Some on you chaps Might know Jim Wild? Well-no offense: Thar ain't no sense In gittin' riled! Jim was my chum Up on the Bar: That's why I come

Down from up yar Lookin' for Jim. Thank ye, sir! You Ain't of that crew-Blest if you are ! Money? Not much: That ain't my kind:

I ain't no such. Rum? I don't mind, Seein' it's you. Well, this yer Jim, Did you know him? Jes bout your size; Same kind of eyes? Well, that is strange:

Why, it's two year Since he came here, Sick, for a change. Well, here's to us! Eh?

The — you say!
Dead? That little cuss? What makes you star-You over thar? Can't a man drop s glass in your shop But you must rar'? It wouldn't take Much to break

You and your bar. Dead! Poor-little-Jim! Why thar was me, Jones, and Bob Lee. Harry, and Ben, No account men: Then to take him! Well, thar-Good-bye-No more, sir-I-

Eh? What's that you say? Why, dern it !- sho !-Yes! By Jo! Sold!

in the colonies. If we were simply discussing the propriety of a permanent system of Sold! Why, you limb, You ornery, Dern'd old emigration, it would be easy to show that such demands, even in a moderate form, are liable to the objections which beset other Long-legged Jim! -Overland Monthly for January. forms of gratuitous charity. It has indeed this advantage, that the pauper is perma-nently taken off our hands. He is not likely Emigration. From the London Saturday Review. to be constantly falling back upon us for The emigration movement appears to exassistance. But in its degree assistance so tend and gather additional vigor, and it is given would be equally dangerous to the selfimpossible not to sympathize to a very great respect and prudence of the recipient. If a degree with the views of its supporters. man is entitled to be provided for at the na-People are beginning to reflect, and not before tional expense, his spirit of independence is equally lowered whether the provision is in it was time, upon the cruel state of poverty which exists among us. With 150,000 persons in London alone living wholly or in part England or abroad. We should be merely introducing a new form of out-door relief. upon charity, and with the numbers increas-Moreover, there is the special objection that ing every week, any prospect of relief is worth considering. We are forced to admit that it is an open question whether the vast we should be interfering with the natural working of the labor-market. The colonists want intelligent laborers; if sums which are spent upon charity do, in the long run, more harm than good. We talk a we send them paupers, in order to relieve the rates, we should be giving them a bad material to the injury of those who great deal about organizing charitable re-lief, and the associations which aim at could supply a better. By making known as widely as possible the nature of the colonial that desirable object are slowly struggling into existence. Yet it becomes evident that the task which lies before them is greater wants, and probably even by advancing passage money in some cases, we may promote a very useful circulation of labor; but as soon and more complicated than could have been anticipated. All kinds of petty local jealousies as we extend our views and regard the colonies impede their action. If they restrict them-selves to their original aim of bringing existas so many waste places upon which we may recklessly discharge the crowds which fill our ing societies into harmony, they do not con-ciliate the necessary amount of support. If workhouses, the benefits of the plan become questionable. It is an excellent thing to they give way to the pressure put upon them facilitate the intercourse between difand spend any considerable sum in relief. ferent parts of our empire; but it is a they are in danger of simply swelling the mistake to assume that we can regularly shift stream of demoralizing charities. To evade our burdens upon our dependencies. As a these difficulties and to secure a strong positemporary measure of relief, when a sudden tion will require skilful policy and a careful feeling of the way. It is improbable, there-fore, that however much good they may ulticalamity has pauperized a particular district, it may be occasionally worth while to adopt something like a wholesale scheme of emigramately effect-and the excellence of their intion. But even there we encounter the diffitentions is undeniable—they will produce any culty that, in the first instance, it is not so immediate alleviation to the existing distress. easy to find immediate room for large masses The misery is amongst us; the cure, so far as of the least valuable classes of our population; it depends upon internal operations, must and that, secondly, temporary measures of necessarily be slow in its action. A very relief have an unpleasant facility for becomnatural impatience inclines us to any plan ing permanent. Most charitable acts do good which promises to shake off some part of our at the moment; it is only when they pass into burden of pauperism by a sudden a system that they become positively pernieffort, instead of gradually reducing it by the slow action of charitable reform or schemes These and other obvious considerations of educational and social improvement. Such may be adduced to show that emigration is far from being the panacea that some people measures may tell upon the next generation; but we are eager to do something for the crowds in actual existence, who are painfully supporting themselves just above the brink fancy. It may do much good under judicious regulations, but it is not likely to bring about the millennium; and in order that it may do of starvation. We seem to be in need of a good at all, we must scrupulously observe cersharp surgical operation rather than a change tain conditions. And it is the more necessary of diet or habits, which can only be expected to make the remark because there is a parto produce a gradual constitutional improvedonable tendency to look about for some ment. Emigration is obviously the only sudden and spasmodic means of relief. We remedy of this kind at hand; and it is plain are impatient at the presence of so much that under certain circumstances emigration misery, and are anxious to throw it aside by may really act as a great and immediate relief. some desperate effort. Yet we must remem-The Irish exodus, for example, saved a large ber that such efforts can rarely be successful,

