## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

ELECTIONS IN EIGHTEEN STATES-A GREAT DAY IN AMERICAN POLITICS. From the N. Y. Herald.

Elections for members of Congress, members of State Legislatures, State and county officers, etc., came off in eighteen States yes terday, viz.: - Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Nevada, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin. Altogether these elections embrace one hundred and twenty-six members of the next House of Representatives. They will, therefore, with the elections which have taken place in September and October, be very apt to determine substantially the political complexion of the popular branch of the next Congress, which succeeds the present Congress on the fourth of March next.

What, then, are the results of yesterday's elections in reference to the next Congress? In the present House the Republicans have a full two thirds majority. In the elections for the next House, so far, they have lost nine members. In 1868 the all-absorbing excitements of the Presidential contest brought out in all the State elections a very full vote, upon which the Republicans always gain; but this year the rule has been a short popular vote, upon which the Democrats always gain; and as a short vote was the general rule in yesterday's elections the Democrats have doubtless made some further gains in Congressmen to crow over. It is also probable, however, that they will have some losses to deplore on account of the first introduction in several States of the new element under the fifteenth amendment, known as the colored vote.

New York, in the lower house of the present Congress, is represented by nineteen Republicans and twelve Democrats. We suspect that yesterday the Democrats in this State gained two or three members, and unless the rural districts have polled a pretty full vote they may gain four or five. In New Jersey, however, where the State is closely divided and sharply contested, appa-rently, the new colored element may turn the scale, and give the Republicans the gain of one or two Congressmen. The same may be said of Delaware, where the black voters are believed to hold the balance of power, and of Maryland, where thirty-five thousand blacks have been registered for the election. The conservatives, however, expect to gain a member or two in Alabama, where the blacks number fifty-five per cent, of the voting population, and in Tennessee the Republicans, from the extension of the frauchise to the whites disfranchised in 1868, and from factious divisions, are in a pretty fair way to lose the whole delegation of eight members, which they hold unbroken in the present House. On the other hand, again, the Republicans may gain a member or two in Kentucky from the acquisition of the black element, which is supposed to be equal to forty thousand voters in the State, against a Democratic white majority of from fifty to sixty thousand. In Missouri, where the Republican party

has been split up between two factions and two tickets, they will, we think, lose two or three Congressmen, and may lose four or five. They will be doing very well to hold their own in Illinois, and very well if they escape without a break in their delegation from Michigan. From present indications the Congressional results in the rest of the eighteen States which elected their members yesterday will show no material changes. The most enthusiastic Democrats do not expect much Congressional assistance from such strong Republican States as Massachusetts. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Looking over the whole field and giving the Demoerats the full benefit of possibilities, from present appearances they cannot reduce the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives below twenty, and in the chapter of chances the dominant party may still hold a majority of thirty, thirty-five, or forty in a full house.

But the two-thirds vote, which the Republicans, so fortunately for their policy, held in the House, as well as in the Senate, during the whole term of Andy Johnson's bellicose administration, will be so far gone in the next House that the President's veto will be effective in the new Congress against measures which he does not approve. He will, with his veto, in the next Congress be more decisively than in this master of the situation, and may shape the measures of Congress to meet his own views of the domestic and foreign policy of the Government best adapted to the circumstances and the public opinion of the day. We think the country, the administration and the Republican party itself may be congratulated upon this restoration of the President to his proper position as a constitutional check upon the extravagances and loose legislation of Congress. It may be said that but for the two-thirds vote which the Republicans held in Congress during all the intractable and dangerous administration of Johnson, the late Rebel States would to this day have remained in a state of chaos, and the agitation for negro suffrage would still have been the ruling question in all our political elections, and that political confusion and financial embarrassment would have prevailed throughout the land, with no better

lookout than a general collapse, bankruptcy,

Had the veto under Johnson been effective

and repudiation.

we might, perhaps, have Lad some such disastrons consequences as these; but, on the other hand, we have seen in the slupendous Congressional lobby jobs of the last four or five years that there is no limit to the rapacious legislation of an unbridled Congress with the temptations before it, for instance, of great speculative railway combinations. Henceforth, with the check of the President's veto upon such loose and reckless lobby schemes, we may confidently look also for better things. We may look also for better things in the financial measures of the next Congress, with its reduced Republican majority, than we have had from the present Congress, with its overshadowing majority. We expect that the President's annual message will again foreshadow, as in times gone by, the general legislative policy of Congress, and that the two houses will cease to consider him the mere servant appointed to sign bills and obey their commands. We expect that General Grant, with the power in his hands to bring the two houses to terms, will, on great questions, exercis it, and that he will not much longer yield to Congress the unrestricted control over his measures concerning our foreign or domestic affairs.

