THE MENKEN.

Some Account of Her Lafe and Motives Her Religious Views, and Why She Became to R. H. Newell, in the February number of Packard's Monthly, contributes reminiscences of Adah Isancs Menken, from which we ex-tract the following:—

The whole family of Adah Isaacs Menken died of consumption—father, mother, brother, sister—and she herself was subject to frequent and terrible hemorrhage of the lungs. One week of rest from the stimulating exettement and exercise of her professional business was always enough to throw her into the lowest reactionary debility, accompanied by cough, hemorrhage, and a kind of asthmatic disease of the heart. Worse than this, however-and the more terrible because hereditary—was the ever lowering peril of in-sanity. This, like the gentler doom, seemed to hold awful revel in her early home. Her father and mother were both insane at times; one of her step-fathers attempted to commit suicide while thus afflicted; and she, herself, while suffering under the premonitory symptoms, spent nearly a year at an asylum in Ohio. All through her life the slightest febrile tendency would precipitate the darkest, melancholia, and distract her fancy with throngs of ghastly apparitions. If this took place while a storm was raging, physical force only could restrain her from rushing forth, like Poe, into the driving tempest, and there holding incoherent converse with her dead. On the sands at Long Branch, on the deck of a California steamer, midnight and storm more than once found her crouching and raving in spasmodic dementia!

economy, we became poorer and nothing of economy, we became poorer and poorer. I saw my mother cry because we had no bread. About these days I saw, by some chance, a theatrical performance. I asked for an engagement for myself and sister. I had no idea of what we were to do; but I saw children upon the stage, and this gave meconomy. The manager offered us seven

courage. The manager offered us seven

dollars per week; my mother would not listen to it. But times became harder with

us; we should have been turned into the

streets. Sister and I went to the theatre, and our salary saved us. Even then

I attracted attention and was praised. A dancer taught me his art. I was apt, and

dancer taught me his art. I was apt, and soon did well for my family. Although still but a child I obtained the position of second dancer to Madame Monplaisir, and went to Cuba. My brother went to college; my sister learned music. My mother was never so happy as when I was applauded and praised. I loved my books all the time; but I saw only a bad side of life. I grew up absorbed in my professional labors, because I hated poverty. It made my mother cry. I wanted to work for her, and save her from care. I did it bravely. I don't regret what I did; my motives were honorable. After some time my grandfather came from France.

some time my grandfather came from France.

I left the stage, and studied. He died, and I became restless and returned to my profes-

sion. Went to Mexico and Cuba. When I returned, after two years, to my native city, I caused to be published a little volume of poems, called 'Memories,' signed 'Indigena.' This little event brought a new set of people around our house. I was again praised and petted; wrote for the papers and magazines. I here became acquainted with Mr. —, who, as my literary instructor, had a bad influence over my scarcely developed nature. He was a spiritualist—cold, cynical, and morose. I was ambitious, and he was a help to me. I had but few social advantages and but little

had but few social advantages and but little education. I married very unhappily. Do-mestic troubles and the needs of my family

sent me to the stage again. Mr. — was sgain my adviser. I studied, and was successful. Through the influence of my friends,

more than by actual talent, I became an actress of position. All that I could gain was squandered at the "green table." I lost faith

in men, and relied more than ever on my

weak self. And so things went on. I believed, and I do yet, that my whole past life was a mistake. But who can say that I,

weak, vain, unguided child, was all in

Early in the autumn of 1862 this victim of

a misdirected childhood was again wedded, and to a gentleman of New York; the event

being hastened by her circumstances of sud-denly critical ill health, and a lack of any

living relative or intimate friend in the world upon whom she might call for help in time of

dangerous suffering. It was one of the posi-tive provisions and assured practicabilities of this union that, after fulfilling the two or

three professional engagements already bind-ing her by contract, she should retire forever

from the stage; but the inscrutable provi-dence of Almighty God overruled a scheme

which had seemed, upon its face, to subserve the holiest cause. Months of the tenderest

care and most varied devices, her own unaf-fected longing for the tranquillity of a com-

fortable home, and the blessings of irre-

proachable opportunities in life, were

ineffectual to avert a new visitation of that terrible hereditary disease which

ever awaited the first cessation of an unloved

pursuit to strike her down to the very gates

of death. No resources that a guardian af-fection could conceive, or the most liberal effort

