OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

A Church Trouble.

REV. DR. BOMBERGER AND THE SYNOD OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH:—As the article which in part furnished the occasion for the inclosed action taken by the Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States, at its annual session held in Hagerstown, Md., from the 21st to the 29th of October, was published in your columns, it is thought that you will cheerfully give it publicity through the same channel. The action was taken by a respectable religious body solely in self-vindication against a serious charge.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL R. FISHER, Stated Clerk.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1868.

The retiring President called the attention of the Synod to certain articles published by one of its members, which he regarded as seriously reflecting on its character and requiring some special action. The subject was referred to a committee, which subsequently submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

The committee to whom was referred the publication charged by the retiring President of the Synod with having slandered and otherwise damaged the good name of the Synod, beg leave to report as follows:—

It appears from a copy of an unauthorized publication, April number, 1868, of which Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., is principal editor, and also from several extracts from a daily paper published in Philadelphia, that the said J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., has published and given circulation to the following statements, over his own signature, in regard to this Synod, to wit:—

'Those dwelling to vote for Dr. Gerhart *were not permitted to nominate their candidate!* for theological professor. 'The refusal to allow those desiring to have their candidate was an extraordinary proceeding, unknown even among secular politicians, and without a precedent in our Church."

He also declares, "as in full accordance with the facts," the statement made in an item in the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, April 25, 1868. It charged the Synod, under whose sole and entire control the Theological Seminary is, with being "the liturgical wing," and implies, also, that it is "becoming so churchly as to cease to be Reformed."

To reveal the gross misrepresentation here published to the world, it is only needed that the plain facts, as they stand in connection with the late election of Theological Professor, be set forth.

It is beyond possibility of successful contradiction that the Committee on Nomination (of whom at least three out of the seven were known as friendly to the wishes of the very small minority in that Synod) at first unanimously reported but a single name. To this objections were raised by Dr. Bomberger and others; and after it was decided that, according to the Constitution of the Church, none could be legally voted for who were not first put in nomination, the report, to accommodate those who desired another candidate, was recommitted, with instructions to add another name. When they again reported, the name of the acknowledged representative of the dissatisfied party was presented, along with that of him who had been previously nominated. Great offense was taken at this by the person thus named, and he begged to be shielded from insult and injury. At this point, and not before, mention was made of the name of another brother as an acceptable candidate, but who, in fact, was not identified in any way with that party. His name Dr. Bomberger wished the chairman of the committee, or the committee or the Synod, to substitute in the place of his own. To relieve the feelings of Dr. Bomberger, the original report was substituted for the second.

The Synod was not a packed, partisan, or factious body in any sense. It was made up of delegates regularly chosen from the several classes, before the necessity for the Professorial election was before the Church. The Synod *did not* reject any nomination made by the party now claiming to aggrieved; nor did it *refuse to allow* them to nominate or vote for a man of their choice. In fact, they made no nomination to be voted for in any way by the Synod—although they were repeatedly told that such a course was in the largest liberty accorded them.

The case presents, then, in the aforesaid published statements, what may well be considered a slanderous perversion of facts and a damaging public libel on the Synod, absolutely without foundation or warrant.

The offense also is not an isolated act, but is only one in a general bad course of similar conduct towards this Synod and her institutions, calling for investigation and regular trial, which does not belong to your Committee, but which, in common rumor, may be gathered from the Church at large.

Such gross violation of truth and breach of fidelity to the Church demand that the Synod rebuke it as its provocation merits. In becoming self-respect and strict regard to her sacred trusts, the Synod should require the offender, who was then, as he is also now, a member of this reverend body, the fullest repentance and reparation he can make for so aggravated a sin against Christian fidelity, as a minister of the Reformed Church. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Synod require from the said J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., a public, full, and unequivocal retraction in writing of the above recited language; and that he be enjoined to purge himself from the offense given by it to this body.

Resolved, That in case he shall neglect or refuse to comply with the conditions of the above resolution to the satisfaction of the Synod until 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, he be and hereby is suspended from all the privileges of this body.

This report was adopted on Friday afternoon. Previous to the hour specified in it, Dr. Bomberger offered to Synod a paper, which he wished to have received as meeting the demand made upon him. It did not, however, prove satisfactory. After several attempts at a modification of the paper, it was withdrawn, and the following offered in its place, which was received by a unanimous vote:—

"I retract the publication of the words or language referred to in the report of the Committee, which are deemed objectionable by this Synod, and regret that they should have become the occasion of offense.

"Oct. 24, 1868. J. H. A. BOMBERGER."