Yesterday's election in eighteen States has assuredly confirmed the President in the power of his constitutional check upon Congress the veto. There is no apparent chance of a

change in the dominant party in the next | donalds and Camerons were tyrannized over | House of Representatives, which would be better than a reduced Republican majority for the next President; but with the veto made effective once more he will be abundantly able to shape the legislation of Congress and the course of the Republican party as he may think best for the country and the grand campaign of 1872.

THE PROSPECTS OF CUBA. From the N. Y. Sun.

The prospects of the independence of Cuba are improving in the island itself, in Spain, and in this country.

In Cuba the patriots have opened the campaign by assuming the offensive in the Eastern, the Central, and the Western Departments, and the men there who a year ago derided the idea that the revolution would succeed, have now made up their minds that Spain can never suppress it. In the Eastern Department, Valmaseda, the invincible, is shut up in Santiago de Cuba, and the bushrangers, as the Spaniards call the Cubans, are at the very gates of that city. In the Central district, reinforcements to the Spanish forces have indeed been received, but they are of such a nature as to be unsuitable even for garrison duty; consequently they are utterly useless for operations in the field. Bembeta is said to have gained an important victory in the Villas district, and although details of it are wanting, enough may be inferred from the confession which the Spaniards make of the loss of three officers killed and several wounded.

General Quesada is said to have landed in the Western Department, and this is partly confirmed by a requisition made by the administrator of the embargoed estate of the Messrs. Mora, La Australia, for seven hundred men to defend it. It is stated that a force of over twelve hundred armed patriots, with four pieces of artillery, was in the immediate neighborhood; but by whom this force was commanded is not positively known. It is probably in charge of Colonel Inclan, and comprises the forces of Jesus del Sol and Colonel Lopez Queralta. La Australia is close to the dividing line between the Central and Western Departments, and distant about 150 miles from Havana.

In the seaports of the island occupied by the Spaniards much dissension exists, attributable partly to difference of opinion among them as to how the war should have been carried on, partly to mutual distrust of each other as to what solution of the present dilemma each would accept, and partly to the certainty that Spain, disgusted with the opposition which the Spaniards in Cuba have shown to her authority, is at the present moment using every endeavor to sell the island

to the Cubans. In Spain the prospects of Cuba are none the less flattering; for to-day every member of the Cortes is convinced of the impolicy and impossibility of holding the island any longer. The idea so bombastically paraded in the Spanish press two years ago that "the sale of Cuba would be the sale of the honor of Spain," has given way to an ardent desire, equally indulged in by the treaty brokers in Madrid and Washington, to find a purchaser. Spain has, however, lost her market. Cuba is valueless except to Cubans, and the United States will not buy the island. All the rings and dirty intrigues for purchasing Cuba will fail. Neither General Prim nor Bancroft Davis, the bribe taker, will make any money out of it. Sidney Webster has returned from Madrid without accomplishing anything; and Nicholas Ascarate may as well be recalled. Cuba will win her independence, like her South American sisters, without purchase and, unlike ourselves, without help from

abroad. In this country Cuba's prospects are improving, because the American people are reginning to see how their honor and their interests have for two years been sacrificed by the men whom they mistakenly placed in power. They are determined, through their representatives yesterday elected, to force the Administration to cease its course of degrading submission to Spain, and to render ustice to the Cubans.

DON QUIXOTE FOR CONGRESS. From the N. Y. World.

We may not entirely agree with our worthy Mayor that Mr. Greeley is ineligible for Congress on account of total mental derangement. But we can have no hesitation in believing that when he is astride his famous monopoly hobby the poor gentleman is as crazy as Don Quixote. Mr. Greeley bestrode his favorite Rosinante at the American Institute and delivered himself of the following

"I tell you there is no class among us to-day so well protected by the tariff as the poor scamstress in the garret. Take off this tariff and we should be flooded with European clothing, with the contents of all the lop-shops of Europe,"

The aim of Democrats, revenue reformers, and even free-traders, is to see the tariff of 1857 restored. We will now show from the official returns, page 210, the importation of clothing for the two fiscal years 1858 and 1859, as compared with the highly-favored high-teriff years of 1868 and 1869;-Net import of clothing, less re-export,

Net import of clothing, less re-export,

For the two years of 1868 and 1869;let import of clothing, less re export, \$7,519,221 Net import of clothing, less re-export, 5,835,525 1869 ....

