THE TAILY BY INDICATED VALUE FOR A PRINCIPLE ADDITIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

## DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Last Days of the Great Statesman The second volume of George Ticknor Curtis' "Life of Daniel Webster" will be issued in a few days by D. Appleton & Co. From the narrative of Mr. Gurtis we make the following extracts with regard to the last moments of Mr. Webster.

Interview with Professor Selton. Rhortly before his death he had a visit from Professor Felton, who afterwards published the following account of it:-

On the most beautiful day of the most beautifal month in the year, Saturday, September 18, Mr. Webster drove his guest, attended by one of his men on horseback, over the estate. The air was soft and balmy, and seemed to bear healing on its wings. The great statesman was physieally weak, having suffered long from his an mai catarrh, and from another more obstinate complaint, which was slowly but surely undermining a constitution once gigantic in its strength. But the genial breath of heaven, and the eight of dear and familiar objects unvisited him before since his return from Washington othed and revived him. His eye wandered over his extensive domain with a brightness unlimmed by age or disease. Each point suggested some memory, pleasant or mouraful, which he recalled with unfaltering precision, and related with that rare felicity of phrase which marked the most familiar conversation of Daniel Webster. The history of the former owners of the soil, the circumstances under which he became its purchaser, the improvements he has made upon it, the trees he had planted, the cattle and sheep he had imported and intro-duced there, were dwelt upon with a clearness and interest which sank deep into the listener's heart. Some of the reminiscences these scenes and objects recalled moved the illustrious narrator to tears; for he brought before him the forms of beloved ones, associated with his earliest residence here, and now sleeping the long sleep of death, on the spot which his name has conse-erated to the deathless memory of his country-men and the world. His voice became tremulous and low, his hands quivered as he held the reins, and for a moment it seemed as if that mighty heart would break. But the sad vision passe away, and present objects and cheerful thoughts resumed their place. His flocks and herds were driven up to the carriage, and he spoke of them and commented on their several qualities, not only with the knowledge of a farmer, but with the feeling of one to whom every creature of God is dear. After having pointed out, at some length the characteristics of the different breeds, he checked himself with a smile, and said, "How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough and that glorieth in the goad that driveth exen, and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?" After a few moments' pause, he added, "I do not believe that passage is in any of the canonical books; it does not sound canoni-cal; it certainly is not canonical." Mr. Webster was right. The words occur in the thirty-eighth chapter of Ecclesiasticus, as the writer was amused to find on his return. From time to time, on meeting his rural neighbors, he would stop to talk over with them the subjects of agricul ture in which they had a common interest; and at was pleasant to witness the kindly and affectionate intercourse between him whose fame filled the world and the homely neighbors and

"Along the cool, sequestered vale of life, Had kept the noiseless tenor of their way." To one who anxiously inquired after his health, he said, "I am not good for much. My strength is nearly gone! I am no match for you, now. I am scarcely a match for your grandson yonder." To the question, whether the love of nature grew stronger in him with the progress of time, he answered:—"Yes, undoubtedly. The man wuo has not abandoned himself to sensuality feels, as years advance and old age comes on, a greater love of mother earth, a greater willingness, and even desire, to return to her bosom, and mingle again with this universal frame of things from which he sprang." As he spoke these words, with slow and solemn tone, he seemed to look upon the face of nature as upon the face of a living being to whom he was bound by the ties of a conscious friendship and mmortal love: and the soft wind, breathing with a warmth like summer through the un changed leaves of the neighboring trees, whis-pered an audible answer to the voice and look of love of the dying statesman. He had drawn his health from these scene and these pursuits; a constitution naturally feeble had grown into heroic proportions and gigantic strength as he walked and worked, in the intervals of public business, beneath the open sky and had "taken this heavenly bath, the air, without measure and without stint."