An additional paper qualifying the above retraction was offered by Dr. Bomberger. It was, however, laid on the table.

A Teacher's Covenant.

The following covenant, which was prepared by one of our city Baptist schools, is worthy of a wider circulation and practical adoption:—

Impressed with the responsibility of our positions, and feeling the need of greater faithfulness in the service of our Master, we do as teachers in the —— Sunday School, make the following engagements:—

1. To be present in our classes every Sabbath by 2½ o'clock, the hour for opening the school, and to remain through the entire session.

2. When unavoidably compelled to be absent, to leave our classes, we will provide substitutes, or give the superintendent timely notice.

3. We will prayerfully and studiously prepare the lessons at home, and attend the teachers' meetings with all possible punctuality.

4. We will maintain a thorough supervision of all our scholars, visiting every new scholar within a week of his admission, and all others monthly, if possible.

5. We will constantly remember that by example, by instruction, and by prayer, we must seek to lead our pupils to Jesus; and then to fulness in His service.

Finally, We will do all this in humble dependence on Him who alone can crown our efforts with success.

Trust in God.

Oh, for the blessedness of that man who has been enabled to realize the most entire conviction—and that not as a theory, but as practical faith—that God doeth all things well, and that his work is perfect!

The grinding and low cares of this life have no place with him. He knows that all his affairs are guided by One who cannot err—that he is watched over for good by One who is never weary. Human friends may weary of him and snake him off, if he becomes troublesome by his wants, but he heeds it little—his God invites, solicits, is gratified by the entireness of his dependence and by the full and undivided burden of his cares.

Strange it is that we are so slow to claim the rights thus given us, and which we ought to regard as inestimable privileges. Yet how few are known to any of us, who do truly realize the many promises and gracious invitations to do that which can alone make this life tolerable.—*Ellao.*

God Loved Me.

Some years ago two gentlemen were riding together, and as they were about to separate, one addressed the other thus:—

"Do you ever read your Bible?"

"Yes, but I get no benefit from it, because, to tell the truth, I feel I do not love God."

"No more did I," replied the other, "but God loved me."

This answer produced such an effect upon his friend, that, to use his own words, it was as if one had lifted him off the saddle into the skies. It opened up to his soul at once the great truth, that it is not how much I loved God, but how much God loves me.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Gloria Patria Church (Episcopal), of this city, lately had Mr. Keel for its pastor. The vestry thought he worked too hard himself and imposed too much work on his people. They told him he would kill himself. "Never fear; I never felt better in my life." "But the barn will not hold all you have raked and gathered." "Then we must build a greater." "But we have already spent over $6000 in that way." "Well done, but you see the harvest is not all gathered yet. You build more barns, and I will go on gathering in." But the vestry would not be convinced, and passed a vote disapproving of his measures, and he resigned. In the sermon preached as his farewell to the people, he gave a summary of his work since 1865, and used these words: "A new, commodious, and elegant Sunday School chapel, with its entire cost of $6000 utterly cancelled—the only remaining liability, and one of twenty years standing, of $300 obliterated; collections and contributions amounting to some $12,000, or more than double the total of any preceding three years; a communicant list of 269, or 119 more than in 1867; a church in which every seat is taken, and some twice rented, and whose anticipated income is hundreds of dollars over and above the ordinary expenses; night schools, singing school, cottage lectures, sewing schools, P. A. associations, Dorcas societies, a Sunday School of 650 members, or 400 more than in 1865; a scholarship of 300 at the P. E. Mission House. These all seem to prove conclusively that neither idleness nor unproductiveness has characterized the period that has elapsed since God introduced us to each other." The people sent in to the vestry a petition, signed by over four hundred names, begging the vestry to re-elect Mr. Keel as their rector. They did not complain of the drain upon their means or energy. But the vestry declined to yield, and Mr. Keel found an immediate sphere of labor in another parish. So says the *Episcopalian.*

—The Episcopal General Convention authorized the establishment of four new dioceses, formed by the division of old ones. Three of these are in New York and one in Maryland. It seems to be the policy in the Episcopal, as in the Roman Catholic Church, to increase the number of bishops; and no doubt it is a wise policy—that is, if it be assumed that episcopacy is a thing to be fostered. On the other hand, the Methodists refuse to elect new bishops, though they have ten times the membership of the Episcopalians and not half the number of bishops.

—Rev. S. H. Tung, Jr., has been preaching in Jersey City, in defiance of the presbyters who claim exclusive joint jurisdiction over that part of God's heritage.

BAPTIST.

