RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

The Effort to Throw the State Again Out of the Union—Opposition to the Scheme by Prominent Republicans—Carpet-bag Slanders Refuted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1869.

Nelson Tift, member of Congress from Georgia, in the month of December last addressed a circular to the Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Courts, Judges of Courts of Ordinary and Mayors of cities in the State of Georgia asking to be furnished with their statements of the present condition of affairs in that State with the object of placing their testimony before the Committee on Reconstruction, and, if necessary, before Congress.

The circular embraced the following questions:—

1. Are the laws of Georgia faithfully and impartially administered?
2. Is there any organized or unorganized resistance to the law?
3. Are the officers of the law faithful to their duties?
4. What is the disposition, feeling and treatment of the white people towards the black people?
5. What towards republicans?
6. What towards Northern men visiting or desiring to settle in Georgia?
7. Do the people desire peace and a restoration of their proper relations to the State and government of the Union?
8. Is there, in your opinion, any necessity or justification for the proposed destruction of the present government of Georgia and the establishment of a military or provisional government?

Please answer as early as practicable.

Direct to me here as member of Congress and it will come free of postage.

To this series of interrogatories over one hundred answers were received, giving the sworn testimony of the best and most respectable class of republicans and conservatives in the State, beginning with Joseph E. Brown, the entire evidence going to show that a vast amount of brazen lying has been perpetrated by the radical carpet-bag party for the avowed purpose of inducing Congress to destroy the present organized government of Georgia and remand her people to military rule. Joseph E. Brown testifies as follows:—

I am fully satisfied that the judges of the different courts of the State have not only shown a willingness to do their duty, but that they have executed the laws to the best of their ability, without regard to race or color. I cannot, however, say as much for the juries in certain localities. These localities now form the exceptions to a general rule, which is that the juries generally render just verdicts, without regard to the race or color or political opinions of the parties litigant. The people of the excepted localities are in some instances controlled mainly by their fear of a few desperate lawless characters. In others they are under the control of leaders who are bitter and vindictive, because of their political disenfranchisement or for some other cause, who, by their personal influence with the mass of the people, are able to inflame their passions and prejudices to a point which makes them unwilling to execute the laws impartially. In some instances not only are the juries controlled by those prejudices, but the local ministerial officers, some of whom were elected as republicans, have, I fear, yielded to the strength of the current and neglected to discharge their duties with firmness and strict impartiality.

Hiram Warner, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, contributes the following:—

To your first special inquiry I reply that the laws of Georgia, so far as the administration thereof depends upon the judicial department of the State government, are faithfully and impartially administered, according to the best of their ability, by the present official incumbents, so far as I know or believe.

To your second special inquiry my reply is that if there is any organized or unorganized resistance to the laws of the State I have never heard of it and do not believe any such exists.

To your third special inquiry I will state that, so far as I know or believe, the officers of the law are faithful in the performance of their respective duties.

In reply to your fourth special inquiry I will state that I reside in a county in which there is a considerable majority of colored registered voters; have none of them in my employ, but am well acquainted with the feelings, disposition and treatment of the white people towards the black people, not only in this county, but have a general knowledge in regard to that subject throughout the State. There may be some isolated exceptions (as there are some mean men in every community), but as a general rule the white people are kindly disposed towards them, both in feeling and treatment, and willingly accord to them the protection of all their rights under the law. The rejection of the colored members from the Legislature does not constitute an exception to the statement already made when viewed in the light of the surrounding circumstances. They were not excluded with any intention to do them injustice as a class, but because the Legislature did not believe they were legally entitled to hold office under the new constitution. When that constitution was before the people for ratification many of the most ardent advocates for reconstruction insisted that the colored people were not entitled to hold office under it. The point they made was this: that the enfranchised slaves were only entitled to enjoy such political rights and privileges as had been specially conferred upon them; that the constitution did not specially confer upon them the right to hold office, but, on the contrary, when the proposition was distinctly made in the convention to confer upon them the right to hold office, it was voted down by a large majority. I did not urge these views before the people myself, but others did, and I have not the least doubt that a large majority of the white vote in the State in favor of the constitution was cast with the express understanding that negroes were not entitled to hold office under it. The Legislature in voting to exclude them acted in accordance with that understanding, and whether right or wrong I am satisfied there was no intention on the part of the Legislature to do the colored members injustice. It has been said by some persons that the result of the late election in this State was produced by fraud and intimidation of the freedmen. Speaking from my personal knowledge and observation, I think those who make that charge are mistaken, so far as the general result of the election is concerned; that there may have been frauds practised in some portions of the State is quite probable; there always is more or less fraud practised by both parties at every election. The true solution of the result of the election is to be found in the fact that the employers of the freedmen who have treated them kindly and dealt justly by them have controlled their votes in that way, without resorting to any illegal means for that purpose, and in all future elections in this State the result will be still more apparent.

