

OUR POLITICAL HISTORY.

PAST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

PART III. BY JAMES PARTON.

Perhaps no election ever disappointed so many people, and satisfied so few, as that which resulted in the elevation of Taylor and Fillmore. How hard for the old friends of Henry Clay to give up again the idolized chief who had been their standard-bearer in so many hard-fought contests! The heart of Massachusetts, too, was set upon seeing Daniel Webster raised, in length, to the Chief Magistracy of a nation of which they believed him to be the noblest ornament. The Whig Convention of 1848 consisted of two hundred and eighty members, the hundred and forty-two of whom constituted a majority. The first ballot, though not decisive, plainly foretold the result. Taylor received one hundred and eleven votes; Clay, ninety-seven; Scott, forty-three; Webster, twenty-two; scattering, six. The successful soldier gained at every ballot, and on the fourth secured a majority. Some of the discontents, headed by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, left the Convention, joined the Free-Soilers, and thus contributed their part to the election of General Taylor, who was, perhaps, of all the men who have filled the Presidential chair by the choice of the people, the one least competent to perform its duties. His administration leaves few traces upon the history of the country, and those few are not favorable to the system of rewarding military services by civil honors.

Calhoun, soured by his miserable failures, but not instructed by them, continued to play his sorry game. "The last days of Mr. Polk's administration," says Colonel Benton, "were witness to an ominous movement—nothing less than nightly meetings of large numbers of members from the slave States to consider the state of things between the North and the South, to show the aggressions and encroachments (as they were called) of the former upon the latter; to show the incompatibility of their union; and to devise measures for the defense and protection of the South. Mr. Calhoun was at the bottom of this movement, which was conducted with extraordinary precautions to avoid publicity. None but slave State members were admitted. No reporters were permitted to be present, nor any spectators or auditors. As many as seventy or eighty were assembled; but about one-half of this number were inimical to the meeting, and only attended to prevent mischief to the Union, and mostly fell off from their attendance before the work was completed. At the first meeting a grand committee of fifteen (Mr. Calhoun one) were appointed to consider of resolutions: when they met, a sub-committee of five (Mr. Calhoun at their head) was carved out of the fifteen to report an address to the slave States; and when they met, Mr. Calhoun produced the address ready written. So that the whole contrivance of the grand and petty committees was a piece of machinery to get Mr. Calhoun's own manifesto before the public with the sanction of a meeting."

This manifesto was equally preposterous and wicked. It declared that the North was resolved upon the forcible abolition of slavery in the Southern States, and drew an awful picture of the fell consequences of such an event, which was well calculated to alarm the ignorant masses whose votes Mr. Calhoun sought. We need not, however, dwell upon the vagaries of this false, ambitious man; because, although they have since kindled the flame of civil war and filled the land with mourning, they had little to do directly with the nomination of candidates for the Presidency. There never was a moment, after the attempted effacement of 1852, when an individual had the remotest possibility of a national party putting Mr. Calhoun in nomination for any office whatever. The nullifiers themselves never contemplated it; for their object was never the elevation of an individual, but always the promotion of an interest. At all times they preferred to pull the chessmen out of the fire by a Northern cat's paw.

A new character appeared upon the scene. The recent struggles for power had been between the aged politicians, who derived most of their importance from the favor of General Jackson, and it seemed as though no new man could entertain hopes until their ambition had been satisfied. But an individual now came up, who represented the young men of the Democratic party, who was not disposed to yield the precedence to the grey-haired sires of the last generation. This was Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. Of the subsequent history of the Democratic party, this bold, able, and impatient man was at once the central figure and the impelling force.

