Constitutional Government in the East of Europe.

Constitutional government is now on its trial in the East. Greece, Modo Vallachia, and Sersia are constitutional States. Turkey is circumscribing the despotic power of the Saltan by local justitutions, and by education by local institutions, and by educating his subjects in the practice of self-government, which, when united with an independent ludicatore, forms a surer foundation for constitutional liberty than all the written constitutions of France since the year 1791. Even the Pacha-Ring Sozersho of Egypt has passed a representative as embly, and made his dominion bear the same relation to constitutional monarchy that hypocrise bears to virtue. The once unchangeable East is walking enward at a quick pace, and by unknown paths, to a political future. Greece became a constitution fature. Greece became a consultational State in 1822, and is now ruled by a generation born to ire-dom. Whatever may be the shortcom ugs of the cors itational States in the East, their Governments are greatly superior to the arbi-trary arministration of the Turkish Pashus and Greek Ho-podars; and brigandage itself appears to destroy less pr perty and offer fewer impediments to the progress of society than Armaout tox-gatherers and unrestrained despotic power. is often said, however, that some nations are undt for constitutional government, and it is an undoubted and a sad traft that many nations are not in a condition to make a good u e of 1'. A clock is of no use to those who do not know how to wind it up, or who wind it up with such violence that it stops. There are na lous at present until to make a good use of an equitable judictal system, but noboly would av that it is not necessary to give these nations courts of just ce. Constitutional government, like the human trame, has its childhood, and it is long of attaining strength and vigor. It is a fabric that requires to be constructed with babis, forms, and in-titutions, and its founda-tious require thelapse of more than one generation to consolidate them. In the East it has still to contend with the prejudice that might is the pearest thing to right, and with the delusion that the strongest government is practically the best government for the actual state of 80 ciety. Many who hate a single personal tyrant are so convinced that tyranny must be that they are advocates for a democratic despots n. Constitutional government is supposed not to possess strength enough to resist the democratic power which De Tocqueville regarded as tending, in the present condition of our civilization, to become an irresistable despotism. As we see, however, that the wildest passions of human nature can be disciplined by laws, surely law can become powerful enough to restrain the most democratic governments with the aid of constitutional babits and traditional institutions. The immediate problem for constitutional nations in the East is how to organize the people so that a democratic power shall respect the government it constitutes. No system of gov-ernment can give any strong security that society repudiates revolution until both the S ate place the judicature above the executive The kingdom of Greece has been a hotbed of revolts, rebellions, and revolutions, yet the working of constitutional government there affords a practical illus-tration of the improvement it produces in Oriental society in very difficult circum-stances. The habits and preposessions of the Greeks kept their opinions see sawing between despotism and lawlessness, The earliest constitution of Greece promulgated on New Year's day, old style, 1822, reads like an antiquated essay. It reflects the theories current in France at the time, and exhibits what Greek statesmen supposed would tavorably influence public opinion in the civilized world rather than what could be practically applied in Greece. consequence was that this constitution of 1822 was a dead letter; neither the Government nor even the representatives of the people paid any attention to what they had enacted. could be observed during the War of Independence, amidst scenes of destruction, anurchy, and suffering without parallel in this century.