N. L. Angier, Treasurer of the State, makes the following response:—

Answer to first interrogatory:—As much so as could be expected, considering the recent war, sudden emancipation and enfranchisement of those who were slaves, great loss of property and high political excitement.

Answer to second interrogatory:—No organized or unorganized resistance to law has come to my observation, though I have heard of cases at a distance.

Answer to third interrogatory:—They are becoming more so, and I think with the initiation of peace and prosperity and a moderation of political strife and animosity, which in this section were fast giving away since the election of General Grant, they would become as faithful as is common.

Answer to fourth interrogatory:—As a general thing in this section, outside of politics, that of kindness. There has been no obstruction to their voting here (Atlanta), and now I hear of no complaint of their not being promptly paid for their labor or obtaining justice in courts.

Answer to fifth interrogatory:—At this date, I think, in most localities, when they do not strive to make themselves obnoxious and are of good repute, they are treated respectfully. I am a Northern man, from New Hampshire; opposed secession; left the South during the war and with all my family went North; returned South at the close of the war; gave publicly my willing, warm aid and influence to the Congressional plan of reconstruction; supported R. B. Bullock for Governor and General Grant for President, and have never been treated with severity, but almost uniformly with confidence, kindness and respect.

Answer to sixth interrogatory:—Kindness and respect when they come on business or for investment, but coldness and distrust when they come as politicians seeking office.

Answer to seventh interrogatory:—The greater portion do, and the bitterness engendered during the war was fast dying out; but I fear it will be revived if tampered with. Bad men (politically), of restless, unstable, insubordinate, revolutionary minds and instincts, like Bob Toombs and Ben Hill, poisoned the public sentiment; and much bitterness, hatred and persecution would never have existed, and many lives would have been spared, and confidence, peace and prosperity established, had they, at the close of the war, been placed beyond the power to harm. The effects of their baneful teachings are now so apparent that they are powerless for further harm; and it would be unkind and great injustice to make the people of the whole State suffer longer by reason of the political iniquities of these men, and a new addition of mischief makers claiming to differ politically, yet who, for personal power and official promotion through appointment, are, in effect, joining hands with Toombs and Ben Hill to create disruption and defeat reconstruction, the tendency of which will be to throw the State into confusion and anarchy—a condition desirable only to those who are still rebellious or bankrupt in character and property.

Answer to eighth interrogatory:—Reconstruction was what the republican party was pledged to and labored for, and any attempt to defeat it by striving to destroy the present organized government of Georgia and the establishment of a military or provisional government would, if successful, inflict a great wrong upon the truly loyal—those who really love the union of the States—and be contrary to the wishes of the best and most worthy friends of reconstruction. We feel it is better to submit to some irregularities, sanctioned by high authority, in preference to plunging the State into greater troubles, the results of which will be confusion and distrust at a time when confidence and peace are so much desired and needed.