How interesting, and how instructive also, the story of this man's life! In the autumn of 1833, at a frontier town of Illinois, there was a great auction sale, which drew to the place a concourse from the surrounding country. When the sale was about to begin, the auctioneer looked about in the crowd for a person to perform the office of clerk. He fixed his eyes upon a young man, short, pale, sickly-looking, apparently about nineteen, with his coat upon his arm, who looked as though he might be able to write well enough for the purpose. The auctioneer called to the youth, and offered him the vacant place, which was promptly and gladly accepted. This young man was indeed in most pressing need of employment. He had made his way from his native Vermont, and had walked into the town that morning with sixteen cents in his pocket, all his worldly effects upon his person, and had not a friend within a thousand miles. As the sale went on he exhibited a remarkable aptitude for the work he had undertaken, and in his intercourse with the crowd, he displayed that nice turn of urbanity and familiarity which is so captivating to frontiersmen. His repartees, though somewhat rough, were always ready, and, by the time the three days' sale had ended, he was master of six dollars, and of the good-will of the people. Such was the first popular triumph of the "Little Giant," the wandering son of a Yankee doctor. From teaching school to managing petty cases before justices of the peace, from the law to the Legislature, and to State offices, were transitions easily and rapidly made as to justify his expectation of a success equally brilliant in national politics.

Douglas had the "smartness of a Yankee" without his conscience; and his whole career as a national politician seems to show that he had no conception of politics except as a means of personal advancement. Owing to Washington, after a singularly successful career in Illinois, he distinguished himself immediately by the promptitude and skill with which he availed himself of the easiest means of securing personal prominence. Too young to aspire to the highest

honors of the party, he perceived that the leading politicians around him own their importance to their connection with Andrew Jackson, and he proceeded forthwith to connect his own name with that of the dying champion of Tennessee. In the debates upon repealing the line imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans, for contempt of court, Douglas went beyond all other men in justifying Jackson's conduct, and denouncing that of the court which had condemned him. He made a pilgrimage to the Hermitage, where he received the warmest acknowledgments from General Jackson, and such an indorsement from him as gave him at once a certain standing in the Democratic party.

Upon national topics he always took the popular side, and always went to an extreme. In the debates upon the Oregon question, for example, he was the most strenuous and audacious of the fifty-fourty men. "Up to that line," said he, "the title of the United States is clear and unquestionable; never would I, now or hereafter, yield one inch of Oregon either to Great Britain or any other government." Nay, more, he went so far as to propose "an immediate military occupation" of the territory in dispute; he recommended an instantaneous preparation for war, and declared that, if war resulted from these measures, we ought to drive "Great Britain, and the last vestiges of royal authority, from the continent of North America, and make the United States an ocean-bound republic." Here was evidently a man who knew the importance of the Irish vote, and of whose future much might be predicted.

Nor was he slow to discover what was in reality the ruling power in the Democratic party, and what were the means by which alone that power could be conciliated. He resolved to pay the price. There was no measure favored by the Southern oligarchy, or likely to be favored by them, of which he was not, for several years, the ablest and extreme supporter. The whole of his policy as a seeker of the Presidency consisted in one idea—to extend the area of slavery by making that extension the act of the settlers in the territories. In other words, his aim was to do the work of the Southern leaders effectually, without incurring a personal responsibility for it. He made the most prodigious and obvious bids for the support of the planting interest, with which he was allied by marriage. As Chairman of the Territorial Committee, he uniformly maintained the principle that Congress had no power to interfere, in any way whatever, with the question of slavery in the Territories, but that the people resident in them should be left absolutely free to establish or exclude it. As far back as 1848, he began to tamper with the Missouri Compromise itself, by proposing to extend the line established in 1820 across the continent to the Pacific Ocean—a measure which he thought would quiet the North by prohibiting slavery above that line, and satisfy the South by recognizing its existence below it.

This audacious proposition was accepted by Southern politicians as giving its author a claim to their support. In the convention of 1852 he was the favorite candidate of the Southern leaders. The choice on that occasion lay between the aged Cass and the "Little Giant" of the West, both of whom had surpassed all living men in assiduous and unscrupulous subservience to the reigning power. Neither of them, however, was strong enough in the convention to supplant the other. The struggle continued for five days, and the votes were taken forty-nine times. It being then evident that neither of them could obtain the nomination, the Southern leaders resorted to the device which had succeeded so well in 1844, when Polk was sprung upon an astonished country, and elected to the presidency over Henry Clay. The person chosen in 1852 was Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, a gentleman of excellent temper and highly agreeable manners, against whom personally not a word can be said. Having associated chiefly in Congress and in the army with Southern men, he was not only captivated by their frank and easy demeanor, but he sincerely believed that, in the great controversy which appeared to be rending the Union asunder, the North was wrong and the South right. He thought that the Southern people had a natural and a constitutional right to take their slaves into the new territories, and to be protected in so doing by the law. The device, as we all know, succeeded once more. Franklin Pierce was elected, and the whole moral power of his administration was given in support of the measures ultimately designed to make slavery national and universal. Jefferson Davis was a member of his Cabinet, and distinguished himself by the vigor of his administration and the malignant obstinacy of his temper.

