SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. From the N. Y. Sun.

England owes various citizens of the United States about thirteen millions of dollars for damages caused by the operations of the Rebel cruiser Alabama. These claims belong to merchants, to insurance companies, and to shipowners in various parts of the country. England is willing to settle them. Mr. John A. Parker, President of the Great Western Insurance Company, has been informed by gentlemen who at his request have consulted Lord Clarendon and other British statesupon the subject, that if United States Government will consent, England will adjust the amount due in each case and pay it. Upon receipt of this information, application was made at Washington for the consent of our Government to such a settlement of the controversy. That consent was refused. Congress was then asked to take means to have the amount of the claims officially ascertained and to buy them, so that the Government, which alone assumes to negotiate upon the subject, might alone be pecu-niarily interested. This, however, was also refused; and we learn from the Journal of Commerce that the owners of the claims are now about to make a new effort to obtain a settlement from Great Britain independently of the action of our Government.

The proposed proceeding is ill-judged. The question is political and international as well as pecuniary. No individual or associa-tion of individuals can negotiate upon such a matter with the Government of a foreign country. Even if these claims were to be purchased by Englishmen and duly assigned to them, so that the pecuniary interest would be exclusively between British subjects and the British Crown, the Government of the United States would still have to settle with the Government of England. No other agency except the Government of the United States exists or can exist by which such a negotiation could be conducted, or the principles of international right determined, upon which alone a settlement can be based. The idea of attempting such a private arrangement as is contemplated by Mr. Parker's inquiries in England, or by the movement now on foot, is entirely fallacious.

The administration of General Grant, weak and remiss as it has been in almost everything, has nowhere been weaker or more remiss than in its treatment of this subject. The whole matter might long ago have been disposed of and the money paid to the claimants, if we had had a President and Secretary of State adequate to their duties. The right course for the owners of these claims to take is to subject the administration to such a power of public opinion as will compel them to move efficiently in the matter. The first thing to be done is to secure the appointment of a suitable Minister to England. President Grant has dawdled with this appointment long enough, hawking it about the country to men who could not or would not take it. His negotiation with Senator Morton affords a complete illustration of his general method. When he first asked that Senator to become Minister to England he received a positive refusal. Not content with this, he insisted upon Mr. Morton's taking the office; and finally, such was his pertinacity that he obtained from him a qualified acceptance. Mr. Morton was willing to take it if the election in Indiana should turn out favorably for the Republicans. That election has resulted etherwise: and now Mr. Morton has renewed his refusal, and the President, after all his frivolous efforts, is still without a Minister to England. Let the Alabama claimants insist on his

adopting a more sensible course. Let them urge upon him the example of England in her selection of a member of the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers to come to the United States in 1841 for the arrangement of the northeastern boundary dispute. Let General Grant choose some one of our leading merchants to go to England to settle the Alabama question. Let him take such a man as Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, Mr. George Opdyke, Colonel F. A. Conkling, Mr. William E. Dodge, or Mr. Isaac Sherman; and if that eminent merchant, Mr. A. A. Low, were not himself one of the largest sufferers by the depredations of the Alabama, we should add his name to our list of those who could be selected for this duty with advantage to the country and with a prospect of obtaining justice for those who have waited so long. the parties interested in the Alabama claims will urge upon the Administration such a policy as this, they can hardly fail to make it hearken and act.

"THE SEASON."

From the N. Y. Tribune. Certain slight, significant hints tell us that "the season" is beginning—the time when social life all over the country closes in on itself, shuts the doors, gives itself up for the cooler months to the incubation of whatever new folly or wholesome good it means to bring into the world. What new creed or idea may be hatched by society in the coming winter is, perhaps, quite as well worth attention as the result of the elections. Life is Janus-faced, and only half made up of politics, after all. Man doesn't live by votes alone. Brown's neighbor and friend and wife, and the intangible relations full of comedy and tragedy that bind him to them, matter more to him at bottom than anything Hoffman or Tweed can do to him. It is this foolish, subtle, strong social life that commands his real self every day while he lives, and keeps its hold on him to the last breath when he comes to die.

