SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

FAILURE OF THE PROPOSED ARMIS-TICE-IS PARIS DOOMED?

From the N. Y. Hevald. The friends of peace and humanity everywhere must deeply regret the failure of the proposed armistice between the great belligerents in Europe. All hoped that the dreadful carnage would be suspended long enough to allow the French nation to elect a Constituent Assembly, and to give a fair expression of public sentiment on proposals for peace. There was a hope, too, that if an armistice could be concluded for this purpose the war would not be renewed. The news from Europe has destroyed these hopes. The provisional government of France wanted food to be admitted into Paris for the twentyfive days of armistice, so that the city might not be in a worse condition for defense and resistance should the war be resumed at the end of that time. Of course if France and Prussia could not agree upon terms of peace the former would be in a worse condition for resistance at the expiration of the armistice, through the consumption of the limited amount offood in the beleaguered city of Paris. The object of the French Government was to maintain the status quo, so that each of the belligerents should be in the same and as good position for resuming hostilities should peace not be made. Then it appears the French authorities wanted Alsoce and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. The Prussians refused both these conditions. Thereupon M. Thiers, who was negotiating on the part of the French at the Prussian royal headquarters, was recalled, and the proposed armistice failed.

Did the French Provisional Government really desire an armistice? Was it afraid of submitting the question of peace to the people? Was it apprehensive of the popular vote being against itself and the republic? There is a suspicion that the men who conpose that Government cared less about peace or France than maintaining their own power at any cost. It is thought by some that they are pandering to the passions of the worst classes, regardless of the welfare of the country, for the purpose of holding the reinof power. It may be so; still the latest news shows that the people in Paris, at least, sustain the defiant attitude of the Government. It is not unlikely that if the Government had accepted the Prussian terms for an armistice it would have fallen before the fury of the populace. The situation was a critical one, undoubtedly, though we think Jules Favre, Trochu, Gambetta, and all the other leaders of the French in this crisis should have risked something and have taken the responsibility to save Paris and the country from further disasters.

While we admire the heroism of the French people we cannot close our eyes to the stern facts of their disorganized and terrible condition. We cannot but see that they are in the grip of the mighty hoses of Germany, and that their struggles are like those of the laocoon, hopelessly enveloped and writhing in the coils of the serpents. With all their fine armies destroyed and six or seven hundred thousand veteran, well disciplined, and splendidly bandled troops of the enemy on their soil, how can they hope to turn the tide of battle? Paris may make a brave defense, but it must fall in time before the vast forces and resources of the enemy. Unless something should occur-some other proposition be made and accepted for an armistice or for peacethe beautiful and gay capital of Europe is doomed. This splendid capital of the civilized world must fall as Strasburg and Metz have fallen. It is a sad event to contemplate, and one that in the pages of history would not redound to the honor of Prussia if it pushes the war to such an extremity. Still the French will have to bear the blame for not yielding to the fate of war and the inexorable demands of the conqueror.

It is possible some other terms may be proposed to end this fearfully bloody war, either by the Prussians or through the interposition of foreign powers, though the prospect at present is gloomy. While none of the monarchical nations of Europe can be expected to look with favor upon the incipient French republic, it is not to their interest to see the nation destroyed or to have Prussia overwhelmingly powerful. It is possible, then, that as the late propesed armistice has failed, some of the great powers, if not all, may yet find a solution for the difficulty. We hope that may be so: that Paris and France may be saved, and that this bloodiest of modern wars may soon be ended.

THE BALLOT-BOX AND THE JUDICIARY.

From the N. Y. Times. There is one lesson taught, or rather strongly brought home to us, by the recent conviction of Terence Quinn by the United States Court, which we cannot ponder too seriously, more particularly as the people of this State will in a couple of years have another opportunity of saying whether or no they are satisfied with an elective judiciary, or, in other words, with the State courts as they are. Everybody acknowledges now that it is not possible, with the legal machinery provided by the State, to punish fraudalent practices at elections, when they are committed by members of the majority. It is safe to say that this is not only true of the State of New York, but of every State in the Union in which the Judges are elective. Of course in the country districts, in which manners are still pure, the population educated, intelligent, and well to do, the evil is now and always will be less rife than it is in the large cities; and the defects of our elected courts as regards this duty are, therefore, less apparent. But it is quite certain that the success in cheating which had attended Democratic efforts here, and the way in which the State courts had been robbed of all terrors for evil-doers in this particular matter of election frauds, would speedily have introduced similar practices into every city in the Union in which the majority was as ignorant and vicious as Democratic majorities in the great cities usually are. The whole machinery of popular government in our great centres of wealth and population would have become a disgusting farce if Congress had not interfered.