A party existed inculcating the necessity for settled principles of government and forms of administration in opposition to the arbitrary personal power assumed by party leaders and military chiefs. Unfortunately, no man of eminence, except the Admiral Miaoules, appeared to possess a mind with the capacity for making his executive activity conform to general laws; and Miaoules, being an Albanian of Hydra, imperfectly acquainted with the Greek lauguage, was unfit for becoming the Washington of a nation of pedants, Count Canadistrias, who might have laid the foundations of national institutions, made every principle of liberty and law subordinate to might in order to establish his own personal government. In 1832 Greece was made a kingdom by Great Britain, France and Russia, and the crown was conferred on Prince O.ho of Bavaria, then seventeen years of age. In 1833 immediately on their arrival in Greece, the Bavarian Regency abolished the Constitution, in direct violation of the promises given both by the King of Bavaria and by the three projecting powers, who have had reason to regret their connivance at this act of royal larceny. After robbing the Greeks of their constitutional rights and incipient institutions, the Bavarian Regents and King O'no governed the Greek king om despotically for ten years. During this period of personal government, the seeds of many polytical and social evils were sown, which yielded a rank and poisonous crop, and which still retard the formation of a good system of government. In 1843 the patience of the people was exhaus'ed, and a revolution expelled the Bayarians, put an end to the despotic power of King Otho, and framed a constitution on the continental model of that time, with a salaried Senate of veteran officials, and a paid House of Representatives.
This constitution worked very ill, yet it lasted nineteen years. The Senators were named for life. King Otho uiled the Senate with men of moderate espacity and extreme servility, and encouraged jobbing and place-hunting as sure means of making the members who received favors devoted to his dynasty. The House of Representatives was elected by universal suffrage, and the country was divided into large slectoral districts. Personal chara ster and local interests were swamped in a bog of democracy, over which nothing but the splay-feet of the central authorities could pass securely. Experience convinced the people that a salaried Senate of officials must be a nest of corruption, and that a House of Representatives consisting of nominees of the Execu-tive must be a clab of place hunters. Re-form by any legal proceeding was hope-less. Gradually, but slowly, the hatred of the nation concentrated itself on King Otho's head. He was stigmatized as the corrupter of the Benate, the jobber of the House of Kepresentatives, and the enemy of national improvement. The remedy was sought in another revolution. In 1862 the Greeks de hroned King Otho, confiscated the rights which the three protecting powers had conferred on the Bavarian dynasty, aboushed the salaried Senate, established a single Representative Chamber, and endeavored to exclude Government nominees and mere place hunters by declaring that mayors and officials, with the exception of Ministers and military and navel officers on half-pay, cannot be ejected as representatives. Since 1922 the Greeks have lived under the written constitutions, with an intercalation of ten years of despoism, so that they possess sufficient experience to render their last attempt deserving of attention. The Constitution of 1864 bears within is evidence that it is no mere echo of the voice of Western posticians, and of the opinions of theorists. It is what it was intended to be -an adaptation of constitutional government to the present state of society in Greece, and the Monarchy was retained (though the difficulty of electing a sur able monarch was felt), because the necessity of having a strong and impartial head of the executive was acknowledged, and this appeared possible only with a king. Public opinion also demanded that the king should be a foreigner, in order to dominate party corruption and restrain party passions. It was also deemed accessary that he should be the member of a

royal family, that his it fluence with the three

protecting powers might be greater than the Greeks supposed could be attained in courts by talents and honesty without royal blood. The

Greeks themselves allowed that they were acquainted with nd-royal highness who possessed the quainties they sought for in their king; but they fixed on Prince all red of Earland as likely to become a better constitutional king than any other European prince who was recommended to their attention. The interest and policy of Great Britain rendered the acceptance of the Greek throne by an English prince a measure not likely, in the long ran, to be satisfac ory either to Greece or England. Fortunately, diplomatic arrangements had rendered the acceptance of the crown by an English prince impossible. Earl Russel, at this conjuncture, with that sound judgment on matters of fact with that sound judgment on matters of act which often contrasts so oddly with its absence as regards the choice of fitting times and occasions, gave the Greeks a lecture occasions, gave the Greeks a lecture on the qualities they ought to look for in their

Inture k pg.

