SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THE NA-TIONAL DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times, A desire to bury dead issues has suddenly manifested itself in the Democratic mind. Gov. Hoffman expressed it in his Albany speech; and the leading journal of the party in Michigan attributes whatever successes have been gained in that State to the repudiation of repudiators, and the adoption of a moderate policy upon current topics. The Governor would have the country forget the sins of his party. The Detroit journalist declares that had the old leaders been allowed to retain command, nothing but defeat would have followed; if a different result has anywhere been secured, it has been because Democratic candidates "ran pledged against reaction, and in acceptance of the situation.'

All this is very pretty. It would have been prettier, in Governor Hoffman's case, had he, too, been able to proclaim the renunciation of his old political masters. There is an obvious incompatibility between his exhortation to "let the dead past bury its dead," and his appearance as the successful candidate of an organization which represents the worst ideas, as well as the worst vices, of the Democracy. If Governor Hoffman would really reform his party, he must begin by interring the ring. There can be no improvement in this State until the Governor's masters are under the sod.

Still, these avowals and entreaties of Governor Hoffman must be regarded as homage paid by the representative of the most debased type of Democracy to the pubhe opinion which the Republican party created and keeps alive. The new policy of the Michigan Democracy tells the same story. Its gains are proportionate to its adoption of Republican principles and plans. By discarding repudiation, and bringing itself to pay the debt honestly, by protesting against reactionary measures, by accepting things as they are, and pledging itself to maintain them, by favoring the continued reduction of taxes without reference to abstract theories, its managers adopted, substantially. cardinal features of the Republican platform. Their sagacity was duly rewarded. They elected candidates who, if nominated on regular Democratic ground, would have had no chance. The lesson, suggestive as it is, is not taught by Michigan alone. It is the lesson of all the recent elections, with the exception of New York, where plunder holds the place of principle, and of Maryland and Delaware, where the relics of slave-barbarism continue to be devoutly worshipped. Everywhere Democratic gains may be measured by the departure from the standard of Pendleton and Seymour and Blair, and by an approximation to the standard of Grant's administration and a Republican Congress. Advantages so acquired are a tribute to the principles and policy of the Republican party.

When the process thus begun has advanced a few degrees further, the issue will become one between men; and the Democratic party, overladen as it is with rotten timber, will be very little nearer the consummation of its final purpose. For the governing personnel of Democracy must resolve itself into Tammany. That is the vital centre of the whole organization. Michigan moderates, and prudent men from Illinois sink into insignificance before Tweed, Sweeney, Hall, and Fisk. These are the magnates of the party. They are determined to control the next National Convention as completely as they controlled the motley crowd that nominated Hoffman at Rochester; and they rely for success upon agencies akin in character to those which secured them success in this city. Our plundered and helpless tax-payers furnish sinews for a wider war than that between Tammany and the Young Democracy. The corruption fund, which has already produced wonders, is relied upon to carry the National Convention. Tweed & Co. have sworn that Hoffman shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and they will keep their oath. They will buy his nomination, if it can be obtained in no other way. The Democracy of the country will then have the pleasure of supporting a Tammany ticket, and the country will be brought face to face with the personal issues with which we in New York have become painfully familiar. When matters assume this shape, we know what will be the result.

THE COMING TURKISH WAR.

From the N. Y. Sun. The restrictions upon the navigation of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, which serve as the Russian pretext for setting on foot another war against Turkey, relate exclusively to armed vessels, and do not in any manner affect those engaged in commerce. That provision of the treaty of Paris which is complained of simply forbids Russia from maintaining a navy yard and a fleet in the Black Sea, and forbids armed vessels of all nations from passing through the straits of the Dardanelles without first obtaining permission from the Turkish Government. Vessels of commerce, however, can pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black Sea without any such permission. So far as they are concerned, the straits and the Black Sea are both perfectly free. Accordingly, these restrictions are of no substantial importance to any power except Russia. It may indeed be occasionally inconvenient to the Admiral of an English or American squadron to bring his ships to anchor, and go to Constantinople for a firman that will allow him to pass the straits, and as a point of national sensitiveness he may feel that such a restriction has in it something galling; but, after all, it is of no great practical moment.

Russia, however, has other feelings and other aims. The exclusion of her naval establishment from the Black Sea is a perpetual memente of her defeat in the Crimean war, and she regards it accordingly as a standing humiliation. Besides, it is essential to the execution of that design upon Torkey which has reigned in the mind of every Russian for a century and a half, that she should be able to maintain a powerful fleet in these waters. There is, therefore, every reason why the Russian Government should pursue with determination the policy which it has now announced; and whatever projects or devices may be interposed to gain time, it is certain that the Czar will now exert his whole power to push Turkey out of Europe, and to gain the real if not the nominal possession of