But is it not disgraceful that Congress should have to interfere? Is it not most extraordinary that a great self-governing community like New York cannot provide the means of punishing the violators of its own laws, and those laws, too, passed for the protection of the most important of all the processes of our political life, the election of public officers? Is it not too bad that even the Republicans of the country districts should have been as lukewarm, as they were | created them and us? Mr. Beecher may talk

sary to carry Quinn before Judge Woodruff? must be remembered that "repeating," and other offenses of a similar character, are punishable by State laws. The sole reason why Congress had to take charge of our elections, is that we could not get the State laws enforced, and the reason why we could not get the State laws enforced was that Judges elected by universal suffrage, and dependent on the Tammany ring for renomination, could not be got to give de cisions adverse to the interests of the dominant party. What gives the Federal Judiciary its value in the matter is not that it is Federal, but that it holds office for life. If our State Judges held office for life, or were only removable by a change in the Constitution, most assuredly we should not have to go into the Federal Courts to have our repeaters brought to justice. There are on the New York bench plenty of men as good as any on the United States bench, and the United States judges are chosen from among just such men as, we are glad to say, evil as the times are, still compose the bulk of the New York bar; but we have a judicial system which really, except in the case of the Court of Appeals, seems framed to stimulate whatever is bad in the judge's nature, or paralyze what is good. The result is that we have to go to the United States Courts to protect the purity of our elections, and we are only saying what every lawyer knows to be true, when we say that we would all go there, too, for the protection of our property, if we could. As it is, every case involving large interests, in this city at least, which can by any twisting or turning of constitutional provisions be got into the Federal Courts, is got into them. In other words, not only has the experi-ment made in various States, of an elective judiciary, with short terms of office, been proved a failure, but the system of appointment or life tenure is an acknowledged success. Wherever people have the choice between the State Courts and the Federal Courts they choose the latter; and this not because the Federal judges are always more learned

which insures their independence. Democratic orators are constantly prating about centralization of late years. Centralization is indeed almost the only theme they do not find too delicate to handle. But if there be any tendency to centralization, it is Democratic politicians who are creating and fostering it. The danger of centralization does not lie in what men in Congress say or enact, but in what people through the country feel. The great ends of government after all, are security for life and property. and for the free play of the faculties. As long as State laws and State Judges provide this, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, we may rely upon it local selfgovernment will have too many attractions for the popular mind to make it possible for Congress to encroach on it. But only let rascally politicians succeed in doing what they are doing in New York-diffusing through the community a deep sense of insecurity, with regard not only to their possessions and their persons, but with regard to the enjoyment of their political rightsand the seeds of centralization will indeed be sown. If anybody wants to see the four men who bave done most to promote centralization in this State, he must take a look at Hoffman and Tweed and Barnard and Cardozo. There is worse injury done to State rights in Room No. 13 in one day than Congress could do in ten years.

lawyers or more upright men than the State

judges, but because they sit under a system

ARE THE INHABITANTS OF OTHER WORLDS MEN?

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, answering in the Christian Union a correspondent who interrogates him concerning the spiritual condition of the inhabitants of the other planets of the solar system, first questions whether there are any such inhabitants at all, and then goes on to remark as follows:-

. But admitting that the other orbs are populated with rational and intelligent creatures, it by no means follows that they have had a history like our own race, or that they psychologically resemble us. It is not probable that the human species exhausts itles of variation.

In the first place, Mr. Beecher ought to be able to do more than barely admit the possibility of there being other inhabited worlds than our own. A man of his large and liberal views ought to see, without argument, the absurdity of supposing that the countless stars, which astronomy teaches us are so many suns, shine only for the sake of the feeble light which, on moonless nights, they afford this little earth, or even that the many planets which surround us are mere barren masses of matter. If the Creator be at all a being of such power and goodness combined as every religion represents him to be, his creation of intelligent beings cannot be limited to the narrow area with which we are acquainted. And, if there are such beings, it is equally illogical to suppose that they differ from us in any essential particular, either as to the body or as to the soul.