They were informed that the British Government considered they would do well not to choose "a kirg under twenty years of age, but rather a prince of mature years, and of some extringed in the world," (Despatch of Earl Bussell to Mr. Scarlet, Nov. 29, 1862.) The Greeks were not offended at the style of didactic statesmanship which has so often given offense to other nations. Indeed, they almired the institutions of England so much the more, since they saw that those institutions had made a Socrates Secretary of State; and, in order to ensure the practical execution of the advice, the National Assembly invited the British Government to select a prince possessing these and other qualifications of a good king. Earl Russell had been erroneously believed by the Greeks to possess a large acquaintance among royal and serene highnesses bt, like Themistocles, to raise a small State to the rank and power of a great empire. Russell had nothing ready but the lautern of his own advice, and when he went about the Cours of Europe holding it up in the face of princes, he was not more successful in his search for a good king than Diogenes in finding his honest Greek. So, after two misadventures, the loss of much precious time, and a vast deal of diplomatic sheering, he carried his counsels into practice by selecting for Greece a king of the 'mature age" of seven een, and with the "experience in the world" acquired as a midshipman in the Danish navy. The Greeks, having received their King tron England, set seriously to work at forming their own Constitution. The Constitution of 1864 differs from the ordinary type of Continental Constitutions, and its divergencies are the result of a state of society and opinions among East-ern races that cannot fail to exert considerable influence on the political organization of the Christian governments which have been formed in the provinces separated from Turkey, and on the institutions in the course of formation in the Ottoman Empire itself. Some of the enactmen s of this Constitution probably foreshedow the procedure of demogracy, even in the older States of the Continent, as they advance towards liberty. A new position is created for the Crown by placing it in direct connection with a single representative Chamber, without even an Upper House or a Senate nominated by the sovereign or elected by the people. This, however, was not from any theoretical preference for a single Chamber. The Greeks abolished King Otho's Senate because it was a nest of corruption, and they found that society in the Hellenic Kingdom centained no class of men whose position of independence afforded a chance of forming a useful Senate. The alter-native was a Senate like that which had been abolished, or a single Chamber, and public opinion, not merely the momentary will of the populace, pronounced an emphatic decision on the subject by abolishing a Council of State which the Constitution admitted on trial, after it had existed a year. On the other hand, this Constitution of 1864 constitutes a Cabinet as a responsible feature of executive adminis ration, standing between the Crown, the Chamber, and the people. The Ministers are placed under increased responsibility to the crown by being compelled by the Constitution to act in some cases in a body. The King has thus the power of restraining the assumption of too great authority by the Prime Minister, who, as party leader of an overwhelming majority in a single chamber, might become the master of his col-leagues. By holding regular Cabinet Councils, and compelling each Minister to record his opinion on every administrative measure relating to his department, the King may en-force responsibility by an appeal to facts. A dis-olution will then show whether the people adopt the opinion of the King or of the leader of a majority in the Chamber. The principle of democracy is carried out to its inlest extent by lecting a single chamber, and adopting vote by ballot, and large electrical districts, without reference to municipalities or local interests. Numbers are all in all. Wealth can only make its way by corruption, knowledge by flattery of the mob, and power by intimidation. And for the present the most prominent features of constitutional government in Greece are corruption, national self-laudation, and govern-ment intimidation. The G eeks did not overlook the danger of a democracy becoming a despotism when invested with unlimited power, and they attempted to place it under some restraint several articles of the constitution. The representatives are invested with independence by being elected for four years. Demngogues are discouraged by the provision that, to be elected a member of the chamber, the deputy mu t be domiciled, and possess political and civil rights, for two years in the district previously to the election. He must also be thirty years of age. Another provision intended to restrain both corruption and governmental intimitation excludes mayors of municipalities and paid officials from becoming members of the chamber. Officers of the army and the Lavy can only be members while on half-pay, and ministers have always a seat and voice in the chamber. but can vote only ween they sit as deputies. This Constitution presents two important questions for consideration before we can arrive at any conclusion concerning the probability of e new type of constitutional monarcay which it presents working well in practice. The first is, how the authority of the crown can be exercised by the king so as to control the power of the leader of a majority in the chamber who becomes Prime Minister. The Prime Minister being the representative of democracy, and the constitution declaring that all power in State has its source in the people, the Prime Minister must be the most powerful man in the nonarchy. The king, though superior in rank, is only, as far as the alministration goes, a check on the Prime Minister. The second question is, by what means the power of a single chamber can be prevented from available under a superior of the control of the co from exercising undue authority in a democratic state. This question is far more important than the first, for good govern-ment has existed, and can exist, without a king, but is hardly po sible with the exercise of unlimited power, whether in the hands of a

