POPPING THE QUESTION ON THE STAGE. From the London Saturday Review.

There is a question which is assumed by ingenious youth to be so universal that, in fact, one-half of the human race is supposed to ask it of the other half. The boy who con-templates his future at all takes for granted that he will some day ask some woman to marry him, and all girls suppose the time will come when they must answer Yes or No. The question, then, being at once inevitable and of so momentous a nature, and so much moreover hanging on the way of putting it, and the whole subject, too, being shrouded in mystery-for, to the eternal honor of the sex who are questioned, a cloud rests on the manner and method of their questioners, and a delicate reticence forbids the illumination which experience might throw on this point-it is no wonder that youth especially should find the subject interesting, even when treated by fancy and in the abstract, and should welcome that reading or dramatic representation through which alone can be derived hints, and the more definite and masterly instruction of example, as to the mode in which the ordeal should be gone through with when the critical moment in their own personal history arrives. Nor does this natural spirit of inquiry miss its satisfaction. Fiction indeed has made it at once a duty and a delight to put young persons of either sex in the way of acquitting themselves with credit in what is conventionally assumed to be the most difficult, embarrassing, and even crucial moment of existence; suggesting infinite alternatives. and adapting itself to every humor, so that no one need be driven, for want of example or precedent, to play a part for which nature has not fitted him.

Considering how the drama undertakes to

enact before men's eyes every supreme moment incident to humanity, the art of making proposals ought by this time to be easy, and a study of genteel comedy ought to precede every declaration; but in fact, and with one exception, it is not to the drama that the lover anxious to acquit himself with distinction should turn. Tragedy rarely deals in such amenities, and its precedents are full of ill omen; while comedy will only treat the affair as a joke. There is unfortunately an element of the ludicrous everywhere haunting this subject, rendering all direct representation hazardous. Playwrights shirk it for their dignified lovers, and actors mistrust their powers of subduing the spectator to any gravity of sympathy. A proposal involving the graveful emotions bentting the occasion is still a thing for the imagination to picture, not for more flippant eye and ear to witness. Therefore it belongs rather to the novel than even to the domestic drama. There is plenty of love-making on the stage, but the proposal either precedes the actionas when Millamant is all the way through considering whether she shall accept Mirabell or not, and triumphing in her power; "I think I must resolve after all not to have you; well, I won't have you, Mirabell-I'm resolved-I think you may go. Ha, ha, ha! what would you give that you could help loving me!"or, like murder, it comes off behind the scenes; or it is arranged, as the newspapers say, by the lady's papa. Thus Boniface offers his daughter and her two thousand pounds to Gibbet. "And what think you, then, of my daughter Cherry for a wife?"-the highwayman, as great a master of policy and of his feelings as his august betters in such contracts, replying; "Look'ee, my dear Bonny; Cherry is the goddess I adore; but it is a maxim that man and wife should never have it in their power to hang one another, for, if they should, heaven have mercy on them both.

But such neatness and readiness, such per ception of the situation, as is here displayed, is no part of the conventional stage proposal. It is the booby, the country bumpkin, the fop, the blunderer who makes his offer on the boards. Everybody is familiar with "Lord Dundreary's" offer, and his philosophical preparation for either fortune. The past century was equally well acquainted with "Wilful's" method of recommending himself:-- "A match or no match, consin with the hard name, if you have a mind to be married, say the word and send for the piper. Say the word and I'll do't; Wilful will do't; that's my crest;"—and also with Steele's "Humphrey Gubbins" notion of making himself agreeable to his cousin "Bridget," or "Parthenissa," as she prefers to call herself, keeping her Christian name as the greatest secret she has-"Look ye, cousin, the old folks resolving to marry us, I thought it would be proper to see how I liked you, as not caring to marry a pig in a poke." Goldsmith, too, is ingenious in predicaments founded on the tyranny of parents in the dis-posing of their children. Thus "Leontine," in the Good-Natured Man, having brought home as his sister (who had been away with her aunt this ten years) the lady he is engaged to is required by his father to make love to his ward, "Miss Richland," who loses half her fortune if she marries without her guardian's consent, which of course she intends to do. She gets an inkling of the situation the moment before her reluctant lover arrives to pay his court, and resolves npon the most implicit acquiescence. First he stammers, blunders, and throws all upon his father. "My father, madam, has some intentions-of explaining an affair-whichhimself-can best explain." In vain is be urged on by old "Croaker" with "Call up a look, He flounders into a dead silence, which the senior hastens to attribute to the violence of his passion. Miss "Richland" finds a great attraction in modest diffidence—"A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity." "Madam, says the father, "he has forgot to speak any other language-silence is become his mothertongue. "And it must be confessed, sir," the lady blandly replies, "it speaks very powerfully in his favor." "Leontine," fluding his modesty so attractive, now tries what impudence will do, and loudly expresses his Miss Richland-If I could flatter myself you

thought as you speak, sir.