Judge John D. Pope affirms:—

From all the information in my possession I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion that the blacks are more kindly treated by the whites than they are by their own race, and much more so than the whites are treated by them. There is undoubtedly a very general feeling of kindness existing towards the blacks, and a desire to avoid collision, litigation, or difficulty with them. Candor compels me to say that the feeling towards white republicans has been very bitter and very unkind. A systematic effort has been made to mortify, to slander, to disgrace and to drive from society and from business all white men who were open and avowed in their support of republican principles. This policy was dictated by the political leaders and the press of the democratic party, and it was eagerly accepted and vigorously prosecuted by the rank and file of the party. Many of the newspapers sought for and published every species of defamation upon the private character of nearly every outspoken republican, whether prominent or not. In a word, I must say that I consider the disposition and treatment towards white republicans, up to the day of the Presidential election, most unkind and unjust still. I know of no instance of violence in my circuit committed by democrats upon the person or property of white republicans. Only one republican has been killed, and that was by one of his own party. I know of no necessity or justification for the proposed destruction of the State government of Georgia, and would regard such action on the part of Congress as most unfortunate for the people of Georgia. It would forever ruin the republican party here, I believe, by driving from its ranks many of the best men in it. I believe that Georgia has been reconstructed, in the main, in strict conformity to the acts of Congress, and the principles of the platform on which General Grant was elected. It was required that the blacks should vote; even democrats here have ceased to question that right. It was not required that blacks should be made eligible to office unless the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office; and if it does carry that right it is the duty of the judges, nearly all of whom are republicans, so to hold, and thus settle the question. One thing is perfectly certain to my mind—if the republican party can ever stand alone in Georgia it can do so now.

G. Bowles, United States Assessor, says:—

I know of no organized open resistance to the law, and the unorganized resistance seems to meet with prompt punishment, in some exceptional cases known to the reading public both classes, white and black, democrats and republicans, alike have suffered. The officers of the law, so far as I can judge, are rational in their duties as they understand them. The treatment of the black by the white people is, in the main, kind and considerate. Exceptional cases in this as in all other communities sometimes occur, where the ignorant and helpless fall into the hands of the vicious and selfish. The treatment of republicans for being such does not, as a general thing, go beyond a kind of social ostracism by those claiming to be the leaders of society, instigated by bad, reckless men. These men, by wicked advice, have brought to some localities mischief to innocent parties by working on the imaginations and passions of hot-blooded young men. I believe the Northern man who visits Georgia with a view of becoming a citizen or to see the country, and not as a political adventurer, is well received and encouraged. I believe that a fervent desire now burns in the breast of the great masses of the people of Georgia for restoration under the old flag, and that they are willing to make many sacrifices to that end, believing, as they do, that General Grant will be President of the nation and bend his administration to the task of giving peace and prosperity to the whole country.

Judge J. H. Alexander says:—

Although the State was carried largely against General Grant, I believe a majority of the people regard his election as the best thing that could have happened for our people. Extreme views are fast being abandoned; violent expressions are now seldom heard in connection with political questions, and I feel confident that a new era of peace, quiet, mutual forbearance and mutual respect is just dawning upon us. The feeling towards Northern men settled in Georgia is, I believe, independent of politics, perfectly kind. The people desire peace and a restoration of their proper relations to the States and government of the Union. And I have good reason to add that most of them are not only tired of excitement, but very many of them are heartily ashamed, now that the elections are over, of the extent to which they have gone.

Judge Ordinary D. B. Juhan says:—

So far as my knowledge extends the laws of Georgia are as faithfully and impartially administered as they ever were in this State. There is no organized or unorganized resistance to the law, so far as I know or believe. The officers of the law are faithful to their duties in my section of the State. The white people here are kind towards the blacks, and usually treat them well wherever they are respectful and courteous in their behavior towards the whites. So far as my knowledge extends the people here are inclined to allow every man to enjoy his own political opinions and exercise his political rights fully and freely, without restraint or hindrance. The feelings of the people here towards Northern men visiting or desiring in good faith to settle in Georgia are kind and courteous. They would rejoice to see any number of good, true, worthy citizens come into our State and settle among us; but at the same time our people have no use whatever for that class of persons called "carpet-baggers." The people here do earnestly desire peace and a restoration of their proper relations to the States and government of the Union; they are heartily tired and sick of this state of suspense and uncertainty, and would make any reasonable sacrifice to have peace and order permanently restored and the government administered according to the spirit of the constitution. I cannot see any necessity for, nor any justification in, the proposed destruction of the present government of Georgia and the establishment of a military or provisional government.

