian towns who had approved his nauroation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his sol diers, and conterred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, thus creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection.

After having given Rome over to slaughter and tyranny, beyond all example, over those opposed to him and his legions, his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could not feel safe in laying down the ensign of power, so dread-fully abused, and in miggling treely with the familiars and friends of his myriad victims. The tear which he had inspired continued after his rear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication; and even in retirement his will was law to a people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly btoken in spirit, could have induced this daring assumption? What but public interest in the convergence of the content difference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently belef her, could have justined the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his

conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment?

We find that, in the time which has since elapsed, human nature and exigencies in government have not greatly changed. Who, a few years past, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that, in a brief period of bitter experience, everything demanded in the name of military emergency or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as mere matters of course? That conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage, merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the republic? It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President alone, however devoted or determined he may be and that unless the people interpose, there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds in the Congress of the United States. An appeal to the nation, however, is attended with too much delay to meet an emergency; white, if left free to act, the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is danger that the same power which

disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers except by revo-lution. We have already seen the jurisdiction of the judiciary circumscribed when it was apprehended that the courts would decide against laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people, and exercised by Washington and his successors. has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the national legislature. The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned, with the President's objections, it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influence, are not likely through under partisan influence, are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organizations by solemnly confessing it under an official oath.

Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has inter-

vened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive. Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the aggressive tendency of the legislative department of the Government, may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied, and the bill returned with the Executive reasons for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision. If its constitutionality shall be declared by that triounal, it should then become a law; but if the de cision is otherwise, it should fall, without power in Congress to re-enact and make it valid. In cases in which the veto rests upon hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, it would not change the fundamental law, for in such case change the fundamental law, for in such case no permanent evil can be incorporated into the Federal system. It it obvious that, without such an amendment, the Government, as it existed under the Constitution prior to the Rebellion, may be wholly subverted or overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress. It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose-shall not say have lost?—their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law making power, and when once deprived of their rights, how powerless they are to regain

Let us look for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress, which has acted in such atter disregard of the Constitution, while public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and explated sins of the South. The servants of the people in high places have boldly betrayed their trust, broken their oaths of observance to the Constitution, and undermined the very foundations of liberty, justice, and good government. When the Rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriotic soldiers, amid the dangers of the battle field, these men crept, without question, into place and power in the national council. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a punished and repentant people bowed their heads to the flag and renewed their allegiance to the Govern ment of the United States, then it was that pre tended patriots appeared before the nation and began to prate about the tnousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in the suppression

They have since persistently sought to juffame the prejudices engendered between the sections to retard the restoration of peace and harmony and by every means to keep open and exposed and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of the Union, in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises, and pledges by which the army was marshalled, treason rebuked, and Rebellion crushed, and made the libert es of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant and powers of the President objects of constant attack. They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of supreme command of the army and navy. They have destroyed the strength and efficiency of the Executive Pepartment by making subordinate officers independent of and able to dety their chief. They have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defaut, and treacherous Cabinet officer. They have robbed the Executive of the president under the power of a bold, defaut, and treacherous Cabinet officer. tive of the prorogative of pardon, rendered null and void acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in

S. C. C. LAND CO. LAND CO. C. LAND CO. C.

increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys, and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the reople. They have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency, to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life. They have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression. They have engaged in class legislation and built up and encouraged monocoites, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many. They have tailed to act upon of the many. They have tailed to act upon important freaties, thereby endangering our present pescelul relations with foreign powers. Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive Department. By unc astitutional and oppressive enactments the people of ten Sa'es of the Union base been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled. Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors, with more truth than our parents did of British tyrants, that they have forbidden the State goverrments to pass laws of immedia'e and pressing importance, unless suspended until their assent should be obtained; that they have refued to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature-a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only; that they have made judges dependent upon their will alone for the terure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

That they have erected a multitude of new

offices at d sent bither swarms of officers to herass our people and eat out their substance. That they have affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil powers, combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and acknowledged by our laws, quartered large booles of armed troops among us, protected them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States, imposed taxes on us without our consent, deprived us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury, taken away our charges, excited domestic insurrection amongst us, abolished our most valuable laws, altered fundamentally the forms of our Government, suspended our own legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for

This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not yet complete. The Constitution vests the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise of a refuge from tyranny, a citizen of the United States, who, by the order of a military commander, given under the sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congress, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience, freedom of the press and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime only on presentment and indictment, on trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus, and protection of the writ of habeas corpus, and protection of civil and constitutional government—a citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legis-lative power, stripped the ermine from the judges, transferred the sword of justice to the general, and remanded the oppressed citizen to degradation and bondage worse than death.