exhaust, were spared to save her from worse

than death this compulsion to a remaining lifetime of falsehood. All was in vain! An incessant lung fever, banishing sleep and

giving no rest from the ghastliest fancies and

presentiments; frequent arterial hemorrhages, and days of complete prostration, defied the

best physicians of two cities, and caused them

to declare unanimously that the life of their

patient could be prolonged only by her return to the counter-irritating fever and delirium of

the theatre! God disposes. The sick woman returned to the stage—because, as she said, it was her "doom." "We both know, if we

choose to acknowledge it," she afterwards wrote to her husband, "that the cruel and

relentless fiend, consumption, is still feeding on my frail life. I am battling it off by this toil and excitement. Shall I go far away to living misery, or shall I come to

you and die?" A sea voyage being recom-mended for her further help, she wont to

California in the summer of 1863, and there

entered upon a series of dramatic engage-ments which, for financial success, were

almost unparalleled in the theatrical history of

that State. She threw herself into the wildest

spirit of the unblest calling with a seemingly reckless wish to dare or die; and, by the very

chiefly of "Mazeppa," she received the sun of eighteen thousand dollars in gold, every

cent of which was devoted to her own exel r-

From San Francisco the ill-fated one w

to London, where, in "Astley's," October, 1863, she gave her first European performance of "Mazeppa." Again, as all the world knows.

her popular success was such as to not only yield her the rishest golden sewards of her

profession, but also to bring about her such

aristocratic and literary courriers as not even certain royal personages dischared to join. An estimable lady, resident then in Eng-

land, though a native of the United States and of honorable note in American liferature

was one of the few disinterested friends a

tracted to the actress by her least theatread qualities, and gave this judgment of her cla-racter in a letter to a friend at home: - ***i

in a way to wholly untit her to be a wife!

" " Her sin is vanity, and not what the world supposes it to be. She is not a woman of sensual passion or nature; but she is ab-

sorbed in the love of her art, and what it

brings her of appreciation and admiration. The loves goodness, but she cannot be good in any common way."

The present writer nover saw her upon the

STORY OF BUILDING AND MA

fault?

HER RELIGIOUS VIEWS. Writing from Milwaukee, in the summer of

"My religion is the Great and Almighty od, creator of all in heaven and earth. What do you believe in more or less than that? The forms and dogmas of no church cling to me; but an inborn reverence and eternal be-lief in and love of God lift my praying heart in the purity of steadfast faith. I can accept any church creed, too, that will not reserve from me the right to open my heart to God as the Father and Maker."

It will be noticed that the writer seldow mentions her profession but to deplore it; and her several determined efforts to gain a and her several determined efforts to gain a livelihood by other vocations should be accepted in her defense. After her failure to gain appreciation as a reader in New York, and equally futile endeavors to support herself wholly by teaching and writing, the additional necessity of such vindication, through the law, as should prove by a divorce that she had been justified in wearing the name of had been justified in wearing the name of one who had publicly repudiated that right, compelled her to seek the playhouse again for means to that end. The usual routine even there did not avail, and she was driven to such coarse, masculine assumptions as "Mazeppa" and the "French Spy" for the measure of public patronage commensurate with her direct needs. That in her better nature there was ever a bitter protest against the un-womanly work; that she always regarded it as the bar and bane of every aspiration towards honorable rehabilitation, is proved by these extracts from the letters of four successive

(1861.)-"I tried to get the situation of primary teacher in the school at W-, last week, but failed; not from lack of capability, but merely because I am an actress! Thi hateful name bars me from every congenial and honorable position in life; it bars me from rest and God; it stands as one of the barriers between you and me; and yet some-body says to me, 'How strange that you do

not love the stage!" a convent, but do not write that it is utterly impossible, or against your judgment. I feel that I am very ignorant, and, with all my despondency, I am thirsty for knowledge, and ambitions to forget the cramped life I now lead. I wish to purify it for something better. Is there no way? Of course, I can work a great deal—do any kind of work but serving-and could earn my bread-a crust would suffice—and study to redeem and sanctify myself. I wish to be something more and something better than I am now. I have no opportunity to do mere than I have done, situated as I now am, wandering about the country, unsettled and dissatisfied. I want to begin life again, as it were; or, rather, by study and religion, build up the old life worthily to God. I cannot do it on the stage; the world will never permit me. And, then, the surroundings of such a life will drive me mad-they are such complete antagonisms to my better self. I want to get out into a purer atmosphere. I must."

