### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

HOW WILL THE WAR AFFECT US? From the N. Y. Times.

Nothing will in the end be gained by refusing to recognize the almost certain effects of European war upon the public credit, the finances, and the business interests of this country. It is well to look upon the bright side of things as frequently and as long as possible; but we shall probably find ourselves in a better condition, after six months' foreign hostilities, if we acknowledge plainly the inconveniences and embarrassments we

shall meanwhile encounter. The first popular impression was that the United States might gain much, and could lose little, from the conflict between France and Prussia. "We shall not suffer a bit," was the hasty judgment of a well-known Wall street philosopher, when the imminence of war ceased to be doubtful; and we believe that the opinion be expressed is still generally entertained. "We shall get high prices for all the breadstuffs we export; there will be a large demand for American arms; and when Congress discards the blundering selfishness of our navigation laws, we may hope to acquire the largest share of the world's carrying trade."
Such is the gist of the argument which many people have accepted as conclusive. They have not paused to reflect that the best of these possibilities—that referring to the carrying trade-presupposes liberal legislation, and that unless public opinion speedily compels the Congressional majority to throw the monopolists and their ideas overboard, the golden opportunity will pass unimproved. Nor have they attached sufficient importance to the fact that the demand for our breadstuffs, at the prices anticipated, is in part conditional upon the expansion of the wararea. So long as the contest in confined to France and Prussia, the legitimate effect upon the American market will be comparatively slight. The great granaries of Europe must be rendered inaccessible before the expected result is realized here; and that, again, implies that Russia and other leading powers will be

We see, then, that the advantages which may be gained by this country are few in number, and in their nature contingent upon occurrences that are yet uncertain. On the other hand, the very contingencies which are relied upon to produce us solid advantages are those which will inflict upon us the most serious evils. Thus, the general and protracted war which will materially enrich our grain-growers and grain-merchants, and furnish an unparalleled chance for building up a colossal and prosperous shipping interest, will quickly operate adversely in other directions. The gain on our breaddirections. stuffs will be well-nigh counteracted by losses on cotton, and by the stoppage of the petroleum and other branches of trade. The exceptional activity in some lines of business will be counterbalanced by stagnation and depression in others. The customs revenue will suffer. And we may make up our minds to meet financial and business disturbance as a consequence of a large return of bonds from Europe, a rise in the gold premium, and an extensive unsettlement of values corresponding to the fresh deprecia-

active participators in the struggle.

There can be no escape from the penalties which at a time like this are sure to follow an inconvertible currency and a heavy debt, controlled to a very large extent by foreign creditors. The former circumstance exposes ns to evils which, on a gold basis, would be much less formidable; the latter places our credit and our financial safety, in some degree, at the mercy of peoples whom a general war would precipitate into the gravest of all financial difficulties. Were hopes and wishes the bases of reasoning, we might rest assured that European investors would not send back securities so remunerative and so solid as our own. We might insist that they are too shrewd to exchange United States bonds, yielding a high rate of interest, for the bonds of any European Government engulfed in the uncretainties of a conflict of which no man knows the end. But experience is a better guide than hypothesis. And the brief experience we have had since France issued its declaration of war proves sufficiently what may be expected when the dimensions of the strife grow larger, and its dangers are more correctly understood. Whether at Frankfort or London, United States bonds have been the first to fall, and their fall has been heaviest. At Frankfort there is literally no market for them: at London their decline is out of all proportion to that borne by English consols or French rentes. An effect upon prices at once so startling and so im-mediate should dispel a delusion which many among us have cherished, and should induce us to prepare for the heavy return of bonds which must follow their continued depreciation in foreign markets. Had we got back to specie payments, even this return, though embarassing, would not necessarily be disastrous. Our people took the bonds when they were issued, and will doubtless be able to absorb them anew. But the return of Government bonds now means the export of gold to pay for them; and the export of large amounts of gold means a further depreciation in the value of greenbacks. Talk as we may-try as we may to explain away the anpleasant prospect—this is what the return of bonds implies. Nor is this all. There are vast sums of

railroad and other American securities, apart from Government bonds, which, being held abroad, must closely sympathize with the declining price of five-twenties. With these bonds we have been for some years accus-tomed to adjust commercial balances. We have discharged current European indebtedness with obligations which will now be forced upon the market. Of these securities not a few represent new railroad enterprises which have no place in the Wall street list; and these, we assume, must remain where they are. Others will follow in the track of the Government bonds. And any excess of imports over exports must be paid in coin instead of bonds, so swelling the source of disturbance and difficulty in the gold market of this country.

