THE DAILY EVENIMO TRECORLES STREETS WEDNESDAY OF THE

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

-Porter & Coates send us the following recent publications of D. Appleton & Co.:-The sixth and seventh volumes of Appleton's cheap and elegant library edition of Grace Aguilar's writings contain "The Days of Bruce," the last and in many respects the most mature and artistic work of the gifted authoress. In this as in other of her historieal studies Miss Aguilar shows the rare fagalty of throwing herself into the very heart of her subject, and her romantic imagination has added something to the romance of a most picturesque period of history. The studies of female character in "The Days of Bruce," as in all of Miss Aguilar's works, are of the highest order of excellence, and such refined analysis as is shown in her portraits of "Isabella of Buchan," "Isoline," and "Agnes" are sufficient to stamp her as a liteyary artist of rare endowments.

Julia Kavanagh, like Grace Aguilar, is a novelist who has held her own with readers of refined taste in spite of the Miss Braddons, the "Ouidas," and all the other female apostles of sensationalism who have gained the public ear since she achieved fame, "Sylvia," which is issued as one of "Appleton's Library of Choice Novels," is a story that those who are familiar with the merits of "Daisy Burns," "Grace Lee," "Nathalie," "Rachel Gray," and other of Miss Kavanagh's writings, will be certain to secure for mental entertainment at the seaside, among the mountains, or wherever weary humanity may flee for rest or recreation during the heated term. To those who are not acquainted with this writer's singular merits, we recommend this charming story as one of the most attractive among the multitude of works of fiction that are being issued from the press almost daily.

"Miriam Alroy" and "The Fall of Iskander," which are published in one volume by Messrs. Appleton, are a couple of Mr. Disraeli's early stories, and are in his most extravagant vein. These performances would long since have been forgotten if Mr. Disraeli had not achieved a reputation as a politician, and if read at all at this day, they will be read, like "Lothair," out of curiosity, and not because of any remarkable merit in themselves. Mr. Disraeli was a long time in living down the peculiar literary reputation that he gained by his early attempts in the field of fiction, and he probably feels himself strong enough now to defy criticism, or else he would not have taken measures to again attract public attention to them. The novels of Mr. Disraeli are not to be commended as works of art, certainly, but they are not without interest as literary curiosities, and as proofs that the writing of indifferent fiction does not incapacitate a man from becoming a very respectable statesman.

-"Married in Haste" is a new novel by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens which has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Mrs. Stephens is a graphic writer, and her stories may always be relied upon to contain an interesting plot and well-sketched characters. As a popular story-writer she has a deservedly high reputation, and we predict for "Married in Haste" a cordial reception from the large

circle of her admirers. -"Forgiven at Last," by Jeannette R. Hadermann, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is, we imagine, a first effort at novel-writing. There are abundant crudities that show the unpractised hand, but the story is one of real interest. The plot is carried out in a satisfactory manner, and some of the characters are delineated with much ability. The defects of the story appear to be those of inexperience, and it shows sufficient ability to lead us to expect something of a higher

quality from the same pen in the future. -"Lean 'Nora," published by Peter E. Abel, is a burlesque translation, by Henry C. Lukens, of Burger's ballad of "Leonore." In his preface Mr. Lukens states that his object in publishing this translation is to direct the attention "of savans and scholars to the exhaustive research and literary merit" of a "variorum Leonore," by his brother, Charles J. Lukens, which will contain all the different versions of the ballad and a commentary thereupon. We noticed some time ago specimens of Mr. Charles J. Lukens' translations from Burger, and found them to possess unusual merit, and as among literary men especially Burger's "Leonore" is held in high estimation, a "variorum" edition such as is proposed will probably receive a fair amount of attention. We do not, hewever, see the necessity for the travesty now before us, which impresses us as a weak imitation of "Hans Breitmann." Mr. Lukens has succeeded in imitating the movement of his original, but as his parody is not very funny. we cannot hold out hopes that it will achieve a marked success with the reading public. As a specimen of book-making the volume is entitled to the highest praise: the paper is creamy, the printing is elegant-a rivulet of type meandering through a meadow of margin-and the binding is tas eful, all of which, however, seems like a sad waste of good materials.

-Monthly number 37 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" brings the work down to the title "Malpighiacese." This encyclopedia is rapidly approaching completion, and we again recommend those of our readers who desire to secure a really valuable work of reference at a small cost to subscribe at once. No other work of the kind published will furnish the same amount of information at anything like the same price.

-John Campbell, No. 740 Sansom street, sends us Nos. 5 and 6 of Vincent's "History of Delaware." This interesting and valuable historical monograph has reached the point when the English and the Dutch and Swedes were contending for the supremacy on the Delaware. Mr. Vincent's work displays much patient research and much literary ability. It will be an important contribution to our historical literature.