Now, can Mr. Greeley be a sane candidate for Congress when he states that a low tariff will flood our country with foreign clothing in the face of the above official facts, which show that a crack-brain policy has flooded the United States in two high tariff years with more than five times as much foreign clot h-

ing as in 1858 and 1859? If any other evidence were needed that the poor gentleman's brain is topsy-turvy on the tariff question, the following from his speech

would be conclusive: -"I do not anticipate the time when we can pro-perly throw down all the barriers of protection. I say that crockery and china are not made here largely because we have never offered proper encouragement. Those arts have not demanded and received such protection as they deserve."

Here is the present duty on crockery: -Porcelain and Parian ware, not ornamented, 45 er cent.; porcelain and Parian ware, ornamented,

This duty of 45 and 50 per cent, is not considered enough protection. We would seriously advise the electors of the Sixth district to lay in a full supply of crockery before they send the tariff-crazy Mr. Greeley to represent them in Congress.

## ROYAL MARRIAGES. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The prima facie aspects of the proposed marriage of Lord Lorne with the Princess Louise seem to have been at last exhausted by the London press. The Morning Post has explained to us that the Queen has now so many grandchildren as to make it very unlikely that any Duke of Argyll will ascend the British throng and tyrannize over us as Mac-

by many an older MacCallum More. This revives that queer jargon which Lord Palmerston was so fond of employing on similar occasions, and which seemed to proceed on the assumption that the great danger impending over our country was the failure of the dynasty, and the consequent necessity of looking out for a descendants of the Stuarts who was willing to abjure Popery. The Times has correctly told us that marriages of Princesses with subjects were once known in England, but have of late come to be uncommon, and has still more recently assured its readers in somewhat mysterious language that her Majesty had a great problem to solve, and has solved it satisfactorily. Finally, we should have said that the demonstrations of effusive affection in which the Daily Telegraph takes the lead had been all that could be wished in number and warmth, if they had not been transcended in the latter quality by extraordinary nuptial oration which Mr. Vernon Harcourt appears to have addressed to the electors of Oxford. We have no wish to follow up these views of the subject. Nothing but good can be asserted or predicted of the proposed marriage, and of the Queen's conduct in the matter all that can be said without impertinence is that she probably acted on a balance of motives such as constantly influence ladies of lower position. It is impossible that her Majesty should not share the prejudices of her immediate predecessors in favor of the marriage of princes and princesses with persons belonging to houses conventionally regarded as sovereign. The Hanover kings of Great Britain had more of this feeling than the older English dynasties, for two reasons-first, the theory of the Divine right of kings had been gaining ground for a century before they ascended the British throne, and had tended to turn sovereigns into a separate caste; next, the German princes were much more jealous of their position than others, precisely because, dwarfed as they were by the still-revered majesty of the Empire, their situation in monarchical society was somewhat equivocal. If we suppose objections founded on these hereditary opinions to have existed, but to have been waived in favor of character, accomplishments, and a more than fair prospect of domestic happiness, we are probably very close upon the truth. There is something satisfactory in the reflection that, just when we are told to make up our minds that the direction of European political thought is passing from England to Germany, the Queen of England has done what the least among

courage so much as to dream of. But there are certain conclusions of our contemporaries in which we cannot bring ourselves to agree. So far from thinking it desirable that the marriages of English royal personages with subjects should be contracted in any large number, we are convinced that if much multiplied they would constitute a considerable political danger. It is true that by their instrumentality a great part of the territorial wealth of the country might be drawn into the private domain of the royal family, and the question (which may be some day perplexing) of provision for a multitude of royal collaterals might lose much of its importance. But there are political possibilities which outweigh the fiscal advantage.