\* \* His conversation was deeply interesting throughout-mostly serious, earnest, sometimes pathetic, sometimes lightened with playful touches of humor, always full of kindness and gentleness. His serious thoughts naturally clothed themselves in sublime expressions, in language radiant with poetical but unaffected beauty, suggested by the surrounding objects, or by the themes that spontaneously sprang up in a conversation of three memorable hours. Moral, literary, religious topics were touched upon, but politics not at all. To the question what had been the studies by which his style was formed, he said:—"When I was a young man, a student in college, I delivered a Fourth-of-July oration. My friends thought so well of it that they requested a copy for the press. It was printed, and I have a copy of it now—the only one in existence." (In this he was mistaken.) 'Joseph Dennie, a writer of great reputation at that time, wrote a review in a literary paper which he then edited. He praised parts of the oration as vigorous and eloquent; but other parts he criticised severely, and said they were mere emptiness. I thought his criticism was just; and I resolved that, whatever else should be said of my style, from that time forth there should be no emptiness in it. I read such English authors as fell in my way—particularly Addison—with great care. Besides, I remembered that I had my bread to earn by addressing the understanding of common men-by convincing juries-and that I must use language perfectly intelligible to them. You will therefore find, in my speeches to juries, no hard words, no Latin phrases, no fleri facias; and that is the secret of my style. if I have any." He spoke of Kossuth's eloquence, with admiration of its beauty and ingenuity. He thought "his genius wonderful, and his resources extraordinary, but that he was rather an enthusiast, possessed of the idea that he was born with a mission to fulfil, than a statesman; that his political ideas were not well defined, nor fixed, nor consistent; that he was doubtless a sincere lover of his country, but was a poet, rather than a sound reasoner affairs of state and the condition of the world He stopped at a farm-house near his estate and calling the farmer to the door said, "Well Mr. A., you are engaged to work for Fletcher to-day, I hear." "Yes, sir." "That's right; now do you come over to my house, take my gun, and go out and shoot some of the plovers I just saw alight in the pasture yonder, and Fletcher will pay you for the day's work, and I will pay you for the birds." Such pleasantries seasoned his salutations to all the rural neighbors whom he chanced to meet. In this case the man smiled, complied at once with the request, and the plovers appeared on the breakfast table the next morning. At the close of the drive, Mr. Webster sat some time in the library. He had recently been studying the work of Cicero, De Natura Deorum; and, taking the volume from the shelf, he read aloud two or three pages, in which one of the persons in the dialogue discourses most eloquently on the Divine Being, and in refutation of the Epicurean philosophy. The deep feeling of the earnest tone with which The deep feeling of the earnest tone with which he read the harmonious Latin sentences of the great Roman gave the fullest meaning to those immortal speculations; and, recommending the passage to the careful study of his guest, he closed the volume and retired. In a subsequent conversation, Mr. Webster spoke of his love of science, and the attention he had be stowed upon it in the fragments of time snatched from his other and absorbing pursuits. He had watched the progress of physical science, and mastered the great results which have distinguished the investigation of the present age.

this science on journeys made for recreati through interesting geological regions; and many years before, he said, he had employed a learned geologist to make a collection of speci-mens, and to arrange them on shelves, in the order of the successive layers in the crust of the order of the successive layers in the crust of the earth, that while he read at home he might see with his own eyes the order and arrangements of Nature. He had given much attention to physical geography, and its relation to the history of man, and to the distribution of the vegetable and animal kingdoms over the face of the earth. Among the books which had occupied his thoughts during the last year of his life, Humboldt's "Cosmos" held a prominent place. He had read it through, and carefully meditated its contents. He quoted carefully meditated its contents. He quoted passages from it with expressions of admiration for their scientific precision and poetic beauty and his general remarks upon the plan, substance, and details of the work showed that he understood it well, and fully appreciated its grandeur as an illustrious monument of a long and splendid scientific career. He mentioned with regret that he had so seldom enjoyed, for any length of time, the society of literary and scientific men. "I have kept very bad company," he exclaimed, with a merry laugh. "I have lived among lawyers, and judges, and jurymen, and politicians, when I should have lived with nature, and in the company of the students of nature." With iehthyology he had students of nature." With lehthyology he had not only a sporting, but a scientific acquaintance. His observation of the habits of the fishes in our streams and along our shores was wonderfully minute and accurate. One of the projected occupations of the leisure which he seemed about to enjoy was, to write a book embodying his personal observations on our fresh and salt water fishes: and, in the last con-versation the present writer had the honor of holding with him, he commissioned him to pro-pound certain questions to Professor Agassiz, hose classical work on fresh-water fishes he had recently examined, on some of the facts and phenomena of ichthyology that had fallen under his notice, and of which he desired to obtain a scientific explanation. Yet he seemed to have an inward consciousness that his days were drawing to their conclusion. In speaking of plans for the future, he invariably added, "if my life is spared;" and once, when he was urged to dictate an autobiography, he replied:—"My friends have in their possession all the facts of my life which will be of any consequence to the public to know; but perhaps, if God spares my life three or four years longer, I may do it." Last Words on Political Affairs.

