#### NOTABLE DRUNKARDS.

We give the following extracts from Mr. James Parton's article in the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "Inebriate Asylums, and a Visit

Every Wednesday evening, after prayers, a kind of temperance meeting is held in the chapel. It is the intention of the superintend-ent that every number of the asylum shall become acquainted with the nature of alcohol, and with the precise effects of alcoholic drinks upon the human system. He means that they shall comprehend the absurdity of drinking as clearly as they know its ruinous consequences. He accordingly opens this meeting with a s hort ecture upon some one branch of the subject and then invites the patients to illustrate the point from their own experience. At the meeting which I happened to attend, the subject of Mr. Day's remarks was suggested (as often is) by an occurrence which had just taken place at the institution, and had been the leading topic of conversation all that day. At the last meeting a young man from a distant State, who had been in the Asylum for some mon'hs, and was about to return home, de-livered an eloquent farewell address to his companions, orging them to adhere to their re-olution, and protesting his unalterable resolve with unusual animation and in a very loud voice. He took his departure in the morning by the Frie Road, and twelve hours after he was brought back to the Asylum drunk. Upon his recovery he related to the superintendent and to his friends the story of his lamentable fall. When the train had gone three hours on its way, there was a detention of three hours at a station that offered little entertainment to impatient travellers. The returning prodigal paced the platform; found it dull work; heard at a distance the sound of billiard balls; went and played two games, losing both; returned to the platform and resumed his walk; and there fell into the train of thought that led to the catastrophe. His reflections were like these;—'How perfect is my cure! I have not once thought of taking a drink. Not even when I saw men drinking at the bar did it cross my mind to follow their example. I have not the least desire for whisky, and I have no doubt I could take that 'one glass' which Dr. Day keeps talking about, without a wish for a second. In fact, no man is perfectly cured till he can do that. I have a great mind to put it to the test. It almost seems as if this opportunity of trying myself had been created on purpose. Here goes, myself had been created on purpose. Here goes, then, for the last glass of whisky I shall take as long as I live, and I take it purely as a scientific experiment." One hour after his frield, who was accompanying him home, found him lying in a corner of a bar-room, dead drunk. He had him picked up, and placed in the next train bound for Binghamton This was the text of Dr. Day's discourse, and

he employed it in enforcing anew his three cardinal points:-1. No hope for au inebriate until he thoroughly distrusts the strength of his own resolution. 2. No hope for an inebriate except in total abstinence as long as he lives, in sickness and in health. 3. Little hope for an inebriate unless he avoids, on system and on principle, the occasions of temptation, the places where liquor is sold, and the person who will urge it upon him. Physicians, he said, were the inebriate's worst enemies; and he advised his hearers to avoid the tinctures prepared with alcohol, which had often awakened the long-dormant appetite. During my stay at Binghamton, a clergyman resident in the town, and recently an inmate of the Asylum, had a slight indisposition resulting rom riding home from a meeting ten miles in the rain. One of the physicians of the place, who knew his history, knew that he had been an inebriate of the most pronounced type (quart of liquor a day), prescribed a powerful dose of brandy and laudanum. "I dare not take it, doctor," he said, and put the damnable temptation behind him. "If I had taken it," said he to me, "I should have been drunk to-day." The case, too, required nothing but rest, rice, and an easy book. No medicine was necessary. Dr. Day has had under his care a man who, after being a confirmed drunkard, had been a tectotaler for eighteen years, and had then been advised to take wine for the purpose of hastening a slow convalescence. His appetite resumed its old ascendancy, and, after drinking furiously for a year, he was brought to the Asylum in delirium trens. Dr. Day expresa strong hope and belief that the returned inmate mentioned above had now actually taken his last glass of whisky; for he had discovered his weakness, and was in a much more hopeful condition than he had been before his lapse. The Doctor scouted the idea that a man who has the misfortune to break his resolution should give up the struggle. Some men, he said, must fall, at least once, before the last rag of selfconudence is torn from them; and be had had patients who, after coming back to him in Boston four times, had conquered, and had lived soberly for years, and were still living