There are peculiar reasons, too, why the present season should be noted and its symptoms reported. Certain diseases and abnormal phases of social life were never more suggestively thrust into view than during the last few months, both in this country and England. The criminal records are ordinarily supplied by what is called the dangerous classes, or, if otherwise, are accounted for by some individual phenomenon of vice. But such cases as that of Margaret Waters, or the Mordaunt divorce suit, indicate radical defects in the structure of the society to which educated, respectable people belong. These cases, it is true, are English; but it is high time that we looked to see if we had no Augean stables of our own to clean. Everybody knows that the baby-farmers in London have their parallel in New York. Everybody knows, too, the trade of the owners of palaces, "every brick of which is comented by murder." They openly advertise their calling in journals which are professedly the organs

of the wealthier classes. We do not intend to-day to disturb this foul subject more than to say that "society," public will in calling the convent as moulded and ruled by the leaders of the early day. It cannot be too soon.

ton, is largely responsible for the state of morals which results in baby-farmers in England and female Thug-doctors in New York. Society is, after all, under the control of woman; it is her public expression of certain ideas-the garb she chooses for hospitality, love, friendship, marriage. The view, mean or pure, in which these things are held by the fashionable women in cities is imitated by the next in order, and so down to the very dregs. In country life it is different. We believe that even the most fashionable woman has in herself the purifying element. It is right that the social sacraments meant for the cure of vice should be left to ker keeping. But what has she done with them? How does she rule ber own household? Is it a sphere of order, and love, and law, where the woman whose chance has been small in life understands God better through the wisdom and goodness of the woman whose chances have been many? Or is Biddy too much for her mistress? Is she frantically calling on the heathen Ah-Chin to take charge of her household, professing that she cannot control one raw Irishwomen, and therefore can legislate for raw Irishmen? What has woman in our cities made of hospitality? In certain salons in France, in old times, the first workers of the age came to women to receive strength, refreshment, elevation for their ideas. It was their thought that was entertained. The American leader of ton- gives to the stomach her guest unlimited terrapin and

champagne-and to his eyes her husband's plate and gaudy furniture, and her own bare shoulders and arms. That ends her idea of hospitality and its uses. What does she make of marriage? Is it the most solemn of all contracts between two human souls, of which God is the perpetual witness and judge? or is it a sham show for the benefit of the public, that we may parade as millionaires one day in silver and brocade to church and in the morning papers, though we sink back to debt and obscurity the next? What has she done with death? The heathen beats tom-toms before his dead because he fears and hopes to propitiate the grisly, un-seen horror hidden behind it; but we make a tantarara over a corpse, only to bring the public to look at more silver and more brocade. Our very dead become pegs on which to hang our bragging and sham show of wealth.

Now it is from thoughtlessness more than viciousness that women have thus belittled and dressed in gew-gaws the solemn verities left in their keeping; and because, too, women of real refinement and culture have left the foremost places in society to those whose wealth was their only qualification to hold it. How will it be this season?

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch. We are pleased to observe that the public sentiment in favor of a constitutional convention is fast assuming the shape of a popular demand. The conviction has become general that radical changes in the constitution of the State are imperatively required by the exigencies of the times. We were among the first in the State to call the attention of the people to the absolute necessity of replacing the worn-out machinery of the State Government, and we note with interest and pleasure the progress which public opinion on this subject has made within six months last past. The Republican State Central Committee shirked the question, but the people have become interested, and the popular voice cannot be disregarded. We do not doubt that the General Assembly will act on this subject at the next session.

There is some difference of opinion in reference to the reorganization of the judiciary establishment. It seems to be generally agreed that the Supreme Court, as at present organized, is inadequate to the wants of the people. It is said that the court is overburdened with business-that the five judges perform more labor than ought to be, but we leave the suggestion of the remedy to persons skilled in the administration of the law. Judges and lawyers do not appear, however, to be agreed as to what the remedy should be.

The great evil which challenges public attention is special legislation. It is the fruitful source of bribery and corruption in all its forms. If the people of Pennsylvania would recover the good name of the Commonwealth, sadly tarnished in late years by venal and profligate legislators, the power to legislate specially, or otherwise than by general laws, will be entirely withdrawn from the General Assembly.
The offices of State Treasurer, Attorney-

General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Superintendent of Public Schools ought to be

made elective by the people.