The foregoing embraces substantially the testimony of about seventy other natives of the State holding places of trust and responsibility.

MEXICO.

Outrages on Americans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

I have just arrived from Mexico. During a residence of fourteen years in that country I have witnessed many shameless and brutal outrages upon American citizens, and when these were brought to the notice of the American government no attention was paid to them by those whose business it was to ask for redress or give protection. While such men as Kosta, of Smyrna notoriety, would command the attention of our naval commanders, as well as our Secretary of State, native born Americans have had to suffer death, imprisonment and every other indignity that the semi-barbarous Mexicans could inflict without causing a single diplomatic note to issue from the State Department or a remonstrance from any quarter except by some newspaper.

I have seen the American flag torn from its flagstaff in Guaymas and dragged insultingly through the streets by a howling mob of half-naked Mexicans, while at anchor near the town where this shameless insult was perpetrated lay the St. Mary, United States man-of-war, without offering to shield our flag. Neither did our government ever demand any apology or redress for this insult. During the late civil war General Butler hung one of our own people for doing what these half-civilized Mexicans did to our flag, with this difference—Mulford only pulled the flag down, while the Mexicans not only tore the flag from the flagstaff, but dragged it through the streets.

On the 4th day of January of this year the writer of this happened to be in the Mexican port of San Blas, on the Pacific. There was an American schooner there from San Francisco which had discharged her cargo and was ready to sail. Without any previous notice an armed file of half-naked soldiers were placed on board of his vessel, with orders to prevent her sailing. The captain in vain produced his papers to prove that all was right, but all arguments and reasoning were left aside and he was told that they had the power and chose to exercise it.

At this juncture the American man-of-war Mohongo, Captain Stephen B. Luce, came into the port, dropped her anchor, and her captain at once proceeded to investigate the case of this schooner. His clear head comprehended the whole matter. He said but a few words; those few, however, were directly to the point. The schooner was forthwith released, the captain's manifest delivered in a gracious manner, with a host of apologies to him as well as to Captain Luce. Captain Luce despatched this affair in less than one hour, and as he left informed the Mexican officials that he should be back that way in about ten days; that his business was to look after the interests of American citizens. This is the first instance among the many that I have been witness to in Mexico that prompt redress has been demanded by our naval officers and as promptly complied with by the sneaking curs who perpetrated the insult and who generally resort to diplomacy and juggery to avoid making amend for the outrages they commit.

This action of a naval commander upon the Mexican coast is worth recording, as it is the first instance of our navy being of any value to us in the protection of American interests in Mexico.

HORSE NOTES.

The first regular trotting meeting of the coming season will be at the Union Course, commencing on the 1st of June and continuing four days. On the first day there will be two trots for very liberal purses. On the second day there will be but one trot and that by the best trotters in the land, the purse offered being $2,500, free for all, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Lady Thorn, American Girl, George Wilkes, Rhode Island, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, George Palmer and Myron Perry are all eligible, and no doubt will enter for this money, as it will be divided into four parts, the winner getting $1,400, the second horse $600 and the third and fourth the other $500 between them. On the third day there will be two trots for large purses, and on the last day there will also be two trots of the same character. This system of giving regular trotting meetings will not interfere with trotting matches, but will give the owners of fast horses the opportunity of moving them from one section of the country to the other, thus deriving additional profit from their speed. Trotting tracks, or parks, are springing up like mushrooms all over the country, and as they all have large premiums to offer for fast horses the owners of such creatures will have a wide field open to them next season. We approve of trotting meetings at stated intervals, and also of the system of the division of purses where more than two horses start in a race, as while it gives the lion's share to the fastest horse it enables the others to gain a sufficiency for training and travelling expenses. Dividing the purses will induce horse owners to enter into competition that would otherwise not do so, as they would have nothing to gain and everything to lose in a race where they knew they were overmatched in speed altogether by a particular horse. The chances are somewhat different, also, where a half-dozen horses start together, as the swiftest one does not always win the highest prize. Should there be split heats, for instance, endurance and constitutional vigor come into play, and such horses as possess those qualities will improve as the race pro resses, while the weak and speedy ones flag with every succeeding heat. To say nothing of the greater interest in races where large numbers of horses contend, it will have a tendency to enhance not only the quality of the horses, but still further develop the skill of the drivers.