Let us just reflect how the British Consti-

tution really works. The country is governed

the princelings swarming at the King of

Prussia's headquarters has not the moral

by Parliament through a committee of members of both houses, taken alternately from the two great English parties. The governs carried on far less by the direct of Parliament in legislating and voting supplies than through the delegated agency of the ministers who form the governing committee. There is, in fact, a strong and growing tendency in Parliament to prefer government through its own nominees to direct government exercised by itself. But the Cabinet Minister, really nominated by Parliament and carrying out its pleasure, is conventionally the Minister of the Crown. The fiction has its convenience in many ways; and in complete confidence that it will always be treated as a fiction, Parliament and the British public delight in rather exaggerating than otherwise the prerogatives of the Crown, and not unfrequently employ phrases which, if taken literally, would imply that we are at the mercy of a despetism. We have before taken occasion to observe that the foreign copyists of our institutions are often misled-and sometimes disastrously misled-by this very fiction. Nor can any domestic inconvenience of greater magnitude be imagined than the accident of having the British throne occupied by a king or queen who showed a disposition to treat this class of fictions as facts or realities. Of course any attempt to impose on the country a policy of which it disapproved or an entire set of persons not to its taste may be regarded as so improbable that it would be waste of time to discuss it. The true danger is of another sort. The Sovereign might show himself not as the opponent of a parliamentary majority, but as its hesitating or reluctant or unready instrument. Such a departure from the practice of the Constitution cannot be looked upon as impossible; and, if we had a Sovereign inclined to it, it would be extremely difficult to check or correct him. The theory of the Constitution, which is very greatly at variance with the practice, would always, up to a certain point, provide him with pretexts and apologies. To these minor irregularities, which Parliament would be slow to meet with its more formidable means of control, there is nothing to oppose but the vague word "an-constitutional," of which the meaning is doubtful and the application uncertain.

What are the influences independently of individual peculiarities of character, which are likely to tempt a British sovereign into petty acts of recalcitration against the supreme control of Parliament? Not, we think, the connection of the Royal family with the reigning houses of the Continent. It is probable that every prince who marries an Eug-lish princess and every princess who marries an English prince comes here carefully prepared for acquiescence in English political ideas and nervously afraid of outraging them. All over the world this country is recognized as a land of strange institutions, producing

indubitably great political results by agencies which no foreigner can completely understand. The ablest foreigner we have had among us, the late Prince Consort, is said to have not felt himself quite at home to the very last in the English political atmosphere; and certainly he had one or two warnings that there was a fund of national susceptibility in store which was always in readiness to be roused by his most natural actions. The one influence which, as we think, might really tempt an English sovereign to misunderstand the part tacitly but irrevocably allotted to him is the influence of intimate connection with the great territorial families of the country. These "great governing" houses are full of bitter and sincere partisans; and, if there is no limit to the violence and unserapulous ress of English political partisanship when fully roused, there is also no limit to

its meanness. If a Cabinet found petty obstructions offered to its measures, petty insolences encountered by its members, petty preferences of one man over another indulged in, the first explanation it would hit upon would be the adverse influence of the English relatives and connections of the sovereign, and the explanation in nine cases out of ten would be the true one.

We are not wholly without materials for

this conclusion. The elder generation of English politicians remember that at the commencement of the present reign the influences surrounding the sovereign were exclusively those of one political party, and that the consequences showed themselves in boundless irritation and no little public danger. We have the highest of all authoritythat of the royal personage principally concerned-for saying that this condition of things was unsatisfactory, and that it was only ended by the wisdom of the great Prince who shortly afterwards ruled exclusively over the royal counsels. Let us add that Sir R. Peel's sagacity never proved itself more signally than in his refusal (far from approval by his followers) to accept the famous Bed-chamber combination of great Whig ladies.

It is unnecessary to say that our remarks have no application to the now contemplated royal marriage or to any one of the great political parties. Multiplied Tory alliances are as much to be feared as multiplied Whig alliances; but occasional marriages with subjects of any aristocratic house cannot be reasonably objected to; and, indeed, there would be both folly and cruelty in their absolute prohibition. We have, however, thought it right to protest against the opinion of some of our contemporaries that the wholesale engrafting of subject scions upon the royal stock is to be applauded and encouraged mainly in the interest of the tax-payer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEATING OF STOCKHOLDERS-OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCRAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNES-DAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 407 LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia, to take into consideration the execution of a mortgage upon the property of the company, and the issue of the bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000) bearing interest at a rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

The meeting will also be asked to take into con-sideration the assignment of the real and personal property of the company in trust for the beneat of its creditors, or such other measures as may be laid before it to provide for the payment of the debts of

By order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary. Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870. FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTI-nence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, Usa

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 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 ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no in all their stages, at little expand no exposure, change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

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 IRON BANK, to be located at Phi-adelphia, with a capital of one hundred Phousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one

HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?— Owing to the high price of meats of all kinds, a company has been organized to manufacture pork out of pig iron. Whatever doubts may arise in regard to the success of this novel enterprise, there can be none concerning the superiority of the Honeybrook Lehigh Coal sold by J. C. HANCOUK, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. This superb vein of anthracite maintains the high reputation it gained when first introduced to our market. It is just the fuel that every housekeeper should use, and when prepared under Han-COCK'S supervision is entirely free from dust or sinte. Test it for yourselves.

