SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE DISRUPTION OF THE REPUBLI-CAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Harald.

Without having any decided prejudices in the matter, we must express our convictions that things begin to look rather squally for the Republicans. They seem to be in a muddle all ever that part of the country where they have heretofore "ruled the roast" exclusively. Dissensions have arisen in their ranks even at their very hearthstones. The Evening Post of this city assails the high tariff or protection wing of the party with the warmth of a decided opponent. The Tribuns retorts, and the temper of its replies shows that its high protection editor has not recovered from the effects of his late disastrons defeat for Congress. Senator Sumner, who has been the Jupiter Topans of the party for so long a time, seems to have had another attack of "softening of the brain," so far, at least, as the support he extends to the administration is concerned. This may be attributed to the treatment his friend Ambassador Motley received, er it may be attributed to some other cause. At any rate it is evident he is not the warm supporter of the administration he once was. In many of the Congressional districts in which elections have just been held illtemper amounting to rudeness and even to acts of violence have characterized the caucus meetings of the Republicans. And it is safe to say that the bad feeling there engendered has not been mollified by the results of the election.

Now, who is responsible for this disruption in the once powerful Republican party? Where does the fault lie? The party has been in existence about twenty years, and half of that time it has held supreme power in the land. By a wise and prudent course t might retain the reins of government for two administrations yet to come. But are the leaders wise enough to adopt that course? Where are Cameron, Wilson, Logan, Ben Butler, Banks, and all the rest of the board of managers of the Republican party? Have they given up the ghost, or do they hold that the party has gone to the dogs, and that it has not the ghost of a chance in the Presidential race in 1872? Are they thinking of sacrificing Grant? If they are, and attempt it, they will make a sad mistake. General Grant has made the best President the Republican party could have had. While crushing out corruption wherever he found it existed, and while curtailing the expenses of the Government and reducing taxation to the lowest limit, he has been the "mildest mannered man" in the world whenever some pet party projects have come before him for approval or rejection. In the exercise of the veto power he has been especially lenient. In short, he has been as serviceable a President for the Republican party as that party has been serviceable in its support of his administration. If the party undertakes to overthrow Grant it will inevitably incur irreparable disaster. Grant himself will then take a hand in the melee, and the smash up all round will be beautiful-for the Democrats-to witness. Let there be oil poured upon the troubled Republican waters by the inauguration of some bold and striking patriotic measure—a measure that will restore the weak and wavering to their fealty-or the Republicans may make up their minds for defeat at the next Presidential election, and begin putting their houses in order accord-

In the meantime what do we do find the Democrats doing? In what sort of battle array do we find them after the smoke has cleared away from the fields of November 8? In answer to these questions we refer our readers to a remarkable table published by us yesterday, giving an analysis of the vote at the recent elections, and showing how the electoral colleges will stand in 1872, provided the States named vote then as they have voted already. It will be seen by this table that in thirty-five States the Democrats have one hundred and fifty-four electoral votes, and the Republicans one hundred and forty-eight, or six majority for the Democrats, with two States (Mississippi and Texas), which will probably be equally balanced, not included. Thus it will be seen that the Democrats at this moment have actually—with the big State of New York as a sure rallying point-tne inside track for a sweeping triumph at the next Presidential election-a triumph that cannot possibly be averted except by the restoration of calmness and moderation and wisdom to the counsels of the Republican party.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES.

From the N. Y. Times.

Calculations relating to the political complexion of the next House of Representatives possess a general interest, and they may be in some cases approximately correct. But it is as yet too early to fix the precise strength of parties. The returns of the recent elections are incomplete. From Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and Florida further information is needed before determining absolutely their Congressional status; and, even when the figures are received, a certain degree of doubt will hang over the positions of some of the members elect. The successful candidates on the Gratz Brown ticket in Missouri, for example, being reported as "Liberal Republicans," are classified among the regular Republicans; although it is obvious that their course when the Forty-second Congress assembles will be materially affected by occurrences in the interval. The same remark applies to one or two of the Southern members. Their ultimate affiliations are somewhat contingent upon circumstances which do not at present admit of exact estimate. Moreover, in five States the Congressional delegations remain to be elected. Georgia, California, Texas, New Hampshire, and Connecticut are all to be heard from, and in regard to some of them the probabilities are susceptible of nothing better than guess-work.