Of "Mazeppa"—the notorious impersonation which was once her public glory and her private shame:-

(1863.)-"Was it a matter of choice with (1863.)—"Was it a matter of choice with me to play the character? Was it not through the noblest impulse of a woman that I did it? Was I not working for my duty, my right, and my honor? Let the motive justify the act. The stage, at the very best, is painful to me—more so than words can express; but I know that it is my doom, even until I die; so I'll ten to he retient. I'll try to be patient. Had the manuscript of your 'Modern Stage' been submitted to me before publication, I could not have drawn a just pen across one sentence or word in it. That it smites harshly across a hidden chord in my own feelings, does not mar the certainty of its truth and the justice of its cau-

(1864.)—"I dreamed, night before last, of playing 'Mazeppa', and of falling from the horse, feeling acutely the death-wound, and hearing my own voice mean out a low death-cry; then of darkness and undefinable chaos, and of waking in a new world. There my first thought was to look upon my hand for my wedding-ring, to make heaven sure. I seemed to hold it in my hand, broken to pieces! Still again, last night I dreamed the very same. What, oh, what must I think of it? Should it be so willed that I am not spared to the fulfilment of hope, you must detest this abhorrent profession with tenfold the disapprobation you now feel for it. Never write a line favorable to any one or anything connected with its death-dealing and damning charnel house. Leave its criticism to other pens; defile not yours; for you will know the cause of my death—you will know why we were separated,"

HOW SHE BECAME AN ACTERSS. "I remember my wild, unrestrained child-hood; no guiding band, no reproof, no ad-vice; nothing but praise and worship. Al-though a child, I was mistress of the household. A thoughtless father—God rest his soul!—who gave me strange books to read, made me the companion of his restless pursuits. Can it be wondered that my nature assumed a marked individuality and self-reli-ance, and lost the gentler graces which gain a pure love for my sex? And in those days habits of extravagance were contracted. Both my dear parents were thriftless and thoughtse of the morrow. My good, tender mother stage of any theatre, and, consequently, car-

not show, from personal observation, what intellectual characteristics her acting may displayed to secure for her such brilwould buy a toy for Ber darling, and woulder how it was that we had no s ipper. My father was reputed wealth, a When he died we were very poor. Then I, a little child, became the liant, if but temporary, literary friendships. Possibly they were only part of general public concession to the abstract idea of popular strong prop of the famil . I could think; I had read; I knew that my dear mother never reflected, and had never worked. I did both. My brother, ten years success; and in this case there were ample old, I took to a newspaper office and obtained for him a position. I found sewing for my-self and my mother. I taught my little sister to read and write. Oh, what days those

proofs, by pecuniary result alone, of a suc-cess not often attained by a public performer. In strange, characteristic, ominous contrast with such exultant strains of triumph, as the last, are these hopeless, half-insane words, penned by her in April and in May of 1866, were! I think they hardened and chilled me. You know what a dark side of life the poor have to see. My heart got cramped and smothered. I did not see anything worth loving in the whole world but my mother She never reproved—in her eyes I was all that was good and lovely. Knowing but little about actual labor and nothing of economy, we became poorer and poorer. I luring her last visit to New York, and while

she was yet in the full flush of that "success" which destroyed her:—
"Since my blessed development as a medium I am almost constantly under some control, and a wild, unsettled spirit (whom you know) has held me back from even the repo of my studio. So saddened, discouraged, and dejected am I that I doubt everything except God. I doubt myself, I doubt my former convictions, and hesitate painfully over any little supposed good I may have known or felt. In truth, I meet with so little of those things called 'justice,' 'truth,' 'honor,' and 'good,' that I cast them out of my world of words as foolish dreams and poetical fancies, not to be thought of in the remotest way while we live in the form. There is something about my unmeaning self which brings out the lie in all I have found in the best book about 'Right and Wrong.' I have to pass my worthless life in learning the old ideal meaning of these two words. They are both very shadowy to me. I have attached myself to the phalanx of the disappointed, the defeated, and the lowly, the sorrowing and the exiled. They receive me, for they know me; I am one of them. They alone understand my dumb, passionate language; they alone answer me tenderly, and believe in me. In their pale ranks only I dare to be myself. I know God and He knows me. I do not fear Him-He is too tender for that. We are only Father and child. He is the friend of all of me. He does not scorn my weakness or condemn me. I never tremble in His presence."