number of people from starvation at the time, and has probably produced a permanent im-

provement in the material comforts of those who stayed behind. If we could collect the

whole existing body of paupers, and set them down in any country that would be

willing to receive them-a condition not very

easily satisfied—we should certainly be sensi-

ble of an immediate relief, and we might use

the breathing space so afforded to put matters

on a better footing before our pepulation was

once more pressing upon the means of sup-

port. The Irish emigration transplanted still

greater numbers in a few years, and did it

chiefly at the expense of a population in still greater depths of poverty. Many of the pre-

sent advocates of emigration would probably

shrink from so heroic a remedy. Sir James

Lawrence, for example, endeavored to prove

at the late meeting that there was no danger

of an excessive movement. This, however,

is just one of the points upon which it is im-

possible to speak with confidence. The idea

of emigration has been evidently spreading

with great rapidity amongst the working-

pression have taught them a lesson which

may be converted into practice more speadily

than we expect. Nearly 60,000 Englishmen,

as appears from a late return, sailed from

Liverpool to the United States in the course

of last year. If a great demand for labor

should again spring up in America as it re-

covers from the various evils of the civil war,

it might find room for many times the pre-

sent number. Emigration as controlled by

official persons will of course be directed to

wards our own colonies; but if the English workingman finds that there is a better chance

of employment in the United States, he will

certainly not be restrained from moving there,

even if he uses Canada as a stepping-stone.

There is room enough in the West,

us, for the whole population of these islands. If the thought of leaving their

remind

as the Americans like to

classes. Four years of commercial de

homes once becomes familiar to the masses | our admiration, but critics whose ability and in this country, they will rush into any vacuum that may present itself as certainly as the atmosphere flows into an exhausted air-pump. It is possible, then, that the remedy for over-population may come in a stronger shape than our physicians are in-clined to prescribe. The exodus has not distinetly set in, partly because under existing circumstances the demand from the other side is not so great as it may easily become. But the state of mind favorable to it seems to be widely prevalent, and efforts directed to a different purpose may supply the occasion for

not as yet begun on a large scale, and may

perhaps never take place. The practical question is as to the duty of Government and of charitable associations. One

part of the recommendations of the Emi-

gration Societies may be accepted without

hesitation. Mr. McCullagh Torrens sug-

gested at the late meeting that agencies

should be established by the co-operation of

the Home and Colenial Governments, at

which information should be given to in-

tending emigrants, and that arrangements

should be made for superintending their pas-

sage, and securing their proper reception on arriving at the colonies. An effective

machinery ought certainly to be provided for

the purpose indicated. At the present, the

emigrant is too often in a state of profound

ignorance as to every circumstance of his

future home. He does not know where it is

that his services are really wanted; and he

may find that, from being a burden to his own country, he has simply become a burden in a strauge land. Some better organization

