THE BALLY STENING TRIBERSON THEFTH THEFT TOTAL AUGILIANT, BATTERNAY ON PART OF A LATE

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Late Elections-The Disasters to the Republicans-The President Alarmed at the Political Situation-The Cameron-Chandler-Cox Imbregito-Statesmanship the Imperative Want of the Administration-Administration Supremacy Lost in the Next Congress-Possible Success of the Democrats and Revenue Reformers-Governor Curtin to Remnin in Russia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1870. The concern in administration circles deepens with reference to the political future, as the returns of the late elections present their stubborn realities. On Tuesday night and Wednesday the President was in receipt of the most flattering despatches from most of the States, and he was greatly elated at what was supposed to be the practical completeness of the Republican triumph; but as the enthusiastic reports of heated partisans give to the irresistible logic of

arithmetic, the measure of the disaster presents its full significance. First came the unwelcome tidings of Governor Newell's defeat in New Jersey; then another and still another was added to the lost Congressmen in New York; then came Kentucky with but one district claimed by the Republicans, and that still doubtful; then came Alabama with a sweeping Democratic victory; then came Arkansas with a like result; then Florida fell back into the list of doubtful States: then Missouri swelled the tide of adverse majorities until but two administration Republicans remained; then Nevada faltered, and Illinois grew worse with each new return, until Ingersoll turned up defeated, and the delegation will probably be Democratic. In the great battle of Tuesday, the only achievement worthy to be reckoned a victory was in New Jersey; in all the other States the variations in the political tide were uniformly and in many instances fearfully pregnant with evil forebodings to the Republicans. The latest despatches received to-night are but confirmatory of administration reverses, and the significant feature of the summing up is that the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Nevada, and Missouri are not Republican, and Georgia and Texas are reasonably certain to follow. To these losses must be added Connecticut, Indiana, California, and Oregon, with Pennsylvania trembling in the balance, while obstinate Kentucky and New York are more hopeless than ever.

It was not disguised to-day in administration circles that the disaster is serious, and the President feels keenly disappointed and mortified at the general political aspect of the country. Cameron has been here to look after new spoils, but the President was not in a humor to promise anything. He feels that he has blundered; that he has wasted his great powers; that he has not been sustained by the nation; and he would be glad to remedy the misfortune if he could see a clear way open to retrieve himself. But Cameron comes and renews his repeatedly-broken promises of future success, and demands offices and plunder. Chandler demands rigid political proscription of the starvelings of the departments, with a few Indian agencies thrown in, and a transfer of the patronage to the Congressional Committee, as a panacea for revolting States. Butler comes with the Alabama claims as a measure of Republican unity, and makes them sulphurous with threats of war. Conkling comes with fresh lists of Fenton's friends for decapitation, and promises the Empire State for 1872. Drake comes with a lost State, sacrificed to administration stupidity and Drake's malignity, to hurl Shurz, Carpenter, Trumbull, and other revenue reformers outside of the Republican organization as the only measure of safety; and the fading carpet-baggers come to force new rebellions upon the President to ensure them office in defiance of the people. But the President has tried Cameron and Chandler as politicians, and has the Cox blunder as the legacy. He has tried Butler's counsels and actions in war, and will not fight England to gratify the "bottled-up" hero. He has reaped the whirlwind as the harvest of Conkling's sowing in New York and Drake's in Missouri, and the debatable Southern States and their politicians are running sores of discomfort.

What policy the President will adopt he has not yet decided himself. For the first time since his inauguration, he appreciates that however well he could command armies, he is a failure in the command of a great political party: and the surrender to Cameron and Chandler by the removal of Secretary Cox has astounded him by the widespread and earnest protest of the more influential Republican journals. The effort to cover it with the McGarrahan case is a flimsy and discreditable pretext, and so the country understands it. It was a shameful surrender to mere political camp-followers. Had it been an advance in the direction of statesmanship, it would have commanded Republican approval, regardless of dissatisfied politicians. but to allow Cameron and Chandler to proclaim themselves as the authors of the new political policy of the administration was simply to allow them to proclaim in advance its defeat.

Is there no one to impress the President with the fact that he must at once call the representative statesmen of the Republican party around him, if he would not swell the disasters of 1870 to a tidal wave in 1872? Does he not know that the statesmen of the country rarely give unbidden counsel; that they do not crowd the halls of the White House: that they do not promise political impossibilities; that they do not blackmail official subordinates; that they do not barter in administration patronage; that they do not carry their petty jealousies to the throne and load it with their quarrels: that they have achieved position and honor by deserving them. and not by accident or venality; and that they respect themselves and their integrity more than they respect power or its plunder? They do not rush to Washington and hire correspondents to proclaim their purposes and their importance. They do not fear that particular appointments may impair their influence, or consign them to obscurity. They do not denounce the Camerons to-day, and become pitiable sycophants to them to-morrow. They are the men whom the people honor and respect and whom the camp-followers hate, and they are the men who must save Grant's administration if it is saved at all! Why do not Sepator Scott and Representatives Kelley and Scofield venture to whisper the truth to power? Small men cannot do it and corrupt men dare not do it; but there are brave men here and there who can do it, and whose imperious duty it is to make an honest and positive effort to right the ship of state.