Constantinople. War, then, is pretty certainly near at hand. The active parties to it will be Russia on the one side, and Turkey, England, and Austria on the other. Prussia and France will probably have no direct part in this new war at the beginning, but it cannot fail to exercise a great influence upon the conclusion of their

matched as might be supposed. Turkey is much stronger in a military point of view than she was during the Crimean struggle. Austria, with all her loss of prestige at Sadows, has greatly improved her military organization, and can bring into the field an army of half a million. The navy of England is still the most formidable in the world. and her army, though comparatively inconsiderable in numbers, will not be despised by

any judicions antagonist. There is, then, not the least probability that this war will be marked by such sur-prises as mankind have just passed through in France. There will be no such sudden and tremendous overthrow of the one party by the other. It will be a bloody, a difficult, and a pertinacious war. In some respects the American people may find it a source of commercial advantage, though on the whole we shall suffer with all the rest; but it is horrible to think that at the end of the nineteenth century such a war should be necessary. The mind, overwhelmed in the contemplation of a combat so vast and so dreadful, inquires in vain why a whole continent, including the most civilized nations of humanity, should thus be drawn from the peaceful occupations of industry and the charities of ordinary life, to cutting each other's throats and destroying each other's property. The question is beyoud the power of any human understanding to answer; and, with reliance upon the Power that directs the course of history, we can only trust and hope that the world will, at the end be better for such a convulsion.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A UNITED

STATES SENATOR. 'rom Harper's Weekly. There seems to have been an open market for votes at the late election in Rhode Island, The Providence Journal asserts that handreds were bought, that the price was five dollars, and that there was scarcely a pretense of secreey. It has been often alleged that the politics of the little State were more venal than those of any of the other States, and that preferment and influence have depended mainly upon money. The late contest in Rhode Island has occasioned a great deal of plain talking; and one speech of Mr. Janekes just before the election is of na-tional importance, because of the grave charges which it makes, upon official documentary evidence, against a Senator of the United States. Mr. Sprague, one of the Senators from Rhode Island, has been known for some time to be paculiarly hostile to Mr. Jenckes, one of the representativesa gentleman most honorably known to the country for his bankrupt act, and more especially for his efficient advocacy of civil service reform. The Republican Convention of his district were unable to agree upon a candidate, and referred the selection to the people. There were five candidates at the

polls, and Mr. Jenckes was defeated. Mr. Eames, who is called a Sprague Republican, was elected, having nearly three thousand majority over Mr. Jenckes, and nearly four hundred over all. Of the local and personal considerations affecting the election, we have, of course, nothing to say, except to regret that so experienced, able, and faithful a legislator as Mr. Jenckes is lost to the country. But in the speech to which we have alluded Mr. Jenckes, after stating very plainly that it was the general impression in Congress that Senator Sprague's will is the law of Rhode Island, and that his will was established by political bribery and fraud, in consequence of which the State was everywhere notoriously disgraced, proceeded to charge, not, as he said, "without the most ample proof * * * that, in the darkest days of the war, William Sprague, formerly Governor, and now Senator of Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, violated the articles of war of the United States in holding commerce with the enemy, and aiding them with money and munitions of war." Mr. Jenckes then read an official report from General Holt to the Secretary of War in 1865, concerning a case of illicit trade to Texas, "implicating Hoyt, Sprague, and others, brought to the notice of the department by Major-General Dix." The substance of the case is, that in the autumn of 1862 certain firms in Providence furnished money with which vessels were bought, loaded with machinery, arms, etc., cleared for foreign ports, and run to Texas under changed flags, the cargoes sold in Texas, and the proceeds invested in cotton. General Holt states that Mr. Sprague wrote several letters to General Dix denying the statements of Hoyt, who seems to have been the agent, and who asserts that Mr. Sprague was fully informed of everything, and advised and aided the enterprise. Mr. Sprague alleges that his object was to aid Union men in Texas; but no one else, the General says, seems to have taken that view; and Mr. Sprague's brother, who, as the Senator admits, had especial charge of the undertaking, describes its object to have been to get out cotton. General Dix, in writing to the Secretary of War, states that the proof of illicit trade is ample, and that it is an important question whether the pro-ceedings should be by military commission or in a civil court, and whether the facts, if proved, are a violation of the laws of war, or a still higher crime under the Constitution. General Holt, in conclusion. is of opinion, after an examination of the papers, that the persons involved may be brought to trial for relieving the enemy with money and ammunition, or for violating the laws of war in trading with the enemy. His report is dated June 15, 1865, and he says it is for the Secretary to decide "whether, in view of the circumstances and of the present condition of affairs," the trial shall be ordered. To the question why the accused persons were not tried at the time. Mr. Jenckes replies that General Burnside advised postponement upon the ground that in that dark hour the trial of a Senator upon

such a charge would be too demoralizing a

shock to the frontier line. Later, when the

report was made by General Holtin 1865, more

than two of the three years of the offense.

which are the limit within which it can be

tried, were passed; there were no national

civil courts in Texas, and the authority of

commissions was in question in the Suprema

Court, which presently denied it; and the

offenders, according to Mr. Jenckes, thus es-

caped exposure, trial, and punishment. We

understand that Senstor Sprague has denied either the accuracy of Mr. Jeuckes' statement

or the inferences of Generals Dix and Holt.

