## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

### THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

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### "HARPER'S."

The contents of the August number of Harper's Magazine, which we have received from Turner & Co., are as follows:-

wooden nest-eggs. A new commercial busi-ness is confined to furnishing oil to be used only on sewing-machines. In Paris an "In-"The Raquette Club," Charles Hallock. with thirteen illustrations; "South Coast Saunterings in England (Saunter VI), Canterbury I," M. D. Conway, with nine illustrations; "My Mocking Bird," Julia C. R. Dorr; "The Electric Light," Jacob Abbott, with six illustrations; "A Visit to Bangkok," Allan D. Brown, with eleven illustrations; "The Auto da Fe of 1755," W. W. Woodson; "Early History of Colorado," William M. Byers; "Two and although, perhaps, for a long while unnoticed, and strongly tempted to expand his business into a toy shop or a variety store, Hearts," Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Frederick the Great-IX. The Campaign of Moravia," with five illustrations; "The Old Love Again," by Annie Thomas, with one illustration; "By-paths to Prosperity," William C. Wycoff: "Played to the End," by the author of "My Daughter Elinor;" "American Artists in Italy," Samuel Osgood, D. D.; "As Easy as Lying," Leonard W. Sewell; "Two Poets." Charles Landor; "Only Clodhoppers," Mrs. Frank McCarthy; "Female Suffrage-A Letter to the Christian Women of America (Part I), Susan F. Cooper; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone;" "Heart Ache," Carl Spencer; "Editor's Easy Chair," "Editor's Literary Record," "Editor's Scientific Record," "Editor's Historical Record," "Editor's Drawer."

We quote as follows from "By-paths to Prosperity," by W. C. Wycoff:-

In certain trades long apprenticeship is required to confer by practice the requisite taste and skill. But when there is added to the necessity for experience and practice to insure good handiwork the restriction of a small demand for the product of such labor, the craft can comprise but few members, and it may become a monopoly. A branch of the industry over which Saint Crispin presides has recently come into existence, to meet the separate requirements of a class itself widely removed from saintly patronage. There is now in almost every important city in this country a "theatrical bootmaker;" and if the statements that have appeared are reliable, the price obtained for the adjuncts to the elegance of "the buskined stage" is about five times that of the ordinary calf-skin footcoverings.

The addition of genius to the dexterity which is acquired by training may in some occupations convert the artisan into the artist, and by the perfection of handiwork secure the meed of fame. Of these, type-cutting and hand-printing, in the early days of those arts, tapestry-work and line-engraving, present familiar examples, and the names of John Baskerville, William Caxton, the Gobelin family, and Albert Durer are not likely soon to be forgotten.

There is an artist in New York who has developed a peculiar skill in the rare art of cutting cameos. Do you wish the stone to represent your own lineaments or those of your most loved one? is there a scene, a device, an emblem that is dear to your memory? name your desire, and he will reproduce the likeness in high or low relief, perpetual, instone. actual sitter, from the bust, the From the photograph, the painting. or perhaps even the pencil-sketch with a few words of description, this man of genius can construct the counterfeit presentment. He, and the admirable artist who has recently furnished the public with silhouettes of marvellous delicacy and singular beauty of outline-the original cuttings of black paper being now copied as engravings and popularized through the agency of the printing-press-are probably not much troubled by competition. The manufacture of artificial noses is unique business in which rivalry is not apt to be excessive; and should we pity the person who makes this his specialty at a season when his trade is dull, we must yet hesitate to accord him such sympathy as to wish him an increase of customers. A certain studio in the fifth story of a building in Broadway used to be better known to the "fancy than any other rooms in the city where the painter's skill may give to fancy shape. The artist who occapied those premises rarely had in daylight an idle hour: sitters thronged upon him, and waited for their turn with their faces in their handkerchiefs, their hats drawn down over their eyes, or, if of, the gentler sex-and there were many such-closely veiled. His especial skill and constant occupation was in painting to a natural tint the human countenance, when its divinity was obscured by bruises or by a "black eye." Of a humbler grade is the "artist" who confines his efforts to repairing the injuries and fractures of meerschaum pipes. There are professional destroyers of vermin who contract by the month or quarter to remove rats, mice, and roaches from hotels, restaurants, etc. Some of these hunters of small deer also furnish live rats in large numbers within twenty-four hours from order, for the exhibitions of dog-pits. They do not keep the rats on hand, but catch them as required. It is generally believed, and is perhaps true, that they use some bait or attractive scent in trapping the vermin. Such is not, however, the explanation as the writer heard it from the lips of one of the most skilled in this vocation. "I never use bait or drugs. I have studied the animal." Here he drew himself up in the consciousness of superior knowledge, and proceeded with a lofty air. "No man that understands the rat needs such things; nor are fancy rat-traps of any account. Look at a rat's nest! It is hid behind a wall. It is near a chimney or a heat flue, so that it is kept warm. It is lined with soft stuffrags, hair, lint, torn paper. Would you catch rats? Make a nest for them. Use a box having a sliding door to a small aperture. Put rags in the box, or sawdust, or both, and leave it in the warmest part of a room that the rate frequent, covered with an old carpet, the aperture left open. No one must disturb the room; the longer things are thus left the better. There will be a time when you can walk in quietly, dron the sliding door, and carry off the box under your arm with every rat inside that was in the building. "At what hour of the day or night do you find all the rats in?" we inquired.

