THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1865.

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The Federal Patronage in Missouri.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat, July 27.]

Mr. R. J. Howard has been reappointed to the office of Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis, a highly lucrative and responsible position. This has occasioned a good deal of surprise in this community. In point of personal responsibility and business qualifications the appointment may not have been inappropriate, but in every political sense it was clearly one not fit to be made.

Mr. Howard is a Claybank—member of a small political faction in Missouri, which has always managed to enjoy the lion's share of Federal patronage in this State, without possessing a particle of real political strength. It is made up of the personal followers of Edward Bates and Lucius Frank P. Blair, Jr., and has been held together chiefly by the official emoluments they have had at their command. Its position in reference to National politics has not at all times been clearly defined, but can best be understood from the course of the two leaders we have named. It sent a delegation to the Baltimore Convention of the Union party last summer, made up in good part of the men who afterwards openly supported McClellan for the Presidency, where it succeeded in getting *four votes for* admission, against *four hundred and forty four* the radical delegation, with which it was a contestant. If Mr. Lincoln got the votes of its members generally, that fact has been very much misapprehended.

On all local issues its position has been well understood. It has co-operated openly and all the time with the Copperheads on rebel Democracy. At the last two general elections for State officers they ran a common ticket, in opposition to the "Radical" ticket. It has opposed making Missouri a free State. Upon the pretence that it was in favor of gradual emancipation, it has opposed every movement for immediate and practical freedom, branding all friends of immediate emancipation as "Abolitionists." It has bitterly resisted the whole Radical freedom movement in this State, and led the opposition to the new Constitution, which was ratified by popular vote on the 6th day of June last. On that occasion its members voted side by side with the worst of rebels and bushwhackers in Missouri, and made themselves especially active in bringing such men to the polls—their leader, Edward Bates, having written a letter urging rebels to come from south required of all voters, to the effect that they had never forced the rebellion, on the ground first advanced by President Johnson, that the oath was void, and that its false taking did not constitute perjury.

The strength of this faction may be inferred from the fact that, with the help of all the Copperheads and all the rebels in the State, it failed to defeat the Constitution which the Radical Union party supported. It has no representative in either branch of Congress, both of the Senators and eight of the nine Congressmen from the State being Radicals. Its entire power has consisted in the influence it has wielded at Washington through Edward Bates and the Blairs.

At the Baltimore Convention the issue was distinctly made between the Radical and the Claybank (Bates and Blair) delegations, as to which the Union party would sustain, and was decided in favor of the Radicals by a vote of four hundred and forty to four. Bates and Blair concerted, soon after this decision, left the Cabinet; and Mr. Lincoln gave the Radical representatives from this State to understand that, in his disappointments, he would respect that decision.

In view of the above facts, we insist that, if party principles are to be regarded in the distribution of patronage, the reappointment of R. J. Howard, by a Republican Administration, is an act of bad faith and bad policy. Certain is it that if this appointment is to be taken as an indication of the policy to be pursued by the authorities at Washington in Missouri, the radical portion of Missouri, who last fall gave the Republican ticket 40,000 majority, and who have made Missouri safe for freedom after three years of concentrated struggle with the element to which Mr. Howard belongs, will be very far from contented. Nor are those which is first put upon them, and they will demand of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they take such steps as may be best calculated to right the injustice done them.

We do not know, of course, that the political *status* of Mr. Howard was known to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon whose recommendation it is to be presumed he was appointed, but of his connection with the Claybank or Bates and Blair party, and the course which that party has pursued and is now pursuing, there is no room for doubt. Secretary of the Treasury and other officials at Washington have power, of course, to bestow their patronage where they please, but if it is to be given to men who compose the boldest and most dangerous element of Copperheadism in our State, the loyal Unionists of Missouri, controlling a clear majority of the voters of the State, desire to understand the fact.

A New York Brewer Kills Himself in the Presence of His Wife and Children.

At quite an early hour this morning the residents of Attorney, near Houston street, were startled by reports of a pistol shot, and the mingled cries of a woman and several children. On examination, it was found that the cries came from apartments on the second floor of the tenement house, 157 Attorney street, occupied by Gottfried Nestle, a well to do German brewer.

Captain Ullman, of the Eleventh precinct, being on patrol, and hearing the report of the pistol, at once went to the house and there learned the following facts: It appears that Nestle, unable to bear the smiles of fortune with which had been favored, took to drink, and, despite the entreaties of his wife and friends, continued in that course. He had in his house a small armory, containing several pistols, revolvers, rifles, &c., with which he threatened several times to put an end to his existence. He had also threatened to do so by his wife not to do so. For about five or six weeks Nestle had been drinking more than usual, and his friends showed the signs of delirium tremens, with the exception of the last few days, when there appeared to be considerable improvement in his condition.

Yesterday he drank two bottles of Rhine wine, several drinks of brandy, and a large quantity of lager beer. At a late hour upon him entirely, so that state he went around the house, murmuring threats, but at midnight was finally persuaded by his wife to go to his room. Mrs. Nestle left him there, and was just turning to enter a small bedroom where her three children were awaiting her, when Nestle pulled a large navy revolver from his breast and shot himself through the head.

The ball broke the skull, scattering the brains all over the floor. The condition of poor Mrs. Nestle can be easily imagined than described. Frightened at the horrible sight, and it was some time before she could be revived.

The excitement in the neighborhood this morning was wide-spread, as Nestle was well known, and much sympathy is expressed at his untimely death. He leaves a wife and four children, the oldest of whom is a young man about eighteen years of age.—*N. Y. Express, Saturday.*

A YOUNG LADY COWHIDES A STOCKBROKER IN BROOKLYN.—Between eight and nine o'clock on *Friday* evening, Minnie Phalen, twenty-one years of age, residing in East Williamsburgh, entered the furnishing store of Mr. Gustave Bacl, 198 Grand street, E. D., and assaulted him with a cowhide. Mr. Bael resisted her vigorous castigation, and took up a stick in self-defence. A young gentlemen, named James Forrest, who resides in New York, and who was the cause of the compaint, then seized Bael, while Minnie belabored him with the cowhide. In this emergency Mr. Bael called out lustily, "Murder!" when Officer Walsh, of the Forty-fifth precinct, was attracted to the spot and arrested the lady and her companion. They were taken to the station-house and locked up. Miss Phalen states, in explanation of her conduct, that she visited Bael's store, early on Monday morning last, to purchase some articles, and that after the articles were put up the storekeeper charged her more than she had agreed to pay. She therefore refused to make the purchase, and demanded back her money, which demand was refused by Bael, who called her, she alleges, names which does not belong to her. Hence the cowhiding.—*N. Y. Express, Saturday.*

YOUNG COUNTERFEITERS—SINGULAR DECISION.—The St. Louis *Republicam* says: Two young men were arrested on Thursday, on Bloody Island, for attempting to pass a twenty dollar greenback, and taken before a justice there for examination, who associated with him another justice, in compliance with the law of the State in such cases. The boys were arrested under the forgery and counterfeiting clause of the criminal code of Illinois. Mr. Pleasants, their attorney, took the ground that they could not be held under the code; that they had not passed "a counterfeit bank note;" that a United States treasury note was not a bank note, but was money itself, just as much so as gold and silver coin, which had been made so by the act of Congress; and must be prosecuted at all, if they must be prosecuted, before a United States Commissioner. The Justice agreed with Mr. Pleasants and discharged the youths.

ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., WITH COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.—The police of Albany, New York, received information, a few days since, that an attempt was to be made to flood the city with counterfeit postal currency. The names of the parties, however, could not at the time be ascertained; but, nothing daunted, the superintendent of police set to work, and on Friday last succeeded in arresting a gang of hard-nosed scoundrels, among whom were two women. The party were to have been examined before Commissioner Frothingam on Saturday afternoon, but we have not as yet heard whether anything new was brought to light.

EXPLOSION OF A GUN NEAR SAVANNAH.—A four-pound gun, which was being fired on board the steamship Perit, yesterday, as a signal on her approach to the city, accidentally burst, tearing off a portion of the starboard rail, striking the pilot-house, and slightly wounding the steward of the ship. Many of the passengers were standing in the neighborhood of the gun, but fortunately escaped injury. The accident is supposed to have occurred from the neglect on the part of the gunner to ram the wad home.—*Savannah Republican, 2d.*

WHAT THE SOUTH WILL WANT.—North Carolina, the Newbern *Times* says, will, during the present year, want at least two hundred thousand dollars' worth of ploughs, and as many more of the various implements necessary for successful farming. To these add one hundred thousand more for carriages, wagons, &c. Then it will require fifty thousand to supply wooden ware, such as tubs, buckets, pails, barrels, &c., and fifty thousand more to supply candles and soap, while two hundred thousand will hardly be sufficient to furnish shoes for the population. It thinks the people ought to supply these articles for themselves, and not be dependent upon other sources; but to do so requires a still greater expenditure for the machinery and manufactories to make them, to say nothing of the skilled labor required. It will take some time yet to make North Carolina independent of the North for its manufacturing supplies. In the meantime our manufacturers can study the present wants of that region and be prepared to supply them.