The tendency of science is, without exception, towards the demonstration of the unity of creation, and of the substantial harmony of all its parts. From the most elevated man down to the lowest reptile, comparative zoology traces a chain of gradual descent, each step of which retains a resemblance to one common human form. The vegetable kingdom has its analogies to the animal, and the mineral, again, to the vegetable. The botanist shows that in the tree there is a system of bloodvessels and lungs and physiological functions, which are a perfect counterpart of the corresponding system in the human body; and in the process of crystallization and chemical combination, there are many features of resemblance to vegetable growth. As to the races of men, they differ among themselves only in superficial details, and not in essentials. No exploration has yet revealed men without human bodies, heads, legs, and arms, or without hearts and lungs and other vital organs, or wanting in any of the fundamental constituents of the human mind. To erown all, we are told in the Bible that man was created in the image and likeness of God, thus clearly indicating that the Deity himself is the common type of which all men are finite and imperfect copies. To those who, like Mr. Beecher, profess to accept the Bible as a divine revelation, this should be decisive as proving the unity of

the races on this planet at least. But if the inhabitants of this earth, widely scattered as they are, and differing as they do in color, features, and outward appearance, are yet slike in their essential bodily and mental characteristics, and if all the inferior works of creation have a unity with man and with each other, by what process of reasoning can it be made to appear probable that the creatures on any other planet are not substantially just such beings as we are? If we find throughout the world with which we are acquainted a uniformity of type, why should that uniformity cease with our boundaries, especially if we admit that the same God

about putting an end to a system which has | the "possibilities of variation," but unless he brought us to the pass which made it neces- | limits that variation by fidelity to the common divine image, he talks of what is impossible on any other hppothesis than that of a plurality of gods.

NO, THANK YOU.

From the N. Y. Tribune, The London Spectator, discussing "the use of Prince-Dukes," proposes among the public employments in which the Marquis of Lorne, after he becomes the husband of a Royal Princess, will be peculiarly serviceable, that of British ambassador at Washington. We most earnestly hope the young man will stay at home. We have no doubt that he is an excellent person; but an event so portentous as the introduction of a Royal Princess into Washington society is not to be contemplated without terror. The effluence of titled aristocracy, even of the humbler sort, has a painful effect upon the American character; and a winter at Washington, with Queen Victoria's daughter presiding over the hospitalities of the British embassy, would be to sensible and thinking people almost unendurable. We hate to be impolite, but the truth is, the women of this noble republic are not to be trusted in the society of children of royalty. They are too ready to get upon their knees. What a hideous arena of ignoble manouvres the national capital would become when half the fashionable women of the United States were there scheming for the favors of the Princess Louise! What envy would tear the bosoms of the fair, what wrath would shoot from jealous eyes, what vulgar elation would follow every social victory! Going to Washington would be something like getting presented at court, and we should have here at home, right under our eyes, degrading our daily lives and convulsing our families, all the petty intrigue, meanness, vanity, and self-abasement which distinguished a certain section of the American colony in Paris during the palmy days of the empire. We prefer a simple gentleman like Mr. Thornton to any such gorgeous embassy as the Spectator is kind enough to propose for us. The Princess Louise would doubtless be a boon to some capitals, but not to ours. She would, so to speak, take all the starch out of the moral character of the American woman.

THE NEGRO AND COTTON PICKING.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Journals in the cotton States complain of the scarcity of labor for cotton picking. The chief trouble is with the negroes, who are up to their eyes in politics, and spurn the most tempting offers to pull the crop. A Florida paper says that the negroes there "have become so excited on the subject of politics that the planters have great difficulty in getting their crops harvested." The Memphis Appeal asserts that "though the fields are white with cotton, the picking force is inadequate. Many negroes are deserting the fields, and efforts are making to supply their places with white labor." The Galveston News remarks-"many of our freedmen refuse 75 cents to \$1 and upwards, specie (per 100 lbs.), for cotton picking." To head off, as far as we could, this misfortune of the scarcity of labor at the most critical time, which occurred last year, which occurs this year, and which will occur every year as long as the freedmen are the prey of political colporteurs, we have strenuously recommended the importation of Chinamen to the South. This is the first and best remedy for the ills prevalent not only at this time of cotton harvesting, but at all times and in all pursuits at the South under the new order of things. To Chinese labor the Southern