writing. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the Pascal-Newton forgeries may be of his existence is to sell diamond points for Perhaps it is not too much to say engravers' use-one lasting the best part of a lifetime. An industrious individual makes accounted the ripe fruit of so dangerous a barrel-bungs for a living. A Boston gentlevocation. man feathered his own nest by producing

Edgar A. Poe, the poet, had acquired a facility in imitating handwriting which he once turned to account as a practical joke. A lady at Washington left with him her book of autographs, containing those of a large number of celebrated individuals, with the request that he would add his own. The autographs in the book were scattered through it without any arrangement. Poe kept the book a few weeks, and when he returned it there appeared a duplicate of each autograph upon the page opposite or nearest adjoining. Neither the owner of the book nor any one else was able thereafter to decide which were the genuine autographs and which Poe's facsimiles.

In her "Letter to the Christian Women of America," Mrs. Susan F. Cooper makes a strong and forcible argument against female suffrage, which is well worthy of the attention of those especially who have only considered the subject from a sentimental and theoretical point of view:-

Let us suppose that to-day the proposed include the bodies, the garments, and the furrevolution were effected; all women, without restriction, even the most vile, would be business in the first few years, but with no such prospect of ultimate increase or permasummoned to vote in accordance with their favorite theory of inalienable right. That The specialties of scientific knowledge give class of women, and other degraded classes of the ignorant and unprincipled, will always be occupation to men possessed of thorough ready to sell their votes many times over-to knowledge of peculiar departments. To enueither party, to both parties, to the highest merate these special' callings is but to give the designations appropriate to the divisions bidder, in short. They will sell their vote of science. The professions are similarly pursued in individual lines; and we have much more readily than the lowest classes of men now do. They will hold it with greater levity. They will trifle with it. They will patent lawyers and divorce lawyers, cancer sell their vote any day for a yard of ribbon or doctors, and chiropodists. Of the last there was one who went travelling from house a tinsel brooch-unless they are offered to house, before the days when citizens. two .yards of ribbon or two brooches. hired a "corn doctor" by the year to operate They will vote over again every hour of every election day, by cunning disguises and trickery. And thus, so far as women are conmonthly, whose reputation was founded upon an alleged capacity for extracting the cerned, the most degraded element in society roots of corns. After nicely trimming the will, in fact, represent the whole sex. Nay, afflicted feet, he would affect to pull out the said roots with tweezers. He bored a small they will probably not unfrequently command hole in the corn, and his legerdemain was the elections, as three colored women are said very neat; but a gentleman on whom he once to have done in New Jersey. A hunoperated kept a "root," and examined it dred honest and intelligent women can have but one vote each, and at least fifty of these under a microscope. It was a piece of a will generally stay at home. If, which God forbid, it actually comes to female voting, a With special reference to human frailty, there is a business reduced to a system in very small proportion of the sex will, at com-Paris, employing a number of discreet mon elections, appear at the polls. Avocadeputies, who go around to liquor shops tions more urgent, more natural to them, and and places of public resort at night, and in which they are more deeply interested, will keep them away. The degraded women will be there by the scores, as tools of accompany, or otherwise assist to their for a consideration, inebriated gentleman, who would otherwise fall men, enjoying both the importance of the hour, the fun, and the pay. Fifty women, known to be thieves and prostitutes, will into the hands of the police. In that city there is also, at almost every alternate streethold, at a moderate calculation, say two huncorner, that most valuable of messengers, the commissionnaire. Licensed, and amenadred votes. And, as women form the ble to strictly-enforced penalties if he overmajority of the resident population in some charges, defaults, or even blunders, he is yet States, that wretched element of society will, your servant for the