Leontine—Doubt my sincerity, madam! By your dear self I swear. Ask the brave if they desire glory; ask cowards if they covet safety—

Croaker—Well, well, no more questions about it.

Leontine—Ask the sick if they long for health;

ask misers if they love money—ask—
Croaker—Ask a fool if he can talk nonsense!
What's come over the boy? What signifies asking when there is not a soul to give you an auswer? If you would ask to the purpose, ask this lady's consent to make you happy.

Miss Richland—Why, indeed, sir, his uncommon ardor almost compels me-forces me to comply.

The young widow has a peculiar place in the drama, especially in the French and what is borrowed from the French, because for her alone is it comme il faut to receive addresses direct; she alone is absolutely at her own disposal. But all love-making to widows on the stage is supposed to be directed to her purse. The lady is the dupe, and the audience the confident, of a succession of mercenary suitors. But a certain formula of proposal has been always considered indispensable. even where parents manage everything, this form affords an opportunity for comedy not to be passed by. Take

"M. Thomas Diafoirus," who comes upon the scene charged with a fine speech for everybody concerned. He first mistakes intended, to whom he is introduced for the first time, for her stepmother, and commences: -- "Madame, c'est avec justice que le ciel yous a concede le nom de belie-mere"; but being set right in this particular by his father, no way abashed by the contretemps, he addresses himself at once to the delivery of an offer of his heart and hand. We know people likely enough to recommend themselves in something like this strain, but, if so, the ladies say nothing about it: -

Mademoiselle, ne plus ne moins que la statue de Memon rendoit un son harmonieux lorsqu'elle venoit a cire eclairee des rayons du soiell, tout de meme me sens-le anime d'un doux transport a l'apparition du soiell de vos beautes. Et comme les naturalistes remarquent que la nœur nommee Helionaturalistes remarquent que la ficur nommee Helio-trope tourne sans cesse vers est astre du jour, aussi mon cour d'ores-en-avant tournera-t-il toujours vers les astres respiendissants de vos yeux adorables, ainsi que vers son pole unique. Soufirez-donc, mademoiselle, que j'appende aujourd'hui a l'autel de vos charmes l'offrande de ce cour, qui ne respire, et n'ambilionne autre gioire que d'etre toute sa vie, mademoiselle, votre tres-humble, tres-obelssant, et

The audience is quite ready to agree with "Toinette" that learning puts one in the way

of saying very fine things. We have said that the technical declaration is shirked by the dramatist, with one excep-We need hardly say that the exception is Shakespeare. We might almost say that Shakespeare comes next to Mr. Trollope in the number and variety of his forms of proposal, and the visible zest and enjoyment with which he throws himself into the work. There are more offers of marriage in his plays than in all the witty comedies of a later age put together. It is this turn for matchmaking which has brought down upon him the censures of George Sand, who, in adapting Comme il vous plaira to the French stage, felt her moral sense wounded, and found much correction necessary to fit it for her refined countrymen. She complains that Shakespeare, by a strange and seemingly incomprehensible contrast, has set the divinest grace by the side of the most frightful cyni-"Not only did he give the douce cism. Andrey to the grivois Touchstone, but Celia is mismatched with the detestable Oliver. Shakespeare has, indeed, a way of coming very promptly to the point, and accomplishes

I have a motion much imports your good, Whereto if you'll a willing ear incline,

Isabel:

What's mine is yours, and what is yours is mine." In fact, he never allows the lady to doubt the sincerity of her lover's intentions; all is honest and above board; there is a reassuring touch of business in his most romantic declarations. Fenton, in making love to Mistress Anne, confessed to her that her father will not believe but he woes her for her money: --

And tells me 'tis a thing impossible I should love thee but as property.