The time selected by the proprietor of the Union Course for the meeting is very appropriate, it being just before the race meeting of the American Jockey Club, the trotting meeting closing on the 4th and the race meeting at Jerome Park beginning on the 5th of June.

The annual meeting of the Saratoga Association will commence on the 4th of August and continue six days. On the first day of the meeting, added to the regular programme, will be a match race, one mile, for $5,000, between Mr. Belmont's chestnut filly Finesse, by Lexington, dam imported Filigree by Stockwell, and Messrs. Hunter & Traver's chestnut filly Intrigue, by Balrowine, dam Jenny Rose by Glencoe. These fillies are each two years old. On the succeeding five days of the meeting there will be three races each day, making in all nineteen races during the week. The total amount of money to be run for will be $12,600, not including the match. The sweepstakes to close on the 1st of March are the one for all ages, one mile and a quarter; the Flash Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile; the Saratoga Cup, for all ages, two and a quarter miles, and the Sequel Stakes, for three-year olds, two miles. The Traver's Stake, which is for three-year olds, closed with thirty-one entries, and there is no doubt that the other stakes will close equally well.

CONFIRMATION ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The sacrament of confirmation was administered by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey on Thursday afternoon at Blackwell's Island to about 130 of the inmates of the Almshouse and hospitals on the island. During the past few months the Rev. Father Duranquet, chaplain on the island, had been busily engaged in preparing the applicants for confirmation, and having succeeded in imparting to them a proper understanding of the sacredness and effects of the sacrament, he completed all necessary arrangements so that on Thursday the ceremony could be performed. His Grace the Archbishop, in company with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and attended by a large number of leading clergymen of the diocese and several of the Jesuit Fathers, proceeded to the island, and in the neat little chapel over which the Rev. Father Duranquet presides he administered the sacrament as before stated. It was, indeed, a most impressive and inspiring sight. The venerable prelate, in full canonicals, seated on a throne near the altar steps, pronounced the sacred words, accompanied by "the imposition of hands," and concluded by the slight tap on the cheek while he uttered the words *pax tecum* on the halt, and the blind who approached or were led to the foot of the throne. The poor cripples for the hospital for paralytics, the indigent blind, the lame and others from the Almshouse all seemed only impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and received the strengthening chrism and the tap which gave them to understand that they must be ready to suffer in patience for the love of Jesus Christ in a manner evincing so much reverence and faith and such a complete self-denial and such a patient struggle under the infirmities and misfortunes to which they had been and were subjected as to draw tears from the eyes of many of the visitors present. At the conclusion of the ceremonies his Grace spoke briefly and pleasingly, yet forcibly, to those who had been confirmed, conjuring them to remain steadfast in their faith and reminding them that "whom God loveth he chasteneth."

After the services had been concluded the visitors were entertained by the Commissioners and escorted through the various institutions on the island, the clean and comparatively comfortable appearance of which elicited the heartiest commendations from all present.

THE COMMERCIAL MARINE OF SAVANNAH.

[From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, Feb. 2.]