In still another manner shall we be inconvenienced. There are railroad and other enterprises whose early prosecution is contingent upon ability to float their bonds in Europe. Some of them are meritorious and of great importance. Against these the door of hope is meanwhile closed. While the war lasts their chance of obtaining the assistance they need is gone. The fact may not suggest additional financial difficulty, but it unquestionably involves the stoppage of works that are associated with the process of national

development. We offer these considerations not as excases for panic, but as incentives to great caution on the part of financiers and business men, and especially on the part of the | unknown, was without doubt one of the in-

Secretary of the Treasury. There is yet nothing before us which we may not hope to overcome. Our ability to tide over the difficulty, however, is dependent upon a candid appreciation of impending events, and a financial policy which shall render official theories subordinate to strong and inevitable

WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the N. Y. World. Not from native North Carolinians alone but from officers of the Northern army established since the war in that once free and always true and gallant old commonwealth. we receive the most startling and, for every honest and fair-minded American citizen, most humiliating accounts of the brutal despotism fastened upon the "old North State"

by its "loyal" Governor Holden. This person, to whom the imbecile administration at Washington have practically abandoned that absolute control of the lives and liberties of the people of North Carolina which was taken from them by the Federal sword, has organized and is now organizing a military force by which he proposes to perpetuate his ill-gotten and worse-employed authority. His soldiers are forced or bribed from the peaceful pursuits of honest citizenship, put under the command of irresponsible and, for the most part, imported ruffians, and sent right and left throughout the State to browbeat its inhabitants and to dominate its politics. The columns of the borne repeated withave press ness of late to the outrageous and intolerable tyranny of this petty radical prince. This witness no man of character has ventured to impugn. It is of record and unquestioned that one of the satellites of Holden, a scoundrel whose name of Kirk recalls the darkest days of the prostration of English freedom at the feet of the Stuarts, has flung back the writ of habeas corpus into the faces of the judges who have dared to issue it; that he has seized and imprisoned free citizens of America without a pretence or a proffer of any charge against them; that he lives, he with his forces, at free quarters upon an industrious people, like so many German lanzknechts of the middle ages upon the burghers of Italy or of Flanders.

For all these things who cares? While they are disgracing the nineteenth century and the boasted triumph of free institutions in the New World, the Chief Magistrate of the Union which they make a delusion and a snare is smoking the weed of ineptitude in the halls of indolence at Long Branch. The members of his Cabinet are discharging their minds of all serious responsibilities whatever -this one in the Blue Mountains of Virginia and that one among the fluid or the four-footed delights of Saratoga. The ululating Radicals, as men who are conscious of a vested interest in torrid penal regions in-evitable but as yet unvisited, disdain the fervent heats of July, and come together, passionate and perspiring, to denounce the "usurper of the French throne, the butcher of republican Frenchmen, and the persistent disturber of the peace of Europe.

Suppose all this to be as true and temperate as it is noisy and nonsensical. What interest have we in the "usurper of the French throne," in "republican Frenchmen," or in "the peace of Europe," at all comparable to our interest in the American usurper of State authority in North Carolina, in the American butcher of republican Americans, or in the persistent American disturbers of the peace of the United States?

WHY THEY DON'T BEGIN.

From the N. Y. Sun A great deal of disappointment has been expressed at the apparent slowness of the French and Prussians to begin the active fighting of the war. This shows that people have entertained very unreasonable expectations. It is not yet three weeks since the disturbances in connection with the nomination of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the Spanish throne commenced, and already a great battle is looked for, and its absence made the ground for doubting whether there will be war at all.

In order to fight a great battle, it is first necessary to get great armies upon the territory where the fighting is to take place. This requires time. No matter how thorough the preparations of the combatants may have been, they cannot place their forces at once at the scene of action. If, as is reported, the French purpose to assemble three hundred thousand men between Strasburg and Thionville, it is hardly possible that the task should be completed before the first of August; and even that rapidity of movement will be something without precedent. The Prussians on their side are no doubt using all possible diligence; but it will be many days before a Prussian army can be drawn up in line of battle opposite to a French army, and the dread signal for the contest between the two be given. In 1859 preparations for the war between France and Austria were making as early as January, but not a blow was struck till May. In 1866 Austria and Prussia began to put their armies on a war footing in March; but, though they moved with unexampled celerity, the battle of Sadowa was not fought till July.