It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times, that a party claiming for itself i monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and beasting, too, of its unlimited sway, endeavored by a cosily and deliberate trial to impeach one who defended the Constitution and the Union, not only throughout the war of the Rebellion, but during his whole term of office as Chief Magistrate, but at the same time could find no warrants or means at their command to bring to trial even the chief of the Rebellion. Indeed, to trial even the chief of the Rebellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in his case were so often repeated that, for propriety sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an nuconditional pardon. What more plainly than this illustrates the extremity of party management and inconsistency on the one hard, and of faction, violictiveness, and intole-rance on the other? Patriotism will hardly be encouraged, when in such a record it sees that its instant reward may be the most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not attempted

disgrace.
Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would, in truth, seem to have been their pur-pose rather to make the defense of the Coustitution and I nion a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office, if counter to party by all the means at their command. Happily for the peace of the country, the war has determined against the assumed power of the States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union. The institution of slavery also found its destruction in a rebellion commenced in its interests. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution; but, on the contrary, preserved its existence and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States, or reserved to the people, therefore are intact. Au. ong those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualifications of their own State electors.

It is now assumed that Congress can control this right, which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principles of the Government itself. It i necessary to the existence of the States, as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people, for the right to select the electors in whom the political power of the State shall be whom the political power of the State shall be lodged involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative, the States will have no power worth retaining. All will be gone, and they will be subjected to the arbitrary will of Congress. The Government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, then by the adoption, through partisan influence, of an amendment directly in conflict with the original designs of the Constitution. This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of the three great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass upon the other, nor, above all, to encroach on the re-served rights of the people and the States.

The troubles of the past four years will prove to the nation a blessing, if they produce so desirable a result. Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and din of arms, and quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land, will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the Union of the States in defense of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired, and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary eggression, but they should be jealous lest their will be made subordibute to the military e.ement. The need to encourage, in every legitimate way, a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged, and a knowledge of and a reverence for whose wise checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the repub-lic. The young men of the nation, not yet under the control of party, must resist the tendency to centralization—an outgrowth of the great Rebellion—and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of united States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect union, they retained rights as valuable and important as

those which they relinquished for the Common-This same old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the at empt to secede, and a kindred theory that States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by combinations of the commercial centres who, pletheric from wealth, annually migrate to the and void acts of elemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpation by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party acherents.

They have conspired to change the system of our government by preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contempisting before hearing and trial that he should be placed in arrest, held in durance, and when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace. They have in time of peace

No. 724 GMESHUT

indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose upon party excess. Calmly viewing my administration of the Governmen, I feel that I. with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to cischarge my whole duty, have nothing to riesel. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The wees which have followed the rejection of offered magnatunity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification, retiring from the most exasted position in the retiring from the most exasted position in the gift of a free people, to feet and know that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by the desire for gain; and that I can, in all sincerity, inquire whom have I defrauded? show have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to billed my eyes therewith? No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my effort has ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and, unturling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it, in ineffaceable characters. "the Constitution and the Union, one and inseparable."

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1869.

-A monkey in the Paris Garden of Plants got hold of the queue of one of Barlingame's mandarins, the other day, and made him how! with anguisb.

### MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAO FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY .....6 30 MOON RIS IR. ...... 0 00 5 55 HIGH WATER ..... 6\*65

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JOS. C. GRUBB. E. A. SQUDER. GE RGE L. BUZBY. GEORGE N. ALLEN, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

	MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS
1	CofManchester Liverpool New York Pob
	Garnania Havro New York Pak
Я	Colla London New York Fon
	Town Gingrow New York Pob
23	Pernylan Liverpool Portland Fab
Ų	Holsatla
я	MainMar. New YorkBremenMar.
Ø	TarifaNew YorkLiverpoolMar.
ė,	U. of LondonNew YorkLiverpoolMar.
ă	Ville de ParisNew YorkHavre
8	CaledoniaNew York Giasgow Mar.
Я	Careouniaming of Toram Crission
	DenmarkNew YorkLiverpool
53	Kangaroo New York Liverpool Mar.
	JavaNew YorkLiverpoolMar.
S	O. of Baltimore New York Idverpool
	Columbia New York Havana
'n.	PrometheusPhiladaCharlestonMar.
	Plonger Philada Wilmington Man
	Wyoming Philada Savatnah Mar. Cories New York New Orleans Mar.
А	CortesNew YorkNew OrleansMar.
П	Cleobatra New York Vera Orus ale Mar
п	Engle New York Havana Mar
ď.	Mississippi New York Rio Janeiro Mar
M	Malla are forwarded by every steemer to the records
Е.	lines. The steamers for or from Livernool call.
8	Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call
	Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Cont
N	nent call at Southampton.
- 1	

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Eliza McNeili, Small, Trinidad de Cuba, Work. Brig Eliza McNelli, Sinki, Trinicad de Cios, Wolfe man & Co. Schr Irvine, Digglas, Matanzas, Schr Irvine, Digglas, Matanzas, Str F. Frankilli, Flerson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Str J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig R. B. Hassell, Thomas. 11 days from Sagua.

with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Br. schr Belle. Jones. 60 cays from Palermo, with
fruit and brimstone to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, & days from New
York, with sait to order.

Schr Bexer. Davis. 1 day from Smyrns, Del., with
grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Frank Herbert. Urowell, 6 days from Boston,
with moise, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr D & E. K. elly, 8 days from Boston, with
moise, to Mershon & Cloud. Barque Kosmos, Wierichs, hence, at Bremerhaven
13th nit.
Barque Schamyl, Barqu

Barque Kosmos, Wierichs, hence, at Bremerhaven
13th ut.
Barque Schamyl, Snow, sailed from Marseilles 14th
uit. for Messina.
Brig Five Brothers. Thurlow, for Philadelphia
sailed from Havat a 23d uit.
Brig Afton, Brown, sailed from Matanzas 20th uit.,
for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Morancy, Hill. sailed from Cardenas 19th uit.,
for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Myperion, Woodbury, sailed from Cardenas
20th uit. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Wm. Weish. Strobridge, sailed from Bordeaux
12th uit for New York—before reported sailed 6th.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, at St. Johns, P. R.,
13th uit., for Delaware Breakwater.
Schr Sarah Thomas Arcold, from New London for
Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.
Schr S. F. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at New Orleans
16th uit. Schr Mary E. Rankin. Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richn and is: inst. Schr Wm. Carroll, hence, was going up to Rich-mend 2d inst. Schr Thomas Borden. Wrightington, for Philadel-phia sailed from Fail River lat inst.

MISCELLANY.

E'ght of the crew were saved by life boat, and the remaining four in their own boat, from the barque Royal Arch, from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, which was stranded near Veisent 14th ult.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND FRACTIONS BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY FRACTIONS AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINETS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLAOR SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many year been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and Rivel Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Bollers, Water Tanks, Propeliers, etc., teopeotrally offer the learnices to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sises, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sise are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice, High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sises and kinds iron and Exase Castings of all descriptions. Boil Turning, Screw Gutting, and all descriptions. Boil Turning, Screw Gutting, and all descriptions.

Drawings and specifications for all work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done as the establishment free of charge, and work guarant local.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for

teed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room to repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. REAPIR,
JOHN P. LEVY.

REACH and PALMER Streets,

I, VAUGHE MEBRICE,

I, VAUGHE MEBRICE,

I, VAUGHE MEBRICE,

OUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH ANI

OUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH ANI

WASHINGTON Streets,

MERRICE & SONS,

MER

O B M M X O H A B G B

BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY.

N. E. COTDET OF MARKET AND MATER STREETS.

Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS and BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Bait, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Rone

Duat, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

Also, WITCL RACIKE.

## CEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

PHILADELP A LARZELERE & BUCHEY, Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public, No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

All Custom House Business transacted. PASSPORTS PROCURED

United States Revenue Stamps of all kinds can be had at No. 105 8 Fifth Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 433 WALMUT attract, Pean Buildings.

WITTER MEDICAL RHEUMATISM.

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured. Warranted Permanently Cured. Without Injury to the System.

Without Iedide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to con tain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDAD WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REPUNDED Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Pre

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 822 stuthu

BRLOW MARKET. DILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. MCUANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citzens of Pailadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office.

#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

CT. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.
PUBLIC BALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-NANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

61 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.

implements.

199 cest fron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.

480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds. 80 artiliery carriages, various, 600 sets artiliery wheel harness, for two 4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various

10,233 carbines and rifles, various. 14,411 sabres and awords, various. 23 000 cartridge boxes, various.

123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavairy saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 matering bridles, various.
15,000 hatters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,885 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
18,200 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.
Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing sgent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDnance Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for save as Public Auctions, as BOCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be seld, viz:—
23 Iron Cancon, various calibres,
1100 Field Carriagra and Limbers,
190 sets of a rtillery Harness,
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements,
2200 McClellan Saddles,
2000 Hatters,
700 Saddle Blanketa,

2000 Halters.

700 Saddie Blankets.

800 & Waterlug Bridles.

1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.

1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.

1400 Cavalry Crass and Hames.

1400 Cavalry Traces and Hames.

1400 Cavalry Traces and Hames.

1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.

1500 Cavalry Curb Bridles.

1500 Cavalry Curb Bridles.

1600 Cavalry Crass Army, Parchasing Officer Corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York City, or upon application at this Arsenal.

170 Cavalry Cav

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

## ROOFING.

E A D Y R O O F I N G.—
It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT
ROOFS at one-haif the expense of tin. It is
readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing
repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN BOOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON,
2172 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM L. BOGG, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and tate of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,

No. 128 South BIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Frb. 25, 1869.

3 4 thm2 w

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

OXSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE. TERBAPINS \$15 PER DOZEN.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS. PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC., GREEN CORN, TOMATJES FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS, ABPARAGUS. ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS. Desier in Fine Groceries, 11 77rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets,

PATENTS.

### OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia, AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, No. 460 BEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington D. G.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents, C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Princit al Office, Philadelphia.

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., BOLICITORS OF PATENTS. 400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 400 THE STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 28 IM

and the same of the same of the same and the same of t

us that J. P. O'Neth, Help, was confront-

AMUSEMENTS.

() ONORBI HALL THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1860, GRAND OPENING NIGHT

CONTRACTOR OF PERSONS ARABIAN NIGHTS' GREAT COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.

A NNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. The Management have the pleasure of announcing an e-gagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist. MISS JENNIE WADE, From Steinway's & Irving's Hall, Now York.

CARLETON. The prequalled IRISH COM EDIAN and VOCALIST who will appear in his Great Irish Speciation:— THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WEISTLING THIEF,
PAT MCCANN, EFO. ETC.

PROFESOR M. O'REARDON, Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has end ited the highest enco-miums of the press, will introduce his great invention,

THE TUMBLERONICON, Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time. SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO.

The Great Comic Vocalist and Carlcaturist, from the UP IN A BALLOON, AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY, ROLLI: KING RAMS, EFC. ETC

During the Evening will be exhibited

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX. Fifty in number, being the very finest and most besudiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, it instrated by an able lecture. The Entertainment will conclude each evening by a GRAND PRESENTATION

GRAND PR. SENTATION

ONE BUNDERD

VALUABLE GIVTE

The Chickering Grand and Square Plane used upon this occasion is from Gould's Music Store, Chesnut street.

TICKETS:

TICKETS:

(Can be see, u. ed six ways in advance,)

Ticket Box Office open from D A.M. to 5 F. M.

MATINEE.

GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE,

For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance.

For the accommodation of families and published distance.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON March & 1859, SATURDAY AFTERNOON March & 1859, Commencing at 2 o'clock.