Mr. Webster was much interested in political affairs during his last illness. Mr. Curtis thus relates his last reference to these After I had returned to Marshfield that even-

ing, I learned that another letter had been received by Mr. Webster, from a friend in the city of New York, begging that the first one, in relation to the support of General Scott's nomina-tion, might be answered. On the following morning (Thursday) I was again with Mr. Web ster to receive further instructions for the will found him cheeerful, but very much weakened by the progress of the disease. He inquired the public news, and I told him that the State elections in Pennsylvania and elsewhere had resulted in great majorities for the Democratic party. Yes," he said, "that party will sweep the country; the Whig candidates will obtain one or two States; and it is well; as a national party the Whigs are ended." He then spoke of his own condition, saying, "I think I shall get well, but I may not; and therefore there are two or three things which I wish to say to you." He then asked me if I had seen the letter received on the day before from one of his friends in New York. I replied that I had not seen it, but that t seemed to me that the original letter, about which he had conversed with me previously, ad-mitted of an answer to which its signers could take no exception, and that, as they were per-sons for whom he had great regard, I hoped that such an answer would be made. He then said: —"This is a matter of principle and character and reputation with me, and I will die before I do anything, directly or indirectly, from which it is to be inferred that I acquiesce in the nomination made at Baltimore. I ask nobody to vote for me, I expect it of nobody: I find fault with cannot and will not say that I acquiesce in it. Go back to my original answer to the New York letter which I dictated, but have not signed. Those are my sentiments. say to you now, as I said in that answer, that, if I were to do this thing, I should feel my cheeks already scorched with shame by the reproaches of posterity." I then read to him a note which I had received that morning from Boston, expressing the hope that Mr. Webster would remain firm to his own opinion in this matter, and not be governed by the wishes of others. "Write to \_\_\_," said he, "and tell him to look over toward Charlestown, and see i Bunker Hill monument is still standing. believe, was the last occasion on which Mr. Webster said anything upon any political sub-ject. He appeared from this time forward to dismiss from his mind all thought of political affairs: to live only in his affections for those who were dear to him; and to make preparation for that great change which might be soon at

But although he had thus withdrawn from all that world of public affairs in which his activity had been so great and his interest so deep, he did not to the last loosen his hold upon other relations of his earthly existence, or cease to think and act upon the most minute domestic concerns with the same exact attention he had paid to them when in health. Besides his immediate family and servants, there were now with him two of his friends to whom he was tenderly sttached, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Edward Curtis, his relatives Mr. and Mrs. Paige, his son-in-law Mr. Appleton, Mr. LeRoy, a brother of Mrs. Webster, and Miss Downs. The presence of these guests, and of the medical gentlemen who attended him, made a somewhat numerous household, for whose comfort he gave directions

from day to day. On Friday morning, before he gave me the last instructions for his will, he sent for Porter Wright, directed the farm-work for the day, and gave him money to pay the laborers, and all else due in the neighborhood. And so he went on through that day, with all his great faculties and fancies under the same control that had marked his whole life; seeing, in the intervals when he was free from suffering, all who were in the house, conversing as he always had, but with a gentle and overflowing affection that seemed to grow stronger and stronger as his bodily powers sank beneath the disease which was wearing away his life. He had now become so feeble that he could sit up only for a short time. He was placed in an easy-chair, short time. He was placed in an easy-chair, and sat with Dr. Jeffries alone. The good Doctor fell asleep for a moment, and Mr. Webster, who thought he was silent from sadness, said:—"Cheer up, Doctor; don't be sad—I shall get along." The Doctor answered:—'I was not sad, Mr. Webster: the truth is, I was in the land o' nod." "Well," said Mr. Webster, "that's all right." In the course of that evening his servant, William, who was supporting him with a pillow, fall asleep. Mr. Webster tarned to Dr. Jeffries, who was sitting by his bedside, and said, smiling, "William means to take it out." Later in the night he directed Sarah, who had Later in the night he directed Sarah, who had been up for the two previous nights, to go to bed. She, however, came into the room as late as 12 o'clock, thinking he was ssleep. He hoticed her and called out:—"You everlasting Sarah, why are you not in bed?"