-Porter & Coates send us the sixteenth as his voice reached.

monthly part of Appleton's Journal, containing the weekly numbers for July.

-From Morris Frank, No. 619 Walnut street, we have received the August number of The Technologist, which contains a great variety of interesting articles on engineering, manufacturing, and building subjects.

-From T. R. Callender, northwest corner of Third and Walnut streets, we have received the latest number of The Graphic, which, among other attractions, contains an admirable description of the Oberammergan passion play, with an illustration representing the theatre and portraits of the actors who personate "Christ" and "Judas."

Mr. Callender also sends us "Man and Wife," by Wilkie Collins. This is conceded to be one of the author's very best performances, and, independently of its admirable exposition of the evils attending the British marriage system, it is entitled to the regards of novel-readers as an intensely interesting romance.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S." The contents of the August number of Putnam's Magazine are as follows:-

"Love in Fiji-My Early Life Among the Cannibals," II, edited by T. M. Coan, M. D. "A Summer Song," Ada W. Adams; "Yachting," Sidney Hyde; "James Russell Lowell" (a sonnet), John H. Euwer; "The Life Magnet," A. Augustus Adee; "Can an Inebriate Conquer Himself?" F. H. Norton; "Our Earliest Annalist," Prof. G. W. Green; "Music in Nature," Professor Schele de Vere; "A Woman's Right: VIII. Paul's Wooing-Mrs. Mallane's Strategy," Mrs. M. C. Ames; "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep," Mrs. F. Barrow; "An Arctic Aurora, and Other Matters in Siberia," George Kennan; "Madame La Fayette and her Mother," Miss S. F. Cooper; "The Constitutional Crisis in England," Professor Goldwin Smith: "Brevities: Making Ice by Steam," James Finn; "Editorial Notes: "Literature at Home;" "Literature, Art, and Science Abroad."

From Prefessor Schele de Vere's paper on "Music in Nature" we take the following reference to the power of music: -

The ancients comprehended under the term of music the harmonious order of all things, and hence included, besides the music of our day, dancing, poetry, and even the sciences. The great philosophers of Greece, hence, saw music in the whole system of the universe, and bequeathed thus to posterity the mystic views of a harmony of the spheres and the music of the Cosmos, which was long the favorite theme of mediæval writers, revived through the agency of Swedenborg, and will probably long survive, in spite of our better knowledge of the true nature of celestial bodies. Although music is exclusively man's prerogative-the songs of angels caunot be of the same nature, though miracles may make them audible to human ears-Nature was here also his first teacher. The singing of birds and the thousand sounds ess nature led, no doubt, at an early period, to efforts at imitation. Diodorus repeats the popular legend which ascribes the invention of flutes to the ingenuity of a shepherd, who had listened with delight to the whispering of the wind in the reeds of a lake. String instruments followed probably soon, and may, plausibly enough, have begun with the hollow shell of a tortoise, over which, accidentally, a string was stretched tightly. The Bible tells us, in like manner, of Jubal, the jubilant, the musician, "the father of all such as handle the barp and the organ," who was descended from Cain through his parents Lamech and Adah-a fact which has led many a stern Puritan and dreamy fanatic to attribute all manner of evil effects to the cultivation of arts, and especially of music.

The origin of music is thus naturally lost in the dark night of man's earliest history; but the effects it has ever produced on his mind have also been noticed from time immemorial. Unlike modern writers, who see in music the only one, pure art, which cannot, by any ingenuity and craft of men, be employed for vile or mean purposes, Plato fancied that certain notes called forth pride and passions, while others stimulated the nobler affections. He went so far in his apprehensions on this score, that he feared a reform in music might lead to a revolution in the State, unconscious of the dangers with which, if his fears were well founded, the aumor of the "music of the future" would have threatened Europe. The Greeks, at all events, gave a practical form to their views on the subject, for all their laws and regulations, as as their legends and traditions, were carefully put in verse and set to music, so that they could be publicly recited by the agency of numerous choirs, with instrumental accompaniment. The chosen people observed the same custom, mainly for the purpose of thus making abstract dogmas attractive, and impressing them, at the same time, more forcibly on the minds of the hearers. It is questionable whether the same happy effect may be expected from the recent attempt, by one of our native artists, to arrange the Constitution of the United States in the form of a symphony.