The Republicans of the country should look the results of the late elections squarely in the face. It is now definitely settled that there will not be a reliable working administration majority in the next Congress. There will be a nominal Republican majority, but the administration will start in a minority, and under the considerably more than 5000 pounds per leadership of Butler it will never gain control of square inch. The expense of casting these

the House. The election of the regular Republican candidates for Speaker and Clerk, although more than probable, is not entirely certain. The Missouri election and the dismissal of Secretary Cox have made a positive, organized, and aggressive element within the Republican party that is bitterly hostile to the President, and tonight the Democrats are boasting that they will give the control of Congress to the revenue reformers, and then organize the House against the regular Republicans. Do not regard this intimation as groundless. In the present condition of cross-purposes between the Republican leaders, the defeat of the party in the next House is altogether possible, and if the suicidal policy of ostracizing men like Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Ferry, Sumner, and others is continued, and St. Domingo jobs are made tests of devotion to the party, the defeat of Speaker Blaine and Clerk McPherson will be inevitable, and the anti-administration men will organize the

The rumor that Gov. Curtin has resigned, or contemplates resigning, is a mistake. Cameron would like to have him removed, but so far has has not dared to demand it. He wants Curtin turned out, but he fears to have him return home. While Curtin is a thorn to Cameron in Russia, he would be a more dangerous thorn to him in Pennsylvania, so there will be no change in the Russian mission. Many of Gov. Cartin's friends are anxious for his return, but they have not urged him to resign. It is believed that he will be felt in a marked degree in the next political contest in Pennsylvania, but just how, or with what immediate aim, I cannot venture to

THE CROQUET CURATE.

The sermon is the one thing that embitters this festive young life. Gay, volatile, chatty, he tears himself away from that charming lawn party at the hall to find his mauvais quari d'heure. He knows nothing, he never thinks, and even the most commonplace of discourses asks for a faint pretence of knowledge, a faint effort of thought. There is the impossibility of beginning his sermon. There is the remeter impossibility of ending it. The pen quivers in his idle fingers at the thought of the loud snore from the squire's corner, the rector's sneer, the quiet mockery of the girls who worship him in the croquet gound. But the fingers are still idle. He paces the room, he looks out of the window, he screws himself down again to his table, but nothing comes. There is nothing for it but to eram, and to do him justice, he crams in a large and unsectarian spirit. He ranges his authorities before him with a disdain for theological bias. A bit out of Keble jostles a bit out of Spurgeon, a page of Robertson follows a metaphor from Melville. The theology of the croquet curate is, as his rector kindly explains, "mosaic," but the mosaic is put together with an innocent artlessness. There is none of the graceful self-consciousness with which the extemporaneous prophet of the seaside weaves together his cento of quotations. Haydn wrote sonatas in court dress and ruffles, and the apostle of the "genteels" composes in the softest and most gorgeous of dressing gowns. Before him is his commonplace book, around are a host of little volumes, in which he dips as a bee dips in flowers. The sentiment of George Sand, the sublimity of Jean Paul, the pathos of Little Nell, are all laid under contribution. Theological distinctions are unknown to Mr. Honeyman as to the croquet curate, but he is too much man of the world to borrow from familia quarters. Old treatises of German mystics picked up on bookstalls along the Rhine, dusty Puritan diatribes, "golden extracts" from forgotten fathers, lie side by side with the last discourse of Pere Felix or the newest pamphlet of Conali. To weave these discor-Int materials into the bright, indistinct, but never tedious sermon of the Sunday, is the least task of the fashionable Sunday preacher. His mirror is before him, but the greater artists of his class need even more than a mirror. One of the most popular of London preachers is said to have furnished his library with a model pulpit, and to have studied the wave of his jeweled hand, the pathetic droop, the winning gesture of irresistible appeal, in the wood itself.

A Love Story .- The Count de St. Croix. belonging to one of the noblest and wealthi-est families of France, became engaged, after a long courtship, to a lady his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was ap-pointed which was to render two loving hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol; so he girded on his regimentals and marched to the battle-field. During the Count's absence it happened that his beautiful affianced had the small-pox; and hovering between life and death, she recovered, but found her beauty hopelessly lost. The disease had assumed in her case the most virulent character, and left her not only disfigured, but seamed and scarred to such an extent that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass the remainder of her days in the strictest seclusion.