When the superintendent had finished his remarks, he called upon his hearers to speak. Several of them did so. One young gentleman, an officer of the army during the war, made his farewell speech. He thanked his companious for the forbearance they had shown him during the first weeks of his residence among them, when he was peevish, discontented, rebellious, and had no hope of ever being able to conquer his pro-pensity, so often had he tried and failed. He would have left the asylum in those days, if he had had the money to pay his fare on the cars, He felt the importance of what Dr. Day had a ivanced respecting the occasions of temptation. vanced respecting the occasions of temptation, and especially what he had said about physicians' prescriptions, which he knew had led men to drink. "II," he added, "I cannot live without alcohol, I would rather die. For my part, I expect to have a struggle all my life; I don't think the time will ever come when it will be safe for me to dally with temptation, and I feel the necessity of following Dr. Day's advice on this point. He spoke in a simple, earnest, and manly manner. He was followed by another inmate, a robust, capable-looking man of thirty-five, who also spoke with directness and simplicity. He hoped that fear would help him to abstain. If he could only keep sober, he had the best possible prospects; but if he again gave way, he saw nothing before him but infamy and destruction. He spoke modestly and anxiously, evidently feeling that it was more than a matter of life and death with him. When he had concluded, a young gentleman rose and delivered a fluent, flowery address upon temperancesuch a discourse as might precede a lapse into

On Monday evening of every week the Lite-rary Society of the institution holds its meeting, when essays are read and lectures delivered. The course of lectures delivered last winter are highly spoken of by those who heard them, and they were all written by inmates of the Asylum. Among the subjects treated were: - Columbus a Study of Character; Goldsmith; The Tele graph, by an Operator: Resources of Missouri; Early English Novelists; The Age, and the Men for the Age; Geology; The Passions, with Poetical Illustrations; The Inebriate Asy-lum under the Regime of Coercion. It occasionally happens that distinguished visitors contribute something to the pleasure of the evening. Airs, Slowe, the newspapers inform us, was kind enough some time since to give them a reading from "Uncle Tom's Cabiu;" and the copy of the book from which she read was a chesp double-columned pamphlet brought from the South by a freedman, now the porter of the Asylum. He bought it and read it while he was still a slave, little thinking when he scrawled his name scross the dingy title-page that he should ever have the honor of lending it to the

Nearly twelve years have now elapsed since Dr. Day began to accumulate experience in the treatment of incbriates, during which time he has had pearly four thousand patients under his care. What proportion of these were permacare. What proportion of tuest way, because neatly cured it is impossible to say, because nothing is heard of many patients after they nothing is heard of many patients after they leave; but it is reasonably conjectured that two-thirds of the whole number were restored. It is a custom with many of them to write an annual letter to Dr. Day on the anniversary of their entering the Home under his management, and the reading of such letters is a highly interesting and beneficial feature of the Wednesday understand alcohol; and this alone is

evening temperance meeting. The alcoholic mania is no respecter of persons. Dr. Day has had under treatment twenty-one clergymen, one of whom was a Catholic priest (wh had delirium fremens) and one a Jewish Rabu He has had one old man past seventy, and one boy of sixteen. He has had a Philadelpala "Killer" and a judge of a Supreme Court. He has had steady two-quarts-a-day men, and men who were subject only to semi-annual debauches. He has had men whose "lears" lasted but forty-eight hours, and one man who came in of his own accord after what he styled "a general spree" of three months continuance. had drunkards of two years' standing, and those who have been slaves of strong drink for thirty

vests. Some of his successes have been striking and memorable. There was Dr. X —, of Tennessee, at thirty-five a physicism of large practice, profersor in a medical college, happy in an excel-lent wife and seven children. Falling into drink, he lost at length his practice, his professorship his property, his home; his family abandoued him to his fate, and went to his wife's father in another State; and he became at last a helpless gutter sot. His brother, who heard by chance gutter.sot. His brother, who heard by chance of the Home in Boston, picked him up one day from the street, where he lay insensible, and got him upon the train for the East. Before he roused from his drunken stupor he was half-way neross Virginia. "Where am 1?" he asked. "In Virginia, on your way to Boston." "All right," said he, in a drunkard's drunken est manner: "all right," give me some drunkerest manner: "all right! give me some whisky," He was carried into the Home in the arms of men, and lay for some weeks miserably sick. His heal h improved, and the man revived. He clatched at this unexpected chance of escape, and co-operated with all his heart with with the system. Dr. Day wrote a hopeful letter to his wife. "Speak not to me of a husband," she replied; "I have no husband; I buried my husband lone ago." After four months stay in the institution, the patient returned home, and resumed his practice. A year after, his family rejoined him. He recovered all his former standing, which to this day, after nine years of sobriety, he retains. His sinth annual letter to his deliverer I have read. "By the way," he says, in a postscript, "did you receive my letters each year of the war?" Yes, they reached Dr. Day months after they were written; but they always reached him. The secret of this cure, as the patient has often asserted, was total abstinence. He had attempted to reduce his daily quantity a hundred times; but never, until he entered the Home, was he aware of the physical impossibility of a drunkard's becoming a moderate drinker. From the moment when he had a clear, intellectual comprehension of that truth, the speil was broken: abstinence was

easy; he was him-elf again.