But though precise results are at present unattainable, enough is known to render certain the presence of an adequate working majority on the Republican side. The estimates of that majority range from thirty-five to fifty-the former being almost the lowest possible figure, and the general prospect indicating that, with fair success in the elections to be held, the majority will not vary much from forty-five. It is evident, therefore, that the opposition, however well organized, will not be able to embarrass the administration, or to impede the development of the Republican policy. The country has nothing to fear from the presence of a disciplined opposition, whose increased strength may be expected to carry with it a sense of responsibility that has not of late been apparent in Democratic tactics. We shall have in opposition a to a repetition of the same spectacle? There | Buchu.

intelligible programme. Apart, too, from the change to be hoped for in the general course of the opposition, we cannot doubt that a consciousness of lessened voting power will impel the majority to husband their strength, and to cultivate the moral power which proceeds from a right use of opportunities. To secure unity there must be forbearance, a general tone of moderation, and an avoidance of needless controversies. From these considerations the Republican party may gain much, and can lose nothing. Its majority, ample for all practical purposes, will not be so large that the party can afford to be indifferent to causes of internal trouble, whether proceeding from dissensions or rash The Republican party will still, beyond all doubt, prevail. And we may hope that the policy itself will vindicate the confidence of the country, and make certain Republican success in 1872.

Upon the President the reduction of the majority will entail greater responsibility than can exist so long as Congress is absolute master of the situation. With the majority as it is now, the veto power has existed only in name. A two-thirds majority in Congress rendered criticism futile, and Executive correction a mere matter of form. It will be otherwise in the next Congress. And the fact will impose upon the President a serious duty in the treatment of all matters that come before him for approval. The Administration may look for more cordial support than it received last session, and the action of Congress will be benefitted, because restrained by the opinions of a President in general harmony with the party out of doors and with the people.

A NAVAL PRIZE FIGHT IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

From the N. Y. Herald. One of the most inexplicable facts of the present war has been the utter inaction of both the French and German fleets. The former, created by Louis Philippe and liberally fostered by Louis Napoleon, was known to be formidable, and the latter may boast of some of the finest iron-clads affoat. Yet scarcely anything has been heard of either since the declaration of war.

At length, however, the long, strange silence has been broken. It was reserved for American waters to be roused by the first thunders of the Franco-German struggle for the mastery of the seas. As the great naval battle of our civil war-that of the Alabama and Kearsarge-was fought on the eastern verge of the Atlantic, so have the French and German Vikings brought their dispute to its western verge, seeking to emulate in the new world what Americans had achieved in the old. The famous battle between the Serapis and the Bonhomme Richard was the antetype of that between the Kearsarge and the Alabama; but no other similar naval engagement had since occurred, until the other day the French gunboat Bouvet and the Prussian gunboat Meteor blazed away at each other for an hour in the Gulf of Mexico. Both these gunboats entered the port of Havana on the 7th inst. The Meteor sailed out again after the departure of the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde, which immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th inst., the Bouvet left port. but waited outside for the Meteor, which followed after the expiration of twenty-four hours—the time prescribed by law—a naval duel having been previously arranged be tween the officers of the two vessels. The Spanish war steamer Hernando Cortez also went out, bearing as umpire the Governor-General of Cuba. The crew of the Meteor numbered sixty men; that of the Bouvet The Meteor carried three guns and the Bouvet five. Upon the coming out of the Meteor the Bouvet, which was ten miles beyond the offing, steamed inward toward the neutral line. The Bouvet opened the contest by firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor. In this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away her main and mizzen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled with the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the inside of the Bouvet, smashing her steam-pipe. The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the Bouvet, finding the quarters hot and capture certain if she waited until Meteor could disentangle herself. quickly made for port under, it is said, both steam and sail, the Meteor continuing to fire meanwhile. The Bouvet succeeded in crossing into Spanish waters before the Meteer could disentangle her sorew. At this time the Hernando Cortaz fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. The telegram which announces this news adds that "both fought bravely." tory was accorded to the German gunboat, whose three guns seem to have been too much for the French gunboat's five, thus calling to mind the old English brag that one John Bull was equal to three Johnny Crapeaux. Both vessels are now in the port of Havana, repairing severe damages, but eager for another fight. The Meteor had three men killed, whose funeral the German merchants in Havana all attended, and one man wounded. The Bouvet had three men wounded, and, perhaps, one man killed. The German residents were greatly elated, and were arranging a grand banquet for the officers of the

Meteor. This unvarnished tale of the battle of the gunboats offers no sensational horrors. There are no scuppers running blood, no magazines exploding and darkening the air with the detached himbs of grilled Prussians and frizzled Frenchmen; no shoals of sharks following in the wake of "huge leviathans afloat" to gorge their maws with Gallie or Teutonic tidbits. There is nothing, in fine, that would do for yellow-covered literature or the crimsoned boards of Old Bowery. We hear, indeed, the thunder of guns, the angry shrick of masses of metal hurled innocuous against iron plates, the scream of the Gallic cock and the triumphant cry of the German eagle, while above the asphyriating volumes of belching smoke rises sublime, like another Don Quixote, the figure of that chivalric hidalgo, Captain General de Rodas, who has come forth to "see fair" between the two belligerents. It is a naval duel between France and Germany, with Spain for umpire. But, after all, were it not for the loss of three or four lives and the groans of a few wounded, the fight would be but a farcical fizzle.