His Last Words on Religion. His religious hopes were bright as his end approached. His latest religious utterances

are given as follows by Mr. Curtis:-He then looked inquiringly around the room, as if to see that all were there whom he wished to address. As he was manifestly about to say something that ought to be preserved, I sat down at a table, in front of which some of the ladles were standing, and on which there hap-pened to be ink and paper (the pen was still in my hand), and wrote down the words just as they fell from his lips. He spoke in a strong, full voice, that might have been heard over half

BEST

His knowledge of geology was extensive and the house, and with his usual modulation and exact. He had studied the principal works upon emphasis; but very slowly, and with an occaemphasis; but very slowly, and with an occa-sional pause. He said:—

sional pause. He said:—

pa. "My general wish on earth has been to do my
Maker's will. I thank Him now for all the mercies
that surround me. I thank Him for the means He
has given me of doing some little good; for my
children—these beloved objects; for my nature and
associations. I thank Him that I am to die, if I am, children—these beloved objects; for my nature and associations. I thank Him that I am to die, if I am, under so many circumstances of love and affection. I thank Him for all His care. No man, who is not a brute, can say that he is not afraid of death. No man can come back from that bourne; no man can comprehend the will or the works of God. That there is a God, all must acknowledge. I see Him in all these wondrons works. Minself, how wondrous! The great mystery is Jesus Christ—the Gospel. What would be the condition of any of us if we had not the hope of immortality? What ground is there to rest upon but the Gospel? There were scattered hopes of the immortality of the soul, running down, especially among the Jews. The Jews believed in a spiritual origin of creation. The Romans never reached it; the Greeks never reached it. It is a tradition, if that communication was made to the Jews by God himself, through Moses and the fathers. But there is, even to the Jews, no direct assurance of an immortality in heaven. There is now and then a scattered intimation, as in Job, I know that my Redeemer liveth; but a proper consideration of that does not refer it to Jesus Christ at all. But there were intimations—crepuscular—twilight, But, but, but, thank God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ brought life and immortality to light—rescued it—brought it to light. There is an admirable discourse on that subject by Dr. Barrow, preacher to the Inner Temple. I think it is his sixth sermon. Well, I don't feel as if I am to fall off; I may."

He new paused for a short time: a drowsiness to fall off; I may.

He now paused for a short time; a drowsine appeared to come over him, and his eyes were closed. In a moment or two he opened them, and looking eagerly round, he asked:—"Have I -wife, son, doctor, friends, are you all here?-have I, on this occasion, said anything unworthy of Daniel Webster?" "No, no, dear sir," was the response from all. He then began the words of the Lord's Prayer; but, after the first sentence, feeling faint, he cried out, earnestly, "Hold me up, I do not wish to pray with a fainting voice." He was instantly raised a little by a movement of the pillows, and then repeated the whole of the prayer in clear and distinct tones, ending his devotions with these words:-

"And now, unto God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be praise for ever and for ever! Peace of earth, and good-will to men—that is the happiness the essence—good-will towards men."

TAKING LEAVE OF THE FAMILY. While he had been uttering the little discours which has now been given, several of the colored servants had gathered at the door of the cham ber, to hear the last words of a master who had emancipated more than one of them from slavery, and all of whom loved him with their whole hearts. He did not see them, but he now asked for them:-

Where's Monica and the rest of them? Let m see their faces. Come in here, ye faithful. Then addressing those who stood by the bedside, he said:-

"Remember all that I remember my three nieces brother's two children, my sister's daughter

At this moment, Mrs. Webster, in a flood o tears, threw her arms around his neck. He soothed her emotion with a tender firmness, "My dear wife, when you and I were married at the Bowling Green, we knew that we must one day part:" and having in some degree calmed her agitation, he desired her to go again to her own room, telling her that he would for her when it should be necessary to take final leave. He was then assisted to lie down, and, an opiate having been administered, he obtained some sleep. Dr. J. Mason Warren had now arrived, and came to the bedside as soon as Mr Webster was again awake. Mr. Webster turned to him, held out his hand, and answered the questions which he asked, which were few, from the fear of disturbing him. It was now about S o'clock. Dr. Warren observes, in a written ac count of the case:-

Judging simply from the symptoms, I should, in any other case, have said that life could not have been prolonged half an hour. His great tenacity to life, and the very gradual modes in which the vital organs gave way, were remarkable; such as I do not remember to have witnessed in any other case. In about half an hour after lentered the room, and after a short interval of rest, he suddenly room, and after a short interval of rest, he suddenly reached out his hand and begged me to life him up in bed, which, with assistance, was at once done, when, without any great effort, a large mass of blood was ejected from his stomach. He almost at once exclaimed, after this, "I feel as if I were going to sink right away; am I dying?" We assured him that he was only faint; and, having placed him back on his pillow, administered a little stimulus, which soon restored the circulation.