There is no example, we believe, in our political history of a man who has proposed to himself to become a tenant of the Presidential mansion, who has voluntarily given up the pursuit of his object. It rages in a man's blood like a mania, and blinds his eyes not only to all considerations of the public good, but to the facts of his own position. There are men now seeking the Presidency, spending money for it, performing continual labors in the expectation of gaining it, who have little more chance of being President than one of the Jews of Judaea. Two or three of them have been employed in this business for twenty years or more, and at every convention they succeed in getting a few delegates to vote for them. And still they pursue this will-o'-the-wisp, floundering through swamps and mire, disturbing corruption as they go. Nothing can cure them of this madness. You may see them at their rooms in Washington literally up to their eyes in public documents and pamphlet speeches, which two or three clerks are preparing for the mail, while their employer sits assiduously frapping them to the uttermost parts of the land. Vain and ridiculous pursuit! If the history of our political career proves anything, it proves that a public man who makes the Presidency the first object of his endeavors will never be President—never! We might infer that this would be the case even if we did not know that it uniformly had been. We admit that one or two, or even three, seekers of the Presidency have attained their object; but it could be demonstrated that, in each of these instances, the result was not owing to their own exertions, but to some one lucky and well-timed accident. A public man in the United States, whose first object is his own advancement, cannot be a man possessing the cast of character which wins universal regard.

Stephen A. Douglas, disappointed in 1852, but determined to win in 1856, proposed a measure which he confidently supposed, and had reason to suppose, would unite the South as one man in his support. From tampering with the Missouri Compromise he now advanced to its repeal. This repeal, it is true, was merely a reassertion, in another form, of the old Cass and Douglas principle, that "the people should be everywhere free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Not the less, however, did the measure alarm and excite the people of the North. It was one of those

selfes, which strikes powerfully the popular imagination, and it had the effect of making its author odious to all that portion of the people whose approbation confers honor. He had gone too far. In his own Chicago, which had formerly delighted to honor him, he was publicly hooted, refused a hearing, and the hotel in which he lived was surrounded by a multitude after midnight shouting execrations. Long had the man known that there was South, and that the South governed the country; he was now astonished to discover that there was also a North. The Republican party sprang into being, formidable from birth, and destined to victory. Nor did Mr. Douglas really strengthen his ground with his own party. It has never been the policy of the Democratic party in recent times to nominate its extreme man—the man peculiarly identified with the measures most distasteful to the opposition, and who has made himself personally odious to them.

The Democratic Convention of 1856 met in Cincinnati. Its results should be a warning to all public men who are more ambitious than they are wise for their country. James Buchanan, an aged politician of Jackson's day, whom Jackson had tolerated, but never liked or trusted; who had been absent from the country during the recent excitement; because he had been absent, received the nomination, and his young competitor was again disappointed. Upon the sixteenth ballot Buchanan received one hundred and sixty-eight votes; Douglas one hundred and twenty-one; Cass six. This display of strength on the part of the aged functionary was preliminary to his unanimous nomination.