—The rapid advance of Baptist principles in Germantown is quite remarkable. Sixteen years ago, the first prayer meeting was held in a private house, by the members of the Milestown Church; then there were only five or six known Baptists in the place; now there are three well-established and prosperous churches. The First Church, under Brother Gill's administration, are much encouraged. The Second Church, Brother Hellings Pastor, is making headway slowly but steadily, on the classic soil which they occupy; Brother Hellings has been laid aside for some weeks by typhoid fever, from which he now is slowly recovering. Fears were entertained at one time that his work on earth was done, but God heard prayer on his behalf. The Third Church, Brother Lang, is prospering, —there are two candidates awaiting baptism, and great solemnity prevails in their meetings. Their chapel is ready for the sisters, and they hope to enter it about the opening of the new year.

—A correspondent, writing to the *Rel.* (Ark.) *Herald*, says:—"God is blessing us on the frontier. Our little association two years ago numbered 240—you remember I sent you an appeal to publish for us—now more than 1300. In the past two years, in the bounds of our association, the missionaries and anti-missionaries have immersed near 1500 white people. And now the wall of partition between us and our anti brethren is well nigh broken down. The great majority of them fraternize with us most cordially. God is rapidly giving this country to the Baptists."

—A young man, pastor of a Baptist church in Kenosha, Wisconsin, could not find any one in his town who dared to perform the necessary task of painting his church spire. Accordingly, he raised a ladder to the top of the spire, tied a rope round it and round his body, then boldly swung off, and painted the spire himself.

—In the University and Theological Seminary at Chicago, there are some seventy-five studying for the Baptist ministry. Of these twenty-five are in the Seminary.

—The Rev. W. W. Case has resigned the pastoral charge of the Chestnut Hill Church, and has accepted the call of the Second Church, New London, Connecticut.

—The Committee of Church Extension have wisely secured a fine building lot for a new church, at Broad and Reed streets, in this city.

METHODIST.

—The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Massachusetts was established in 1791. There are now 271 churches in 207 towns and cities. In 128 towns there are no churches. Value of church property, consisting of 248 church edifices, $2,282,650, and of 118 parsonages, $265,900. There are 278 Sunday Schools, 5536 teachers, 42,029 pupils. Average salary of ministers, $980. Total number of communicants, 35,436.

—The Managers of "The Home for the Aged," in Baltimore, Maryland, have rented from the trustees of "the City Station" the old parsonage in the rear of the Light Street Church, which they propose to use as "a home" for the more needy among the aged females, until a more suitable place can be procured. There is already over ten thousand dollars in the treasury of the society.

—The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its recent session in San Francisco, appointed a committee to take action in reference to the Chinese in their midst.

CATHOLIC.

—In spite of the poverty of Ireland, the large amount of hard cash that is said to have been invested in churches, convents, schools, and hospitals by the Roman Catholic population, during the present century, almost exceeds belief. In the last edition of Malone's Church History of Ireland it is stated that within the period we have mentioned Irish Romanism has expended upon convents and monasteries, £3,200,000; churches, £1,031,000; seminaries, £399,000; schools, £300,000; hospitals and asylums, £15,000. The expenditure on the unhealthy conventual and monastic system is threefold the amount that is given for churches, more than fivefold the sum contributed for seminaries and schools, and more than two hundred times the paltry amount raised for hospitals and asylums. What a difference might there not have been in the character and condition of the Irish peasantry if the whole of the £3,200,000 sunk in convents and monasteries had been wisely expended in the establishment and endowment of a sound and liberal system of education! But that would not have served the purposes of the Papacy. Where would Dr. Cullen's spiritual dictatorship have been by this time, if the money drawn from the people for these nurseries of fanaticism had been used for so good a purpose as we have suggested?—*The Oracle.*

—The Pope of Rome had addressed a letter to "Protestants and Non-Catholics," exhorting and supplicating them to hasten to return "unto the bosom of the Church, our holy mother, where their ancestors received the nourishment of life," and "where alone is preserved in its integrity the doctrine of Jesus Christ." Upon this return to the Romish Church "depends not only the salvation of each one in particular but of the whole Christian society." The document strikes us as being very ridiculous and very impudent. We notice that some of our "Protestant and non-Catholic" brethren are considering the propriety of a formal response to this letter, but we think they might be engaged in less absurd and more profitable business.—*Baptist.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in connection with General Synod, worshipping in Horticultural Hall, in this city, held their semi-annual communion lately. Over two hundred members communed, and ten were admitted to membership, one on examination and three by letter. This congregation, we believe, have not yet decided on a pastor, nor on a site for their future house of worship.