Then there was Y—, a Philadelphia street savage- one of those firemen who used to sleep in the engine house, and lie in wait for rival companies, and make night and day hideous slaughter. Fearful beings were those Philadelphia firemen of twenty years ago! Some of them made a nearer approach to total depravity than any creatures that I have ever seen that wore the form of man-reveiling in blood, exulting in murder, and glorying in hellish blows with tron implements, given and received. It was difficult to say whether it gave them keener delight to wound or to be wounded. In all communities where external observances and decorums become tyransical, and where the inno cent pleasures of youth are placed under a ban, there is sure to be a class which revolts against the invisible despot, and goes to a horrid extreme of violence and vice. Tais Y—— was one of the revolters. Once in many weeks he would return to his decent home, ragged and penniless, to be reciothed. It is only alcohol that supports men in a life of wanton violence like this; and he, accordingly was a deep and reckless drinker. His sister pre vailed upon him, a ter many months of persusion, to go to the Home in Boston, and he presented himself there one morning, black all over with coal dust. He explained his appearance by saving that be came from Philadelphia in a coal vessel. Dr. Day, who had been notified of his coming, received him with that emphatic politeness which produces such magical effects upon men who have long been accustomed to see an enemy in every one who behaves decently and uses the English language in its simplicity. He was exceedingly astonished to be treated with consideration, and to discover that he was not to be subjected to any disagreeable process. He proved to be a good, simple soul, very ignorant, not naturally letelligent, and more capa-The Doctor won his confidence; then his goodwill; then his affection. Something that was read in the Bible attracted his attention one day, and he asked to be shown the passage; and this was the beginning of his reading the Bible regularly. It was all new to him; he found it highly interesting; and, this daily read-ing being associated in his mind with his reform, the book became a kind of talisman to him, and he felt safe as long as he continued the practice After a six months' residence he went to work in Boston, but always returned to spend the evening at the Home. At the beginning of the war he culisted. He was in Colonel Baker's regiment on the bloody day of Ball's Bluff, and was one of the gallant handful of men who res-cued from the enemy the body of their slain commander. He was one of the multitude who swam the Potomac and a pattering rain of bullets, and walked barefoot seven miles to camp. The first man that met him there offered camp. The first man that met min to him whisky. Mistaken kindness! offer! A man who is sinking with fatigue wants rest, not stimulation; sleep, not excitement, "Don't offer me that," he gasped, shuddering, "I dread that more than builets." Instead of the whisky, he took twelve hours' sleep, and consequently awoke refreshed, and ready for another day's hard service. At Antietam he had the glory and high privilege of giving his life for mankind. A bullet through the brain sent him to heaven, and stretched his body on the field in paintess and eternal sleep, It lies now in a cemetery near his native city;

a motiveless street-night by a savage blow on the head with a speaking-trumpet!

One Sunday morning a loud ringing of the front-door bell of the home in Boston induced Dr. Day himself to answer the summons. He found a man at the door who was in the most complete state of dilapidation that can be imagined-ragged, dirty, his had awry, torn and bent, spectacles with one eye gone and the other cocked out of place, the perfect picture of a drusken set who had stept among the barrels and cotton-bales for six He was such a person as we thoughtless fools roar at in the theatre sometimes about 10 30 P. M., and who makes the lives o sundry children and one woman a long and hopeless tragedy up in some dismal garret, or

a monument covers it; and all who were connected with him are proud to point to his

contrast between dying so and being killed in

grave and claim him for their own.

down in some pestilential cellar.
"What can I do for you?" inquired the Super-'My name is A. B ---; will you take me in?" "Have you a letter of introduction from any

"We must have son ething of the kind; do you know any one in Bost n ?"
"Yes; there is Dr. Kirk; I've preached in his church; he ought to know me; I'll see if he

In a few minutes he returned, bearing a note from that distinguished clergyman, saying that he thought be knew the man; and upon this he

Was admitted.

