RELIC-WORSHIP.

From the London Saturday Review We all feel with sincere regret that in Mr. Dickens the country has recently lost one of the most remarkable writers of the present century. A favorable foreign critic of our manners spoke with approbation of the warmth of public sentiment excited by his death, and the patriotic pride thus indicated in the glory of our most popular writer. Against this we have nothing to say. The memory of Mr. Dickens is naturally and rightly valued by a very large class, and nothing can be more proper than that this regard should be freely manifested. But with the general and becoming expressions of regret there mingle some manifestations so grotesque that it is impossible to pass them over without a moment's notice. We find, for example, that at a sale of Mr. Dickens' property a Chinese gong sold for thirty-one guineas, or about ten times its market value. Certain silver ladles orna-mented with figures of the heroes of the "Pickwick Papers" sold for prices varying from £23 to £69; from which it appears that Mr. Pickwick is held to be just three times as valuable as Winkle. The most remarkable price, however, was given for a stuffed raven, the bird being, as we are told, the original, of "Grip" in "Barnaby Rudge," and selling in consequence for 120 guineas. The raven, we are informed, was not a very meritorious animal himself: and though we must confess ourselves to be anything but competent judges of the value of stuffed ravens, we presume that he must have sold for at least 240 times his natural value. Never was raven so highly honored before. We should commend the anecdote to the consideration of Mr. Barnum, if that enterprising person still honors the world with his presence, and would suggest to him the propriety of discovering the original of Edgar Poe's raven. If a still more daring flight of imgination be within his powers, perhaps he might discover the bird of which Shakespeare was thinking when he talked shout the hoarse raven who croaked the fatal entrance of Dunean. A search through the farmhouses in the neighborhood of Stratford-on-Avon would surely reveal some venerable bird which may be supposed to have perched on the hand of the divine Williams. Meanwhile we should rather like to know what the fortunate possessor of this animal will do with him. course he will try in some way to get 120 guineas' worth of pleasure out of his "interesting relic." He hopes, it may be, to be known throughout the metropolis as the fortunate holder of the raven. For some purposes it may possibly pay to enjoy such notoriety. There is the well-known case of the New York hatter, who made his fortune by giving we forget how many dollars for admission to one of Jenny Lind's concerts. But if he expects the simple gratification of showing the bird to his friends, and saying to every fresh visitor, This is a raven which was described by Charles Dickens, we will warn him in a triendly spirit that it is just possible that he may become something of a bore, and that rash persons will perhaps be found after a time to declare that ravens cescribed by Mr. Dickens have a singular family resemblance to those ravens which Mr. Dickens never described. Meanwhile he had better take means to identify his precious possession, for if it is once generally known that a Barnaby Rudge raven may fetch 120 guineas, the market will speedily be glutted with true original Barnaby Rudge ravens, and possibly the last vestiges of a highly respectable race of birds may be extirpated from the British islands. Enough snuff-boxes have been made from the wood of the Royal George to build two or three first-rates, and the rope which hung Palmer is said to have been somewhere about a mile in length, if all the fragments were genuine. We fear that the mind of the bold

The worship of relies is undoubtedly a common, though a very singular and irrational, phenomenon. Sir Walter Scott, as we know, had the misfortune to sit upon the wineglass which his sacred Majesty King George IV had sanctified with the touch of his lips (a fate from which the raven may, we will hope, be preserved), and thereby prematurely squelched one relic of which the market value at the present day may be estimated by the curious. In some cases, indeed, we can partially understand the feeling. The writing of a great man may be characteristic; even the coat which he wore great man's raven, we can only wonder in dumb surprise. Let us, however, endeavor very shortly to estimate the true value of this kind of adoration. What is the state of mind of a man who thinks that any trifle connected in any way with one of Mr. Dickens' least popular works deserves to be bought at so extrava-gant a price? Is it the kind of idolatry which Mr. Dickens would have chosen himself, or which his friends would desire to be paid to him? Or, we would rather ask, is it a symptom that the admiration, though extravagant, is of a healthy kind, or that it belongs to that class of sentiment upon which the great Barnum is alone worthy to bestow a name? The proverbial valet might take an interest in the shoes which he has once blacked for his hero: but the valet's admiration is not generally supposed to be according to knowledge. In proportion as a people values its great writers with a discriminating zeal, or has a predominant desire to advertise its admiration by ludicrous extravagance, we may judge in some degree of the value of popular enthusiasm, and possibly, in some degree also, of the value of its object. From this point of view even our raven-purchasing friend may serve for a few minutes as the text of some serious reflection.

whole flock of spurious imitations.