Mr. Douglas, in his own estimation, had a right to expect an extreme difficulty. In the minds of some of the Southern leaders there was always, perhaps, a lurking distrust of him. With all his apparent subservience, he only stooped to conquer; he was not born to be a tool. Reared in free, intelligent Vermont, a man of force, ideas, and courage, he would go very far in pushing his own fortunes and in serving his party; but there was a point beyond which he would not have gone. The real object of the Southern politicians was disunion, and the founding of a Southern Confederacy. But, at the last moment, this son of Vermont would not be reconciled to a course of action which would crush the traitors. He was no coward. If he had been President in 1860 and in the spring of 1861, he would not have stood passive, and permitted a fort of the United States, garrisoned by troops of the United States, to be surrounded by hostile works and menaced by hostile cannon. At the last moment he would have thrown himself without reserve on the side of his country, and, using the force she had placed at his command, would have dealt with incipient treason as Andrew Jackson dealt with it thirty years before. If he had not done this from a sense of duty, he would have done it from a sense of self-interest. There was a little of a fool as he was of a coward. Southern members felt this to be the case, and preferred a man of less calibre and less force.

We can also assert that among Northern Democrats, especially among the grey-haired sires who assumed to be the legitimate heirs of Andrew Jackson, the "Little Giant" had several powerful and determined enemies, some of whom were willing to sacrifice their party rather than consent to his elevation. Mr. Van Buren tells us, in his work lately published, that his candidate in 1852 was Chief Justice Taney, and the reader may have noticed that Colonel Benton, in his "Thirty Years' View," which relates events down to 1850, scarcely mentions the name of the "Little Giant," and never mentions it with honor. Indeed, the whole class of aged functionaries regarded this man of forty years as a youthful interloper, and considered his Presidential aspirations in the light of an impertinence. This secret hostility was exceedingly bitter, and would probably always have prevented, or long postponed, the gratification of Mr. Douglas's ambition, even if he had not destroyed himself.

Another remarkable triumph of wire-pulling, pure and simple, was the selection of John C. Fremont as the first candidate of the Republican party. Outside of the little coterie of politicians who placed him in nomination, not one human being in the United States had ever so much as thought of him in connection with the Presidency. As a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army he had won some distinction as an explorer, but was absolutely unknown in politics. For precisely these reasons he was chosen in preference to the many able and eminent men who were in full sympathy with the new party, and who in reality had no expectation of electing their candidate. It was, perhaps, a wise selection, because the object of the movement was not to elect a President, but to form, strengthen, and educate a party, and the selection of an unknown name tended to confine the attention of voters to the principles involved in the contest. Colonel Benton, the father-in-law of the Republican candidate, was too old a politician not to understand that his daughter's husband was to be used, not elevated, and he strenuously objected to Colonel Fremont's acceptance of the role. Colonel Fremont, however, did accept it, and issued unscathed from the fiery ordeal of a Presidential canvass. If the Republican chiefs had really wished him to be President, they would have pressed his nomination in 1860. But his name was not mentioned in the Chicago Convention.

To return to Mr. Douglas, who was incomparably the most important person during the years immediately preceding the war. It was his impatient ambition which split the Democratic party and permitted the election of Abraham Lincoln. When he discovered in 1856 that there was a North, he became also aware that his position as a Senator representing Illinois was in imminent peril. Then it was that he placed himself in opposition to the Democratic administration on the test question of its whole career—the Lecompton Constitution—and he opposed it on just and unanswerable grounds. By so doing he restored, in some degree, his position at the North, but eternally estranged the South. How curiously the ambition of politicians sometimes defeats itself! and what unexpected obstacles it sometimes itself evokes! Going home to Illinois to look after his election to the Senate, he there encountered upon the stump Abraham Lincoln, a man unknown beyond the boundaries of his own State, to whom this open-air debate of months' continuance gave such celebrity and honor as to place him, in the place for which Douglas had vainly toiled for fifteen years. Mr. Douglas obtained his reelection to the Senate, and it was then to be seen whether the strength he had gained in the Northern States would suffice to neutralize the distrust and odium under which he rested at the South.