After this he desired that his friends, who had left him with the physicians and the attendants that he might, if possible, again sleep, should come to him one by one for the last words of leave-taking that he wished to say to each; and, one by one, all went successively to receive from him words of affection and consolation, uttered with his accustomed equanimity and with singular appropriateness to each case. This being done, he addressed himself, with all the strength of his great faculties, to the effort of obtaining a clear perception of the moment when he should be entering the confines of another world. He seemed to have an intense desire for a consciousness of the act of dying. "From this time," says Dr. Warren, "he fell into a kind of doze, arousing occasionally in a state of great exertion, demanding something to relieve him, saying, 'give me life, give me life'—evidently feeling as if he must fall into a state in which he should not realize the passage from ife to death. He also asked me, once or twice. 'am I alive, or am I dead?' and proposed other questions to the same effect." On one of these occasions, Dr. Jeffries repeated to him the text of Scripture—'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." "Yes," he said, "thy rod—thy staff—but the fact, the fact I want;" for he was not certain whether the words that had been repeated to him were intended as an intimation that he was already in the dark valley. On another occasion, he asked whether it were likely that the vomiting, from which he had suffered would return before death; and when told that it was improbable, he asked, "Then what shall you do?" On being told that he would be sup-ported by stimulants, and made as easy as possible by opiates, he inquired if the stimulant should not be given then? He was answered that it would not be given immediately, and he replied, "When you give it to me I shall know that I may drop off at once." Satisfied that he would thus have a final warning of the approach of death, he said, "I will then put myself in a position to obtain a little repose;" and the re-

The whole household were now again in the room, calmiy awaiting the moment when he would be released from pain. All were quiet and composed, save poor old Monica. She, in the ignorance and affection of her nature, for some time moved about incessantly in much agi-tation, going frequently to the bedside, looking at her master, holding up her hands, muttering bits of prayers to herself, and taking little notice of the people about her. Once or twice, however, she addressed herself to Dr. Warren and demanded, "Isn't he going to die?" or, "Why don't he die?" or "You don't think he'il Eve to morning?" apparently laboring under the idea that the doctor had an agency in prolonging his sufferings. It was past midnight, when, awakening from one of the slumbers that he had at intervals, he seemed not to know whether he had not already passed from his earthly existence. He made a strong effort to ascertain what the consciousness that he could still perceive actually was, and then uttered those well-known words, "I still live!" as if he had satisfied himself of the fact that he was striving to know. They were his last coherent utterance. A good deal later, he last coherent utterance. A good deal later, he said something in which the word "poetry" was distinctly heard. His son immediately repeated to him one of the stanzas of Gray's "Elegy." He heard it, and smiled. After this respiration became more difficult, and at length it went on with perceptible intervals. All was now hushed within the chamber; and to us who stood, walting, there were but three sounds in Nature; the signing of the autumn wind in the trees, the slow ticking of the clock in the hall below and slow ticking of the clock in the hall below, the deep breathing of our dying friend. ments that seemed hours flowed on. Still the