The friends of peace may rejoice at the result of this combat, since it demonstrates that ocean warfare, at least, has reacned a point where scientific defences have reduced the loss of life to the minimum, and made the deck of a ship in action a much safer place than many an American railroad car. But the question of supremacy is not yet settled. The belligerents are bent on renewing the struggle. Having given the riparians of the Gulf of Mexico a taste of their quality, why should they not treat New York

party instead of a faction; the trickery and inconsistency of a factious warfare will probably give place to a defined and an intelligible programme. Apart, too, from able craft might be chartered to carry excursionists to see the show at the moderate charge of fifty cents for the round trip, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the wounded of both the French and German armies. Should the weather prove inauspicious on the appointed day, let the exhibition be postponed to the first fair day. If a grand dinner should afterward be given at Delmonico's to the survivors, who knows but it might inaugurate an era of good feeling and lead to ultimate peace between the two great nations now at strife?

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW AND THE COURTS.

From the N. Y. World. We cannot pretend to any such acquaintance with the recondite practice of Courts as would warrant us in expressing an opinion as to whether a proceeding can yet be devised for bringing the constitutionality of the election law before the highest tribunal for adjudication. If there had been a division of opinion between Judge Woodruff and Judge Blatchford, the case of Quinn could have been carried at once to the Supreme Court, and the question set at rest. We suppose there must be (or rather hope there may be) some other method of reaching that tribunal, for it seems quite unfit that the hasty, crude opinion delivered by Judge Woodruff under an evident bias and with tokens of unjudicial heat should stand as the final exposition of so new and grave a The demeanor of Judge Woodruff through-

out that extraordinary trial was rather that of a partisan agent determined to carry au election, than of a considerate impartial magistrate holding an even balance between the parties before him. He did not deign to weigh the arguments of the counsel for the defense, to which he listened with symptoms of impatience and passed with little notice in his opinion. He took no sufficient time to examine the points presented for his judicial consideration. The court adjourned at 6 o'clock on one day, and when it was reopened the next morning he delivered an extemporaneous opinion with a vehemence of manner and force of gesticulation quite out of keeping with the weighty and circumspect eloquence suitable to the bench. No judge could have operly investigated so complex subject in the brief time which took. He had obviously made properly up his mind, and had determined to render a party service, in advance of all argument. He accordingly met none of the points of the opposing counsel. He only undertook to show that Congress has some power in regulating the election of its ewn members-a point which nobody disputed. But he did not show, nor attempt to show, that its authority included the actual provisions of the law which was under consideration. That authority has, of course, some limits; but he did not attempt to draw the dividing line between permitted and prohibited regulation. By the Constitution, Congress may alter the regulations of the States, or make independent regulations of its own, respecting the time, place, and manner of holding elections for members of the House of Representatives. This is the whole extent of its authority. The law in question neither appoints nor alters the "time" or the "place; these grants of authority are therefore irrelevant to the present discussion. What may be included under the "manner" admits of a fair difference of opinion; that being an ambiguous and pretty comprehensive word. But however wide may be its latitude of meaning, the Constitution evidently contemplates either a change of some existing State regulation repecting the manner of election, or the substitution of a Federal regulation, The law in dispute does neither. It leaves all the State regulations untouched, changing no part of them, substituting nothing for them. What then does it profess to do? It merely affixes new penalties to the violation of the unaltered, undisturbed State regulations. The pretense that increasing penalties for violating long-standing regulations is an alteration of those regulations, or a making of other regulations in their place,

arguments, and render a mature and wellweighed decision. Besides the unconstitutionality of its main pravisions, it is also unconstitutional in the machinery provided for its execution. It creates certain new officers called supervisors of election, and makes an unconstitutional provision for their appointment. By the Constitution all officers of the United States must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. "But Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments." The supervisors of election are appointed by none of these authorized methods. The act does not vest their appointment in the courts, but in the judges, acting not as a court, but as individual commissioners of the Government. Any lawyer who has inspected one of Judge Woodruff's commissions must have seen that, by their very form, they do not purport to have been issued by the Circuit Court, but by the individual judge acting merely as an agent for the Government. He was obliged to put them in this form, because the law does not authorize him to make the appointments as a court. They are therefore all void for repugnance to the Constitution. We repeat our earnest wish that all the questions connected with these extraordinary and unprecedented acts may in some way be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, where they would be considered with a deliberation befitting the judi-

is a self-evident absurdity. The act is there-

fore void as transcending the authority of Congress. At the very least, there is good

colorable ground for calling its constitution-

ality in question, and there ought to be

some way of bringing it before a tribunal

that will give an impartial hearing to the

mence of political partisans. SPECIAL NOTICES.