The fundamental idea of the ancients in regard to the power of music was this: that the human soul had been created in perfect harmony; that this harmony was more or less destroyed by its contact with earthly life, and that music alone had the divine power to restore its pristine purity and perfection. Modern theories, on the contrary, look upon music as the language of angels and sinless beings, with whom man dwelt before he was sent into this wicked world, and teach that a few strains and faint echoes still linger in his mind, which he tries to utter by means of the beautiful art. All nations, however, agree upon the almost magic power indwelling in music Now it enables Orpheus to tame the wild easts of the forest and to induce rocks and mighty trees to join in merry dance, and now it enables Amphion to build the walls of Thebes, the stones following willingly the impulse given by the sounds of his lyre. one age music thus builds cities; in another it casts down the walls of Jericho. In distant Finland the god Wainamonen strikes his cithern, and the waves of the sea grow calm, the trees wave their branches in time with strains, the bears remain motionless the forests, and at last the god himself is so deeply moved that he sheds a torrent of tears, which instantly change into pearls. India is full of extravagant myths connected with the power of music, not over men only, but over the gods themselves, and speaks of a famous singer, whose charms were so potent, that once, when he recited a song dedicated to Night, the sun hid itself, and deep darkness spread around him as far

At other times music inflames or soothes the passions of men. David's harp calmed the storm in Saul's fierce heart, and the great tenor, Farinelli, conquered the tempests in the bosom of King Philip V of Spain. A famous musician could rouse Alexander the Great to madness by the mere style of his performance, and calm him again by returning to the manner of the Lydians; and Terpander quelled a rebellion in Sparta promprly by singing some verses, accompanied by his cithern. A German author, who quotes this anecdote, naively suggests that the police of his native land had perhaps better be armed with flutes and guitars hereafter, instead of their massive and dangerous

The ancient poem of the Gudrun, one of

the noblest songs ever sung by men of our

race, praises the power of an old sea-king, Haraud, whose voice had such magic power that, when he sang, the wild beasts in the woods came forth, and the birds in the trees ceased their carols, in order to listen. One of the Provencal troubadours made good use of the mysterious power inherent in music. He was travelling through a dark forest, when suddenly a band of robbers rushed forth, dragged him from his horse, took his money, stripped him of his clothing, and at last pro-posed to murder him in cold blood. Then Peter of Chateauneuf begged them at least to let him sing one more favorite song before he must die. The robbers consented, and he sang, accompanying himself with the cithern, a song which he improvised on the spot; it touched them so deeply that they gave him his life, returned him his property, and dis-missed him with great admiration and reve-

More familiar is the story of the rat-catcher, who, in the year 460, appeared in Hameln, in Saxony, and offered, for a slight compensation, to rid the town of the countless rats with which it was infested. The inhabitants willingly agreed to his terms. The stranger then drew a flute from his bag, and played upon his uncouth instrument a quaint melody; immediately the rats came out from all the houses and barns, and rushed into a river near by, where they were drowned. When he had made an end of them all he demanded his pay, but the avaricious and dishonest citizens refused to pay him more than a very small sum. He made no reply, but on the next day he came, drew another uncouth fife from his bag, and began to play. Immediately all the children in town between four and twelve years came forth from their houses and followed him through the streets, out of town, to the foot of a mountain, and there the fifer and his followers disappeared forever. The parents wept and waited, but all was in vain.

But we need not go back to the days of antiquity, or ancient legends, to find examples of the magic power of music. Everybody has heard of the Ranz desVaches, which makes the children of Switzerland homesick unto death when they hear it in foreign lands, and led so many of the old Swiss Guard of the Bourbons in France to commit suicide, that at last the playing of the air by military bands had to be strictly prohibited. Nor must we forget the importance which all great generals attach to the effect of good music on their men, so that even the present ruler of France has been compelled to reinstate the regimental bands which, in a moconomical zeal, had been partly abolished. Few men are insensible to the influence of quick, lively music; it drives the blood faster through the veins, and rouses the most sluggish heart. Shakespeare called even the drum the great maker of courage, and history has more than is flattering to our race to tell of the blood shed by men acting under the impulse given by the Marseillaise. Nevertheless, not all men are equally susceptible to the charms of music: but, where it is not, as often must be the case, purely the fault of the ear, it draws upon the unlucky man in popular estimation, at least, the well-known stigma that The man that hath no music in himself.

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils. St. Augustine, from whom more Christian charity might have been expected, accounts such insensible persons accursed; but the example of great and otherwise richlyendowed men has taught us to seek the explanation rather in some organie It is even a question, defect. whether too great susceptibility is not, perhaps, the more serious misfortune. Some persons cannot hear certain notes, or, at least, certain melodies, without being moved to tears; and even the health of others has been affected by one or the other instrument. Rousseau speaks of a lady who never heard music without having hysterics, and a wellknown composer was cured of a dangereus fever by being forced to play some of his own compositions. The physicians of insane asylums are fully familiar with the effects of music on their unfortunate patients, and employ it largely in their efforts to calm the more excitable sufferers. In the Middle Ages a number of diseases were considered curable by music, including stupidity. Occasionally this opinion rested upon mere stuperstition, as when Batisto Porta seriously states that a flute of beliebore cured dropsy, and one of poplar wood was good for rheu-matism; but when we are told that St. Vitus dance can be cured, perhaps homoeopathically, by dancing-music, there is at least a grain of truth in the popular fancy. The air prescribed in such cases is generally the Tarantella-a name derived from the poisonous spider, whose bite was in olden times believed to be the cause of the terrible When the latter was epidemic disease. in Italy, bands of musicians would wander up and down the peninsula, offering their services to the afflicted; now both the disease and the method of curing it have nearly fallen into oblivion.