Now, that Mr. Dickens was a man of extraordinary talents is too evident to be repeated. Nobody ever possessed certain powers in a higher degree, though whether he possessed powers of the highest kind is of course another question. Nobody again in this cen-tury, and perhaps no English writer in any other century, has caused so many hearty and innocent laughs. Nobody has ever shown more remarkable powers of observation for at least the superficial peculiarities of mankind. The description of America in "Martin Chuzzlewit," whether we call it a caricature or a likeness, may be considered as a literary feat quite unparalleled in its way, especially when we remember his very limited opportunities for collecting the necessary materials. This indeed is so obvious as to be commonplace. Whether his work or any large part of it is destined to occupy a very high place in our permanent literature, and whether our grandchildren will find his humor as irresistible as we have found it in the present generation, must be decided by time and by prophetic critics. Taking Mr. Dickens, however, at the valuation of his warmest admirers, there is scarcely enough at first sight to account for the grotesque acts of his relic-hunting idolators. It may indeed be said of Mr. Dickens,

House of Commons, that he hit the middle hundred feet long. These you need no classes of the country between wind and handle except when the fish strike them water. His humor and his pathos were precisely on the level of their capacities; and if he scarcely appealed to the deeper emotions of human nature, he struck the notes to which the feelings of a very numerous body of mankind most naturally vibrated. But we do not worship a man because he has made us laugh very heartily, or even because he has sometimes caused us to shed rather easy tears. Relics, it would seem, presuppose a saint; and the fancy in the minds of ardent persons is apparently that there was a sort of inherent virtue in Mr. Dickens which communicated itself even to his stuffed ravens, and gave a certain sanctity
-expressible, of course, in terms of current money-to the most trivial objects which he had touched. He is to be reverenced not merely as the great humorist or the graphic describer of men and manners, but as a powerful moral teacher, who helped to spread the spirit of true religion throughout the world. We need not remark that the homage which showed itself in buying stuffed ravens for extravagant sums would be inappropriate enough to such a character; but, so far 19 we can understand, that was the idea dia, present to the minds of these en la masts, who sought to find expression for it after their own singular fashion. Is it, then, right or healthy to regard Mr.

Dickens in this light? Various preachers of reputation seem to have thought that they might as well make a little capital out of a national loss, and turn some of the tide of emotion to the driving of their own wheels. Various appropriate sermons were preached with all desirable promptitude, and the assertion was made in various forms that Mr. Dickens was one of the chief teachers of the day. So far as this is a fine way of saving that he had provided the public with a great quantity of thoroughly innocent literature, nobody of course could dispute his claim to the title. We may admit, too, that Mr. Dickens showed a thoroughly kindly nature in every line that he wrote, and that his sentiment, if rather too obvious, was honest and right as far as it went. Yet all this scarcely entitles a man to the sort of praise which belongs to great moral reformers. A man who has sacrified his life or health or means to the elevation of his fellow-creatures deserves some special gratitude. Mr. Dickens, so far as the public is aware, was not called upon to make any such sacrifices, and most properly applied his talents to the work for which they were fittest, that of writing exceedingly amusing novels, and received the appropriate rewards of admiration and solid profit. Did he preach any new truths or throw any special light upon the difficult problems of the time? That is what his most zealous admirers would scarcely claim. He attacked certain abuses without always understanding them very thoroughly; he gave utterance to the good commonplace middle-class sentiment-to that kind of doctrine which people have in their minds when they propose to provide a sound Christianity by cutting out every dogma to which any particular sect objects, and which may be defined as the cultivation of "geniality," and the avoidance of all the deeper and more melancholy emotions. It was his chief fault that he played with sentimental situations in a way that seems to imply an absence of very profound feeling. He fails to be truly pathetic, because we do not see the agony wrung out of a strong man by the inevitable wrongs and sorrows of the world, but the easy yielding of a nature that rather likes a little gentle weeping. Mr. Pickwick, with his love of mankind, stimulated by milkpunch, is not the most elevated type of philanthropy, though it is one which is unfortunately prevalent at the present day. In these respects Mr. Dickens' influence tended rather towards a softening of the moral fibre than towards strengthening it. If religious teaching is to confine itself to producing a speculator may speedily be bumbled by a brotherly kindness which at times verges upon the maudlin, and always shrinks from strong measures, his teaching would be unimpeachable. No doubt the tendency to such doctrine shows as very amiable disposition. It is pleasanter to treat social sores with a nice soft poultice of good feeling than to use the surgeon's knife; but the temper of mind indicated is only too common, without further prompting; and we are only too apt to be effeminate without being assured that the whole duty of man will be summed up in yielding to our propensity. If, therefore, Mr. Dickens was to be taken as a preacher, we should not hold that his preaching was of may incidentally make our knowledge of him the kind most wanted. But, at any rate, we a trifle more vivid; but when it comes to the do not feel called upon to fall down and worship him because he incidentally inculcated a morality which was harmless and benevolent; and the preachers who provoke the comparison, and the relic-hunters who apparently accept the verdict, do a real injury to his fame by advancing untenable claims