The Democratic Convention of 1860 met in the city of Charleston. No one can understand it who reads merely the *verbatim* reports of the debates published daily in the newspapers. The entire secret of its proceedings consisted in the invincible resolve of many Southern politicians, and of the Northern to frustrate the ambition of Stephen A. Douglas, and in the determined, equally invincible, of Stephen A. Douglas not to be set aside by them, even at the cost of dividing the party. The

device by which it was intended to secure his defeat was the making of a platform upon which he could not and would not stand. Ever rising higher in their demands, the disunionists now required the insertion of resolutions declaring that a territorial Legislature had no power to exclude slavery; that the Federal Government was bound to protect by its naval force the reopening of slave trade; and that "the earliest practicable period" be assigned to "the earliest practicable period." When this new platform, by the adroit and vigorous opposition of Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was voted down, and when the nomination of Douglas appeared to be impending, the delegates representing eight of the Southern States withdrew from the convention. The party then seemed divided beyond hope; but it could have been instantly reunited if the name of Mr. Douglas had been withdrawn. According to the traditions and established usages of the Democratic party, he ought then to have withdrawn his name, and in other days he would have promptly done it. By his positive refusal to take this course the division of the party was complete, and two candidates were presented.

It has often been asserted that Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was in league with the disunionists, and accepted the nomination with the express understanding that, in case of the election of the Republican candidate, which his friends considered almost certain, he would take the lead in the movement for breaking up the Union. This was not the case. In selecting so young and so important a person as their candidate, the "regular" Democrats got a hint from the conduct of their opponents in nominating Colonel Fremont. "He is a young man," they said to one another: "in all probability he will be defeated; Douglas also will be defeated; and the division of the party being distinctly seen to be his work, his standing as a Democratic politician will be forever destroyed. The Republicans, inexperienced in the administration of the Government, and inheriting peculiar difficulties, without precedents to guide them, will make mistakes, will cover themselves with odium, and prepare the way for the triumph of the Democratic party in 1860." Our candidate will then still be in the flower of his days, and we can easily elect him." Such was the language of the leaders of the Democracy who were untainted with treason, and who attributed the disunion threats of some of their allies to Southern bluster. In this light, too, Mr. Breckinridge contemplated his nomination, and his subsequent desertion of his country in her hour of need was solely due to his weakness as an individual.—Northern Monthly and New Jersey Magazine.