planter, and many a Northern manufacturer, too, will have to come at last. But, foreseeing the great obstacles that would be thrown in the way of getting hands, we told European immigrants idling in the North (less for want of work than for the disposition to do it) to buy tickets and go South by the middle of October, and there in the cotton fields they would find plenty of not over-hard occupation at good wages. Once there, we counselled them to say and work plantations on shares, making the contracts from January next. We showed how well this had paid where the experiment was tried. Immigrants newly landed, or citizens not well-to-do in the North, who took our advice, are now thankful for it. Such is, or was, the scarcity of labor owing to the profound immersion of the negro in politics, that the New Orleans Price Current, in a recent article, thought it would be cheap to give free railroad or steamboat tickets and return to hands in the North to go to Louisians, Texas, or Arkansas, and \$1.50 per day and rations for the whole six months from October 15 to April 15. The laborer during that period would escape the cost of extra fuel and clothing of a northern winter, be well fed, and have at the end of six months, if saving, over \$225 clean cash in his pocket -more, probably, than he ever had before. Perhaps some such scheme will be organized for the next season. It is not too late for Northern laborers to make a good thing out of the South this winter. But they must pitch in at once, and on their own account, not dawdle about the great cities waiting for

some Southern committee to hunt them up. THE AGE OF STEEL.

From the Industrial Bulletin. There has been during the past few years a very large number of inventions announced having for their object to convert iron into steel by some cheap and simple process. Cast iron is a compound or mixture of iron and carbon, from which steel differs by having less portion of carbon, and wrought iron is nearly free from carbon. The usual process of making steel is to convert pig iron into wrought iron, which is then recarbonized in the cementing furnace. These processes are tedious and costly, and the minds of inventors, both here and abroad, have been in a ferment, with the purpose of discovering, and often with the belief that there had been discovered, a short cut which would turn molten iron directly into steel, and their chemical processes have been triumphantly announced as successful, and have had shortlived celebrity. The failure of ninety-nine methods in no way disconcerts the discoverer of the one hundredth, and the proprietors of iron works are constantly annoyed by the sanguine inventors who possess a secret way of making steel, which they wish to have tested on a large scale for the purpose of demonstrating its incalculable value.

The fallacy in the numberless methods which have disappointed the hopes of their projectors consists in the fact that English and American pig iron not only contain cur-bon which must be eliminated to bring it up to the standard of steel, but also certain substances called impurities-silica, phosphorns, and sulphur. It is comparatively easy to get rid of the carbon, but very difficult to purge away these other deleterious matters. and it is not enough to take away the greater part of them, for more than a mere trace is destructive to the production of steel. It is the fact that some brands of pig iron contain less than 2 per cent. of carbon, or about the when the Constitutional Convention met, as much as he pleases about not exhausting percentage of the finest brands of steel, but

the presence of some or all of the impurities | we have alluded to renders them worthless

for the uses of steel.

The difference between the Bessemer and other processes consists mainly in this, that bis method removes all the carbon, and with It all foreign substances, while the others aim to reduce the carbon to a certain required point, a proportional amount of the impurities remaining with it. Besseur, after removing all impurities, recarbonizes the molten metal by the introduction of spie ce"sen, a metal having a definite proportion of carbon, and containing no deleterious substances whatever. It may be doubted if Mr. Bessemer was the discoverer of the principles involved in his process, as William Kelley, of Ohio, claimed priority, but he invented and perfected machinery for conducting the operations successfully.

The manufacture of Bessemer steel has extended very greatly in England and France and Germany, and within a short time has been successfully conducted in the United States. Owing to the novelty of the operations, and to the fact that many qualities of iron prove refractory and unfitted for the process, experiments in the manufacture in this country have been very costly, and a considerable proportion have been failures.

Foreign manufacturers, alarmed by the efforts to establish steel works on the Bossemer plan in the United States, reduced their prices, until they were invoicing their steel rails at a rate below that at which the best quality of American wrought iron rails can be produced. Unfortunately, as Bessemer steel rails were a new product, not named in the tariff of 1861 and its supplements, they fell into the general clause covering unenumerated fabrics of steel, and were subject to an ad valorem duty of forty-five per cent. The effect of fraudulent under-valuations to ckeat the revenue, and of bona file reductions of price to break down the market, has been to greatly embarrass the new works starting up in this country, and a large amount of money has been sunk in the busi-

The specific duty of 11 cents per pound imposed by the new tariff bill is not more than the equivalent of the former ad valorem duty, if it could have been honestly collected, and the outery of the free-traders about an increase of duty on Bessemer steel is doubly a falsehood. That the manufacture could not be carried on in this country under former tariff rates has been clearly demonstrated; but the guaranty of stability which is given by the bill passed at last session will breathe new life into the business, and we may expect such experiments to be conducted in different parts of the country with various eres, and such improvements in machinery to be made as will enable us to substitute steel for many of the uses in which iron is now employed.