Anne.—Maybe, he tells you true.

Fenton.—No, heaven so speed me in my time to come!

Albeit I will confess thy father's wealth Was the first motive that I woo'd thee,

Yet wooing thee, I found thee of more Than stamps in gold, or sums in scaled bags; And ' is the very riches of thyself That now I aim at.

We can conceive no wooing less to George Sand's taste than Henry V's; for in her numerous expositions of the passion, constancy, which is the King's one plea, and with Shakespeare pre-eminent, figures not only as an impassible virtue, but as no virtue at all:-

I cannot gasp out my eloquence, nor I have no cunning in protestation; only downright oaths, which I never use till urged nor break for urging. If thou canst love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth sunburning, that never looks in his glass for love of anything he sees there, let thine eye be thy cook. I speak to thee plain soldier; if thou caust love me for this, take me; if not to say to thee-that I shall die is true; but-for th love, by the ford, no; yet I love thee too; and while thou livest, dear Kate, take a fellow of pinia and uncoined constancy, for he perforce must do thee ight, because he hath not the gift to woo in other

For cynicism-the real thing-what can match the scene where Richard III proposes himself to Anne? With what wonderful plausibility does he cheat a weak vain woman out of her grief and hatred, and show us how it might be done! Nothing could be more masterly. The subject is clearly congenial. The gradations with which she is brought round from loathing and spitting to a half consent are possible as we read. Richard confesses all his murders, but they were done for love of her; and he offers his sword "to hide in this true breast:"-

Anne-Well, well, put up your sword. Richard—Then say my peace is made Anne—That shall you know hereafte.. Richard—But shall I live in hope? Richard—But shall I live in any.
Anne—All men, I hope, live so.
Richard—Vouchsafe to wear this ring.
Anne—To take is not to give.
[She puts on the ring.

When Richard exclaims,

Was ever woman in this humor wood ? Was ever woman in this humor won?

it is not only Richard that triumphs, but the imagination that has wrought it out triumphs Again, what a delightful relish we detect in the situation where Petruchio proposes to Kate with that nice adjustment of bullying and flattery by which the shrewish temper may be mastered, which yearns to hear pretty things and wooing words, though it cannot help shying and snapping at

And will you, nill you, I will marry you? Now, Kate, I am a husband for your turn, For by this light whereby I see thy beauty (Thy beauty that doth make me like thee well) ou must be married to no man but me, For I am he am born to tame you, Kate.

Parents arranged marriages in Shakespeare's days with probably a higher idea of their rights than has since prevailed, but he would not have us suppose parental preroga-tive to be everything and the lady's wishes nothing. Indeed, all along it has been the part of the drama to relax the stern cords of parental authority, and plead the rights of the affections-with Shakespeare the legitimate rights. The three hundred pounds a year which recommend Slender to Master Page are to be no indemnification with the poet's audience for the dulness which could

not plead its own cause: -Shallow-She's coming; to her, coz. O boy, thou hadst a father.
Slender—I had a lather, Mistress Anne; my uncle can tell you good jests of him. Pray you, uncle, tell Mistress Anne the jest how my father stole two

geese out of a pen; good uncie.
Shallow—Mistress a nne, my cousin loves you.
Siender—Ay, that I do, as well as any woman in loucestershire. Shallow-He will maintain you like a gentlewo-

Fe will make you a hundred and lifty pound Aune-Good Master Shallow, let him woo for him-

Our space, not our store of examples, fatls us, though, as we have said, it is not in the drama that the real field of illustration and auggestion lies. That must be explored at some inture opportunity.

-Hops are being brought in such large mantitles to the Kilbourn, Wis., market, that the growers are compelled to sell at rates that do not pay for the labor of raising,

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 15, 1870.)

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January 1871, to the 21st day of January 1871, to TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:—

ROUTE No. 2 (BY WATER).

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold Barracks,
Texas: per 100 pounds for whole distance between each

Texas; per 100 pounds for whole distance between each Proposals will also state the rates at which biddera propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with

their suthorized allowance of baggage. ROUTE No. 3. From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh,

Texas.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Guif Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE No. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to— Fort McIntosh, Texas, to— Fort Duncan, Texas. Fort Clark, Texas. Fort McKavett, Texas. Fort Concho, Texas. Fort Stockton, Texas.