TICK WTS. FIFTY ORNTS CHILDREN TWENTY-FIFTY CENTS CHILDREN PROPRIETORS GEORGE GORDON DIRECTOR

THE FRENCH OPERA. THURSIAY EVENING, March 4,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach,
MLLE. TOSTEE, MONS, AUJAC,
Mesdames Duclos, Rose, Mathide, Tholer,
Messis, Leduc, Lagriffon', Duchesne, etc. PRIDAY EVENING. March & LA CHAN. ON DE FORTUNIO.
Opera Comique, in one aos, by Offenbac Mile. Irms, Mes-rs. Leggo and Francis, Me Tholer, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc.

Opera Comique, in two accs, by Orenback.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2.

GRAND GALA MATINER.

Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by Offenback.

MLLK. TOSTER.

essre. Leduc, Legriffoul. Ducheane, Mile. Dages. G. 8:C. SATURDAY EVENING, March 6,
GRAND FARAWELL PERFORMANCE
MILLE. TOSTEE. MILLE, IRMA.
Messrs. Decre, Leduc Duchesne, etc. etc.

Reserved Seats for any of the above performances can be had on and a ter Saurday, February 27, at BONER'S Music Store No. 110% Ch. MINUT Street, and at the academy of Music.

ADMISSION SCALE OF PRICES; ONE DOLLAR NO Extra Charge for Reserved Seats. (218 Family Circle Seventy-five Coats Gallery Thirty Cents

MISS SUBAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET BUSAN GALTON COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

OFFE BACH'S

GREATEST COMIC OPERA,

ROBINSON ORUSOE,

withinew and elegant, scenery, painted by Charles
Berger and John Weiser.

New and splendid costumes.

Will shortly angar.

Now and splendid costumes.

Will shortly appear
C. D. HESS' GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY,
from Crosby's Opera House, Chicago.
Seats can be secured six days in advance, at
Trumpler's. No. 926 Chesnut st., and at the Theatre.
Commencing MONDAY. Merch 5,
for one week only.
BACHMANS & GARDNER'S
GREAT DRAMA FIG COMPANY.
IN SENSATIONAL DRAMAS.
MONDAY, March 15.
HESS' BURLESQUE COMPANY. WALNUT ST. THEATHE. BEGINS AT 78.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 4.
Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
FUULTH SIGHT
of the Romantic Irish Drama, written expressly for
Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., en-

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THE.

MONDAY, and this forther notice,
A. W. Young's Comecy of
A. VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANOES.

Virginie de Merlo: Mrs. JOHN DREW
Added by the Full Company.

After which the Grees. Drama.

Louis dei Franchi.
Fablen del Franchi.
Fablen del Franchi.
Chateau-Henand. Mr. L. James
Emilie de Lesparre. Miss Lizzle Price
Mad. dei Franchi. Mrs. Maeder

MONDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUF NOTHING.

HOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPE
for a limited number of night.
The great JAPS and the right.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON A MERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

FOURTH GRAND CONCEST.

INAUGURATION DAY, THURSDAY March 4, at

8 P.M. Tickets at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut.

A S S E M B L Y B U I L D I N G S.

NEW MUBICAL ENTERTAL NMENT.

MONDAY, March 1, and every Night. [319

Admission, Sec. No extra charge for reserved neates
at Trumpler's Music Store. No. 925 Chesput street. VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 725 VINE Street.

THE GRAND OROHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE GF HADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALES, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S OROHESTRA. and Mans SELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA
ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 8% P.M.—Tickets sold
at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for \$1; alogic 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT. No. 123! MONTER EY Street; Wittig's Music
Store. No. 162! Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store.
No. 104! Chesnut street.

CABL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S OR-CHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 35 \* 1. M., IN MUSICAL PUND HALL, Single Ad-mission, 56 cepts Package of 4 tickets, \$1, at Soner's No. 1102 CHESSUT St., and at the Door.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SUR-GEON, treats all diseases of horses and cat-lie, and all surgical operations, with officient accoun-modations for horses as his Infirmary, Ro. 500 WARSHALL Skreet, above Forlan.

sent and the loss promised to empile out of.

and one will and realist and he will be subjected by Series.