That we only do this through home production must be readily apparent to everybody except the agents of foreign steel manufacturers and the newspapers paid by them to abuse everybody engaged in the laudable work of establishing this new and most important industry of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The NEWSBOYS' HOME ASSOCIATION makes this appeal to the public for pecuniary aid:—
The Home was opened in December last at No. 915 Locust street, that property having been pur-

chased by the association and fitted and furnished for its special purposes.

Two meals a day, two hours' schooling every evening, except Saurday, baths and comfortable beds are provided for its inmates. For these privileges each boy is required to pay a small sum out of his daily earnings. They have also the exclusive of his daily earnings. They have also the exclusive benefit of a Sunday-school, which is under the effi-cient management of experienced teachers. About fifteen thousand meals have been supplied

and nine thousand beds occupied in the house since it was opened. The family at present consists of sixteen boys, whose ages range from seven to four teen years. The association is their only protector, and they willingly submit to its discipline and restraints, which, among other things, keep them from the streets after the evening meal As winter approaches others will seek this protec-

tion. It is not for newsboys only. Very few of that class require it, as nearly all of them have homes, and are able to take care of themselves

The special objects of our solicitude are the
smaller boys who roam the streets, some of them picking up a precarious livelihood by their childish endeavors, and others driven out by their drunken parents to beg or starve, or to seek shelter and sus-tenance in the nurseries of crime. It is easier for the neglected boy to surrender bimself to the arms of vice than to find a virtuous home in a large city. Hence, our prisons are occupied by convicts who have become hardened in crime before reaching the age of manhood, and every day adds to the num-

We earnestly appeal to our fellow-citizens for the means to continue and enlarge the sphere of our endeavers to help the shivering little boys who seek our protection. We derive no aid from the public authorities. Contributions in sums of one dollar or more may be sent through the Post Office to

either of the undersigned:
CHARLES GIBBONS, President,
FRANK H. CLARK, Treasurer. ESCON LEWIS, Secretary.

Mrs. E. W. Clark, 2020 Spruce street.

Mrs. Charles Gibbons, 1920 West Rittenhouse

quare. Mrs. Edward G. Townsend, 1993 Walnut. Mrs. Robert Petiti, 1509 Spruce.
Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, 1516 Pine.
Mrs. John Clayton, 1911 Walnut.
Mrs. Samuel Parrish, 249 South Thirteenth. Mrs. Mary Adams, 1903 Spruce. Mrs. Edward Hopkins, 917 Clinton. Mrs. Hannah E. Gupin, 612 Spruce. Mrs. Robert R. Corson, 220 South Broad. Miss Susan Linnard, 1133 Spruce. Mrs. M. A. R. Yarnall, 123 South Thirty-ninth. Miss Cummins, Fifteenth st. and Girard av. 1

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 BRIDESBURS BANK, to be located

at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-

sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 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 AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be leasted at Philadelphia. to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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 SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extisguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE,

5 30 M No. 118 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 Commonweath, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Propaylyania for the incorporation of a Back, is accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entiried THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Finindelphia, with a capital of one bundred thou-sand domars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred the usand dollars. SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLARIDA WATER! Days "Its application the handkerchief exhales a man thightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance." 31 tuths?

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ADDRAI Meeting of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held, in conformity with the By-laws, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870, at the office of the Company, Room No. 8, No. 518 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, when an election will be held for Nine Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transsuing year, and such other business will be trans-acted as may present itself. 10 29sw4t

SCS TREGOS TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extent. Warranted free from injurious ingredients It Preserves and Whitens the Teath!

Invigorates and Soothes the Guma! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
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A. M. WILSON, Dreggist, Proprietor,
\$2 icm Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sis., Philads. JAMES M. SCOVEL, CAMDEN, N. J. * 10 27 1m

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870,
SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000

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 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 required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collaters security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until

te contract is satisfac ortly completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pices; otherwise there will be withheld such further 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 bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation

to him.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be reade 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 exceedrg twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843. The 263,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard

will be in the following proportions:-Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sterapost knees, keelsons, and books, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the books siding 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; 120,600 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 mehes, 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 Limber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-howed 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 contra 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 aircraft cut, for the delivery in each of the mavy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 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 gand crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same engths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case

must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871. 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 bids are bone side in all respects, and are made by responsible persons. FORM OF OFFER,

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

I (or we), of ______, in the State of _______, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in con-formity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz :
cuble feet, suitable for principal

pieces, at \$ — per foot....