Fort Davis, Texas. Fort Griffin, Texas.

Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established

Northwest Texas, south of Red river. Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Cen-

tral Railroad.

Prom Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—
Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Richardson, Texas.
And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in Northwestern Texas.
The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams
Except in cases of emergency, this service may be

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point on the direct route of return towards the initial point or towards the

initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance travelled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance travelled after load-

ing. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will irclude the transportation of supplies accomvery quick reformations with a wedding in prospect. He will even strike off a marriage panying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of in a parenthesis. Thus the Duke to at least two responsible persons (whose responsi-bility must be certified by the cierk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him; and the residence and post office address of each bidder and guarantor

must be stated. The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dol-Forms of contract may be seen at the Quarter-master's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any, or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application in person or by letter to this

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope:"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General Reynolds, Com-manding Department. JAMES A EKIN. Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chie Q. M. Dept. of Texas.

United States Engineer office, No. 208 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1870. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1870, for materials and lab repairing the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware." Separate proposals must be made for each class of

Materials will be required as follows:— About 1800 lineal feet of hemblock timber for crib

CLASS II. About 1500 pounds iron bolts and spikes for crib work, and 250 pounds cast iron dowels for securing CLASS III.

Sufficient stone to do the repairs (both face stone and rubble) are on hand at the piers, exc pt angle stone, which will be offered for by the cubic foot. Labor is required as follows:— CLASS I.

Repairs to crib work and putting down a platform for stone superstructure. CLASS IL

Cutting dovetail joints and dowel holes to the face stones on hand, and putting all the stone as required, both face stones and filling, in place. Proposals for furnishing timber will be by the lineal foot; for bolts, spikes, and dowels by the pound; for labor on timber, by the lineal foot in place, including care of timber and iron delivered; for cutting stone for each header and for each stretcher; for setting face stones, for the lot; for putting rubble in place, per perch of 25 cubic

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not A deduction of ten (10) per centum to be made on partial payments. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for repairing

the Stone Piers belonging to the United States in the harbor of New Castle, Delaware."

For blank forms for proposals and further infor-mation, inquire at this Office, where plans and drawings of the work can be seen.

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more comp buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after Appust 16. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., Principals,

H. ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for
ooys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of
teaching and discipline practised. Oirculars at Mr.,
Warburten's, No. 480 Chesnut street, or at the
Academy, Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4
P. M. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

Еревить всноот MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia. Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL. YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSI-CAL AND COMMENCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1968 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 10 1 smtn2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUBSDAY, September 10. Eranch is the language of the tamily, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

A 16 wfm 6m

HENRY G. THUNDER'S MUSICAL ACADE-my, No. 1028 PINE Street, is now open for the reception of pupils. See circulars at Music Stores, Onice hours 8 to 2 A. Al. and 1 to 3 P. M. 10 11 im* THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5t 2m J W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS. PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 e'clock at noon, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the fol-lowing classes, denominations, and sizes in present

lowing classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CLASS I.

Adhesive Stamps—General and Proprietary, viz:—
General—One cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, Proprietary—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, and five cents.

GLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and elgath barrels.

CLASS III.

Stamps for d'stilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 110 gallons, 120 gallons, and 130 gallons.

CLASS IV.

Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouse, rectified spirits, and wholesale ligner dealers.

liquor dealers.

CLASS V Tobacco stamps, % pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 21 pounds, 22 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds. Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, preclass 2, without gumming and perioration, pre-pared for issue in sheets, 20 stamps on a sheet. Class 3, without gumming, to be engraved with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial num-bers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be appropriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 300 stamps to the book.

Class 4. without gumming and perforation, each stamp to have an engraved stub attached, stamps and stubs to be numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to contain 400 stamps, 4 on a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

Class 5, % pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 12

stamps on a sheet.
All the other denominations mentioned, excepting the 15 pounds, to be engraved with stub attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 400 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound lettered, and numered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Bids are also asked for the % to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stubs, but without the cou-

Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken there-

Bidders will state the price per thousand stamps, separately, inclusive and exclusive of paper, deliverable at their place of business, and also at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington. The cost of delivery should be given, both inclusive and exclusive of the cost of packing and boxing. Bids will be made separately for printing in one and two colors. Stamps of Class 1, the principal color to be permanent and the other fugitive. All the other classes mentioned to be printed in permanent colors. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated. Bidders will state in their bids the mode of print-ing proposed by them, whether plate printing or

surface printing.