ample individual or a single chamber. A king placed in constant contact with a single democratic chamber is in an extremely delicate position. The authority of the crown has not yet been clearly traced out, and in Greece both the constitution and public opinion demand that the king should be something more than a popular pageant and something different from a decorated puppet in politics, moved by the Prime Minister. Experience alone can determine how far the king must govern as well as reign, and how far the powers with which he is invested are available for controlling the government. The exact limits of the administrative account. of the administrative action of the crown and the personal action of the king in a highly centralized constitutional monarchy form a new problem. Party corruption and ministerial violence might become irrepression evils. unless the king possesses constitutional powers for restraining them. The king, to perform the part assigned to him in such a State, must be able to speak words of wildom and to avoid acts of indiscretion. The Greeks desire to be ruled by a King, and demand from him discernment of things and tact with men. They feared, from the experience of Otho's reise, that even a democratic Chamber might become a club of obbers and place-prokers, unless restrained by the King. They knew that the state of society did not render the deputies sufficiently amenable to public opinion. In Greece, consequently, no sooner have the people elected their Cham-ber by universal suffrage than they become jealous of the r representatives, and the deputies, feeling no sense of responsibility, follow their own devices. This moral condition of the deputies breaks up the Chamber into small sections. No leader can command a sure majo-

rity without much jobbing and some violence. Public opinion looks to the King to improve the mirality of the Government, and the Prince Ministers of Greece view with average and fear any organized, exercise of the royal authority to this nirection. They endeavor to convince the people that a constitutional King must reign, and not govern; but the dectrice is directly opposed to the wash of the nation. The people want a good King who can and will govern according to the Constitu-tion, and not a King who allows the powers with which he is invested by the Constitution to be used by party leavers or party purposes, It was believed by thoughtful politicians that the es abl same at of a Cabin t or Council of Ministers as a recognized body in the executive

a ministration would enable even a young as a it experienced. King to perform adequately the duties with which the Crown is invested by the Constitution of 1864. This provision displays great political sagacity.

It forms a bridge over which the Crown and the prople can communicate for the purpose of controlling the Ministers and enforcing responsibility on the representatives. But to make Cabinet government different from ministerial government as an adm us rative agent in a constitutional monarchy, Cabinet Councils must be regularly and frequently beld in presence of the King, and a whole system of procedure and of registration of acts, opinions and measures must be kept under the monarch's The King must possess his own record of every administrative decision of his Cab net and of every act in each executive department of his Government, for it is his daty to see that his Government is carried on according to law and the Constitution, and not according to the mere will of a majority in a single Coamber. How the crown is to effect this is the prob-lem, and it nust be solved, or a King becomes a superfluity, and an hereditary crown an evil in the State. As Earl Russell's sclection did not give Greece a sovereign of mature age, and of the experience in business required for organizing a machinery of checks on democracy, and for enforcing responsibility by means of a Cabinet, time must do the work. There exists, bowever, in all free countries a power that can en orce responsibility on Muni-ters, Chambers, and majorities, far greater than any power with which a King can be invested by any Constitution. That power is public opinion. But public opinion can only be formed by complete publicity of every act of government during a long period. Unfortunately, the little kingdom of Greece has not adopted a system of publicity espable of forming a sound public opinion. Neither the Grown por the record can be a state as a sheeker is Crown nor the people can yet act as shepherds' dogs of the Constitution. The second question, by what means the power of a single Chamber can be prevented from exerting undue authority in a democratic State, is a question which it is extremely difficult to answersatisfactorily. Yet, unless the power of a single chamber be placed under some systematic and powerful restraint, there will be a constant recurrence of arbitrary power in the hands of a party majority; and though the nominal first magistrate may be in name a king, the State cannot be correctly called a monarchy. A single chamber elected by natversal suffrage can only be restrained from exerting arbitrary power by the authority of a militaryldespot, or by national institutions and local authorities directly elected by the people, more immediately connected with their daily habits and feelings than the chamber, and responsible tike the deputies themselves only to the law and not to the government. A centralized government, whether with one or two chamoers, tends to become a government of gendarmes. Local

institutions, or what is called self govern-ment, can alone protect the people against the

despotism of a majority, which tends to au-archy, or the despotism of a personal sovereign,

which tends to elective monarchy. The Greeks

are perhaps not yet fully aware of the necessity of restraining the unlimited power of a single

