

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS

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

THE RULING MORAL FORCES OF THE PRESENT AGE.

Benjamin Disraeli in one of his politico-philosophical novels has a prominent character, who moved the Governments of Europe as pieces are moved on a chessboard, through the power of his wealth. This man might have been intended to represent Rothschild, for he is an Israelite of almost unlimited means; but he is in part a creation of the imagination, and represents the vast power of aggregated wealth, in combination with lofty ambition and broad statesmanship, working silently to accomplish great ends in conformity with modern ideas. He is, in fact, a sort of Rothschild and Disraeli combined in one individual. In this character is depicted one of the most potent moral forces that control the political affairs of the world.

As the American republic affords the best illustration of the fact stated above, we shall pay more particular attention to the influence of the power of money here. Our remarks will apply, however, to all civilized and progressive nations as well, though not, perhaps, to the same extent. Though wealth performs an important part in the political affairs of European nations, there are other moral forces at work which we have not in this country. Monarchical ideas, aristocratic sentiments, the assumption of and deference to long established privileges, and the influence of caste or class in society and government prevail to a great extent in Europe. The latter particularly—that is, the sentiment and pride of caste or class—permeates through England, probably, than on the Continent. The very coster-monger is an aristocrat in his way. He affects a superiority over some one else. True, the struggle to break down these barriers and to elevate the masses has commenced. The growth of intelligence through the press, the quickening influence of the telegraph, and through bringing people together by means of the rapid locomotion of railroads, is working a great change. The present war has done and is doing much to enlighten the people and to uproot old ideas. Still, as we said, the sentiments and sympathies of the Old World cling in a measure to the past. The moral force of old institutions and habits operates yet.

We, however, are emancipated from the European ideas of and sympathy with monarchy, aristocracy, hereditary privileges and distinctions of class or caste. We keep up with the progressive ideas and developments of the times. Even the domestic slavery of an inferior race and their political inequality had to be given up through the progress of liberal sentiments which are embodied in our Declaration of Independence and in the genius of our institutions. But with the extraordinary growth of the country in wealth and material improvements another power—another political and moral force—has come into existence. This newly developed power is in our railroads. The enormous capital invested in these, and the concentration of it in a few hands, comparatively, enable the managers to control, yes, to buy up if necessary, political leaders and legislators. The railroad property of the country of all kinds—stocks, bonds, lands, rolling stock, buildings, manufactures, and money—is scarcely less than two thousand millions of dollars. The gross annual income approaches that of the Federal Government, and the profits amount, probably, to nearly as much, or fifty millions a year. We speak of the property at its present estimated or nominal value, and not of the cost of the railroads, because the stock in many cases has been doubled or inflated more than that. It must be remembered, too, that most of these railroads earn a good interest on the inflated stock, for which the public have to pay in increased fares and freightage. Imagine what a power this stupendous capital with its vast annual income gives to the magnates who control the railroads. Then look at the hundreds of thousands of people either employed on them or directly interested in them, as stockholders, bondholders, contractors, or some other way, and all under the influence of the managers. Can we wonder that aspirants for political honors bow to the mighty power? Need we be surprised that the Legislatures of the different States do whatever the railroad chiefs bid, or that even Congress does what they wish? Such immense wealth would be powerful in any form, in the coffers of the Rothschilds and other great capitalists of Europe or in the hands of such capitalists as the Astors and Stewarts of America, but not so much so when used in railroads and other great material improvements. Its ramifications extend to every portion of the country and affect all interests, and its influence consequently must be co-extensive.