for helping the stream of emigration to direct

itself towards the places where it is most re-

quired might be of essential service. So far

the proposal of the Emigration Societies is

unimpeachable; but the real difficulty is to

decide how far their further request should be

granted for promoting emigration by direct pecunitry aid. The view of the

emigrating classes themselves is simple enough. They would, of course, like

to have their passage paid, and be previded,

free of cost, with a few fertile acres of land

and that, even if the most sanguine anticipa-

tions were realized, they do not point to a very

satisfactory ideal. It should not be accepted

as a permanent condition of things that we

should be constantly encumbered with a

population incapable of supporting itself in

decency and comfort. If the working-classes

were as intelligent, as self-respecting, and, in

short, as civilized as they ought to be, there

is no reason why the whole existing popula-

tion should not live and thrive within these

the hope that the English poor may some day

or other be made sufficiently prosperous not

to regard emigration as a door of escape from

helpless misery, but as an excellent field for

men of superfluous energy. At the present

moment, it is true, we are far enough from

that desirable consummation; but the advo-

cates of State emigration are to apt to turn

away our attention from natural means of im-

provement at home, and to convert what

ought to be a subsidiary measure into the one

permanent source of improvement. Surely,

if we are wise and energetic enough, we can even yet do something better with our poor than turn them loose into any country that is

willing to take them. If we act upon that

principle, we are only too likely to find that

the places of those who depart will be speedily

filled by the expansive powers of population;

and that after sending some hundreds of

thousands of our countrymen abroad, there

will be as many hundred thousand who will

be anxious, for precisely the same reasons, to

Mr. Forrest's Opinion of Fechter.

Transcript, simply as an interesting and frank expression of opinion by one noted actor on another. Mr. Forrest's allusion to

"the Bohemian" is in bad taste, as well as

unjust. Our own readers know how highly

we esteem the genius of Mr. Fechter, and that we had no hesitation about expressing

We copy the following from the Boston

follow their example.

We ought not to give up

an outward rush on a large scale.

'Edwin Forrest, writing to a friend in this city, says:—'I hope Mr. Fechter will be a success, for in such plays as the King's Metto I presume he is without a rival. If he acts in Boston, I hope you will go to see him. He is doubtless a most finished artist, having been educated in the best schools of art. The best reason to be given that the Bohemians of New York dare not pronounce definitely upon the merits of his acting is that they have not the intellect to comprehend it. Had they These, however, are matters for speculaseen any other actor of eminence in the tion, and we can exercise little control over parts, they might have said he was better them. If the working-classes should resolve or worse than he who gave them the first light on the subject. That is the total of to emigrate in large numbers, we cannot restrain them, and must be content to make the best of the result. The mevement has

integrity we have every reason to respect thought otherwise. It will do them no hart, however, to see what Mr. Forrest thinks and

We quote;-

their criticism. The King's Motto is an obvious mistake of the writer or of the printers.

The Rest of the Harness. The following piece of humor is going the rounds of the papers:-

IN HARNESS. A poet says:-"Oh! she was fair, but sorrow came and left his Traces there." What became of the rest of the harness he don't state. - Erie Dispatch.

Oh, no! Further down the hill of poetry it says:—"Come wi' me, my lassie, and I'll take thee to thy Hame." The balance of the harness is still missing .- La Crosse Demo-

You are mistaken about that. The same poet, speaking of the same young lady, says: "And all the Lines that sorrow had left faded out in joy." The rest of the harness is still missing.—Earthange. No: still another piece has turned up, for

further on the muse informs us that "Loving hands and simple flowers had decked her for the Bridal." Nothing has yet transpired as to whereabouts of the rest of the harness.-York Republican. All a mistake, for had not Walter said:

"Give me but what this Belt hath bound, take all the rest the sun goes round." Don't be discouraged, friends, the rest of the harness is bound to come .- Ohio State Journal. Of course it is, for hath not the poet said:-When Greek meets Greek then comes the Tug of war." Pass along the balance .-Toledo Blade.