Let nobody, therefore, imagine that because we do not receive the news of great battles immediately, there is to be no war. The war is certain and inevitable. The battles will be few, and they will be fought at times which cannot be determined beforehand. The exclusion of Belgium from the territory in which the armies can manœuvre, and the limitation of it to the narrow expanse between Switzerland and the Belgian frontier, will confine operations to a narrower space than has been opened to any previous war between France and Germany. But even this comparatively limited range will suffice for combats that will put the families of two great nations into mourning, and will stain one of the most fertile portions of Europe with

human blood. Let us not be impatient for the awful conflict to begin. As there is always a pause before a great tempest is let loose, it is only fitting that there should be a pause before this pandemonium of death and fire is unchained upon Europe.

THE STORY OF GEORGE HARRIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We gave yesterday a curious history of the actual facts and characters out of which grew "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They are chiefly interesting as furnishing one of those odd examples of the development of national events and revolutions, by chance, in themselves both commonplace and trivial, which occur sometimes as if to call our attention sharply to the Divine Prevision underlying the ordinary every-day routine of our lives. The original George Harris was but one of a thousand nameless slaves who ran through on the underground railroad to Canada. His story is inferior to most of the others in dramatic interest, yet it furnished the germ of Mrs. Stowe's book, and this book, although when critically judged it is not equal in power to some of her others which are comparatively

citing causes of the war which set free over four millions of slaves.

We urge upon the more intelligent of the colored people the propriety of collecting now such histories as this of Lewis Clarko, and any others which will paint in imperishable colors for them the picture of slavery and the slave as he was. The natural impulse since the war with the whites of the North has been to put it and its cause out of sight as quickly as possible. They fought, driven by a savage necessity, with their own flesh and blood and that necessity overcome, they have no mind to go book and pick over the details of the loathsome quarrel. They would be glad if the sunshine and quick-growing grain would hide now and always their brother's blood and their own which cry against each other from the ground. Nor would we have the histories kept as a record of guilt laid up against the slaveholder. Of a dead sin-no memorial. Beside that Christian consideration, there is the plain one of common sense, that it would be unfair to hold them responsible for that error out of the belief in which they are rapidly growing. In ten years from now, slavery could by no possibility form a part of the Constitution of a Southern State. So quickly do the morals, the opinions, and the sentiment of a people alter and adapt them-selves to the actual necessity of their present life. Nothing changes the creed of a corporate body so fast as expediency. In 1858 we saw a mulatto slave arrested when crossing the Ohio river and taken into the streets of a border town on the Southern side. She had her baby in ber arms, with which she had travelled on foot two hundred miles, only to see the strip of free soil on the other side of the river, and to be dragged back into slavery again. The citizens turned out to help drive her through the streets, and when some woman would have given her a cup of water out of charity, drove her back from her with insults. The same town, its interests being with the North, three years afterwards, was foremost in the Union cause, and now is eager to give suffrage, and that with the heartiest good will, not only to black men but to black women. The wind is driving the great currents with this straw.

Free labor, mutual trade, and immigration will make the nightmare tales of the cruelties of slavery appear fabulous in the eyes of the next generation of whites at the South, and it perhaps is as well it should be so. But if the descendants of slaves would furnish the surest incentive to ambition to their own children, they will suffer not one of these records of heroism among themselves to fall to the ground. "It may be good for a man," as says the prophet, "to remember that he had borne the yoke in his youth," provided he can also remember that he risked life and all that made life dear to rid himself of the yoke. If the colored people of this country desire a stronger bond to make them a nation they can find it in the names of the men and women who first testified in torture and death to the price at which they held their chance of freedom. Let them not forget to carry these household gods with them from generation to generation, lest they learn to wear their liberty lightly, forgetting its worth. At the recent closing exercises of the Anti-Slavery Society in Pennsylvania, some reference was made to a record that had been kept for many years by the agent of the underground railroad in Philadelphia, himself the son of a slave, and a man of remarkable intelligence and probity. To that office, under the care of the leading vanian Friends, came every part of the from South. in every disguise, maimed and scarred, in boxes and bales—alive sometimes, to draw the free breath they had never known-dead sometimes, in sight of land. No tragedy could surpass in elements of dramatic horror the simple facts as stated by the agent; the covert notice, given by telegram, that goods were to be looked for; the watching for the train; its delays when life hung upon an hour, upon the chance overturn of the box by a careless porter; its conveyal to the office; the two or three men and women at night with locked doors, standing with bated breath while the boards were knocked off, not knowing whether a free man would come out among them or a dead lump of matter on which man could wreak his brutal malice no longer. Brothers met in this room that had never seen each other's faces; mothers came here for tidings of the children that had been taken from them long years ago, not knowing whether they were living or dead. We sincerely hope that the promise made of the publication of this especial record will be fulfilled, and that all such histories may be preserved now while they can be taken down freshly from the lips of eve-witnesses. To the most indifferent reader they would prove full of a strange interest, and pregnant with a noble meaning. But to the future descendant of these men they will have a value only to be appreciated when they are lost beyond recall.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

79 s 6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trensfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wedneson the 7th of July next and the day, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All All orders for dividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN AP-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

72 som dred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two willian dealers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Tooth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Celton Denial Rooms. devotes his entire practice to the paintess extraction of teeth. Odice, ho. six water University of the Celton Denial Rooms.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 90 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be nade at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 72 s6m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same terms million dollars. right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! nvigorates and Soothes the Gums Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
2 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Phi-ladelphia, with a capital of one bundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permatrace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

# KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY

Distilled from the Grain

J. MARTIN & CO. KEYSTONE DISTILLERY.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts. STORE.

> No. 150 North FRONT Street. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern: All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitio

#### But the difficulty has been to obtain Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids pre-sent in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stemach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are

the pernicious fruits of such potations. Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

# PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improve ments in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the

Keystone Wheat Whisky Are enabled to offer a Pure Whisky

Distilled from WH! AT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities. And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince

themselves we ask a rigid analysis.
T. J. MARTIN & CO. N. B .- Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting. For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, \$1'50. Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive grompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Mesers, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa .:-Gentlemen :- I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for

medicinal purposes. F. A. GENTH. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870. Mesers. T. J. Martin & Oo., Philadelphia, Pa.:— Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be pure

and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal pur-WM. H. BRUCKNER, Respectfully, etc., Analyt. and Consult. Chemist. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messre, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: Gentlemen:-I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any nse for which pure whisky may be desired. [618 s tf Respectfully, OHAS. M. ORESSON. Respectfully, OHAS. M. CRESSON, Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2pt

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, 80, 146 North SECOND Street,

A VOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF RARLY IN-decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised re-medy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fell-w-sunferera J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N.Y. City. 6 28tuths 13t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES

Post Office Department, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size 24th by 51th healest two gnalities.

No. 1. Note size, 234 by 514 inches—two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 514 inches— No. 8. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches-three No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 334 by 5% inches—one quality.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches—three

qualities. No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches (fer circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 874 inches—two quali-

ties. No. 8. Extra official size, 4% by 10% inches—one quality.
STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. Six and a five-eighths by 9% inches (round cut)-

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manaer, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known

as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruied," (lines printed in-side, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the energy and wrappers are to be executed to 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.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its seent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

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

SECUBITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT. 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 a manner as to insure security against 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.

faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes 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 securely fastened The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilia paper, and sealed, 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. DELIVERY.

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 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 storing, packing, adiressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a speciment SAMPLES. This advertisement and a specimen of the sample

envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid. GUARANTEE. No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two re-

sponsible parties. AWARD-AGREEMENT-BONDS. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bluder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the

gummed)
Omclai size
Extra official size
Newspaper wrappers. 4 4.936,250

agreement or contract, according to the pro-visions and subject to the liabilities of the seven-teenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 255), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fall to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liqui-dated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction

RESERVATIONS. The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same.

any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose speculation; and under no circumstances will a trans-fer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any

fer 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.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, the shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its for pulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose the bepartment Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulied and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded. BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and scaled, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

19 eed 15t Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS. PEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received to the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, 25th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Amber street, from the southwest curbiline of Setterly street, to connect with the sewer in Sergeant street. And on the northwest side of Girard avenue, from Vienna street to the southwest curb-line of Montgomery avenue, Said sewers to be constructed with brick, circular in shape, with a clear inside diameter of three feet with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The under standing to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the De-partment of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of High ways reserves the right to reject all bids not deeme satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavations, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON. 7 21 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

TO CONTRACTORS AND SUILDERS.—STALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, south-cast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson,

Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisious of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have the compiled with.

The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL 7 20 23 26 30au1 4

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for
Building a Public School House in the Twentyfirst Ward," will be received by the undersigned. first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADEL-PHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Mana-yunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-

a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been compiled with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committe H. W. HALLIWELL, 7 20 23 26 30 au1 4

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECESTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE
To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its ac-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction" and the said Clerk or the said Clerk. tion:" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall bave been made.

cumulations are hereby especially pledged for

the redemption and payment of said certifi-

PATENTS. TE

OFFICES FOR PRODURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS. S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS.

SEVENTH Street, above F. (Opposite U. S. Patent Office). H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
O. HOWSON, Attorney at Law,
minimum to be addressed to the Principal Offices
to may

TATE RIGHTS FOR SALE .- STATE

Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sais. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE PICHTS for asle. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OF SICE, COUPER'S PULIT, N.J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.