Chamber by local institutions more directly dependent on the law than on the State Yet a

sense of the necessity exists, and the Constitu-

tion of 1864 contains provisions declaring that

the election of municipal authorities must take

place in the same manner as the election of

members of the Chamber, "by direct, universal and secret suffrage by ballot with ball." Bu

there are no articles relative to the rights and

duties of a ciuzen as a member of a munica

pality. The constitut on of the authorities, and the formation of the national habits, by which the unlimited power of a single Chamber ought to be retrained, is relegated to a muni-cipal law in which the principles of self-

government are vittated by the French sys-

tem of government by genermes. There can

of constitutional government until the people

can act for themselves in spheres of local

activity, with barriers circumserabing them to their local business, and protecting them by responsibility to the law alone. Local insura-

permanent security for the duration

tions to secure communal independence, and publicity to create public opinion, are sall wanting in Greece to establish consitutional liber y on film foundations. Laterty needs to be secured in all constitu-tions in the East, not by a vague declara ion that all citizens are equal in the eye of the law, which is never true in a sovernment with gendarmes, but by precise east ments announcing that every citizen has duties to perform, rights to exercise and national justitutions to Some of his rights and duties are inberent in citizenship in free States, o hers are created and regulated by the constitution and by laws. Some are national, others paroctial, con munal, and provincial. Loca charity, primary education, sanitary measures, poince regulations, roads and streets, all present local spheres of outy supordinate to the general action of government. Experience proves that in the present democratic condition of society there can be no guarantee for liberty, even in constitutional States, unless it becomes a recognized principle that where the people elect to an office, whether it be to the place of member of the chamoer, of mayor, common councils an, or alderman, the person elected cant of be removed from his place or restrained in the exercise of his tune tons except by the decision or order of a regular court of justice. The only restraint on the unlimited power of a single chamber must therefore be sought in a framework of national institutions, and no framework of this kind can resist the strain of a ceutral admin stration unless it be supported by an independent justcature. Democracy, pers nal sovereignty, religious aumostries, and na ional ambitions are all likely to be more po verfat than constitutions in the East for some time to come, and they can only be permanen by r strained from becoming

tion, the supreme power in the state.

Some readers may doubt whether the constitution of the Greek Kiegdom can be theorestcally as good as we have represented it, when they know that the government it has pro tuesc is practically one of the worst in Europe. But it must be observed that the last thing people earn in the highest state of civilization is to frame for themselves good administrative machinery. The Constitution is only one of the requisites of good government, and with an over centralized administrative system in Greece- accountry without roads, or independent and self-acting local institutions, and wilb no efficient responsibility imposed by public opinion-it has not yet acquired strength to command invariable respect.

frequent causes of disorder and revolution when

society makes law, and not political organiza-

The two governments that occupy at pres nt the most important positions in the East are those of Greece and Turkey. The Constitution of Greece has in it the germ of much good; the restouc Government of Turkey is the retically as bad as a government can possibly be. Practically, the progress of Greece is impeded by an ill devised system of centralization, and the progress of Turkey is advanced by the care with which the Government rears up local institutions, and allows communities, who has religious communities, who has religious communities who has religious communities. silows communities, whe her religious or national, to enjoy as large a sphere of self-government as is compatible with an energetic central administration. In what manner the course of events in the East may be influenced by the Constitution of the Greek kingdom and by the local institutions daily galbing strength in the Ottowan Emore, is a subject that opens a wide field for speculation.