At a special meeting of the First Presbytery of New York, on the 21st October, the Rev. Dr. James Harper and the Rev. Robert Armstrong resigned the pastorates which they have held for a number of years, the former of the Seventh Avenue church, New York, and the latter of the First United Presbyterian Church, Newburg, New York. By this step both of these brethren may be better able to promote the interests of the Church at large, by devoting themselves more entirely to the good of the Theological Seminary; but it is a matter of deep regret that two important churches are thus left without pastors.

—After thoughtful provision for his family and relations, Milton Clerk, of Watertown, New York, bequeaths $4000 to the Stone Street Church, Watertown, for the purchase of a parsonage. To the Bible Society, Home Missions, and Foreign Missions, he bequeaths $5000 each, to be paid after his widow's decease. The remainder of the estate, which it is supposed will amount to over $25,000, is to be divided into eight equal parts, and is donated to the causes of Church Erection, Publication, Ministerial Relief, Education, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, and the Bible and Tract societies.

—The Rev. Albert Barnes is spending a few weeks in St. John's, New Brunswick. His host, John McMillan, Esq., has improved the occasion to give him a formal reception, and "thus, in some degree, return the civilities shown to the distinguished clerical visitors from Scotland and Ireland, in which Mr. Barnes bore an honored part." The *Colonial Presbyterian* traces a personal resemblance between Mr. Barnes and Dr. Cooke, of Belfast. It says:—"Dr. Barnes is a shade lighter than Dr. Cooke, but of the same make, similar white locks, aquiline nose, and shaven cheeks."

—The Rev. A. McQueen writes to the North Carolina *Presbyterian* that a meeting in Smyrna Church, North Carolina, which was closed on the first of October, resulted in the hopeful conversion of thirty-one persons. An encouraging feature is found in the fact that five of those who united with the Presbyterian Church were from the blacks.

—Mr. Robert F. Maclaren, recently a licentiate of the United Presbyterian Church, has joined the Presbytery of Maumee, and accepted a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian Church in Maumee City. This church is in a very flourishing condition, and in the midst of a growing population opens a wide field of usefulness.

—The Synod of Virginia, at its late meeting, consolidated the Presbyteries of Rappahannock and Patapsco—the body thus formed to be known as "The Presbytery of Chesapeake."

—The Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church, Richmond, Va., has accepted the call to the First Presbyterian Church at Nashville, Tenn.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregationalists have six theological seminaries—Bangor, Andover, Yale, Hartford, Oberlin, and Chicago, with twenty-six professors, six lecturers, and two hundred and seventy-one students. Andover has five professors, six lecturers, and one hundred and fifteen students. As the lecture feature is some what new, we give the subjects. Dr. Anderson lectures on Foreign Missions; Dr. Bacon on Congregationalism; Dr. Kirk on Revivals; Dr. Manning on the Relations of Christianity to Popular Infidelity; and Dr. Noyes on Home Evangelization. Dr. Anderson is also lecturer at Hartford, where Dr. Guyot lectures on the Connection of Revealed Religion and Ethnological Science.

—According to statistics, just printed there, are in Massachusetts 496 Congregational churches, having a membership of 79,526, being an increase of 1692 during the year. Less than one-third of those members are males. The total number of baptisms reported is 1928 of adults and 1072 of infants. All but 67 of the churches are supplied with settled or acting pastors. There are 93,440 scholars in the Sabbath Schools, with an average attendance of 62,780.

—The North Avenue Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts (the Rev. D. O. Mean's), has received eighty persons to membership, and sixty-five families have joined the congregation the past year.

—It is said the Congregational Sabbath School of Bethlehem, Conn., is the oldest in this country, if not in the world, it having been organized in 1740.

—The church at Maine, New York, has lately voted to leave Presbytery and unite with Susquehanna Association.

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PROPOSALS.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Eighteenth street, from Naudain street to the south side of South street, three feet in diameter.

On Spring Garden, from near the east line of Broad street to the east line of Fifteenth street, two feet six inches in diameter.

On Ridge avenue, from Callowhill street to Vine street, three feet in diameter.

On Lombard street, from the sewer in Fifth street, to the line of Sixth street, three feet in diameter.

On Eighth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Columbia avenue, to be three feet in diameter.

On Thirteenth street, from Cherry street to Winslow street, three feet in diameter. With such iron and stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar 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.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon, and no claim for damages for the same shall be paid to the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. 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. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. A., No. 1022 GIRARD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1868.