In the time of General Jackson the cry of alarm was raised against the money power of the United States Bank. It was asserted by the Jackson party that this institution was dangerous to the liberties of the people and the institutions of the country. Yet its capital was only thirty-five millions of dollars. What an insignificant sum compared with the railroad capital to-day? What strides the country has made since that time! In the short period of forty-five years! Mr. Biddle, the President of the United States Bank, was a great power in his day. The bank exercised great influence in political affairs. There was, in fact, a similar alliance between that institution and politics to that which we see growing up between the railroad interests and political parties now. The tendency to consolidation or union of interests among the different railroad companies will increase their power still more. A few of the principal trunk lines—such as the Erie, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, the Pacific, and Illinois Central—have already obtained control over most of the vast network of roads throughout the country, and a few magnates like Vanderbilt, Gould, Scott, Garrett, and others are virtually the masters over the whole. What, then, are not such men worth to political leaders or to any political party? Our New York politicians of Tammany have discovered their value. They have had the sagacity to see the mighty power of the railroads, and have been quietly laying the foundation for a permanent alliance, offensive and defensive, with them. And the railroad chiefs have not been slow to unite with the men who command the political situation in the great State of New York, with a prospect of attaining within a few years a controlling influence in the National Government. The new political power in the republic will be found in the combination of railroad interests with skilful political machinery, and all under the management of a few men.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC MAGNATES MAY AVERT THE DOOM OF THEIR PARTY.

The Democrats are about to hold a grand ratification meeting in this city, in which Governor Seymour, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and other eminent leaders of the party are to participate. To convene such an assembly for the purpose of insuring the election of the Democratic State ticket is wholly unnecessary, for that ticket is destined to be chosen by an overwhelming majority—a certainty of which the distinguished gentlemen to whom we have referred are fully satisfied. We take it for granted, therefore, that they will embrace the occasion to enunciate and expound the national principles and measures on which they claim that the Democratic party of the Union ought to succeed and may reasonably hope for a triumph in the next Presidential campaign.

In this broad view of the situation we have a few suggestions to make to those who will give tone to the proceedings of the meeting of Thursday evening. In the early summer the leaders of the Democratic party announced their intention to make a strenuous effort to elect a majority of the next House of Representatives. Though they were doubtless unwilling to admit that a failure to secure a majority in the Presidential contest of 1872, the Democrats well know that if the Republicans were successful in the Congressional elections now, they would thereby have taken a long step towards a triumph two years hence; and accordingly the Democracy have put forth and are still employing the most vigorous exertions to carry the House of Representatives.

Have the Congressional elections thus far encouraged the hopes of the Democracy? In the present House the Republicans have a majority of eighty-three. To barely reverse that majority the Democrats must make a net gain of forty-two in the pending elections. The next House will consist of two hundred and forty-one members. Eighty of these, or one-third of the whole, have already been chosen. Now, the Democrats only claim to have made thus far a net gain of ten; and in view of the threatened contesting of the seats of five of these by the Republicans, and of the fact that the Republicans will certainly control the next House, the Democrats will do well if they can hold six or seven of these seats. In the light of these figures it is a very liberal allowance to concede that in the election of the remaining two-thirds of the House the Democrats will make a net gain of fifteen members, or a total of twenty-two. But call it twenty-five—a calculation which Republicans will scout with derision—and even this would leave to the latter a majority of thirty-three in the next House. Is it not far more likely to exceed forty?

These actual and probable results commend themselves to the serious consideration of such thoughtful Democratic statesmen as Governor Seymour and Senator Thurman. They should raise in their minds the grave question, What is the main cause of our inability to prostrate Republican ascendancy in the country at the very time when the Republican party is torn by internal feuds, is rent by open war in half a dozen States, is filled with dissatisfaction from one end of the Union to the other, and is weighed down by an administration which has failed to meet the reasonable expectations of those who elevated it to power? Passing over many causes of the failure of the Democratic party to command the confidence of a majority of the people—such as a seeming poverty in fresh ideas adapted to this progressive age, a manifest incapacity for presenting new measures suited to the exigencies of the country, and an unwillingness to dismiss from the helm leaders who have so often proved incompetent to weather the storm—we will point the Democratic magnates and the Democratic masses to the great obstacle which lies in the way of their triumph, and which will remain there until they themselves remove it out of their path. It is the belief which so widely prevails that if the Democratic party should be fully restored to power in the Federal Government, it would at once set to work to reopen many of the important issues settled by the war and by the policy of reconstruction, and especially those embraced in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