The Convention of 1838, acting on the idea then much in vogue that the General Assembly was the guardian of the Treasury, committed the election of the Treasurer to the Legislature. It was not contemplated that the General Assembly would become so corrupt as to lose the confidence of the people and make the office of which they were to be the guardians an article of merchandise. The sad blunder of the convention in refusing to allow the people to choose the State Treasurer by public election, and in committing that business to one hundred and thirty-three men, has been a most potent sgency in destroying legislative purity and honor. Annually at the State capital is repeated the disgraceful exhibition of a struggle for the custody of five millions of dollars belonging to the public -of the expenditure of thousands, and even tens of thousands, in obtaining an election to an office which, until within a year past, was attached the salary of but seventeen hundred dollars, now five thousand. The public money of the Commonwealth has been practically, for five or six years past, a corruption fund used to buy an election to the office of State Treasurer and other places. Had the convention of 1838 designed to supply a means of corrupting the Legislature, it could scarcely have devised a more effectual way than that provided for the election of State Treasurer. The remedy is to make office elective by the people, and surround the custody of the public money with suitable guards and

penalties. We think too that the number of members in each house should be considerably increased. It may be possible to corrupt one hundred persons in public place, but it will be found very difficult to corrupt six hundred. The increased expense consequent on the addition of one hundred and fifty to the Senate, and say four hundred to the House. would not be great; and if it were considerable, there are times and circumstances in which the wisest economy requires a liberal expenditure in advancing public interests.
We must have honesty and purity in the
Legislature, no matter at what cost.

There are other matters requiring the attention of the Constitutional Convention, which we will not for the present advert. The Legislature will act in obedience to the public will in calling the convention at an

THE AURORA BOREALIS. From the N. Y. Times,

Closely following the earthquake, we have been visited with an auroral display of an unusual and beautiful character. The exhibition, which has been widely observed throughout the country, has continued for several nights, but was most brilliant in this vicinity on Monday night and Tuesday morning. In some places it has been diversified by meteors, one of which is reported at Concord, New Hampshire, on Sunday morning. This passed over the town of Enfield, from northeast to southwest, and is described as having been larger than a cartwheel, and to have been of most vivid colors. It dropped into what is called Shaker Pond, and the spectators say that its sulphurous trail was visible for fifteen minutes after it fell. Reports from Cleveland and Cincinnati, dated October 24, announce a splendid display of aurora at both cities, on the same morning, at 5 o'clock.

The peculiarity of all these displays, like that at New York, consisted in the bright crimson hue of the spurs or brushes of light. Sometimes, indeed, the coloring changed to a uniform dull red, as if it had been the fringe of a vast but distant conflagration; but the ruddy spears of flame would soon return, and easily realize to the imagination the fears of by-gone generations, who saw in the fel-lows to these strange sights

"Fierce, flery warriors fight upon the clouds In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war." The spectacle, too, precisely recalled the earliest account we possess of such phenomena—that by Aristotle—who speaks of it as "resembling flame mingled with smoke seen on calm nights, or like burning stubble seen afar off, and presenting purple, bright red, and blood-colored hues." It likewise brought to mind the memorable sights once seen over Jerusalem, and which Croly, in his "Salathiel," so powerfully amplifies from

Holy Writ.

Modern science has suggested, without conclusively proving, various causes for the aurora, but the frequent and harmless recurrence of the displays, their common characteristics, and the explanation of other once mysterious natural phenomena, prevent the "northern lights" from longer exciting fear. Of the various solutions, that of Professor Olmstead is perhaps the most plausible. He considers the aurora to be due to nebulous matter, like that which furnishes material for meteoric showers, or the zodiacal light. The light, he thinks, is caused by the friction of the earth in plunging with its atmosphere through this matter, which, being partly metallic, thus gives rise to the concurrent magnetic phenomena. Like other theories on the subject, this is open to objections, although possibly to fewer than the rest. A theory which shall be accompanied by absolute demonstration is yet to be dis-

WANT OF DECORUM IN THE COURTS.