in its support. An American preacher has with singularly good taste discussed the question whether Mr. Dickens was a Christian. Upon that topic, or upon the virtues of his personal character, we do not feel inclined to speak; we are squeamish enough to fancy that such discussions are slightly indecorous. We can only take the morality preached in his public works, of which every man is at liberty to form an opinion. And though we may admit it to be perfectly harmless, and to provide a pleasant stock of maxims for people who wish to get through the world quietly and easily, we cannot hold that it was of that stimulating and invigorating character which is most to be desired, or which would entitle its organ to be considered, as on that account, a great benefactor of mankind. We rather feel that it is poor food for the soul of man, and that the preachers who have identified it with their own highest aspirations have not raised our opinion of their insight into the wants of the age. Thinking as we do that Mr. Dickens deserves a high place in literature, we are not prepared to see him placed on a pedestal appropriate to the great teachers of mankind, and honored with that kind of homage. Certainly we don't think that his raven was worth 120 guineas.

FISHING AT THOUSAND ISLANDS.—A gossipy correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle gives an entertaining sketch of the delights of fishing among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. The fishermen here have splendid boats, supply you with all necessary tackle, and act as guides to the fishing grounds, as well as guide you in and out of the labyrinths of islands that seem hopelessly complex to the stranger. The landlord at the hotel makes a specialty of fixing up nice lunches, and the oarsmen agree, before leav- WATER ing the hotel, at what particular island, six or ten miles away, the party will meet at 1 o'clock. And to this point, loaded with bass, pickerel, and muskallonge, we tend about the appointed hour. The boatmen are experienced cooks, and soon the lunch is spread. the coffee boiling, and the odor of frying pickerel and broiling bass increases the already

vigorous appetites. The style of fishing here is mostly by trollas Burke said of George Grenville and the ing. Two poles are set, with lines each one

feet from the stern, you hold in the hand a you go sailing around the rocks, cliffs, an shady little bays that every few minutes un-expectedly open to the beholder. I have never had finer fishing or more enjoyed the scenery than upon the great St. Lawrence. I have been accustomed to call the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; but the St. Lawrence ranging from eight to ten miles in width and from five to ten times the depth of either neither rising nor falling more than a fe feet from one year's end to the other, make either of them but sewers in comparison.

The water is beautifully clear, and at depth of ten feet you can see the white rock that mark a large portion of its bottom. I abounds in fish. Black bass, pickerel, an muskallonge are kinds mostly captured by th hook. The muskallonge is thought to be of 1870 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1870 the finest flavor, and most sought after by the fishermen-perhaps the more from the idea that they are a gamier fish, and are more seldom caught than others, and require more careful management after they are hooked to save them for your string. The largest fish I caught was a pickerel, which weighed six and a half pounds. The bass ranged from one to four pounds.

A NEWFOUNDLAND FISH STORY,-We find the following in a letter to the New York Evening Post:-One of those glib-tongued, stout dames, a well-known "character," noted for her ready wit and unscrupulous sharpness in bargain-making, presented herself one morning at the door of the late Roman Catholic Bishop with a fine salmon in her basket. I may as well say that her name was Peg Stack-for Peg does not care a button about her name appearing in the pages of the Evening Post. His lordship happened to be about the entrance, and Peg plied all her tongue power to induce Bishop to purchase her fish. Her praises of the "craythur," as she called the salmon, were loud and profuse. She begged his lordship to remark its splendid development of shoulder, but, above all, the unusual plumpness of the abdominal region, showing that it must have come of good stock and been well brought up. "None o' yir poor starved things, as thin as a herrin'-not fit for a jintleman's table." When the fish came to be weighed, it certainly justified Peg's eulogium; its weight, in fact, quite astonished his lordship, considering the size of the fish. Peg got her money and departed in triumph. Soon after the cook proceeded to operate on the salmon, and to her horror and amazement she found its whole interior closely packed with smooth, water-worn pebbles. The impious Peg, reckless of consequences in the unseen hereafter, braving all purgatorial pains and penalties, had actually cheated his lordship the bishop in this barefaced fashion.