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

cuble 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 to) request to be addressed at _____, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ---- for signature and certificate.

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

Witness: FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned _____, of ____ he State of _____, and _____ the State of ____, and ___, and ___ guarantee that, in case the foregoing oil of is accepted, he (or they) with, wishin 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 differ

ence between the offer of the said -

that which may be accepted. (Signatures) C. D. E. F.

Each of the guaranters must be certified by the assessor of Internal Revenue for the district to which the parties are assessed. DROPOSALS FOR SI PPLIES-U. S. NAVI PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUI

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1810.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this Office, until 120 class M., on SATUHDAY, Nov. 12 for furnishing 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 Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they must be delivered, when required, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

when required, rise of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND RE
PAIR.

Shafting, Pulleys, Couplings, Hangers, and Callars, specifications of which will be furnished on application to the Naval Constructor, Navy Yard.

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE

102 Brass Pacificks. 100 Brass Padlocks.

4 Jack Screws for heavy piv-t guns, For full particulars, there of delivery, etc., app'y at ORDNANCE OFFICE, Navy Yard. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this

A. W RUSSELL, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1870.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUR

The Buildings.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE
ERECTION 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, fee,
and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the
balance of the schedule, for the following materials
and labor: and labor:—

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) fest in height, with gates to

nclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per

incal foot, complete.

4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.

5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot,

6. For foundation stone, several kinds, isld 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 1571.

S. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

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

10. For rolled from beams (several sizes), per neal 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

By order of the Commission. OHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 115

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY CO., No. 102 SQUER THERD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 7, 1870.

PR. POSALS will be received at this office until and including the 25th day of November, 1870, for the construction of the National Rallway, extending from the city of Philadeiphia to Yardeyville, on the I elaware river; and the Millstone and Trenton Rail-

I claware river; and the Milistone and Trenton Rall-road and certain other ratiroads connecting there-with, and forming, with said connections, a conti-nuous line from the city of Philade phia to the Hud-son river, opposite the city of New York.

Plans and specifications may be had and examined at the office of the National Rallway Company, and also at the office of J. B. CULVER, Engineer, No. 28 MONTGCMERY Street, Jersey City, on and after the 10th of November.

he loth of November.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or

ROBERT R CORSON, Secretary.
HENRY M. HAMILTON,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JACOB RIEGEL,
A. S. LIVINGSTON,
CHARLES W. DUPUY, Committee.

OTICE SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing Supplies to the Board of Public Education." will be received at the Office, S. R. corner of SINTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 13th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the supply of The proposals must state the price and quality of the Books and STATIONERY to be used in the Public Schools of Philadelphia during the year 1871. The proposals must state the price and quality of the Books and articles of Stationery proposed to be furnished, and accompanied by a sample of each tem. The Committee reserve the right to reject all applies not in accordance with sample. A list of books, etc., as authorized by the Board can be seen

books, etc., as authorized books, etc., as authorized at the Secretary's Office.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

N. J. HOFFMAN,

Chairman.

QUARTERMASTERS OFFICE, U. S. ARMY. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23, 1870. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23, 1870.
Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this Office up to 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 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, Baltimore, Md.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.

The envelope to be endorsed "Proposal for Building at Fort McHenry, Ms.," and addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,

Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,

Chf. Qr. Mr. 3d Qr. Mrs. District, Dept. of the East.

LUMBER. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.

SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR I

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

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

UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER 1870 WALNUT AND PINE. SEASONED POPLAR. BEASONED CHERRY.

WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,

FOR SALE LOW. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SHLB, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2000 SOUTH SIRRE.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES—
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 SEE 2 SIDE FESCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING GOARDS.
TELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, IN and MARKED STREET, ALL SIZES.
EMBLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Bondaing. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5816m No. 1715 RIDGE avenue, north of Poplar St.

States Builders' FIFTEEN TH Street, Bolow Market.

ESLER & BROTHER. PROPRIETORS. Wood Monidings, Brackets and General Turning

Work, Hand-rati Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1 3m LARGE ASSOR MENT ALWAYS ON HAND. BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN

Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF RIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Cis IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Rto. WINDLEGALE DEALERS IN

PUNE RYE WHISKIES. IN SOND AND TAX PAID.