occasion, capable, for a in fact, govern those States, or those who reasonable compensation per hour, of the bribe them will do so. Massachusetts, very greatest variety of service. He can procure favorable to female suffrage now, will probably come round to the opinion of New Jersey for you a ball-ticket; order your dinner, and in former days. Great will be the con-sumption of cheap ribbons, and laces, and summon your company; ascertain the whereabouts of a book in the public libraries or the shops; perhaps even collect a bill or preartificial flowers and feathers, and tinsel jewpare the preliminaries of an affaire du cour. elry, in every town and village about election time, after emancipation is achieved. We He is frequently employed by a jealous husband or wife to follow, and report upon the are compelled to believe so, judging from our knowledge of human nature, and of the movements of the suspected party; and occause already made of bribery at many elections. The demagogues will be more powerful than ever. Their work will be made easy for them. It seems, indeed, probable that under the new era our great elections shall become a sort of grand national gift concerns, of which the most active demagogues of all parties will be the managers. Not that women are more mercenary or more unprincipled than men. God forbid ! That would be saying too much. We entirely be-lieve the reverse to be true. But the great mass of women can never be made to keep a deep, a sincere, a discriminating, a lasting interest in the thousand political questions ever arising to be settled by the vote. They very soon weary of such questions. On great occasions they can work themselves up to a state of frenzied excitement over some one political question. At such times they can produce a degree of unreasoning prejudice, of passionate hatred, of blind fury, even beyond what man can boast of. But, in their natural condition, in everyday life, they do not take instinctively to politics as men do. Men are born politicians; just as they are born masons, and carpenters, and soldiers, and sailors. Not so women. Their thoughts and feelings are given to other matters. The current of their chosen avocations runs in another channel than that of politics-a channel generally quite out of sight of politics; it is an effort for them to turn from one to the other. With men, on the contrary, politics, either directly or indirectly, are closely, palpably, inevitably blended with their regular work in life. They give their attention unconsciously, spontaneously, to politics. Look at a family of children, half boys, half girls; the boys take instinctively to whips and guns and balls and bats and horses, to fighting and wrestling and riding; the girls fondle their dolls, beg for a needle and thread, play at housekeeping, at giving tea-parties, at nursing the sick baby, at teaching sceool. That diffe-rence lasts through life. Give your son, as he grows up, a gun and a vote; he will delight in both. Give your daughter, as she grows up, a gun and a vote, and, unless she be an exceptional woman, she will make a really good use of neither. Your son may be dull; but he will make a good soldier, and a very tolerable voter. Your daughter may be very clever; but she would certainly run away on the battle-field, and very probably draw a caricature on the election ticket. There is the making of an admirable wife and mother, and a valuable member of society, in that clever young woman. She is highly intelligent, thoroughly well educated, reads Greek and Latin, and has a wider range of knowledge and thought than ninety-nine in a hundred of the voters in the same district; but there is nothing of the politician in her nature. She would rather any day read a fine poem than the best political speech of the hour. What she does know of politics reaches her through that dull but worthy brother of hers. It is only occasionally that we meet women with an inherent bias for politics; and those are not, as a rule, the highest type of the sex-it is only occasionally that they are so. The interest most women feel in politics is secondary, factitious, engrafted on them by the men nearest to them. Women are not abortive men; they are a distinct creation. The eye and the ear, though both belonging to the same body, are each, in a certain sense, a distinct creation. A body endowed with four ears might hear remarkably well; but without eyes it would be of little use in the world. A body with four eyes would have a fourfold power of vision, and would consequently become nearly as sharp-sighted as a spider; but without hearing its powers of sight would avail little In both cases, half the functions of the human being, whether physical or