In passing along the bluff one cannot but be forcibly struck with the large amount of shipping in port. Savannah is fast approaching the position marked out for her by nature as the first port on the Southern seaboard. There are at present eighty-five vessels in port, forty-two of which are loading for foreign ports. This will show a heavy increase over last year, when the number loading for foreign ports was thirty, while the aggregate in port was only fifty-two. At New Orleans on the 27th ult. there were one hundred and nineteen vessels, of which number only thirty were bound to foreign ports; while Charleston only shows a list of forty-two vessels, twelve of which are loading for foreign ports. This is a favorable comparison of the facilities offered by Savannah, and shows conclusively that, with proper management on the part of our merchants and all concerned, Georgia can still maintain her proud title of "Empire State," and Savannah that of the "Queen City of the South." We notice among the vessels lying at our wharves several regular New Orleans liners, which, more than all else, is sufficient evidence that Savannah presents extra inducements for vessels seeking freights. Our Custom House receipts during the present season also give evidence of progress.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

In plots of one or more lots,

Will be sold at auction by JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the

SEVENTH AVENUE BOULEVARD

Eighth avenue, and 147th and 148th streets.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE GRAND BOULEVARD

IS 150 FEET WIDE,

handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the

HANDSOMEST AVENUE IN THE WORLD.

It is proposed to extend the

EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD

line, and the cars will no doubt soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, 28 Pine street.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Title to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of the owners for nearly

100 YEARS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER AUCTIONEER.

Auction sale of

64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.

Will sell at auction, on

MONDAY, February 15,

At 12 o'clock,

At the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

comprising

THE ENTIRE BLOCK

bounded by the Eighth and Ninth avenues, Seventieth and Seventy-first streets,

To be sold in lots.

EIGHT

specially prominent

CENTRAL PARK FRONTS.

The title of the premises, being a portion of the HASSEN ESTATE, is unexceptionable, and a full abstract, prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond or mortgage for three years.

ALL PARTIES DESIROUS OF INSPECTING THE 70 acre Hunt Homestead in Westchester, positive sale Monday, Feb. 8, call for directions.
JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, 28 Pine street.

AUCTION SALE—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.—MAGnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Paintings, Bronzes, on this day (Saturday), at the elegant brown stone mansion 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The house furnished less than six months, at a cost of $15,000. Drawing Room Suits, covered green and gold and crimson and gold brocatel; rosewood Pianoforte, Etageres, Encoignures, Tables, Bookcase, Marquetrie Cabinets, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Clock, rosewood and walnut Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads; Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Linens, Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LUKE FITZGERALD, AUCTIONeer.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

All the handsome Household Furniture of a first class residence, 119 Clinton place, Eighth street, near Sixth avenue, at public auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock precisely, consisting of over $10,000 worth Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Furniture, rosewood Pianoforte, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Sale positive, in lots.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR housekeepers and dealers.—ERNEST ROTH'S furniture manufactory, 66 and 68 Bleecker street, east of Broadway. Fifty magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suits, latest style, all kinds, colors, for $200; Parlor Suits, covered with reps or haircloth, from $65 to $150; over $50,000 worth all kinds Furniture at a sacrifice for cash and warranted first class.

A.—MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., AUCTIONEERS, office 239 Bowery, one o'clock, at 214 West Thirty-ninth street, Fixtures, Furniture, &c., oyster saloon and fish market. Dealers invited. Sale positive.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CABINET FURNITURE.
M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

By order of W. Mortimer, Esq., Assignee.

This day (Saturday), February 6, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 113 Fulton and 48 Ann streets, the entire stock of Furniture, comprising

Rosewood, Black Walnut, Ebony and Mahogany Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF TWO top Wagons, two Sleighs, single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 281 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BY R. SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, 37 NASSAU street, opposite the Post office.

Elegant Household Furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, at his salesroom, 37 Nassau street, this day (Saturday), February 6, at 10½ o'clock, Furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Buffets, Wardrobes, Bookcases and Secretary; elegant carved Hall Hat Stands, with Mirrors; Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Linen, Bedding, &c.; also a large assortment of Office Desks, sitting and standing; Library Tables, Safes, Chairs, &c., &c.; also a large assortment of Linen Sheets, Tablecloths, Towels, &c., &c.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell by auction, on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 84 Liberty street, Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels Carpet, Gilt Frame, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood and mahogany Parlor Suits, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bookcases, &c., Druggets, Silver Plated Ware, Glassware, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a number of fine rosewood Pianos, by the best makers.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.