From the N. Y. Herald. We fear that our courts are falling off in the practice so essential to the dignity which belongs to the seat of justice-that of respecting the bench and maintaining courtesy between counsel. We have had some painful evidence recently of a disposition to render our courts contemptible by challenging the right of judges to sit in certain cases, alleging as a reason that they were influenced by corrupt motives or disqualified by political partisanship to award a fair trial. The disgraceful scene at the opening of the trial of Jackson, the murderer of Douglas, and that which occurred in the Supreme Court in the Erie case, when the right of Judge Barnard to sit was questioned by the plaintiff's counsel, are cases in point. The attack upon the Recorder is too contemptible to notice, because it was instigated by the very meanest motives, and fell dead without accomplishing anything except the disgrace of the parties who were instrumental in concocting it. In the Erie case the rules of decorum were violated in a most extraordinary way. Gentlemen who were not counsel in the case, who were not entitled to take part except as witnesses—Mr. Ramsey, the plaintiff, and James Fisk, Jr., one of the defendants—took part in the ergument, the former in a speech and the latter by intemperate interriptions, thus interfering with the regular course of pro-ceedings in a manner highly disrespectful to the presiding judge. This was a most inde-corous proceeding, and we wonder that it was not promptly rebuked by the court. The conduct of counsel also was not quite as courteous as it ought to have been.

If there is any place more fitting than another where dignity and self-respect should be conspicuous it is a court of justice. It is here that men look for the calm judgment which is to protect their rights and defend them from the wickedness of the evil-doer. Scenes like these to which we refer, therefore, are a public scandal. They have a demoralizing influence in the community, not only in our own city, but all over the country, wherever the full and graphic reports of the Herald are read, detailing these passages of words between judges and counsel. If such things are to continue people will come to adopt the opinion that the only way to keep the judiciary free from the taint of politics and the interference of politicians is to elect or appoint the judges for life or during good behavior, and we think that the sooner we reach that point the better for the honest administration of justice.

BLUNDERS OF ELECTION STATIS-TICIANS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot. Some of the daily newspapers seem to be thoroughly dumbfounded by the returns of the recent election in this State. The Philadelphia Day, for instance, sets down the majorities for Randall, Acker, Getz, Storm, Haldeman, Meyers, Speer, Sherwood, Griffiths, Foster, and McClellaud in the radical column, and gives the majorities for the rest of the Congressmen elect to the Democrats. It gives Creely, independent, elected in the Second district, 4735 majority, when the official returns show but 925. and though placing him under the Democratic head, explains in a foot note that the majority set opposite his name is that of the radical candidate for Sheriff in his district! It places B. F. Meyers, elected in the Sixteenth district, in the radical list, and gives him 1611 majority, but takes particular pains, in another foot-note, to inform the public that "the figures for the Sixteenth district represent the average Democratic majority over local officers," and that "Mr. Meyers' majority over Mr. Cessna is 15, "when there was no Democratic majority at all in the district on local officers, but a radical majority of nearly 100. It places Negley, of the Twenty second district, in the Demo-cratic column, and sets down his majority at 4584, but, in still another foot-note, enlightens the reader by declaring that the figures for that district "repre-sent the Republican majority, counting Negley, Republican, and Frew, Reform Republican, against Hopkins, Democrat, Negley's majority over both was 1840, over Hopkins 3212." Another explanatory paragraph should

have been added to show why Negley is entitled to Frew's vote, in the judgment of the editor of the Day. The footings of this remarkable arithmetician show the Democratic majorities to be 20,724, and the radical majorities 22,576, completely contradicting the statement in the beginning of the article that "the footings show a Republican majority of 4148." Perhaps we ought not to find fault with the Day's table, as "all is well that ends

Next we have the Philadelphia Bulletin publishing the official returns, in which Creely's majority is set down at 925, Dickey's at 231, Meyers' at 15, and Scofield's at 601. This is followed by an article which gives Creely 4735 majority, Dickey 2341, Mayers 1611, and Scoffeld 504. This article is copied from the Harrisburg Telegraph, and purports to give the official vote. The readers of the Bulletin have doubtless puzzled their brains in vain in attempting to reconcile the coutradictory figures of the two tables.