So ends the story of Adah Isaacs Menken, as told by herself. Here is the root from which sprang the little known good, widely known errors of all her pitiful life. Here is nature's grim commentary upon the successful art, adopting a crown and "Immensabilis" for its crest and legend. Such a record, given merely from the surface by the public chronicler, might merit only the grave reprobation of the moralist, and, perchance, possess a baleful infatuation for the many youthful and ambitions minds that, in their passionate eagerness for the fame and applause of exceptional careers, fancy for themsolves possibilities of the triumphs without the falls of their exemplars. But in this reve-lation of the breaking heart behind the motley; of the gentler, grander womanhood, tor-tured unto death beneath the mocking tinsel royalty of the player, what else can there be than a life sermon to those of her sex who would seek honor by unsexing themselves-an appeal for Christian charity to the censor who would, for the sake of earthly justice, dispute heavenly mercy?

"True viriue acts from love, and the great end At which she nobly aims is to amend;
How, then, do those mistake who arm her laws
With rigor not their own, and hurt the cause
They mean to help; whilst, with a zealet rage,
They make that goddess, whom they'd have engage
Our dearest love, in hideous terror rise!
Such may be honest but they can't be wise."

The friendship here performing its last office for the dead pretends no abstract extenuamunities of womanhood nor the sanctity of the grave should save from the warning uses of admonishing morality; but, that once finisned, it would invoke a secondary sentiment, a thought of human pity for a homeless and unguided sister, who, if she erred greatly, also suffered much. Who can tell what consciousness of mortal misjudgment, what justified hope of Divine indulgence, spoke in the two words which she gave for her epitaph ?- "Thou knowest!"

"We only know that she has gone From God's own hand to God's own hand!"

TRAUPMANN.

Trial of the Murderer of the Kinck Family Closing Scenes-The Death Sentence. Panis, Dec. 30.—The trial ended to-day. After the Procureur-General had made a powerful speech against the prisoner, Maitre Lachaud ful speech against the prisoner, Maitre Lachaud spoke in defense of him. Traupmann, he said, never had a youth like that of other men. Gloomy, taciture, preoccupied with the future, he was heard to say at Ramblay, "If I could only gain five hundred thousand francs!" He thought of nothing but the means of improving his situation and that of his family, and his whole mind was perpetually bent on this object. He chose the most gloomy novels. There was one for which he had a special predilection, and the man who reads but one novel must be a man with one fixed idea. But in the midst of this the man who reads but one novel must be a man with one fixed idea. But in the midst of this mental disorder, one spot in his heart remained pure—his love for his mother. You have asked that he should shed tears over this affair. You need but to name his mother! (The accused immediately began to weep and sob, but his tears did not seem to excite the sympathy of the audience. Some ladles were heard to say, "What an actor!" Traupmann hung his head and disappareared in the dock.) Even after having compeared in the dock.) Even after having com-mitted the crime in the forest of Herrending, he thought on his mother and on his family wanting bread, and before his flight he left 100 franca for his mother. I will not follow M, le Procufor his mother. I will not follow at, he krocu-reur-General into the terrible details of so many crimes; my defense is to show that this man had accomplices. This young man has become a prey to one of those terrible mental disorders which render the individual irresponsible. His crime is written in the "Wandering Jew. crime is written in the "Wandering Jew."
Tranpmann has been impressed by the episode
of the family of Rennepont, and the robbery of
two millions from them. Men of science all
over the world have had their attention directed
to this young man. One of them said yesterday,
"Look at his attitude; look at his arms; there
is something of the mad built in him." If, then,
there is so much of the wild beast in him, he is to be muzzled, not put to death. (Murmurs.)
There are several implicated in this crime, and
the accused, for his part, is a great criminal. In a pamphlet, which will be
published after this trial, Dr. Amedee Bertrand, the celebrated authority in mental disorders, does not hesitate to say that this man is mad. Our English beighbors have a department in their lupatic asylums set apart for cruminal lunaties. There have been three would-be regicides in England, and they were regarded as criminal lungtics. The English nation would have it that men capable of so great a crime ought to be considered mad. If, then, you believe that Traupmann acted alone, you will certainly ask yourselves what was his responsibility. M. Lachaud referred to a petition recently presented to the Schate on the subject of the penalty of death, and contended that it was already condemned by the general auxiety to hide the specthink she is living as purely as is possible to her; but she is, as I judge, joined to her art acle of an execution from the public. Transmann, he continued, and written to him but the

treme penalty.