Salesroom 37 Nassau street.

Iron Safes.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell this day, at 12 o'clock, at his salesroom, 37 Nassau street,

Three Iron Safes, of Herring's make.
Two Iron Safes, of Marvin's make.
Three Iron Safes, of Little's make.
Also, one House Safe, for silver.

GEORGE COOK, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Household Furniture, this day, at 11 o'clock at 19 Liberty street, consisting of parlor, chamber, library or bedroom Furniture, Bookcases, Tables, Beds, Mattresses, Glassware, Cutlery, &c.

HANDSOME STORE FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Saturday, Feb. 6, at 271 Fulton street, corner of Tillary street, Brooklyn, all the Fixtures in the store, almost new, consisting of walnut Drawers, Cashes, &c., elegantly inlaid with small plate mirrors; also large ones in rear. Fixtures suitable for a hat, millinery or fancy store. Counters, Showcases, Gas Pendants, Tables, Chairs, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.

This day,

at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of black walnut Parlor Suits in green reps, oak Cottage Suits, Tete-a-Tetes, Rockers, Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Washstands, Leaf Tables, oak extension Dining Tables, Cribs, Looking Glasses, gas Chandeliers, Bedsteads and Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, Brussels Carpets, Oilcloths, Kitchen Furniture, double and single Harness, one Pike top buggy Wagon, Clothing, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.

This day,

at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, assignee's sale, a stock of new and second hand Clothing, Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, ladies' Dresses, Undershirts; also a lot of gold and silver Watches, fine Spy Glasses; also about 200 valuable books.
R. C. SMITH, Assignee.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 6,

at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, consisting of a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.

J. B. will give his personal attention to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families declining housekeeping or at the auction rooms. Returns made the same day if required. Cash advances made.

SALES AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

Executors' sale of desirable business Property on Broadway, Crosby, New, Broad, Canal and Liberty streets, and Maiden lane.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:—

Broadway—502 and 504, running through to Crosby street; 46 feet front, 60 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.
Broad street—58, 60 and 62, through to 56 New street.
Maiden lane—46, through to 37 Liberty street.
Canal street—510 and 514, near Greenwich street.

For full particulars and book maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine street.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF AVENUE C AND THIRTEENTH STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Thursday, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, the NORTHWEST CORNER OF AVENUE C AND THIRTEENTH STREET, valuable plot of ground, with front and rear Buildings, with five story Mill, together with two Boilers, Steam Engine, two Burr Mills, two Elevators, Pulleys, Shafting, &c. Plot 91 feet 9 inches on avenue C and 88 feet on Thirteenth street. Possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine street.

MORTGAGE SALE.—ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will expose for sale, on Saturday, February 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 17 Ann street, known as the Temperance Eating House, a large lot of Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Copper Boilers, Steam Tables, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.
WM. H. SHEILDS, Attorney for Mortgagee.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

R. FURMAN, AUCTIONEER, 125 MERCER STREET, will advance cash on Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c. Also sales of Furniture at owners' residences.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 109 Mercer street, third floor, under and by virtue of an execution, the Stock and Fixtures of a gas stove manufactory, consisting of Gas Stoves, finished and unfinished; Stove Castings, Screws, Bolts, Zinc, Belgian Sheet Iron, Tea Kettles, Tools, Lathes, &c. Also immediately after the above sale, at Bogart's auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, a lot of Gas Stoves complete.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

PEREMPTORY SALE

of

sixty magnificent

West Side Lots,

between the

Central Park

and

the Grand Boulevard,

to close an undivided interest,

at auction,
and in single lots if desired,

on WEDNESDAY, February 17,

by MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
at 12 o'clock.

The following valuable lots:—

Fifty-seventh street.

Three lots, north side, 175 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Sixty-eighth street.

Ten lots, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth avenue.

Sixty-ninth street.

Twelve lots, north side, 92 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

Seventieth street.

Twelve lots, south side, 125 feet east of Grand Boulevard.
Six lots north side Seventieth street, 201 feet east of Grand Boulevard.