This wide-spread conviction respecting the intentions of the Democracy is the stumbling-block over which, year by year, they fall. Now, whatever may be the opinions of some portions of the American people as to the means by which those three amendments were engrained upon the Constitution, or even as to some of the principles embraced in them, an overwhelming majority of our citizens, at the South as well as the North, are determined that the troublesome questions thus disposed of, and whose settlement cost so much strife, so much treasure, and so much blood, shall never again be reopened; and for a whole generation, if need be, they will by their votes exclude from the administration of national affairs any political party that does not impress the public mind with the belief that it does not intend to reopen them, through either the legislative, executive, or judicial department of the Government. We have pointed to the main obstacle to Democratic success in the country, and to the chief reason why that party will fail to carry the next House of Representatives. The proposed meeting will afford a good opportunity for eminent leaders of the Democracy to put on record, in unequivocal terms, a declaration that the questions to which we have referred are, and must henceforth be, treated by their party as irrevocably settled. If they will announce this as a prime article in their national creed, and will from this time onward show their faith by their works, they will have turned their steps toward victory in 1872. Failing to do this, their organization will be shattered in pieces in the conflict of that year. Will they take warning in time to avert such a doom?

A FRENCH PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A French military writer, quoted with warm approval by *La France*, has just published a pamphlet on the military situation, in which he reviews the forces still at the disposal of the republic, and the armies which they will be obliged to encounter. In addition to the army of the Loire and the troops shut up in Paris, Metz, and in other besieged towns, he believes that the available military strength of France now amounts to 130,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, 20,000 artillery, 6000 engineers, 26,000 marines and miscellaneous forces, 400,000 of the *Garde Mobile*, and 1,000,000 of the *Garde Nationale Sedentaire*. Then there are 175,000 men of the contingent of 1870 actually called out, and 13,000 *France-Tireurs*, making a grand total of 1,800,000. With this material the writer proposes to organize five army corps, each consisting of 75,000 infantry, two or three regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of horse artillery. These will consti-

tute the "troops of the first line." The "troops of the second line" are to consist of an equal number of the *Garde Nationale Sedentaire*, similarly organized, except that they will be siege pieces instead of mounted artillery, and will be without cavalry. A corps of the first line and a corps of the second will be united to form an army. Thus there will be five armies of 150,000 men each. The author describes with considerable care the best positions for these new forces to occupy, and the lines of retreat and supply which each will have to maintain. He stations the first at Amiens, the second at Rouen, the third at Metz, the fourth at Bourges, and the fifth at Langres—making a complete circle around Paris, interrupting the Prussian communications, checking the raid of the German cavalry, and fencing in the invaders with a stout barrier, behind which the remaining million of possible French soldiers can be organized in security. At the proper moment this outer circle of armies will break in upon the Prussian rear, and the inner circle on the Prussian front.

The novelty of this scheme will perhaps commend it to favor as it does, and if a general can be found capable of putting it into execution, who knows but we may see it tried? Only one thing seems to have been overlooked. Germany has hundreds of thousands of men at home; why should not she immediately establish another circle of armies in the rear of the new French levies? Then, taking the *Tuileries*, for instance, as a starting point of departure, we should have four concentric circles of armed men:—first, the French in the forts around Paris; second, the besieging Prussians; third, French; fourth, Prussians. The effect of a campaign conducted on this plan could be a high degree of peace, and inductive and no doubt a world wide complete revolution in military science.

FRESH AZTEC RUINS.

Some discoveries have lately been made in New Mexico which will doubtless be the subject of protracted and highly interesting archaeological research. Governor Army, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, is the authority for the existence of these curiosities, his knowledge of which has been gained by personal inspection. It became necessary, in the discharge of his official duties, for Governor Army to visit the Utah Indians at the west of the San Juan river. To do this he had to traverse a part of the great range known as the Sierra Madre Mountains, and here, particularly in what is called the Canon de Chelly, the discoveries referred to have been made. We have of late been so overwhelmed with accounts of astonishing natural wonders newly found in the heart of the continent that Governor Army's descriptions of strange ravines, whose walls tower perpendicular in a distance of from one thousand to two thousand feet, "the rock walls being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical," may excite only passing comment. But the ruins found among these lonely canons will attract more eager and substantial attention. These consist, we are assured, of the deserted remains of ancient Aztec cities, "many of which bear the evidences of having been populous to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants." The term Aztec is here used in its common and inaccurate sense; being applicable to a number of the only one of the seven Mexican tribes which collectively bore the name of Nahuatlacas. These tribes are supposed to have come from the north, from a region known as Aztlan. Their traditions say that they emerged from seven caverns in that region, which most investigators have placed north of the river Gila.