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F. Retchford Starr, Naibro Fraster, Jahn M. Atwood.

Benj. T. Tredick, Charles Wingston Erringer, John M. Atwood.

George H. Stuert, John B. Brown, James M. Aertsen, Thos H. Monigomery, John B. Brown, James M. Aertsen, The Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially histories, mills, etc.

ries, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. Wister Secretary.
261 IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

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ESTABLISHED 1828. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WATCHES, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

1829 .- CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT Street.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, \$2,677,37213 CAPITAL ACCRUED SUEPLUS. UNSETTLED CLA MS, INCOME FO 1860, 623.788-12. Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

Perretual and Temperary Policies on Liberal Tems.
The Company aims issues Policies on Reads of Buildings of all Rinds, Ground Reads and Mortgages,

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker.
Famuel Great.
George W. Bichards.
George Fales.

At FRED G. BAKER.

GEORGE FALES.

At FRED G. BAKER.

GEORGE FALES.

At FRED G. BAKER.

JAS. W. MCALLISTER Sc. CEATY.

WM. GREEN. Assistant S. Cretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

T. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.
FUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-NANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES - WILL be NANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.— Vill be offi red for saie, at public anction, at the St. Lat is Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commenting on MCNDAY, the 12th day of April, 186), at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of contemmed Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., co isisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast fron field guns, with carriages and

implements. 199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 580 tons.
480 tons cannon palls, 6 to 42 pounds. 80 artillery carriages, various, 600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two

600 sets srillery wheel harness, for two horses.

4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various, 10,233 carbines and rifles, various, 14 411 sabres and swords, various, 15 000 cavairy saddies, various, 3 000 artillery saddies, various, 3 000 artillery saddies, various, 10 000 watering bridles, various, 10 000 watering bridles, various, 15,000 halters, various, 14,480 leather traces, various, 401,985 pounds of cannon powder, 828 450 pounds of mortar powder.

828 450 pounds of moriar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
18,984 pounds of damsged powder.
0,884 000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons destring catalogues of the stores to
be soid orn 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. Commanding.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1889, the following articles, viz.:—

28 t ast Iron Cannon. 16.394 Solid Shot (round). 2.829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses, 3.827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc. 3.127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired,

rusty, etc.
4.377 Enfield Muskets, repaired,
4.319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3.180 U. S. Muskets, tai. 69, rusty, etc.
2.279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired,

2,279 Pistois and Revolves, and rusty. 4,000 Sets of Infantry Accourrements (old), 33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder. 190,000 Pistoi Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wes-

1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers. 1,300.000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and
Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Biscasmiths, Carpenters,
etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the

property within ten days after the saio.
Terms—Cash. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Bvi. Brig. Geo. U. S. A.

LUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-

LUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDL DARGE Stores.
A lart e quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for an e at Pebtic Auction, at EOCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on
WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articies to be stid, viz:
2s Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriagr; and Limbers.
120 sets of a rithery harness,
10, 000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45, 000 sets of Infarty Accourrements,
2200 RecCletins Saddles,
2000 Fathery Saddles,
2000 Ratters.
700 saddle Blankets.
60.6 Watering Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold
can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D.C. or Brevet Colonel S,
Chiefin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer
corner of Houston at this Arsenal.

Lieutenast Colonel Oronance,
Brevet Brigadier-General E.S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1868.
180 ta7

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 180 tA7

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teed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room 102
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room 102
repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety,
and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc
for raising heavy or light weights.
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for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Soliers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats.

Lyon Frame Moots for Gas Work. Worksh.

Haliroad Stations, etc.

Heforte and Gas Machinery, of the lates and

Improved construction. Refore and action of Plantation Machiner in proved construction of Plantation Machiner Paulugar, Baw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Paulugar, Brains, Defeoators, Filters, Pumping gines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Silienx's Patent Sugar Solila.
Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, as,
Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Contribute Sugar
Draining Machines.

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