Seventy-first street.

Eight lots south side Seventy-first street, 254 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

Seventy-seventh street.

Four lots south side Seventy-seventh street, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue. This street is now being graded.

Ninth avenue.

Four lots northwest corner of Ninth avenue and Seventieth street.

Very nearly all these lots are entirely free of rock and cultivated as a garden.

Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

SMITH & LANE, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 184 Canal street, will give their personal attention to sales of parties declining housekeeping or business. Cash advances made if required.

SMITH & LANE, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE Agents, 184 Canal street, have for sale two first class Liquor Stores, located on the best corners in the Fourteenth ward.

SHERIFF'S SALE—THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, OF silk, felt, cassimere and cloth Hats and Caps; Leghorn and Straw Goods, Furs, one patent Conformateur, &c., at 261 Washington street, Brooklyn.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Liquor Store.

RICHARD WALTERS, auctioneer, will sell this day, Saturday, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of 125th street and Eighth avenue, the Stock and Fixtures of a liquor store.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURERS OF NAILS—IN WOOD OR TIN, call on J. W. HOLMAN, 95 Liberty street, room 13, and examine the best Nail ever made, patented Jan. 12, 1869. Shop, state or county License for sale. Also, other articles of great value at same office.

TO MILKMEN.—A SUPERIOR FEED FOR COWS, which increases the yield of milk. For sale by the Hudson Hay Co., foot of West Eleventh street, North river.

FURNITURE.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C., AT VERY low prices; housekeepers supplied and can pay by the week or month, at GREENE & CO.'S, 198 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—HOUSEKEEPERS SUPplied with Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, &c., on easy terms; monthly payments taken; great chance for housekeepers. D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th st. and 6th av.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the secretary, 618 Broadway.

COAL AND WOOD.

$8.—COAL, COAL, COAL, $6 50—RED AND WHITE Ash, Stove, Egg and Furnace, $8; large Nut, $6 50 per ton, screened and delivered to any part of the city. Coal yard Ninth street and First avenue.

EXPRESSES.

A. & G. BURNHAM'S FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE Express, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Furniture, families removed, city or country; furniture packed, shipped, stored; money advanced.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, FROM Paris, Medical, Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, has that wonderful secret causing speedy marriage; no satisfaction, no pay. Beware of impostors. 136 East Seventeenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue.

ASTEOLOGY.—DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON CAN BE consulted on Astrology and all diseases at 504 Canal st.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street. Fee $1.

MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRVOYant.—Visit her for sickness, business, luck, names, numbers, &c. Removed 409 Canal street, near Thompson.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD MEN TO SELL A new Patented Article, wanted in every house, shop, store and business place in the land. Profits immense, sales rapid. For full particulars call on or address Charles M. Brown, 66 Cortlandt street, room 10, third floor.

AT TAYLOR'S, 261 BROADWAY, OFFICE NO. 8.—WANted, 3 grocery clerks; assistant bookkeeper, $20; cashier, 5 porters, $16; immediate employment.

AT THE TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., AN intelligent American as assistant; must be well recommended, willing to work, strictly honest and temperate. Apply after 1 o'clock.

AUCTIONEER WANTED—TO SELL FANCY GOODS, this day. Apply at 202 Broadway, in rear, first floor, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

A BOY OR YOUNG MAN, WHO IS SMART, TO WORK in a shop, wanted. Call before 9 o'clock at 544 Broadway, room No. 4.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO TAKE charge of a retail butter store; salary $7 a week. Apply at 126 Greenwich st., basement, between 1 and 2 o'clock to-day.

MEN WANTED—TO GET UP ROUTES ON THE EVENING TELEGRAM. First come first served. Apply at 20 Ann street.

SHOPWALKER WANTED—FOR A RETAIL DRY GOODS store in the city. Address B. L., box 2,305 Post office.

TWO FIRST CLASS LETTER ENGRAVERS ON STEEL.—Apply immediately to John Vincent Higgins, 655 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS.—$75 TO $200 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the genuine improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $35 to $50 per month and exp