All this is quite amusing. But when the agent of the American Press Association deliberately telegraphs us the editorial of the Harrisburg Telegraph copied into the Bulletin, as a matter of news, this joking of the Philadelphia statisticians on the subject of election returns begins to pall upon our taste. That industrious quidnunc might have saved himself the trouble of sending us by telegraph an article the fallaciousness of which we had exposed the day before. We shall look, in a day or two, for our answer to the Telegraph to come back to us from Philadelphia via the Pacific and Atlantic line.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HERBBY 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 ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR # BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred theu-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

10 19 wfm 5t

N THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased. The Audit of appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of ISABELLA CAUFF MAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER MAN, MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER, Executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 38 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL WAGNER, JR.,

10 19 wfm 5t. Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assigned estate of JAMES ECCLES. No. 59 of 1869.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J, MARTIN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 34 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,

10 21fmw5t Auditor,

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grade.

A Freparatory 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 August 16.

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L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

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PROPOSALS will be received until TUESDAY, the first day of November next, at \$2 o'clock at noon, 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 cents, two cents, three cents, four cents, five cents, six cents, ten cents, fixeen cents, twenty cents, six cents, ten cents, fixeen cents, twenty cents, sixty cents, thirty cents, forty cents, fifty cents, sixty cents, seventy cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and thirty cents, one dollar and ninety cents, two dollars, two dollars and fifty cents, dive dollars, three dollars, three dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, and two hundred dollars.

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

CLASS II.

Recrustman households and half backels third

CLASS II.

Beer stamps, hogsheads, barrels, half barrels, third barrels, quarter barrels, sixth barrels, and eighth

CLASS III.

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

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

liquor dealers. CLASS V. Tobacco stamps, pound, 1 pound, 2 pounds, 8 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

Class 1, to be gummed, dried, and perforated, and prepared for issue in sheets.

Class 2, without gumming and perforation, prepared 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 numbers, and bound in book form. Each book to constant in 185 stamps, three one page and book to constant in 185 stamps.

sers, and bound in book form. Each book to con-tain 150 stamps, three on a page, and book to be ap-propriately lettered and numbered. Bidders will also make proposals for this class of stamps, as above, 500 stamps to the book. Class 4, without gumsning 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 num-bered.

bered. 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 stab attached, stamps and stubs to numbered in serial numbers, and bound in book form, each book to contain 409 stamps, 5 stamps on a page, and bound, lettered, and numrered. The 15-pound stamps to be as above, with the addition of nine coupons, attached to each

stamp.

Bids are also asked for the 16 to 5 pounds stamps inclusive, to be prepared and bound in book form, as above described, with stude, but without the coupons. Specimens of the above-mentioned stamps may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Research and size and descriptions taken therefore.

seen at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and sizes and descriptions taken therefrom.

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 refut. 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 printing proposed by them, whether plate printing or

irg 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 pro-posed to be furnished, and the accepted bidder, be-fore the final consummation of a contract, will be required to furnish proof impressions of the en-gravings 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 either for the present kinds and denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal 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 Comin such quantities, and at such times, a

missioner of Internal Revenue for the time being may direct. A statement of the numbers of stamps issued durand the fiscal year ending 30th 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 sgainst fraud or negligence on the part of the con-tractor or his employes shall be taken at the proper charge and expense of the contractor. No bids will

charge and expense of the considered except from parties who have been, be considered except from parties who have been, or are, 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, 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 from the date of the contract, if awarded, when they will be ready to commence delivering the stamps, and their daily capacity for delivery thereafter.

Elda may be made for any one class of stamps.

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 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

ance 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 re-serves the right to reject any or all proposals in case it shall appear to be for the interest of the Government to do so.

ment to do so.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and marked "Proposals for Revenue Stamps," and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

C. DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

October 10, 1870. Approved—GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, 10 13 12t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—U. S. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 UHESNUT

Street.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1876.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shaft, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before For further particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office.

A. W. RUSSELL.

Paymaster U. S. Navy. WHISKY, WINE, ET O.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAHD.

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Gil, Etc.

SAXON GREEN NEVER FADES.

J. T. BASTON & MCMAHON,

EHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of
Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and
intermediate points with promptness and despatch.
Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest