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MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

The Thirty-ninth Congress.

The Thirty-ninth Congress has become a thing of history. Called into being by the suffrages of a loyal people during the last year of the late great war, it has been obliged to face the most momentous and difficult questions ever committed to the settlement of a legislative body. Elected upon the same ticket with our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, it found, when it assembled in 1866, a strange and unparalleled state of affairs. Mr. Lincoln had been sent to his grave by the bullet of an assassin nearly seven months before. In the interim his successor, discarding the principles of the martyred leader, and without consulting the Representatives of the people, had undertaken to reconstruct the Southern States according to his own crude notions, and by his own puny fiat to settle the mighty questions growing out of the great struggle and revolution through which the nation had passed. The Congress of the United States, for the first time in our history, found its constitutional authority as the law-making branch of the Government denied, and the Executive claiming to settle the most momentous national issues by his own mere will. And it found this extraordinary claim made to support a plan of reconstruction which placed the Governments of the Rebel States in the hands of the very men who had just been defeated in their attempts to overthrow the Government, and which deprived the nation of the just fruits of its dearly bought victories over the enemies of the country. The claim was one which involved the destruction of the Constitution by virtually changing the form of our Government; the policy in behalf of which this claim was made, was one that would have made the nation's vast expenditures of life and resources so much blood and money wasted in a vain and fruitless endeavor.

Congress met the usurpations of the Executive in a spirit worthy of the Representatives of a free people. Its first great work was to vindicate its own authority as the only constitutional law-making power in the Government. At every step it met the determined hostility of the usurping Executive. Every measure it devised for the protection of the people and for the proper government of the country was met by a veto. All the appliances of power and place were lavishly used to seduce members from their integrity. Notwithstanding all this, Congress, besides the ordinary legislation, passed at its first session those two great measures of public freedom and order—the Civil Rights bill and the Freedmen's Bureau bill, besides submitting to the several States an amendment to the Constitution covering a proper plan of reconstruction.

The approaching elections furnished an occasion for once more appealing to the people. How magnificently that appeal was responded to has already become a part of our history. Reinforced by this direct popular indorsement, Congress returned to its labors last December, and immediately commenced preparations for a more thorough work of reconstruction, should the Constitutional amendment be rejected. It also began to prepare for those measures of protection to the country which the threatening attitude of the Executive had rendered necessary. Meanwhile the Southern communities having contemptuously rejected the generous terms of reconstruction offered by Congress, a new and more complete measure was matured, passed by both Houses, and on Saturday last triumphantly repassed over the President's veto, so that it is now the law of the land. Thus the power and authority of Congress over this great question were at last fully vindicated.

The passage of the Tenure of Office bill, and of the bill establishing impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, both over the veto of the President, were additional popular triumphs which will lend lustre to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In regard to all the great issues upon which it was elected it proved itself faithful, incorruptible, and successful. We are not unaware that the failure of the Tariff bill is highly deplored by a large portion of the community. This we must ascribe, however, to the tremendous stress put upon Congress in its contest with the Executive upon the all-absorbing political issues of the hour, rather than to any want of regard for the interests of our national industry. The constant necessity of having a two-thirds majority upon all important questions necessarily delayed legislation and prolonged discussion. A large majority of Congress was in favor of increased protection, but the diversity of interests to be consulted finally threw the bill into a position where a minority could and did defeat it. We do not doubt, however, that out of this temporary defeat will grow a wiser and juster tariff.

Taking an impartial and comprehensive survey of the momentous questions which the Thirty-ninth Congress had to deal with, the tremendous difficulties it had to encounter, and the grand victory it finally achieved for the Constitution and for popular rights, we but anticipate the verdict of history when we assign it to a position second to that occupied by no other legislative body since the foundation of the Government.

"Les Miserables."  
We published recently, in our local columns, an abstract of the first annual report of the "Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania." The subjects discussed in this document are of such vital importance to the whole community, that they deserve more than a passing notice. The object of the Association, expressed in a word, is the prevention of misery and crime; and to enable its members to accomplish this, they are authorized to attempt the reformation of inebriates, paupers, vagrants, and criminals of all sorts. The blind, as well as the deaf and dumb, are likewise to some extent embraced within the scope of their operations.

A glance at the figures embraced in the report will show how great and pressing a necessity there is for active exertion on the part of such an institution. The records of our own State with reference to the numbers and condition of criminals and dependants, are too meagre and too unreliable to be of any service as the basis of a calculation of their probable aggregates. The report, therefore, has recourse to the abundant data afforded by the official records of the State of Massachusetts, assuming that the proportions of the several classes of criminals and dependants to the entire population is about the same in the two States. This assumption, if it varies at all from the truth, in all probability renders the estimates too low. Taking them as the minimum, however, we have within the limits of the Commonwealth:

Inmate persons	One in	Whole number
Idiot	421	8,715
Blind	1,013	3,013
Deaf	1,800	2,900
Deaf-mute	1,800	2,000
Paupers	365	10,053
Vagrants and beggars	120	39,000
Criminals	229	16,923
Drunkards	74	49,687
Total	33	121,994

This gives a grand total of about one hundred and twenty-two thousand, which, estimating the present population of the State at 3,670,000, shows that one person out of thirty is dependent upon the rest of the community either for support or correction. In bettering the physical and moral condition of this vast multitude, there is abundant work for a hundred institutions such as the Citizens' Association.

Thus far the Association have chiefly directed their inquiries into the causes of intemperance, and endeavored to devise the most effective cure for it. In selecting this as the starting point for their labors, they have chosen wisely. The intemperate use of spirituous liquors is the primal source of one-half of all the wretchedness and of three-fourths of all the crime with which humanity is cursed. It is, moreover, a never-failing fountain, whose loathsome stream keeps even pace with the increase of population, and is perpetually renewed by the lapse of time. It is more devastating than warfare, more perilous than famine, more destructive than the plague. Immorality, avarice, and violence follow it as close attendants; misery alone is left to mark its path.

To cure intemperance is a difficult task; to prevent it in the first place would be far wiser, but to do this is even more difficult. The attempt to exorcise the demon by legislation—to prevent drunkenness by closing all places where spirituous liquors are sold, has proved a signal failure wherever it has been made. The most that can be done by the law-making power is to so restrain the traffic that its more obnoxious features shall be in some measure obviated, or, if possible, altogether removed. The true remedy for the evil is the elevation of the moral sentiment of the community; the substitution of a proper and harmless taste for a depraved and ruinous one. This fact the Association recognize; and the course they have marked out is in accordance with its teachings. The cure of intemperance in individual cases is, therefore, the starting point which they have selected. A large farm, in a retired and healthy locality, and easy of access to the city, has been purchased, and on this it is proposed to erect the buildings which will be required in the furtherance of their reformatory labors. Hitherto, in every institution of this kind, the inmates have all been congregated in one or more large buildings, where the privacy of the household is from necessity unknown. Whatever of shame is attached to an inmate, whether voluntary or involuntary, of a reformatory institution, is therefore suffered to rankle in his heart, to the positive hindrance of his thorough reformation. To obviate this drawback upon the ease and efficiency of their labors, the Association have determined to erect a number of small cottages, varying in size so as to afford accommodations for families of from five to twenty members. These can be erected at an expense much less in proportion than the amount which would be swallowed up in buildings of a larger and more massive character; besides which, all the comforts and appearances of a true home can be thus secured, and such restraints on liberty of person and habits as may be necessary will be less evident, and, therefore, less galling.

The report of the Association elaborately reviews all the points upon which we have touched, and presents, on the whole, the most feasible scheme that has ever been devised for the cure of intemperance and the alleviation of the miseries which spring from it. We can but wish the Citizens' Association, in the good work which they have undertaken, the greatest and speediest success.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—At last, thanks to Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, the Bankrupt bill has passed both Houses, and is now before the President. It was adopted in the House by a majority of one. The Senate, strange to say, concurred by a large vote. This most necessary of measures will doubtless receive the Executive sanction, and in the future more energy be infused into those whose only crime was their misfortune in commercial ventures.

REVEREND JOHNSON'S POSITION.—The Hon. Reverend Johnson made a powerful speech in the Senate upon the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill over the President's veto. He said that there were many propositions of law in that message that could not be sustained, and many errors of judgment that would be apparent upon examination. He averred that Mr. Johnson and the late Executive did not agree in their theories of reconstruction, and that many of the conditions required of the Rebel States by the present Executive were as unconstitutional as anything which could be found in the bill. He defended his previous vote for the bill, and the one he was about to give. He said that he was informed by many leading men that the Southern States would immediately proceed to reorganize under this bill.

The position of the distinguished Senator from Maryland is that of a large class of the more moderate conservatives, who wish to see this question finally settled, and who are tired of following the lead of a short-sighted, bigoted, fanatical faction of extremists, who have done nothing but oppose the Government ever since the commencement of the great struggle.

President Johnson's folly has not only consolidated the Republican party against him, but has reinforced that party's opposition by the better elements of the Democracy.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—The unanimous passage of a resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker Colfax, for the "dignified, courteous, and impartial manner" in which he had discharged the duties of his arduous position, was a well-merited compliment to one of the best Speakers with which the House has ever been blessed. Any one who has seen the manner in which he ruled that most turbulent of representative bodies, will bear his testimony to the efficiency and popularity of the presiding officer. With a rapidity to us incomprehensible he sums up the merits of a point of order, and his decision is always concurred in, not only by the Republicans but also by his Democratic opponents. The vote of over 190 to 5 on an appeal shows how he is sustained by the House, without distinction of party. There is no doubt but that he will be the Speaker of the Fortieth Congress, a position to which he is called by all parties. The present courteous and efficient Clerk, Hon. Edward McPherson, will also be retained, there being no organized opposition to his re-election.

DEPARTED.—At noon to-day the country, through that ingratitude for which republics are proverbial, lost the services of a public servant eminently fitted, by his modesty, his logic, and his large experience, to be the leader of a respectable minority. The term of the Honorable Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey, expired at meridian. The records of the House, however, will keep his memory green. Whenever a factious opposition is to be attempted, and some one needed to talk against time, then will the absent Rogers be mourned by his Democratic associates. Whenever there is a silly point of order raised, or a Bunbysism got off, the House will think of "Jack," and the remark be called a "Rogerism." It is but another proof of the mistaken views of the citizens of New Jersey, that they should distrust so faithful a public servant, so learned a jurist, and so brilliant an ornament to the State.

WOOL.—The bill which was passed by both Houses in regard to the tariff on wool, was a compromise between the growers and the manufacturers. It divided that article into three classes, and taxed them variously, according to their *ad valorem* value. It gives, we understand, general satisfaction to the wool men, although a higher duty would have been acceptable to the wool growers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS to No. 148 SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. Offices—No. 148 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, NEW YORK. 730 H.P.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESTNUT ST., corner of Seventh, Established 1844. Incorporated 1855. COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COURSE IN BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Mensuration, and other branches, taught separately, and received at any time. Day and evening instruction. A department is now open for Ladies. Catalogues furnished on application. [23 wfmst.]

AT A MEETING OF THE MASTER PLASTERERS of the city of Philadelphia, held at the Hall of the Washington House, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M., the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Master Plasterers of the city of Philadelphia, do hereby pledge themselves not to pay more than three dollars per day on and after the 1st day of March next. Resolved, That we no longer submit to the demand of the journeymen to quit at 4 o'clock on Saturdays and George Gordon, William Stewart, William Free, Wm. Cooper, John V. Kerns, J. E. O'Brien, John Supplee, Wm. Murray, Francis Bird, H. K. Spear, Chas. N. Isomberg, Elwood Reeves, Jos. Richardson, Chas. N. Isomberg, Oliver Bradford, W. J. Pascoe, Robert McHainor, L. A. Patterson, Stephen Kerns, J. V. B. Haan, Wm. Baisinger, J. T. Allen, J. M. McKeon, Owen E. Dilson, George S. James, J. C. Dracks, Fred Lewis, Bruce Fraser, Hugh Walker, Samuel Fowler, John Malvany, Daniel Dickson, David Steppert, Benj. Steppert, Chas. Vandayke, John Campbell, Saml. Cooper, G. W. Webber, 23thmanst.]

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MARKET OIL COMPANY, at No. 152 1/2 Market Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, at 7 1/2 o'clock. N. M. FERRIS, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Do you wish to cure your medical expenses and retain your health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bronchitis, coughs, colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it.—The Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. [31 fair]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. The only perfect GENUINE ASSIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, Regenerators of Hair. [23thmanst.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1867. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 5th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Sumner street, to commence at and intersect the sewer on the line of Twenty-second street, and extending eastward on the line of Sumner street, to the east line of Twenty-first street; to be built of brick, circular in form, and of a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property owners for each lineal foot of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of the sewer, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 23rd, 1866. If the lowest bidder shall not be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid, specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1867. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 4, instant, for the construction of a drain on the line of Barclay street, from the sewer already constructed, to the east line of Fifteenth street, to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twelve inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property owners for each lineal foot of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the sewer, as limited by ordinance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city. All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 23rd, 1866. If the lowest bidder shall not be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid, specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1867. NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARRIAGES, AND BARROWS.—The annual license due the City will be received, and renewal of the same until April 1st, 1867, at the above office, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. Penalty for neglect of renewal of License three dollars each time any vehicle may be used. THOMAS M. TROEL, License Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 243 FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. ALL persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FIFTH and SIXTH installments of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said fourth installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, next, 1867. By resolution of the Board of Directors, JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-CORRUPTION COMPANY, No. 147 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in cash, be paid to the stockholders of this Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867. Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11, 1867. H. G. LEISENHRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, 23d February, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Continental Hotel, No. 147 NINTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M. The books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 12th of March inclusive. CHARLES A. BERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Company's Office, No. 238 SOUTH THIRD STREET. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Dividend will be paid until sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE ITCH—ITCH—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE, ITCH—FETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE, SWAYNE'S OINTMENT, THEIR INTERESTING REMEDY, IS CERTAIN PROOF OF THEIR GREAT POWER TO HEAL. It always all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures TETTER! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures SALT RHEUM! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ITCHING PILES! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures SCALD HEAD! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures BARBER'S ITCH! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures RING WORMS! "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES! CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS. A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, the itching of which could never have been permanently cured. Price 25 cents a box. By mail, 50 cents. Over thirty years have "Dr. Swayne's Medicine" been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their infallible efficacy is certainly proof of their great power to heal. This valuable Ointment is prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 150 N. SIXTH STREET, above Vine, Philadelphia, Sold by druggists. [23 wfmst.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street). HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHES, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to the manufacture of "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1856, which by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard. Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Affrage Arrangement applied directly to the Fall and Grand. For sale only by ELIAS BROTHERS, 82 1/2 Market Street, No. 108 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. [34 t 10]

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE are recommended themselves. We provide to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 107 WALNUT STREET, UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO. [23thmanst.]

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD. MONTANA TERRITORY. Credited Production last year, \$18,000,000 in Gold. Actual Production last year, \$33,000,000 in Gold. EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company, Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna. Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporation Company ever organized. This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,850 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situated on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding \$150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city. Capital, \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at \$50 each. Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock. The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at \$30 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:— 1st. That said \$30,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first \$100,000 net produced by the Company. 2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock. 3d. That said \$50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors. 4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said \$50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold. 5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amligamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company exclusively. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; forty stamps mill would cost \$100,000. This machine cost but \$5000. 6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company. 7th. The mines of this Company, iron, ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes of ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about \$300 per yard, amounting to \$395,555,400. W. WHEELER HUBBELL, PRESIDENT, SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE, No. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Where all information will be furnished. [34 t 10]

HUBBELL AND PATTON GOLD AND SILVER COMPANY.

PROPOSALS. PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE. The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867. This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section. The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General. All bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioners, Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [34 t 10]

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