By direction of Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster-General United States Army, Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, November 12, 1868, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, of the following articles, viz:—

Letter Paper, 12 lbs., 7 pens ruling				250 reams.
do	do	12 do	do ½ sheets	100 "
do	do	12 do 8 do	do	250 "
do	do	12 do 8 do	do ½ sheets	100 "
do	do	10 do 7 do	do	50 "
Foolscap Pr, 14 do 7 do			do	150 "
do	do	12 do 7 do	do	150 "
do	do	14 do unruled		100 "
Flatcap do 14 do				100 "
Foolscap Pr, 22 do				100 "
Note Paper, 6 do ruled				100 "
do	do	6 do unruled		100 "
Blotting Paper, 30 lbs., 19x24 inches				60 "
Envelope Paper, 40 lbs., 20x28 inches				60 "
Legal Cap Paper, 14 lbs.				50 "
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 3⅝x8¾ in., 48 per sample				100 M.
Envelopes, Letter (buff), size 6x3½ in., 48 per sample				150 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 8¾x3½ in., 48 per sample				100 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 9x4 in., as per sample				200 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 10½x4½ in., as per sample				50 "
Envelopes, Official (buff), size 11x4½ in., as per sample				20 "
Tealing Wax				50 lbs.
Letter Copy Books, letter size				288.
do	do	do cap size		24.
Lead Pencils, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Faber's				25 gross.
Pencil Lead and blue				10 "
Pens, Gillott's, nos. 303 and 404				each 100 "
do	do	do Nos. 604 and 3 3		each 25 "
Ink (Red) Davis's				4 "
do	do	do 4 oz. glass stoppers		2 "
do (Black) do		do quarts		2 "
do	do	Carter's, pints		1 "
do Copying, Arnold's, quarts				1 "
Mucilage, quart				1 "
do do 4 oz.				2 "
Office Tape, No. 23 3½ yards in a piece				200 pieces.
do	do	do 74 do do		200 rolls.

All of the above-named articles will be required to be of the best quality. When samples are furnished they will be required to be like the sample, and must be delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal subject to usual inspection.

It is also to be understood that one fourth (¼) of the quantity of the several articles required must be delivered within thirty (30) days from the date of contract, the balance within sixty (60) days from same date.

Samples of the articles proposed to be furnished will be submitted by parties bidding.

The right is reserved of rejecting all bids deemed unreasonable, and also of accepting the lowest bid on any of the articles required.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for all the articles furnished during the month. Any additional information desired will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
11 6 5t Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The canal is to be about 7¾ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 200 feet in excavation, and to low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 800 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark, with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¾ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one ninth, the balance, or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $400,000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written on an oval, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps, specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Official:—

L. COOPER OVERMAN,
10 30 16t Capt. 1st Corps of Engineers.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

2221 Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 3 2 ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

C. D. McILFES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

Will be sold by catalogue,

On Monday Morning,

Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. [11 5 3t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning.

Nov. 12 commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys' and youths' Boots Shoes, Brogans Balmorals etc.

Also a superior assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 11 7 4t

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 9th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Eighteenth street, from Naudain street to the south side of South street, three feet in diameter.

On Spring Garden, from near the east line of Broad street to the east line of Fifteenth street, two feet six inches in diameter.

On Ridge avenue, from Callowhill street to Vine street, three feet in diameter.

On Lombard street, from the sewer in Fifth street, to the line of Sixth street, three feet in diameter.

On Eighth street, from the sewer in Thompson street to the north curb line of Columbia avenue, to be three feet in diameter.

On Thirteenth street, from Cherry street to Winslow street, three feet in diameter. With such iron and stone inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the thirty-first day of December, 1868. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar 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.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon, and no claim for damages for the same shall be paid to the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. 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. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 7 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 6 6t

BROCHE VIENNA SHAWLS.

Will be sold,

On Monday next,

November 9, by order of Messrs. Oscar Proip & Co., a splendid assortment of Vienna broche long and square shawls and scarfs, open and filled centres. [11 5 3t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, [11 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 6 5t

SALE OF 150 PIECES TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, AND 300 PIECES DOMESTIC CARPETINGS, INFIELDS FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

November 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 150 pieces tapestry; 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. 11 7 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRROR, CHANDELIER, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Nov. 9, at 9 o'clock, at No. 139 Southwood street, by catalogue, the entire walnut and mahogany parlor, dining room, and chamber furniture; pier mirror, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, feather beds and bedding, Venetian blinds, chandelier, kitchen utensils, et