The interesting question now arises whether these vast canons or mountain gorges described by Governor Army, and affirmed by him to be filled, in some instances, with ruins, may not have been the original Aztlan. It is at least evident, on reading his descriptions, and comparing them with such traditional chronicles as we already possess, that this supposition is extremely plausible. The period of the departure of the seven tribes, and of their arrival in the valley of Mexico, is commonly reckoned to have been between 1064 and 1164. Perhaps a close examination of the newly-discovered ruins will have the effect either of affirming or rectifying this estimate. In any case it will doubtless furnish us with important revelations of the past history of the continent.

The accounts already received from Governor Army and his party are substantially to the following purport:—The ruins discovered are of stone, and of great extent. In each town or collection of buildings one edifice has been found, hewn out of the solid rock, about twenty feet square, containing one room, and in this room a single human skeleton. In the centre of these apartments there are traces of fire, and the theory of the observers is that these solitary rooms were altar-places, and the skeletons those of the officiating priests. It will be remembered that fire was always kept burning, as a religious rite, on the altars of the Aztecs; the Indian tradition being that ultimately it would light Montezuma back again to his people—being not an earthly ruler only, but their Messiah or Eternal King. It is asserted by our informants that the structures contain handsome arches and other architectural devices and ornaments; and that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, in masonry and in ornamental arts. Some of the buildings, unlike most of those further south, in Central America and elsewhere, are reported to be seven or eight stories in height. There are no staircases within these lofty piles, so that it is inferred the upper floors were reached by ladders planted against the walls. Others of the edifices are perfectly round, built very substantially of cut stone, and plastered inside. Tokens abound of the occupation of these places by dense and well-instructed populations, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that to the wonder of natural scenery and mineral treasure abounding in that neighborhood, there is about to be added such records of the men who once dwelt therein as will be, at least, as interesting.

The only doubt likely to be raised relative to the importance or probable significance of Governor Army's discoveries, is whether his buildings may not belong to the class of "Casas Grandes," once held to mark the successive steps of the Aztec migration (which is supposed to have taken over one hundred and fifty years from the starting point of the wandering of natural scenery and mineral treasure abounding in that neighborhood, there is about to be added such records of the men who once dwell therein as will be, at least, as interesting.)

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about than the comparative rank of architectural remains. We shall await further and more detailed accounts from the Sierra Madre Mountains with interest, and with hopes that the discoveries of Stephens and the researches of Prescott are to receive worthy additions, and possible illumination, from the heart of the continent.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND GOVERNOR CLAFIN.

Wendell Phillips in his Fraternity speech said:—"Three years ago, I announced publicly that I never again would speak to William Clafin, and I never have done so but in a single instance where the courtesy of the occasion made it imperative. Since that time, however, and notwithstanding this public announcement, the Republicans of Massachusetts have nominated him for Governor three times by acclamation, have elected him twice by large majorities, and are about electing him again. The reason for this rupture is understood to be because, while Mr. Clafin was in Governor Bullock's Council, Greene was hung, and the Governor and the Council would not interfere with the due course of the law. The great philanthropist is on good terms enough, apparently, with Governor Bullock, who signed the warrant for Greene's execution, with the rest of the Council who approved it, with the court and jury who convicted him, with the full bench who decided the judgment valid, and the very distinguished physicians who settled the question of his sanity, and even with the sheriff who hung the murderer. It would be charity to Mr. Phillips to discredit his statements as to his treatment of Governor Clafin. The great philanthropist is on good terms enough, apparently, with Governor Bullock, who signed the warrant for Greene's execution, with the rest of the Council who approved it, with the court and jury who convicted him, with the full bench who decided the judgment valid, and the very distinguished physicians who settled the question of his sanity, and even with the sheriff who hung the murderer. It would be charity to Mr. Phillips to discredit his statements as to his treatment of Governor Clafin.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 N. No. 115 MARKET ST., General Agent.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with the Pain-Expeller. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Pennsylvania Dispensary, has removed to No. 115 Market Street, Philadelphia. Office, No. 115 Market Street.