mental, would be very imperfectly performed. Thus it is with men and women; each has a distinct position to fill in the great social body, and is especially qualified for it. These distinct positions are each highly important. And it is reasonable to believe that, by filling their own peculiar position thoroughly well, women can best serve their Creator, their fellow-creatures, and themselves, No doubt you may, if you choose, by especial education from childhood upward, make your girls very respectable politicians, as much so as the majority of your sons. But in that case you must give up your womanly daughters—you must be content with manly daughters. This essential difference between the sexes is a very striking fact; yet the advocates of female suffrage constantly lose sight of it; they talk and write as if it had no existence. It is not lack of intellect on the part of women, but difference of intellect, er rather a difference of organization and affinities giving a different bias to the intellect, which is the cause of their distinct mental character as a sex. And, owing to this essential difference, the great majority of women are naturally disinclined to politics, and partially unfitted for action in that field

5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bareau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with in-structions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on ap-plication to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application

chasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination

amination of samples must be made to the com-mandants of the respective yards. The proposals must be accompanied by a certifi-cate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which

certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheid from the amount of the bills until the con-tract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been after the warrant for the same shall have

signated as follows:-No. 1-Flax Canvas, etc. |No. 13-Soap and Tallow.

No. 12-First Canvas, etc. No. 13-Soap and Tallow. No. 2-Cotton Canvas, etc. No. 14-Ox hides for rope. No. 3-Cotton Hammock No. 15-Brushes, Bag and Cot staff. No. 4-Iron and Steel. No. 4-Iron and Steel. No. 5-Ship Chandlery. No. 5-Ship Chandlery. No. 5-Ship Chandlery.

PROPOSALS.

## PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Post OFFICE DEFARTMENT, July 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 19 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for fornishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "News-paper Wrappers" which this Department may re-quire during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:-STAMPED ENVELOPES. No.1. Note size 2% by 5% inches two qualities.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 5% inches-two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches-

three qualities. No. 3. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches-three

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed

on flap, 3½ by 5½ inches—one quality. No.5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¾ inches—three qualities. No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches (for cir-

culars.) ungummed on flap—one quality. No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8% 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)one quality.

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

RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE. All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be efficiency of the state of the state of the state of the state marks 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 Depart-ment. The paper must be of approved quality.

ment. 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-ruled," (lines printed in-side, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royaity in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps ou 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

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 contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permeantly discontinued.

temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM. 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 haif 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.

SECURITY, FROM FIRE AND THEFT. Bidders are notified that the Department will re-quire, as a condition of the contract, that the en-velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure 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.

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 fity of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred and fity 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 in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to post-masters. 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 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 delivery ing, as well as all expense of storing, packing, ad-dressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor. SAMPLES.

#### PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BURBAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 1, 1870. Scaled Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cloth-ing," will be received at this Burean until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz. :-50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel. 10,000 yards Blue Nankin. 10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting. 25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.

3,000 pairs Cal Shoes. 4,000 pairs Kip Shoes. The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual

Inspection. The Fiannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and to have a bar on the whole length of the piece the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the

several inspections. The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty nches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirtyone one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16

inch. The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter such one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter. n diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent, in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract

is fully complied with a companied by a written guarantee, signed by one of more responsible per-sons, that the bidder or bidders will, it has or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient surcties, to furnish

days, with good and sufficient surctice, to furnish the articles proposed. No proposals will be considered unless accompa-nled by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of cr regular dealers in the articles they over to furnish, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution ap-proved March 3, 1863. The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. E. T. DUNN,

7 2 ftust

E. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. \_SEALED T PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentisth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, south-east corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, antil 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

Twentieth ward, Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esier, 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-sious of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

ter builders By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL

7 20 23 26 30an1 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.-SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first 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, 1570, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Mana-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-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, 7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

PERSONAL. DROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL. NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, July 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the

o the Bureau. The Commandant of each navy yard and the pur-

only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the ex-

they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee re-quired by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any

which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and de-

ationery.