cial character, and where the judges would

not act with the indecent haste and vehe-

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA
PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialia. No form of Nervous Disease fails
to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest
cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days
affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails
to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious.
It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country,
gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the toriured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

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FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTIneuce of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or niceration of the bladder or kidners, 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, Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. 10 1 ?* MANBOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR ATC TEGAINED BY HELMSOLD'S EXTRACT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MESTING OF STOCKHOLDERS OFFICE OF THE SCHOOLCHAFT IRON COMPANY, No. 407 LIBHARY Street, Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Schoolcraft Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Omce 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 contum per annum, to be secured by said mortgage.

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

he company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS SPARKS, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1870.

NOTICE IS HERBY 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 CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THIS SPLENdid Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dve. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tiuts—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitatic Poison to injure 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. [4 27 mwfs]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 10 1 Tw

OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street. PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day decisred a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT, on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst. W. L. GILROY, 11 12 12trp

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 JEFFERSON 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.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU ANO IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no 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.

THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS A drunkard having failen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with;—"Now, you jes lemme 'ione. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked thil weight, and at low prices go to I.C. picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him.

993m 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 Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of accordance with the laws of the Commonwe : lth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMEOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

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

D. T. GAGE, No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH .-Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract 1017w

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 HAMILTON 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. five hundred thousand dollars.

A PARLOR SALE OF USEFUL AND Fancy Articles will be held at the INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS, No. 762 South TENTH Street, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week. Admission Free.

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 SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hunbe located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increas the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Ex-TRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feel-ings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7 w LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. (10 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 PERCENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank 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 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 1 2m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sta

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Fiour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bons Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, BTC. Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imita-tions in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter wha representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES, Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET, 7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT, MARKET STREET.

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing. WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent, cheaper than auction prices, and will not be undersold by any house, Full Marble Top Walnut Suits......\$60 to \$600

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HUTTON & McCONNELL. Furniture Warerooms,

No. 809 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, Offer an extensive and entirely new stock of splendid Furnituse and Upholstery.

EVERY ARTICLE BEING ORIGINAL IN DESIGN, SUPER'OR IN QUALITY, ELEGANT IN FINISH, AND CHEAP IN PRICE.

Our patrons having long appreciated the above POINTS in our GOODS, we are induced to present these facts to the public, that we may continue to receive their patronage, promising prompt attention to all orders entrusted to us. 9 27 wsi3trp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES. SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks

acjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters. DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTE-REST at three per cent., psyable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., psyable by check, on

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe. INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.— SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals A SEALED PROPOSALS, Indorsed "Proposals for building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on RACE street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward. Said extension to be built in accordance with the pisns of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders,
By order of the Committee on Property,
H. W. HALLIWELL,

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Ester, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

er builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED
"Proposals for Supplying Blanks to the Board
of Public Education" will be received at the office,
southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets,
addressed to the undersigned, until December 13,
at 12 o'cleck M., for the supply of all Blanks required
for the Public Schools for the year 1871.

A sample of the Blanks authorized by the Board
can be seen at the Secretary's office.
By order of the Committee on Supplies.

By order of the Committee on Supplies. N. J. HOFFMAN. 11 16, 28, 20, D 13

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BURNAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 187029
SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 983,000
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 Onk," 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
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
may be judged expedient to secure the results of

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 interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other propertion 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

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 mouey 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 The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 23,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 29 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 of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being 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 50,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

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 present if.

facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" 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 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 bids are bona fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons.

FORM OF OFFER, (Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the mem-bers.) I (or we), of ____, in the State of _____ hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United

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.:-..... cubic feet, suitable for principal

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

Witness:

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

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned ____, of ____ the undersigned _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby 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

that which may be accepted. [Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness: Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 1aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUB-LIC BUILDINGS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1810.)
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

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 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 celiars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.

4. For excavations for centars, 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.

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

For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

10. For rolled iron 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. 205 S. SIXTH

By order of the Commission.

By Order of the Commission.

By Order of the Commission. CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary.

WHISKY, WINE, ET Q. CARSTAIRS & McCALL

Sc. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Btc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES... IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp icr cutnic gue of f6 pages—it tells what and how to plant is r profit.

WM. PARKY.

11 11 fmw6i Ciunaminson, N. J.