The President began to sum up at 8 P. M. The summing up lasted an hour and three-quarters, during which time Traupmann remained seated in his chair in the same attitude that he had maintained the whole day. At 8'45 o'clock the jury retired to deliberate, and at 9'30 they reentered the Court, and delivered a verdict of

THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

day before—"If I am condemned to death I shall appeal, not to gain time, but only to afford to justice the opportunity of discovering my accomplices." In conclusion, he appealed to the jury not to award by their verdict the extension areals.

gnilty on all the counts. On being saked it he had anything to say, the prisoner, with a half-bow, repiled, "Nothing." After a long deliberation the Court pronounced sentence of death, bow, replied, "Nothing," After a long deliberation the Court pronunced sentence of death, and the audience applicated and chapped hands. Trappmann, who was as pale as death, suited, saluted, and disappeared, and thus terminated this extraordinary trial. It was remarked during the course of the proceedings, that the indies who througed the Court made no secret of the hatred with which the prisoner inspired them, and frequently manifested their feelings in various femmine ways. It is almost needless to say that the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice was crowded this evening with people waiting to hear the finding of the jury, and that the result was balled in the usual manner.

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No. 14 North and South wharves.

RIDRIDGE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. KILDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

NOTICE,—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Caral, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DES
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DES
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after
the 5th of March. For freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 122 South Wharves. NOTICE.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA

FROM CHARLESTON TO
FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—Tiel.
WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave
Consection for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORN-ING at 8 o'clock. NG at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
Arouts at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the

Borular Mail Steamers sailing on t 35d of over month:—
MERKIMAUK, Captain Wier.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocem.

These spiendid steamers sail on schodule time, and cat St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahis, and Kin

Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier
No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on

No. 9, North River, at 5
SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Guger.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Lonis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, 250.
Leor passage (first and second class) or freight apply to R. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 88 WEST Street.

U. S. MAII. TO HAVANA.—
ATLANTIC MAIL STRAMSHIP CO.,
salling regularly EVERY TURSDAY at
8 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. MORD CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greeno.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEFELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

C O R N E X C H A N G
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILRY,
N. E COPPET OF MARKET And WATER Streets,
Philadelphia

DEALER IN BAGB AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Liras, Bon
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL, SACKS.

I. T. RABTOR.

L. A. S. T. O. N. & M. C. NI. A. H. O. N.

SHITTING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.

No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freights
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermedia

coints with frompiness and despatch. Canal Boats as

Steam-tugs furnished at the bortest notice.

CAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENT Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AT PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Works onstan on hand. All work promptly attended to. Galyanized Tabe for Cometery Lois furnished. II

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND

POUT OFFICE DEFARTS Scaled Proposals will be received until 3 P. on the let day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrapers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing let of July 1870, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size, 274 by 6% inches, paper.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.
No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 5% inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of cach. No. 4. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5 Extra letter size (unguimmed on map, for circulars), 3% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

Proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manifila paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and scaled, or securely fastened in strong manifia paper, so as to safely bear transportation by man for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department,

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished by water routes, must be provided with satisfable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

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the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the en-

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge. Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrap-pers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be re-garded as the style and quality fixed by the depart-ment as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including paper proposed as well as the manufactured velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sunforced ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties. In the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the fathful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract, whenever the same, or

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations. The humber of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the ilseal year ended June 30, 1959, was as follows, viz.:—
No, 1. Note 812e—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)
4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,800.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) 848,000. No. 6. Extra letter size—4 204,500

No. 6. Extra letter size—4 20,000
No. 7. Official size—60,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,590,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and address d to the Third Assistant Postmoster-General, Post Office Department, Washington D.C.

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PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIPLED

BURRAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.
Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder
and 20-pounder Parrott Hides, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy
Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York,
Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau antil 12 o'clock noon, January
81, 1859.

ceived at this Bureau distil 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1876.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 264 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchases at each yard separately, specifying the canore of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are service-able. Bidders will therefore ofter accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the suvelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,

1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO. 33 loan No. 132 S. SECOND Street.