A year passed away, when one day the Count, immediately on his return to France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself at the residence of his betrothed, and solicited an interview, which was denied. He, however, with the persistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and finally the lady made her appearance, very closely muffled in a veil. At the sound of her voice the Count rushed forward to embrace her, but, stepping aside, she tremblingly told him the story of her sorrow, and burst into tears. A heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome features as, raising his hand above, he exclaimed: - "It is God's work! I am blind!" It was even so. When gallantly leading his regiment to the attack a cannon ball passed so closely to his eyes that, while it left their expression unchanged and his countenance unmarked, robbed him forever of sight. It is unnecessary to add that their marriage was soon solemnized.

ARTIFICIAL PAVING STONES. - In many localities where a blast furnace is in the neighborhood, the slags are used on the roads, and make a very good and solid bed; the crushing power of the wheels grinds and smoothes the surface, while the different particles, by exposure to the weather and the action of the loads drawn over the road, cohere together and form a solid mass, as is the case with the McAdam pavement. It was some time ago suggested that this furnace slag would make an excellent pavement if cast in blocks of the size of those employed in our so-called Belgian pavement, as it is harder than the basalt used for the latter, and nearly as hard as porphyry. We are glad to notice that a similar idea has been practically carried out by Messrs. Sepulchre and Obresser, of Belgium. They cast the slsg in blocks, and have paved with them several streets in Brussels, with a very steep incline, and also some streets in Paris. This roadway is said to give satisfac-tion, as it stands a far heavier traffic than the best and most celebrated paving stones, and by experiment resisted a crushing weight of

blocks is below that of quarrying and squaring the usual granite or basalt blocks used for the modern kinds of stone pavements. The London Architect speaks thus favorably of this invention, which, in some countries, will, no doubt, prove of great value. The improvement of our roadways, especially in large cities, is a question of so much importance that every fact bearing upon the subject deserves to be recorded. — Technologist.

THE DRESS OF CHILDREN. - Now that winter is approaching, it behooves parents more than ever to see that their children are clothed in such a manner as to protect them from the inclemency and sudden changes of the weather. The chief cause of infantine mortality, in addition to foul air, or too rich or too poor food, is the false pride of many mothers. Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed as certainly as by any other cause. In our changeable climate children of the most tender age are left with bare arms and legs, and with low-necked dresses. The mothers, in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with cold, and expect a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mothers could endure such a treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants can. A moment's reflection will indicate the effects of this mode of dressing, or rather want of dressing, on the child. The moment the cold air strikes its bare arms and legs, the blood is driven from these extremities to the internal and more vital organs. The result is congestion, to a greater or less extent, of those organs. In warm weather the heat will bring on affections of the bowels, and this mode of dressing may be reckoned one of the chief causes of summer complaints. But in cold weather congestion and inflammation of the brain and lungs are the result. It is painful to see children thus dressed like victims for

STORIES ABOUT HOUSE SERVANTS -I remember a lady being at the Botanical Gardens one day, and, while looking at the swans in the ornamental water, she accidentally touched the foot of another lady similarly employed. She immediately apologized, and the stranger, turning to bow, revealed her own housemaid. The girl was really elegantly dressed, better dressed and better looking than her mistress. The latter commenced a severe and angry lecture; but the housemaid took it very calmly, and told her mistress that she might provide herself with another housemaid by the end of the month. I believe there are certain houses in town to which servant girls resort to doff their ordinary attire and don their ladylike raiment. I know a French woman who told her mistress that she meant to say at home for a time to "compose herself and get her hands white." Those who can read take a lively interest in the correspondence of the family. I know a family who were extremely annoyed by some piece of unpleasant family news becoming circulated in the neighborhood. They were careful people, and took pains either to lock up or destroy their letters. But it seemed that they tore up their letters into "spills," which they put into a vase on the drawing-room mantel-shelf, and a servant had actually sewn together these "spills" and read off the contents of their letters. - London

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphis, 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 MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice 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 Purifles Artificial Tee Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand 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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANA-YUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

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D. T. GAGE, 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 ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to

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 PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

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 FIORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. and agreeable fragrance,

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 MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 72 sam

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 QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine, The SIMPLICITY, BASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAU-TIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate, and get samples of the

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

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A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
Principals.

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A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for
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Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Propagata. of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF OWEN MOBIERNAN, DECEASED. ESTATE OF OWEN MORITERNAN, DECLASSD.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Owen McKiernan, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

FRANCIS CONWAY, Executor,
No. 119 SOUTH Street.