A SNAKE STORY.—A short time since there arrived at the Walnut Street House, a mysterious looking individual, having as a part of his baggage, a large box, perforated with breathing holes, and marked "Beware of the snake—certain death," which was deposited for the time with the rest of the baggage upon the floor of the office. Accidentally two of the holes had been "knocked into one," and but a short time elapsed before one of the snakes, an infant anaconda, about ten feet in length, issued from the box, and rapidly crawled along the floor, the possession of which was yielded to it without any dispute on the part of the terrified guests, with whom chairs and benches were immediately at a premium. The danger apparent, the proprietor entered the box with which only a true hero dare to grapple. Fortunately, just as a bus load of would be guests—if they dared to—moved away from the door at the frightful cry of "drive on," the needed hero was found in the person of mine host, Crittenden, who issued from out of office with a huge cavalry sabre. Courageously the gallant "Crit" attacked the monster, and with more than mythological energy quickly severed his snakeship's body into several separate and distinct parts, to the inexpressible disgust of the owner, who was seen anxiously inquiring a few moments after, as to who had killed his $500 anaconda.—*Cinn. Com.*

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale or vendue, on MONDAY Evening, August 7, 1865, at 4 o'clock, at Sansom-street Hall.

All that tract of land, situate in the late township of Penn, now city of Philadelphia, described as follows: *Beginning* at a post on the south side of a two-perch wide lane (called—Mifflin lane) leading from the Wissahickon road to a landing of the Schuylkill river: thence by said lane south fifty-three degrees and twenty minutes west fifty-one perches and 83-100ths of a perch, to land at the line belonging to Joshua Fisher and Joseph Marriott, at a post; thence by same lane south thirty-six degrees and forty minutes east thirty-one perches and 5-10ths of a perch, to a stone near a black oak tree; thence by land late of Wm. Rawle, Esq., north three degrees and twenty minutes east fifty-one perches and 83-100ths of a perch, to a post: thence by other land late of said Wm. Rawle, Esq., north thirty-six degrees and forty minutes west thirty-one perches and 5-100ths of a perch, to the place of beginning, containing ten acres of land; being the same premises which James Mulhenan and wife, by indenture bearing even date with the mortgage under which this execution is laid, to wit: August 30, 1854, which was going for part of the said consideration money, and recorded in Deed Book T. H. No. 171, page 220, did grant and convey unto said Adolphus Ketterlinus and Charles Goepp in fee.

N. B.—Of the above the following only will be sold:

No. 1.—All that lot of ground marked No. 1 in plan of lots laid out by the Mifflin Land Association, recorded at Philadelphia, in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 15, page 285, situate on the east side of Corlies street, two hundred and twenty-one feet and one-half of an inch south of Oxford street, in the Twentieth ward of said city, containing in front seventeen feet, and in depth eighty feet to a four-feet-wide alley, leading northward into another four-feet-wide alley, running from said Corlies street to Thirty-fourth street, together with the privilege of said alleys.

No. 2.—All that lot of ground marked No. 4 in the aforesaid plan, situate on the west side of Thirty-fourth street, one hundred and thirteen feet and one-half of an inch south of Oxford street, in the Twentieth ward aforesaid, containing in front eighteen feet, and in depth ninety-one feet to said first-mentioned four-feet-wide alley, leading into another four-feet-wide alley, running from said Corlies street to Thirty-fourth street, together with the privilege of said alleys.

No. 3.—All that lot of ground, composed of six contiguous lots, marked Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in the aforesaid plan, situate on the east side of Thirty-fourth street, two hundred and thirty-one feet and one-half of an inch south of Oxford street, in the Twentieth ward aforesaid; containing in front one hundred and twenty feet, and in depth ninety-six feet to a four-feet-wide alley leading northward into another four-feet-wide alley, running from said Thirty-fourth street to Melrose street, with the privilege of said alleys.

No. 4.—All that lot of ground, marked No. 21, in the aforesaid plan, situate on the east side of Thirty-fourth street, one hundred and eighty-six feet and one-half of an inch south of Oxford street, in the Twentieth ward aforesaid; containing in front twenty feet, and in depth ninety-six feet to a four-feet-wide alley, which leads northward into another four-feet-wide alley, running from said Thirty-fourth to Melrose street, with the privilege of said alleys.

No. 5.—All that lot of ground marked No. 54 in said plan, situate on the south side of Oxford street, seventy-five feet west of Thirty-fourth street, in the Twentieth ward aforesaid; containing in front on said Oxford street twenty-five feet, and in depth one hundred and nine feet to a four-feet-wide alley running from said Thirty-fourth to Corlies street, with the privilege of said alleys.

No. 6.—All that lot of ground composed of seven contiguous lots, marked Nos. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 in the aforesaid plan, situate on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Oxford streets; containing in front on said Oxford street one hundred and fifty-six feet and in depth along said Thirty-fourth street one hundred and six feet to a four-feet-wide alley, running from said Thirty-fourth to Melrose streets, with the privilege of said alleys and those communicating therewith.

No. 8.—All that lot of ground, composed of seven contiguous lots, marked in said plan Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 80, situate at the northeast corner of Oxford and Melrose streets, in the Twentieth ward aforesaid; containing in front on said Oxford street one hundred and fifty-six feet, and in depth along said Melrose street one hundred and six feet, and in depth along said Melrose street one hundred and six feet, and in depth along said Thirty-fourth