Each bid to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and the quality of paper proposed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the en gravings of the several kiads and denominations of

stamps.

The contract will require all designs, dies, and plates to be prepared, and dies and plates to be kept bright and sharp, and that new and additional designs, dies, and plates shall be made either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasery and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and tary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the ternal Revenue, and all such designs, dies, and plates to be the property of and delivered to the United States Treasury Department, at the termination of the contract, or whenever demanded by said department. That the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Comm ssioner of Internal Revenue for the time being

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 37th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner. And that all measures and precautions which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall deem necessary to take in order to protect the Government against fraud or negligence on the part of the contractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will be considered except from parties who have been, or arc, actually engaged in the business of steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps,

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be received commence delivering the stamps, and the daily capacity for delivery therester. Bids may be made for any one class of stamps entioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of

at least two responsible persons that, in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in such reasonable sum as may be required by the Government for the faithful performance of the contract. The contract to be made for not less than one year nor more than three years, as may be agreed

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Govern-ment to do so. Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

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 be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in 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.

OUTLERY, ETO.

RODGEES & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag bandles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL BACKS. INSURANGE.

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Life Insurance for the People!

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 701 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

adopted a system of MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES. Special attention is called to this Company's

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has

CRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policles at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE. Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President, LAURENCE MYERS, R. W. DORPHLEY Vice-President.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at ess than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits. THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS

GUARANTEED. We confidently invite the attention of the public o the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to gene ral favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Good Agents wanted. 10 13 thetu2m INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual CAPITAL.....\$500,000 Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....\$1,991,83745 Interest from Investments, 1869......114,696 74 Losses paid, 1869......\$2,106,534'19 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property.... United States Government and other Loan 247,620 Loans on Consteral Security.
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums
Accrued Interest.
Premiums in course of transmission..... 20,857 85,198 100,900 phia.... 30,000

\$2,783,581 DIRECTORS. Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie, Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President. MATTHIAS MABIS, Secretary. C. H. HERVES, Assistant Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870 Franklin Fire Insurance OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24

LOSSES PAID IN 1869. INCOME FOR 1870, \$510,000. \$144,90842. Losses paid since 1829 over \$5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libera: Torma.

The Company also issues policies upon the Reresof all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and More The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales,

FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820. OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY Frem Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,572,733 TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,

Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARBAWK, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

Charles P. Bower,

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1856. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT

Streets, Philadelphia, MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

De goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage
all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY 8216,000.00

100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan. 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 88,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Se-

cond mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds... Bonds... Mestern Pennsylvania Rail-road Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania 90,000-00 15,000 '00 4,270 00

Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).

30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Por Cent. Loan.

18,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.

8,000 Nerth Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock.

16,000 Philadeiphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 30 shares stock.

240,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properses. 14,000'00 T.500-00

\$46,900.00 Market value, \$1,255,270 ℃ \$1,231,400 Par. Real Estate.... Bills Receivable for Insurances made...

Balances due at Agencies:—
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued
Interest, and other debts due the Company.
Stock, Scrip. etc., of Sundry Corporations, \$4706. Estimated value.
Cash in Bank. \$168,318-98
Cash in Drawer. \$72.28 65,097-95 169,291-16

Thomas C. Hand,

John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder,

\$1,802,100-04 DIRECTORS.

Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegal. Theophilus Paulding. James Traquair, James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
Tames C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou
William C. Houston,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. DAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 802 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessier, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Charles Stokes. John W. Everman, Nathan Hilles, CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Build-

ings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted secutive in the case of loss. rity in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Daniel

Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, John Devereux, Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
336

Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President,
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President,
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary,
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

TMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds. 68,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. P. HERRING CHAS. M. PREVOST

STOVES, RANGES, ETO. BUZBY & HUNTERSON.

MORNING GLORY

Stove, Heater and Range Warehouses Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND St.,

Above Vine, Philadelphia. Special attention to Heater and Range Work. Repairing promptly attended to. 10 8 im

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ. CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Wainut and 21 Granite Ets IMPORTERS CF

Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Cil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS !.. PURE RYE WHIT IES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

SAXON GREEN NEVER FADES.