Or his Attorney,
11 5 56t*

No. 524 WALNUT Street.

HEAL ESTATE AT AUGTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434

North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday. November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor; 2 chambers, sitting-room, bath and store-rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms \$2000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

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Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street. REAL ESTATE .- THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1434 North Twelfth street, between Jefferson and Master streets. On Tuesday, November 15, 1876, at 12 c'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of greund, situate on the west side of Twelfth street, above Master street, Twentieth ward, No. 1434; containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. House has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, (with Baltimore heater), and kitchen on first floor, 2 chambers, sitting room, bath and store rooms on the second floor, ting room, bath and store rooms on the second floor, and 4 chambers on the third floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—\$1000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE .- THOM AS & SONS' SALE REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

—Three stery brick dwelling, No. 2566 Frankford road. On Tuesday, November 22, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick measurage and lot of ground, situate on the northwesteriy side of the Frankford road, No. 2566, Twenty-third Ward; containing in front on Frankford road 31 feet 11 inches, by 194 feet 4% inches deep to Emerald street. The improvements are a three-story brick house, containing 5 rooms; also a large frame building on Emerald street, suitable for weaver, butcher, or any manufacturing business. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of \$60 a year.

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OPPHANSI COURT PERFENDING SALE

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—
Estate of James McAnall, deceased. Proceeding in partition. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, November 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of James McAnall, deceased, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, valuable property, twelve brick and frame dwellings and large lot, N. W. corner of Spruce and Aspen streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 83 feet front. For particulars see plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Anctioneers, 10 20 29N5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE-THOMAS & SONS' SALE. REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—
Building Lot, Seventeenth street, south of Oxford street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that let of ground, situate on the west side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet south of Oxford street; containing in front on Seventeenth street 72 feet, and extending in depth 177 feet 10 inches to Bouvier street. It is situate in an improving neighborhood. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 83t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE_THOMAS & SONS'SALE. REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street,
Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1878,
at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the
Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground simute
on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 75 feet
northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward;
containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to 2 ground rents,
one of \$35-10, and the other \$72-90, payable in coin.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 588t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS SALE.

—Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street,
Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870,
at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, is feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to two ground rents, one of \$35-10, and the other \$72-90, payable in coin.

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WHISKIES. Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongaheis

WHISKIES. The product of the following Distilleries: "A. & H. S. Overholt," |"Jos. S. Finch," "Wm. Britton & Co.,"

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In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO., 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA. CARSTAIRS & McCALL

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DRALEES IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OPPICE—No. 104 S. FIPTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 14th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Buttonwood street, from the sewer in Nineteenth street to west line of Eighteenth street.

street, from the sewer in Nineteenth street to west line of Eighteenth street.

On Green street, from Eighth street to west curb line of Ninth street.

On Ridge avenue, from the sewer in Wylle street to Summit, northwest of Vineyard street.

On North street, from the sewer in Sixteenth street to the east line of Seventeenth street.

On Richmond street, from a point west of Frankford road to Leopard street.

Said sewers to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear iuside elameter of three feet, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the slist day of December, 1870. And the contractor snall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers to the amount of one dollar and fitty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along-

Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along-side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the con-tractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-tificate that a band has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a con-

tract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly achered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and pince of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special

> MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

BURRAU OF CONSTRUCTION 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 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 received.

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.

quired 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 collateral security, twenty-nve (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 may be judged expedient to secure the public interest 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.

to him. It will be stipulated in the contract that if default oe 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 exceeding 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 203.000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard

March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 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, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks 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 navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet

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 45 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 90 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

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

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the

are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposais" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy 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 mand 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, 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 bena fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER, (Which, if from a jirm, 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 conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of
Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:— cubic feet, suitable for principal

pieces, at 2— per foot.....
cubic feet, curved timber, at
5— per foot.....
cubic feet timber, at 8— 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 Naval Station at ______ for signature and certificate, ______

[Signature], A. B. C. D.

Witness: FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned the State of ____, in the State of ____

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 fall 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.

Each of the guaranters must be certified by the assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Off President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 20, 1870, for items one, two, and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for the following materials

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 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-

dations, etc., per cubic yard.

5. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot.

6. For foundation stone, several kinds, isid 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.

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

ing the kind.

9. For undressed marble per cubb 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 als office, No. 200 S. SIXTH

By order of the Commission.

By Order of the Commission.

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

STEAMED QYSTERS! HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the TRIPE AND OYSTERS. HROLLED OYSTERS, Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS!

.B. R., L.BACEE, OYITER PLANTER AND DEALER. N. E. Corner NINT and CHUSNUT Streets.

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