No more: no more. We'll give you only what Gratiano proposed for Shyloek:—"A Halter gratis; nothing else, for God's sake."

-Indiana paper.

For the information of our contemporaries we can tell them that all the rest of the harness, together with some previously found by them, can be found in Shakespeare:-

them, can be found in Shakespeare:—

Chupper?—The sadder had it, sir; I kept it not.

—Comedy of Errors, Act I., Scene 2.

Fetruchic is coming, his horse hisped with an old motley saddle, and a woman's crupper of velure.

—Tuming of the Shrew, Act III, Scene 2.

We have strict statutes and most biting laws,
The needful bits and curis for headstrong steeds.

—Measure for Measure, Act I, Scene 2.

The TRACES of the smallest spider's web;
The COLLARS of the moonshine's watery beams.

—Remo and Juliet, Act I, Scene 4.

The fair reverence of your Highness curbs me
From giving reins and spuss.

From giving BEINS and SPUES. —Richard III, Scene 1.

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PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
Sealed Proposals will be received until \$ P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—
STAMPED ENVELOPES.
No. 1. Note also 22% by 4% inches, of white

No. 1. Note size, 25% by 4% inches, of white 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 (angummed on flap, for the same colors as

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

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 (ungummed on flap, 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 8% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

colors as No. 2, and under a like consition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each,

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,
6½ by 5½ inches, of buil or manilla 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.

wices to prevent imitation as the Postmanter-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 haif 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 manifla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, 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, must be placed upon each
package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported
by water routes, must be provided with suitable
water-proofing. The whole to be done under
the inspection and direction of an agent of the
Department.

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 post-masters; 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 re-ceive the same, the place of delivery to be at the ceive 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.

the contractor. Eidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract that the en-velopes 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 or the

Department, who will require the stipulations of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embessing the postage scamps 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 staying or denominations of staying test.

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.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is con-sidered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the convelopes 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.

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. MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful 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. justment of accounts. 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 aby 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 number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—
No, 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

used). No. 2. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) -4,150,000. No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500 No. 7. Official size—604,650. No. 8. Extra official size—1700. Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant

Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. . JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

1 11 codtM1

ROOFING. R E A D Y R O O F I N G.—

applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing renairs. No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S

ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallou,
the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS
AND ROOSERS.—Roofel Yes, yes. Every size and
kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY
are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and
for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with
brashes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin,
Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good
for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work
men supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

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SHIPPING 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 Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with premptness and despatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO., OILS

No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the ollowing work and malerials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC

BUILDINGS, to wit:-For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allow-

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gress.

For concreting the entire foundation of the build-

ngs with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the ateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to, be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select buildng stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground, For building all the cellar walls, and the outside

walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the payement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Centracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. H. C. PUGH, Secretary. 1 19 wfm 11t

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILATEIPHIA, Jan. 17, 1879.
Scaled Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuyikiil at South street will be resorved at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, will be resorved at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY GF MARCH, 1670, for the construction of a wrougstiren drawhridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the succification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 foot, the truss spans to be leffest each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bund with two approved suraties to an amount of 850,00. Fifteen per cent, to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the \$50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 25th in stant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 90 BROADWAY, corner Wall street, in the city of New York, on the 19th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: -To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for and owners of the capital stock of the last-named company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named company and other companies having coal lands in Allegheny county, Md.; to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe in its behalf for \$5,000,000 of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in free payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meet-

ing may deem necessary or proper. Notice is hereby given that, for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 19th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors. J. RICHARDS, Secretary. New York, Jan. 18, 1870.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUESTAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice. The stock comprises every denomination printed

by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance. United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts

on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc. . The following rates of commission are allowed

Stamps and Stamped Paper:-On \$25 and upwards...... 2 per 300

Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY,

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