measured beat of lime fell painfully distinct upon our ears; still the gentle mosning of the wind mingled with the only sound that arose within the room; for there were no sobs of women, no movements of men. So grand, and yet so calm and simple, had been his approach to the moment when we must know that he was with us no more, that he had lifted us into a composure, which, but for his great example, we could not have felt. At twenty-three minutes before 3 o'clock his breathing ceased; the features settled into a superb repose; and Dr. Jeffries, who still held the pulse, after waiting for a few seconds, gently laid down the arm, and, amid a breathles slience, pronounced the single word "Dead. The eyes were then closed, the remains were removed from the position in which death came, and all, but those who had been appointed to wait and watch, slowly and mournfully walked away. Thus there passed out of this world the great soul of Daniel Webster; devoutly thankful for the good he had been permitted to do, conscious to the last hour of life in all his rich affections and splendid faculties, fully believing that he was entering another state of existence, and humbly trusting that his aims on earth had been to do the will of Him to whom he felt that all created intelligence and all human power are to render up their account. Dr. Johnson is reported to have said, that "he believed hardly any man died without affecta-tion." Mr. Webster is known to have said:-"One may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man. The bed f death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his creator. Here it is that fame and renown cannot assist us; that all external things must fail to aid as; and even friends' affection and human love and devotedness cannot aid us." death of Mr. Webster, it may be justly said that his own pure individuality was as distinct and complete as it was in any passage or moment of his life. He was no actor at any time. He had as little vanity as was ever seen in the nature of a great man. His greatness was without pomp, his elevation was without any tendency to display. As he had lived, so he died; leaving behind him just such testimony to the religious truths which he accepted as he had always borne through life to all other truth on which he felt it to be a duty to make known Lis opinions; leaving it in the most simple form, to be permanently recorded for those who might come to stand at his grave. Few distinguished men have ever died of whose ast days and hours we have a circumstantial account, who died with mental faculties so encount, who died with mental faculties so en-tirely untouched by decay or change of any kind. It seemed plain to those who saw and heard Mr. Webster, that death could have no power over that essence, whatever it may be, that constitutes the soul of man. We seemed to see it proved before us, that death is but the dissolution of the tie that has bound the immoral spirit to the perishable flesh.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Ladies' and Gents' Watches AMERICAN AND IMPORTED.

Of the most celebrated makers. FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest design Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlers Plated Ware, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, OLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and

G. W. RUSSELL.

FANCY GOODS.

NO. 93 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

## HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howare Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET, SECOND STORY.

## RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN DIAMOND DRALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 22 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

NOW OPEN AT HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

HOSIERY, ETC.

No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WRITE WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS, GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS, GENTS MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS,

LADIES' MERINO BRAWERS, LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS. CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY,

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS Grand Square and Upright Pianos

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SOHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-OLASS PLANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 616 ARCH Street. PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linea Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1025 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Risventh, Branch, No.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Threat, Month, and Nove, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceiva-ble character. Office, Ro. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chegout and Market streets,

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPSS AND WRAPPERS. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 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 size, 2% by 4% inches, of paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% mehes, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 2. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 5½ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

tion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ 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), 336 by 636 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of

No. 6. Extra letter size, 33 by 63 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 Proportion of each.

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

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

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 devives to prevent imitation as the Postmaster General vices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General

ray 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 access than three-fourths of an inch in width access the end.

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 extraletter 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 sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla 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, 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.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished 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 postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postmasters; the place of delivery to be 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 embessing 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

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 velopes, 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 sam-ples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and 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-Gene-ral 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 \$290,000, 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 admissment of accounts.

instruct of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or 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 condi-tions 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 Fostmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.

ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.;—
No, 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No, 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used). No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

4,120,000. No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

-343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,600.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,505,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and address d to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Wash ington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received 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 OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrongatiren drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Frattures. To have east-from piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be Mill foet, the trues spans to be 185 feet 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 bond with two approved sureties to an amount of \$69,000. 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 will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 28th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,

MERRICK & SON

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

B. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf 2. VAUGHAR MERRICK. WILLIAM IL MERRICK.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1970. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execuion 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 of al

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 gross.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings 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 lateral 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 building 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 pavement, 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 est 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 Contracts, 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 e opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

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

GOVERNMENT SALES.

A UCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, LISTRU-MENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL

PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870. 
WIll be offered at public sale, in this city, at 
Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth 
and Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of Marca, 
1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and 
dentals instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking 
ntensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and 
leather buckets, medicine and mess cheats, tin cups, 
desks, brooms, scales and weights, deif plates, books, 
clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, 
etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety 
of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and 
in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed 
within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S.
2 7 6t CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO.

JAMES & HUBER.

Successors to JAMES & LEE,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods, Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-

INGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily can from foc. to 85 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girs care nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send 81 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Compusion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatelence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for, warded, post paid, on receipt of 25 ceuts, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jn., S. K. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE BALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street), E TABLISHED 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 Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and

gratuftously furnished. Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:-On \$25 and upwards...... 2 per

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

E ASTON & MCMASION ASTON.

E ASTON & MCMASION MERCHANTS,
No. 2. OCENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baitmore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wimington, and intermediate points with grampiness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice,

COPY AVAILABLE