"You would not ask the question if you had studied the rat," was the somewhat evasive reply.

About once a week a man puts his head into our office, and says "Wanchewredinkmister?" and, not receiving any reply, departs. Some months elapsed before we succeeded in discovering the intent of his inquiry. He is presumably a German, and vends carmine writing fluid to those who apprehend and affirmatively answer his question, "Want you red ink, mister?" A man well known in en-graving establishments seems to make his only written in his native tongue, but was

sionally the same agent is hired by both the partners in domestic infelicity. A business has grown into formidable di-

ternational Exhibition of Fans" is announced.

In New York there is a house exclusively en-

gaged in the manufacture and sale of church furniture. In Boston there is a shop devoted

to the sale of glass chimneys for kerosene

With patience, success in a retail business

devoted to a single article is almost certain in

a large city. Thus, let a man sell nothing but

dolls' heads, keeping his prices well down,

and remaining in the same store for years,

if persistent in the one idea, he will eventu-

ally attract an exclusive trade, and draw cus-

tomers for dolls' heads from distant quarters;

for it is alike the observation of buyers and

sellers that the best place to buy an article is

that where only that article is dealt in. Bat

if the dealer in the case supposed were to

niture of dolls, he might procure a larger

lamns

nency.

fish-bone.

homes,

mensions within a few years in London which it is impossible to regard with complacency. The nearest approach to it in this country is the Association for the Suppression of Gambling, which, with a worthier motive, adopts somewhat similar means. "Private Inquiry" offices are an invention to the credit of which England is perfectly welcome; and we devoutly hope that nobody on this side of the water will either copy or infringe upon their peculiarities. Employing great numbers of young men and women apparently engaged in other pursuits, as houseservants, clerks, etc., to collect and communicate to a central office all the gossip, seandal, and personalities that they can pick up and acquire in the families or firms where they have such opportunities, these establishments obtain information in vast quantities, which is carefully recorded and tabulated. This information, these family secrets obtained by infamous bribery and espionage, are for sale. To these offices a husband or wife proceeds in search of evidence when thinking of applying for a divorce. Thither, also, go morbid wretches in search of food for jealousy; partners who doubt each other; employers who suspect their agents. And so widely spread are the ramifications by which this institution has penetrated the privacy of British households, that it is said that an applicant rarely calls at an office without finding that there are at least some details already 'booked" respecting the object of his inquiries. But no profit which may accrue to employers or employed can compensate for the utter loss of self-respect involved in such an occupation.

When in literature the subdivisions of industry are placed upon a mere trading basis, singular effects follow. Experience in a restricted avocation results in peculiar skill, and the work of the expert in some branch of literary pursuit is not apt to want dexterity or finish. Yet, whenever the produce of one man's brains is sold to be fathered as another's, whatever benefit each may receive pecuniarily, morally both must be injured. Although for years it has been customary to sell sermons in England, and the practice is alluded to by the poet Cowper, we cannot admire it. More recently their newspapers advertise to furnish either sermons or the mere skeletons of sermons, with illustrations, on subjects selected by the purchaser, or from a general assortment; to be sent by mail on receipt of price.

Lecturers also can be similarly supplied with "original MS. lectures." Some of the subjects are thus enumerated in an advertisement:-"Coincidences. Freemasonry-its history, secret rites, and mysteries. Superstitions. Social and Humorous Sketches. Swiss History. Inventors and their Opponents." There is in England a class of reporters who do not themselves write anything for the journals, and are not known as connected with them; they simply collect in-cidents for others who write descriptive reports.

The French capital is famous for providing literary wares adapted to all exigencies. At the time of the Exposition Universelle, there were scribes to be found who could produce light or solid essayf upon any topic, division, or article illustrated or exhibited therein, in any language required. One of these literary hacks furnished the complete and exhaustive report upon industries represented in the exhibition which a commissioner from a foreign nation presented to his Government as the result of his own investigation. And this elaborate report, upon which the commisrounds about once a month. The whole point ' also an accurate imitation of his usual handNo. 5-Galley Hol., No. 7-Chain Iron. No. 8-Hardware, No. 9-Cooking Utensils, No. 11-Tin and Zinc. No. 21-Sand. No. 19-Dry Goods, No. 20-Firewood No. 12-Leather. CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD. Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, PHILADELPHIA. Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. WASHINGTON. Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20. NORFOLK. Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 1. 712 tu4w NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMES. WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1870.) Congress having provided, by acts approved June 17, June 30, and July 11, 1870, for the reissue every five years of Artificial Limbs, or the value thereof in money, to officers, soldlers, seamen and marines who have lost limbs in the service of the United States the following instructions are published for States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested. Applications should be made direct to the Surgeonral, from whose office the necessary blanks will be furnished on request. Upon applications for limbs in kind, orders will be given by the Surgeon-General, upon any manufac-turer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in turer selected, who shall first have filed a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with two sureties, to furnish good and satisfactory limbs, without extra charge to the soldier, and make good all defects of material or workmanship without additional charge, subject in all cases to the inspection of such persons as the Surgeon-General may designate. Blank forms of bonds will be furnished by this Transportation to and from the place of fitting the limb will also be furnished upon a written request addressed to the Surgeon-General. Applications for commutation will be certified by the Surgeon-General, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions for payment, through the local pension agents. As full instructions will be forwarded from this office with the blank form of application, the ex-pense of employing an attorney or agent will be in no case necessary. J. K. BARN 28, no case necessary. 7 93 4t Surgeon-General U. S. Army. FURNACES. Established in 1835. Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES. CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces, Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to thereof.' be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES. and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street. PHILADELPHIA. N. B .- SFND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4tm Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALREANDER G. CATTELL

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 hids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Beaumenter General Postmaster-General. 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 responsible parties. AWARD\_AGREEMENT\_BONDS The contract will be awarded to the lowest re-sponsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrap-pers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the

number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows :--

awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and

shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-Gene-ral, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said 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 fills 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 Gov-ernment, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 255), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the con-tractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his surctices 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 uniadition United States in any court having jurisdiction

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#### 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 or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a trans-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, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its sti-

S. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wild altempt to impose upon 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 annuled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; ard such pext lowest bidder shall be required to fulli every stipulation embraced herein as if he fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was

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. JOH'I A. J. CRESWELL,

\_ostmaster-General

12\_eod 13t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., WILLIAM B. WARSH Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY S. B. corner SEVENTH and CHESNU S. B. corner SEVENTH and CHESNU Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY 3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St. CLOCK8. A Pa

FOWER CLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE OLOOKS.

COUCOU GLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN LOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

PATENTS. T . T A -8. P OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS. 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada. AND MARBLE BUILDINGS. SEVENTH Street, above P, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. O. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphis. IJ mws

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1870. On the petition of GEORGE THOMPSON, of Phi-On the petition of GEORGE THOMPSON, of Phi-ladelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st day of Octo-ber, 1856, and reissued on the 1st day of February, 1859, and again reissued in three divisions, num-bered respectively 2569, 2570, and 2571, on the 16th day of April, 1867, for an improvement in PUTTING UP CAUSTIC ALKALIES, it is ordered that the tes-time on the case he closed on the 2sth day of timony in the case be closed on the 20th, day of SEPTEMBER next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the soth day of SEPTEMBER next, and that said peti-tion be heard on the 5th day of OCTOBER next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER,

7 26 tu 3t Commissionor of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASH-INGTON, D. C., July 8, 1870. On the petition of EDWIN KILBURN, of St. Louis, Mo., ARTEMAS KILBURN and CHENEY KILBURN, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the ex-tension of a pate 1 granted to them ou the 7th day of October, 1856, for an improvement in Method of Bending Wood, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 6th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Exami-ner's report be limited to the 16th day of September next, and that said petition be heard on the fits day of September next. ptember next.

Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S FISHER,

Commissioner of Patents. 7 12 tuSw

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. - STATE CTATE RIGHTS FOR an best patented, and for the SLICING, OUTTING, and OHIPPING of dried beet, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS tor sale. Model can be seen at TELEGHAPH OF & ICE, COOPER'S POINT, N.

A VOID QUACKS.— A VICTIM OF EARLY IN-discretion, causing nervous debility, premature 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 fellow-sufferers J. K. REEVES, No. 18 Kassau st., N.Y. Cury. 6 Souths 136