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

FOR SALE. FOR SALE.—R. J. DOBBINS, BUILDER, OFFICE, LEDGER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, Viz.: Handsome three-story brown-stone Residence, with French roof, situated southwest corner Broad and Chestnut streets, containing 10 rooms, with a garden, and is newly frescoed and painted throughout. Lot 20x160 feet.

Also, handsome new brown-stone Residence, west side Broad, above Master street, newly finished; with side yard. Lot 20x100 feet.

Also, beautiful four-story brown-stone Residence, north side Chestnut street, west of Nineteenth, with handsome side yard.

Also, Building Lots, west side Broad, above Vine street, 5x125 feet deep, and six Lots, west side Broad, above Thompson, 5x120 feet deep. 10 lots.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second and Kingsessing avenues.

House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 10 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—One of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 5 P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH STREET, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND STREET. 9 1/2

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT. No. 1629 CHESTNUT Street. CLARK & ETTING, No. 71 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Nos. 2105, 2108, 2110, 2112 and 2114 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000, or will be rented. Address, S. C. BUNTING, JR., No. 2125 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, 518 Third St.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE No. 1519 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MURPHY, No. 206 SOUTH SIXTH ST. 10 25

TO RENT.—THE STORE NO. 729 CHESTNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 5 1/2

DYE AND PRINT WORKS. 1819 ESTABLISHED 1819 New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, No. 40 NORTH EIGHTH Street, West Side, Philadelphia.

98 DUANE ST. and 109 BROADWAY, New York, 166 and 168 PIERCE PLACE, Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the second century of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to dye, cleanse and finish every variety of goods, gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner. Note.—These are our only offices. 20 tubskin

ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASSELLTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET.

BRUNN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblenz, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brüssel, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liège, Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views will be exhibited. 11 1/2

PROPOSALS. TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-fourth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situated northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth 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, 1869, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master-builders.

By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fourteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, November 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock P. M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situated northeast corner Thirty-eighth and Storey streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STAMPS. PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for furnishing complete Revenue stamps, of the following classes, denominations, and sizes in present use, and as hereinafter specified, viz.:

CLASS I. Adhesive Stamps.—General and Proprietary, viz.:

General.—One cent, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fifteen cents, twenty cents, twenty-five cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and sixty cents, one dollar and seventy cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, three dollars, three dollars and fifty cents, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

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

CLASS II. Beer stamps, hogheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth barrels.

CLASS III. Stamps for distilled spirits, tax paid, 10 gallons, 20 gallons, 30 gallons, 40 gallons, 50 gallons, 60 gallons, 70 gallons, 80 gallons, 90 gallons, 100 gallons, 120 gallons, and 150 gallons.

CLASS IV. Stamps for distilled spirits, "other than tax-paid," distillery warehouses, rectified spirits, and wholesale liquor dealers.

CLASS V. Tobacco stamps, 1/2 pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 15 pounds, 20 pounds, 25 pounds, 30 pounds, 40 pounds, and 60 pounds.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared for issue in sheets, 30 stamps on a sheet. Each stamp, without gumming, shall be attached with nine coupons and one stub attached to each stamp, each stamp and stub to be numbered in serial numbers, 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 make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 20 stamps to a page, and bound, lettered, and numbered.

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. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each stamp.

Class 5, 1/2 pound to 5 pounds inclusive, without gumming and perforation, to be issued in sheets, 15 stamps to a sheet.

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

Bids are also asked for the 1/2 to 5-pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, and to 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 shall be printed in permanent color. The additional cost of printing a tint upon the stamps printed in one color should also be stated.

Bidders will submit in their bids the mode of printing 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 contract is made, shall be required to furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several kinds 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 at the proper kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 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, which shall be taken at the proper time, and the stamps shall be prepared and delivered of such kinds and denominations, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct.

A statement of the numbers of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1870, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner.

And that all proposals, designs, dies, and plates, 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 are, actually employed by the Government in steel engraving and printing, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.

Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points. Bidders will state the time they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Bids may be made for any one class of stamps mentioned in this notice, or for all.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of not less than 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 upon.

In awarding the contract the Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and shall apply to be for the interest of the Government 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, Secretary.

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 1/2

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