LUMBER.
1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4, 6, 8, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND COMMON, IS FEET LONG
4, 6, 8, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.
1867.—BUILDING BUILDING
LUMBER LUMBER LUMBER
4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4 WHITE PINE FLOORING.
4 ASPHALT FLOORING.
4 SPRUCE FLOORING.
4 RAIL PLANK.
4 PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTED LUMBER AT LOW PRICES.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
DRY PINE, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, BIRCH, AND BUCKLE.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
1867.—SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST
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SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANDINAVIAN.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGES,
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 15, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGES, No. 807 NORTH MAIN STREET, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 31 day of September next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day to the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:
7,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
65,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
60,000 Ostrich Feathers.
30,000 Hat Coats and Tassels (blue).
20,000 Fur Caps.
2,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
40,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
20,000 Kilted Shirts.
18,000 Lined Sack Coats.
65,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Fur Jackets.
6,600 Sack Coats.
80,423 Kilt Shirts.
68,445 Kilt Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stockings.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
12,281 Pair Trowsers (footmen's).
10,000 Pair Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks.
60,000 Rubber Blankets.
65,000 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes.
15,000 Pick Axes Handles.
These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country. A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and enquires had.
Terms: Cash in Government funds, ten per cent down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase money.
By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper,
United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster-General, on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—
18 lbs. light copper, 90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners, 5,000 ball legs,
400 tin cups, 17,441 lbs. iron nuts,
500 lbs. iron wire, 7,481 lbs. iron and cop-
per spikes, 10,000 lbs. iron and cop-
per spikes, 14,648 handles, axes, pick-
axes, etc.,
767 lbs. tanned leather, 110 wagon saddles,
488 lbs. calum, 27 lbs. calum,
21 lbs. packing hemp, 9 waxed awns,
271 spools W. and B. 1,382 lb. linen hose,
810 ft. coil chain, 200 lb. chain, percha tubing.
ALSO,
120 lbs. alcon, 300 lbs. sulphate cop-
per, 100 lbs. sugar lead, 100 lbs. alum,
100 lbs. sulphur, 302 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic, 100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. carbonate subli., 100 lbs. nitrate potas-
sate,
80 lbs. iodine potassa, 50 lbs. cream tartar,
47 lbs. chloride of zinc, amber, white resin,
British, cotton, hemlock, etc. etc. 473 lbs. lin-
tures, iobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock,
etc. Red precipitate, opuntias, prescription scales, syringes, ointments, do. jars, etc.
Catalogue of sale can be had upon applica-
tion.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot
Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
817 1/2 Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of quartermaster stores rated as unexpired, among which are the following:
20 2-b. ambulances, 55 lanterns,
63 4-b. wagons, 2,688 horse and mule
collars, 100 lbs. iron wire,
10 2-b. spring do., 1,094 trace chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron, 3,619 brass chains,
60,000 lbs. old horse, 1,121 brass chains,
22 cast iron do., 22 cast iron do.,
1,500 lbs. iron wire, 246 saddle bags,
15,000 carriage bolts, 115 saddle blankets,
200 lbs. old rope, 327 horse covers,
500 yds. cocoa mat- 65 wagon covers,
ting, 2,457 H. and M. hames
28 yds. carpet, 2,075 lead bal-
100 lbs. iron wire, 408 lbs. iron and amb.
20 hand trucks, 100 wagon and amb.
250 feet assorted hose, wheels,
100 office chairs, 42 B. S. wagon whips,
101 McC. saddles, 36 vises, assorted,
23 scales, platform 29 100 lbs. chests,
100 lbs. counter, 150 lbs. sorted,
108 shovels, and S. 105 lbs. sorted,
handle, 150 lb. stone,
with tools of all kinds, bridges, bits, horse medi-
cines, wagon axles, chains, axes, saddlers,
blacksmiths, and carpenters' tools, etc. etc.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
817 1/2 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Depot Quartermaster.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following-named TELEGRAPH MATERIAL will be sold at public auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster United States Army, on TUESDAY, August 20, at 10 A. M., to wit:—
204 coils for Portable Battery.
100 Rubber Insulated Wires,
7 lbs. Gutta Percha.
210 lbs. Galvanized Wire,
14 miles Galvanized Wire,
11 miles Insulated Wire,
251 Cables,
171 Rubber Rings,
25 Reels,
301 Zincs or Portable Battery,
1051 Telegraph Poles.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
By order of General Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,
Quartermaster in charge.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDULLY, MARX & CO.
No. 125 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 139 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, August 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 30th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz:—
CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,
for the use of the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.
All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy Straw, to be cut and delivered in bundles, all subject to inspection prior to delivery.
Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places designated in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.
Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, August 26, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery (Money) for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz:—
1000 Post Paper, 10 1/2 x 14, less than 33 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds to ream; Envelopes, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper, White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream.
1000 Envelopes, size 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 4 1/2 x 6 1/2, 5 x 7 1/2, Letter Envelopes, white; size 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, Letter Copying Books, size 9x11; 750 pages. Envelopes Copying Books, size 9x11, four Blank Books, 8 to 12 pages, demy, half-bound, Patent Books, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 4 pages, 9x13 1/2, half iron, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demy, 8vo., Bush, 56 leaves.
Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying, Black Ink, 1/2 gallon; "Caroline" Carriage Ink, 1/2 gallon; glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," Nos. 303, 404, 405; Steel Pens, "Harris" and "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's," and "Boynton's"; Office Envelopes, rolls, No. 23, 100 sheets, white, assorted, per sample; Sealing Wax, "Best specie bank," Wafers, 4 oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artian's"; Rubber Ink Eraser, 1/2 dozen; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholme's"; French "Voilet Copying Ink."
The above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection. Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this Office, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and who will be held to good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer. Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery" respectively.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JAMES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
United States Army.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, August 24th, 1867, to restore to the original condition eleven hundred and fifteen (115) feet of the embankment of Willow Grove Avenue, Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, on the grounds formerly occupied by the United States Government in connection with the "Mower" Hospital.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and who will be held to good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer. Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Repairs to Willow Grove Avenue."
By order of Brevet Major-General G. H. Crossman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.
HENRY W. JAMES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster,
United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
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