He was as complete though not as hopeless a wreck as he appeared. He had been a clergyman in good standing and of ability respectable, but had insensibly fallen under the dominion of ont had insensitive fatien under the dominion of a mania for drink. For ten years he had been a downight sot. He had not seen his family in that time. A benevolent man who chanced to meet him in New York described to him the Washingtonian Hone, made him promise to go to it, and cave him money for the purpose. He immediately spent the money for drink; but yet, in some latestim as a harmonic himself. in some forgotten way, he smuggled himself to Bostop, and made his appearance at the Home on that Sunday morning. Such cases as this, boncless as they seem, are among the easiest to cure, because there are knowledge, conscience, and price latent in the man, which begin to assert themselves as soon as the system is freed

a surprising assistance to a man at the instant of temptation. He remained at the Hone six mouths always improving in health, and regain-ing his former character. He lest Boston twentytwo months ago, and has since lived with periect sobriety, and has been restored to his family and to his profession.

once heard Dr. Day relate the occurrence which produced in his mind the conviction that drunkards could be rescued from the domina-tion of their morbid appetite. One evening, when he came home from his work, he heard that a certain Jack Watts, the sot of his neighborhood, was starying with his wie and three young children. After tea he went to see him. In treating this first patient, Albert Day hit upon the very method he has ever since pursued, and so I beg the reader will note the manner in which he proceeded. On entering his cottage he was as polite to him, as considerate of his dienity as head of a household, as he could have been to the first man of the "Mr. Watts," said be, a'ter the usual salutations, "I hear you are in stratened cir-cumstances." The man, who was then quite sober, replied:—"I sm; my two youngest children went to bed crying for food, and I had none to give them. I spent my last three cents over there," pointing to a grog shop opposite, "and the barkeeper said to me, as he took the money, says he, Jack Watts, you are a fool, and so I am." Here was a chance for a fine moral lecture. Albert Day indulged in nothing of the kind. He said, "Mr. Watts, excuse me for a few minutes;" and he went out, returning soon with a basket containing some flour, pork nd other materials for a supper. "Now, Mrs. watts, cook something and wake your children up, and give them something to eat. I'll call again early in the morning. Good night."

Perfect civility—no reproaches—no lecture—practical help of the kind needed and at the time needed. Observe, too, that the man was in the condition of mind in which patients usually are when they make the confession implied in entering an availant.

plied in entering an asylum. He was at the end of his tether. He was—to use the language of

the bar-room—"dead beat."

When Mr. Day called the next morning the family had had their breakfast, and Jack Watts smiled benedictions on the man whom he had been wont to regard as his enemy, because he was the declared enemy of Jack Watts' enemy. Now the time had come for a little talk. Jack Watts explained his circumstances; he had been out of work for a long time, and he had con-sumed all bis substance in drink. Mr. Day listened with respectful attention, spoke to him of various plaus for the future, and said that for that day he could give him a dollar's worth of wood-chopping to do. Then they got upon the liquor question. In the softened, receptive mind of Jack Watts Albest Day deposited the sub-stance of a rational temperance lecture. He spoke to him kindly, respectfully, hopefully, strongly; Jack Watts' mind was convinced; he said he had done with drink for ever. He meant it, too; and so was brought to the second stage on the road to deliverance. In this particular case, resting from labor was out of the question and unnecessary, for the man had been resting too long already, and must needs go to work The wood was chopped. The dollar to be paid for the work at the close of the day was a fearful ordeal for poor Jack, living fifteen yards from a bar-room. Mr. Day called round in the evening, paid him the dollar without remark, fell into ordinary conversation with the family, and took leave. John stood the test; not a cent of the money found its way into the till of the barkeeper. Next morning Mr. Day was there again, and, seeing that the patient was going on well, spoke to bim further about the future, and glided again into the main topic, dwelling much upon the absolute necessity of total and eternal abstinence. He got the man a place, visited him, held him up, fortified his mind, and so helped him to complete and lasting recovery. Jack Watts never drank again, He died a year or two ago in Maine at a good age, having brought up his family respectably.

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\$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by DE LORME & DOVE.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED Another letter from the great fire at Marquette, HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where

Marquette, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messes, Herring & Co.

Gentlemen:—On the lith ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufactore, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It lay in the ruins fourteen days, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition. Safes of other makers fall !

condition.