Naturally one would have fancied that Peg. after such a transaction, would be shy of the "palace" door for some time. But no! His lordship saw the audacious Peg the very next day ascending the steps of his mausion with another salmon for sale, and apparently as unconscious of any wrong and as placidly in-nocent as a babe. With a stern countenance his lordship opened the door hisself, and let loose the floodgates of his wrath upon Peg's devoted head, reproaching her severely with her shameful dishonesty. But Peg quailed not before the storm. She held up her hands and called upon all the saints in heaven to witness her innocence, and repudiated the vile charge made against her. The bishop's wrath then became terrible, and in stern tones he demanded to be informed whence came the four pounds of pebbles with which the salmon was stuffed. "Arrah! shure, yer lordship ought; to know by this time," replied the importurbable Peg, "that the salmon, the craythurs, always take in ballast when a gale of wind is risin'; and, more betoken, doesn't your lordship remember that there was a bad blast of an easterly wind the very night before the beauty was cotched; and ye see he hadn't time to get his ballast throwed overboard before he was hooked." The Bishop was a good-natured man at bottom, and dearly loved a joke. This was too much for his gravity. He burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter: and the incorrigible Peg saw in a moment that the day was her own. It is said that she dined that day sumptuously in the "palace" kitchen; and many a time afterward did his lordship set his guests in a roar by narrating, in his own inimitable manner, the story of "Peg Stack and the ballasted salmon."

W A S H I N G T O N, D. C. NOTICE-PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphait, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, in-cluding the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their cor struction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first in stance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the used in paying the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, Ne. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dellars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty, five thousand 65.000) square varies. of sixty-five thousand 65,000) square yards
All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINTON, D. C. 7 29 100

STOVES, RANGES, ETO. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM-SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA-MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE, FOUNDRY, Second and Mintin Streets,

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer, JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,

President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effortually clourse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it. In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No 290 DOOK Street and by House-formishing Stores

all a to	LUMBER.	
1870	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1870
1870 sp.	SEASONED CLEAR FINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN FINE. NISH CEDAR, FOR PATTER RED CEDAR.	1870
1870	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1870
1870%	VALNUT BOARDS AND PLANS VALNUT BOARDS AND PLANS WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	£1870
1870	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.	1870

RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY. 1870 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,

FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILIS, NORWAY SCANTLING. CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES,—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES,—
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1% and
4% SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 531 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill. FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rall salusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

PHILADELPHIA.

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

BEAVY 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.

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfeetly tight. 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 Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands or seams open for 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 its beautiful gloss for five years.

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

No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia. 7 14 3m R E A D Y R O O F I N G. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It

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 ceilings 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.

PATENTS. NT T .

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

110 S. FOURTH St., Philada, AND MARBLE BUILDINGS. BEVENTH Street, above F.

(Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patenta. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE 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 sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. SIATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPEE'S POINT, N.J.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL Dumbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Panlins, Belting, Sall Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

10 CHURCH Street (CM; Stores). PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Post Office DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SRALED 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 28 by NS in other, two qualities.

No. 1. Note size, 21 by 51 inches—two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 51 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

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches (fer circulars,) ungummed on nap—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)-

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 royaty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

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 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 safety and securely kent by the

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the ontractor, 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.

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 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. PACKING.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-flve, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glaed on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the called low extra collections. 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 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 De-partment, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing evelopses contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelope 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, ad-dressing, 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 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 ilseal year, which was as follows:—

gummed). 454,000
Official size 569,900
Extra official size 3,100

Newspaper wrappers...... 4,936,250

and requirements set forth in this advertisement, 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-Generai, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Bollars (\$200,000) as a forieiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth 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 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 con-tractor 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 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 or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of 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 saletioned 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 ee annuled 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 badder shall be required to full every ginglation embraced herein as if the fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was

BIPS 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.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,

PROPOSALS. TO CONTRACTORS AND SUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast 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. 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 Sollcitor that the provisious of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been 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 "Propesals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADEL-PHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Management Twenty first ward.

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 provisions 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 Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,

7 20 23 26 30 au1 4 Secretary.

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

John Eckstein,

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 fer 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 accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily news-papers 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, 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 have been made.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

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

Ladies' and Gents' Watches. AMERICAN AND IMPORTED. Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES, In 14 and 18-karat.

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

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS. TOWER OLOCKS.

MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS.

AMERICAN LOCKS G. W. RUSSELL. No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CHOICE TABLE CLARETS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS.

Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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 PARD. 28 2p4 WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS

to Fine Whiskiss, Ho. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadalphia

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

A few doors abov keen at st., Philada,