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 KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right increase the same to five hundred thousand

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid check. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is mitted to, consumption, insanity, or epilep

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-taneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tlats— "Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalia Paison to in-jure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (427 mwf) OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY

COMPANY, No. 109 South THIRD Street,
riffiabet.piila, Nov. 9, 1870,
An instalment of five dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of The National
Railway Company will be due and payable at the
Office of the Company, No. 199 South Third Street,
Fhiladelphia, on or before the 25th of November, By order of the Board of Directora, of JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer,

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENG VIL.

Therefore the nervous and deblitated should immediately use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT

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\*\*MARCY'S SCIOPT CON IS A GREATLY improved form of MAGIC LANTERN.

For Home, Sunday-school, and Lecture-room it is unrivalled. Call and see, No. 1340 CHESNUT Street, opposite U. S. Mint. Exhibitions given to schools and evening parties. L. J. MARCY, 1156t\* ENFERBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItntions, of both sexes, use HELNBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feeings, and enable you to sleep well.

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BO TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifries extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients,
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
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3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sta., Philada. TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND Unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMROLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND 10 1 7W

J A M E S M. S LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. SCOVEL 10 27 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES. MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR EXTRACT BUCHU. STREET TO THE TRACE TO THE T Buchu. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

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D. T. GAGE, 5 36 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, 110 1 Tw

DIVIDENDS, ETC. OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PERCENC, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November

Plank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at

P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11.12m EED THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable on demand, B. B. CO MEGYS

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTITUTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.)
SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and

cach of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as re-quired by law, must be accompanied by a guar-Sureties in the full estimated amount will be re

quired to sign the contract, and, as a tittional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as forther amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public in-terest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bil, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may desig-nate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceedg twice the total amount therein agreed upon as he price to be paid in case of the actual delivery hereof, which may be recovered according to the ct of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 35,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, leadwoods, aprous, sternpost knees, keelsons, and looks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the books iding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war: conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any pavy yard; 120,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet. All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed

the moulding way to show a face of not less than two thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement. The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract. Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Pro-

posals' will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand aiready cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 8 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February,

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that hids are bone fide in all Tespects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER.

(Which, if from a frm, must be signed by all the members,)

I (or we), of \_\_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_\_,
bereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformily with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November

, 1870, viz.:— cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at \$ — per foot....

cubic feet, curved timber, at \$ — per foot....

cubic feet timber, at \$ — per ft.

..... Total quantity. Total value...

(The total value to be likewise written in full) Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be addressed at \_\_\_\_\_, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Navai Station at \_\_\_\_\_ for signature and certificate.

(Signature), A. B. C. D.

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_, the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_,

guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of
is accepted, he (or they) will, within
ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post
office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval
Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said \_\_\_\_\_ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said and that which may be accepted.

[Signatures] C. D.

Each of the guaranters must be certified by the assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in 11.7.1 aw4 v which the parties are assessed. () UARTERMASTERS OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa , Oct. 23, 1810. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MUNDAY, the 28th

day of November, 1870, for the erection of a building of wood (officers' quarters) at Fort McHenry, Md., according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this Office, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., and office of Captain C. A. Alligood, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Balti-more Md. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not The right is reserved to reject any and an olds not considered to the inter st of the public service. The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned. HENRY Ct. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chf. Qr. Mr. 34 Qr. Mrs. District, Dept. of the East.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUB

CONTINUE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
RECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870,
Proposals will be received at the Office of the
President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items one, two, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials

sail abor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.

2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground.

3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foun-

4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
S. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind. ing the kind.

ing the kind.

9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

10. For rolled from beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President. CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES-U. S. NAVY PAYMASTERS OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870. Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Sup-ples," will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 12 for farnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philade phia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Collars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard, FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

100 Brass Padlocks. 4 Jack Screws for heavy pivet guns.
For full particulars, time of delivery, etc., apply at
ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this

A. W. RUSSELL, Paymaster U. S. Navy. 11.4 LUMBER. 1870 1870

HEMLOCK. O SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18
SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 18
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
BPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS,
RED CEDAR. 1870

FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING,
FLORIDA FLOORING,
CAROLINA FLOORING,
VIRGINIA FLOORING,
DELAWARE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS,
RAH, FLANK RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 WALNUT AND PINE.

SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,

CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, 1870 1870 FOR SALE LOW.

CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870 CEDAR BHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

OMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. DANEL

WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELIOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 14 and
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELIOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 14 and
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building
Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 318m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' FIFTEEN TH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Band-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA. N. B .- SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT

AND VENTILATION. WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

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

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