The influence which music has on us is mainly exercised through the nervous system; hence children, with their delicate, excitable nerves, are more easily impressed by it, lulled to sleep by a simple lullaby, or frightened to death by a sudden cry. Montaigne's father appreciated this so fully, that he ordered his son to be awakened in the morning by pleasing music, hoping thus to prepare his mind for the day's work with cheerfulness and clearness. But grown men are not less open to the happy influences of music; a hearty song, a rhythmic beating of the drum, or a clear clanging of trumpets, are great helps on a long, weary march, as even keeping step re-lieves the fatigue considerably. Workmen hoisting heavy weights, and sailors raising the anchor, sing to ease their task; and the negro, in the cornfield or the sugar-mill, is never happy unless he can shout his favorite melodies.

-The American Exchange and Review has an interesting variety of articles on scientific, artistic, industrial, and commercial sub-

-The Little Corporal for August is filled with interesting reading matter for the young

-The August number of The Nursery, with its pictures, short stories, and verses, will afford an unlimited amount of entertainment to the youngest readers.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE RELATING TO ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. WAR DEPARTMENT.

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, soldiers, seamen and marines who have lost limbs in the service of the United

who have lost limbs in the service of the United States, the following instructions are published for the benefit of those interested.

Applications should be made direct to the Surgeon-General, 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 manufacturer 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 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 Com-missioner 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 expense of employing an attorney or agent will be in the case necessary.

J. K. BARNES, 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 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 .- SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION.

PATENTS. т

OFFICES FOR PROCURING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS.

119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS. SEVENTH Street, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patenta.

O. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, On the petition of HARVEY B. INGHAM, of Camptown, Pa., praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 28th day of October, 1856, for an improvement in Smut Machines, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 27th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 7th day of October next, and that said petition be heard on the 12th day of October next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER,

Commissioner of Patents. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. - STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLIOING, OUTTING, and OHIPPING of dried beef, 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 for sale. Medel can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N.J.

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made per-SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking and warranted to stand ten years without repaint This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off, It is Blastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S
PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron
work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain

All work warranted. All orders promptly attended to. Address PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G.

can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on
old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles,
thus avoiding the damaging of cellings and furniture
while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

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

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

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS.

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES (Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Ourler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the bair, as there is no heat required nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

Memillan & Co., 6 23 dm No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry oods, Trimming and Notion Stores. EASTON & MCMAHON.

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 OOENTIRE SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Patimore.
We are prepared to an every description of Freight to
Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate
points with promptness and deepatch. Canal Boats and
Steam-tage furnished at the shortest notice.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 26 NORTH WHARVES No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for fornishing 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 2W NY NY INCHES. Two qualities.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 5% inches—two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 31-16 by 5% inches— No. 3. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches-three

qualities. No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3% by 5% inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches (fer cir-

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

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 manner, 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-ruled," (lines printed inside, 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

to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

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

Before closing a contract the successful bidder.

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

SECURITY 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

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.

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 in strong manilla 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 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 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 fispection 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 dressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by

SAMPLES. 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 specimen of the sample

envelopes and wrapper furnished by the departments 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-

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:—

gummed)..... 569,900 Newspaper wrappers...... 4,936,250

Total 96,229,600
Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General 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-General, 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 exceptance of contract, according to the proagreement or contract, according to the provisions 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 expenses of the departments and offices of the Gov-ernment, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the limited States in any court, having jurisdiction Inited States in any court having jurisdiction

RESERVATIONS. The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the llowing 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 transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof

than the original contractor.

3. 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 wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers in-

ferior to sample.

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

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

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OITY 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 Lean for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

N ORDINANCE 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 an 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 in-come of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further

appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN

sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the

par value of such certificates so issued, shall be

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city dally 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, 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

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF ENNSYLVANIA.
WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners, late trading as Baker & Farley, having petitioned for their discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 29th day of July, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Eso, at No. 419 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupts may be finished and any business of meeting required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupts have conformed to their duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court.

TISTATEE OF WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, DE-

ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, DE-CEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted

to the same will make payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, to EDWIN ROBERTS, No. 508 MARKET Street, JOHN K. MURPHY, GERMANTOWN, Or to their Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

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