Several orders for new sales have already been seen you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in yours sales.

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LWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for allver plate, valuable papers, laddes' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in initiation of handsome pieces of furniture.

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#### GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE & FORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
COR. HOUSEON & GARRINE SEE TERRANCE OR UTERED.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1968 (P. U. Boz 1811.)
Sealed Proposals, is duplicate, whit he received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12
M., for the purchasing of condemned canoon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast from, frass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wite-Fort Hamilton and Radiust Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trombuli, New London Harbor, Caun.; Fort Constitution, Portamonth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Koox, Bucksport, and Forts Proble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacoia Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacoia Harbor, Fig.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala

Harbor, Fin.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala

This sale contempiates the disposition of
Ty cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighting 18,500 pound; 22 cannon in Pertiand Harbor, estimated as weighing 18,500 pound; 22 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 18,500 pound; 22 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 222,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96 c45 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 199,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., istimated as weighing 199,501 pounds.

Also amalier jots at Fort Niagars, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1.196,524 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned fore; also, sorap wrought from amounting in the aggregate to complete catalogues of the property offered can be ind on application to this office, the Ordon-nice Office at Washington, and to the communicating officer of he different fores. Terms, casa; ten per cent, on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordunance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordonance Department reserves the right to reject all b ds not decaded satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveres will only be made at the forts.

Bidders will state
they will accept stores, and the manual
they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proporals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S.

Crispin, Major of Orde ance, U. S. A., Indorsed "Propossis for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores,"

Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.

Anajor of Ordnance.

DUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORD-nance and Ordnance stores.

A large amount of contemped Ordnance and Ord-nance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Aud-tion, at the Rock Island Arsenat, Illitrois, on WED-NESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be soid viz;— 26 iron gues, various calibres. 28 fron guls, various cambres, 3400 pounds abot, shell, etc. 820 field carriages. 245 lots of arti lery harness. 698 carbines, various models. 3x73 muskets and rifles, various models.

255 revolvers, various models. 40,000 lots of infantry accourrements. o McClellan saddles.

2000 McClellan saddles,
8000 curb bridles,
8000 watering bridles.
9000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be
900 can obtain them by application to the Chief of
900 chance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel
900 Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, cor900 ner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or
900 by direct application to this Arsenal
900 T. I. RODMAN,
100 Lieutenant-Colonel Ordonnoe, and
900 Brevet Brigadier-General U.S. A. Commanding
900 Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1858 [985]

#### PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1868, NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proporals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of High wavs multi 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 5th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Abigaii street, from its connection with the sewer in Coral street, to a point two hundred and seventy feet southeastward from said Coral street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches, with such iron or stone inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one collar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance to be paid by the City. And the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

The sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the first day of December. 1888.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the saie passage of the 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 8, 1868.

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 seen filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid: at d this Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Specifications may be had DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways,

DROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN

TESEITOMY, CHIEF QUARTERMATTER'S
OFFICE, PORT GIRSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:— FORT GIRSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,600 bushels of FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickseaw Nation, 20,000 FORT ARBUCKLE. Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving of the officer or sgent of the United States receiving the rame.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give smple security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn," or "Proposals for Oats," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 18%, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Hrevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. Bock Well, Brevet Lieut, Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory.

941 O3

### CLOTHING.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY | November 1, 1867. | 120,000 United States Five Per Cent. | 120,000 United States Five Per Cent. | 120,000 United States Five Per Cent. | 120,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. | 124,400 00 | 125,600 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. | 124,400 00 | 125,600 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. | 126,600 Cent. | 126,600 | 126,600 Cent. | 126, Loan (exemps from tax).

59,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan
20,000 Fernsylvania Railroad First
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Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pesnsylvania Railroad)
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Cent. Loans.

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Loan.
5,000,000 shares stock of Germantown
Gas Company (principal and
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7,500 160 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
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Company.
Company.
Market value, 41 # 51,000°c0 19,800'00 23,875.00 20,000 60 18,000'00 4270'00

15,000:00 7,800'00 8,000'00 15,000-00 201,900 00 Real Estate. Market value. \$1,102,802.50

Real Estate. \$1089,679.20,

Bills Receivable for Insurance

219,135 67 43,334'36 183,315-62 \$1,507,605.15 DIRECTORS, James C, Hand,

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FANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No
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