But the report of the latter gentleman is

very emphatic, and General Dix's opi-

nion was that the proof of illicit trade

was conclusive. It appeared, for instance,

from the invoice of the cargo with which Hoyt went from Havana to Matamoras, that

it included "thousands of cartridges and per-

cussion caps." Party and personal feeling in

Rhode Island are very acrimonious. But

these are not the assertions of a partisan,

they are official documents of the Govern-

ment. Their charges are so grave, and the

implication of Senator Sprague is so appa-

rently positive, that no one is so much in-

terested as he in a full and frank statement

of the facts. One thing at least is very evi-

this extraordinary charge, his opponents in fortune in the Crimean wer to yield Rhode Island will be decisively and finally an unwilling assent to a temporary overthrown, and his power must remain for a long time unassailable

THE SULTAN AND HIS VASSALS.

From the N. T. Tribune. If war should follow the Russian demand for the abrogation of the treaty of Paris, it would very materially differ from the conflict in the Crimea in 1855. The element of local insurrections would doubtless now be introduced into the problem which Turkey and the protecting powers must face. All readers of the Tribune know what tension there has been for some years past in the relations existing between the Sublime Porte and the Vice-Regal Government of Egypt. The utmost endeavors of France and England have been necessary to prevent an open breach between the Sultan and his powerful vassal on questions of loans, armaments, coinage, and other attributes of sovereignty. Each new quarrel has generally been arranged by friendly interference on a basis that flattered the shallow vanity of the Padishs, and secured to the Khedive the substantial benefits of an almost complete independence. While the Government of the Sultan, given over to plunder and debauch, has sunk every year into lower depths of listless inefficiency, the adroit and intelligent ministry of the Pacha of Egypt has been devoting every energy to the improvement of the tinancial and military situation, and to the development of the internal resources of the country. The opening of the Suez Canal was seized upon and used with great effect as a means of cultivating close and friendly relations, not only with princes and ministers, but also with leading journalists and citizens who were able to create in Western Europe an atmosphere favorable to the Ismail dynasty. It is the question of succession that forms

the strongest motive for the assertion of Egyptian independence. There is really nothing oppressive in the suzerainty of the Porte. The Viceroy has received more anneyance than damage from the occasional interference of the Sultan in the internal affairs of his kingdom. A few civil expressions in a diplomatic note, a kind speech from Nubar Pacha, a display of the Turkish flag, or a salute from caution whose purchase had given umbrage to the jealous voluptuary of Stamboul, have usually been enough to scothe the susceptibilities of Abdul Aziz, without serious injury to Egyptian interests. But the cold ill-will of the Porte is a standing menace to the succession of Prince Mechmed, son and heir of the Khedive. Tue Sultan has recently distinguished with special honor and favor Mustapha-Fazyl, the brother of Ismail, who some years ago bartered his birthright for a pottege of several millions, which he has caten in princely fashion at Faris and Baden, and now has joined the Court of Constantinople, and is regarded as the leader of the anti-Egyptian party, and an aspirant for the crown he bas once been paid for. The sanction of the Porte was given, it is true, to this transfer of the succession from the collateral to the direct line, but he may any day withdraw it, and this disposition forms in the Court of Alexandria a powerful

motive for revolt. The Hospodar of Roumania, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, has also indicated a disposition to emancipate himself from his lax vassalage to the Turk. But it remains to be seen whether he will prefer a perilous independence, which would probably end sooner or later in absorption by Russia, to his present position of merely nominal subjection to the Porte, under the protection of the Western powers. The principalities of Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro are thoroughly undermined by Russian plots and conspiracies. The premature murder of the Prince of Servia in 1868 attested the desperate but ignorant character of the instruments of Russia in that province, and had no other effect than to seat young Milan Obrenovitch on the throne of his uncle more firmly than by natural succession. In case of war, however, it is likely that the Austrian influence will not be sufficient to keep the three Western Principalities from attempting to gain their independence, and the late insurrection in Dalmatia indicates a state of suppressed discontent that may endanger the Austrian rule on the shore of the Adriatic.

In case of the revolt of these vassal princes. the military power of Turkey would be completely neutralized as against Russia, and the most serious complications would be presented to the consideration of the Western

THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN CRASH.

From the N. Y. Herald. The pen with which the peace treaty of March 30, 1856, was signed at Paris, by the representatives of the high contracting powers who had been directly or indirectly concerned in the Crimean war and afterwards joined in conference, was fashioned out of a quill plucked from the wing of an imperial eagle in the Jardin des Plantes, as M. de Conches, Chief of the French Protocol Office, testifies under that same date and over his official sign manual. The Napoleonic Empire, then in its glory, of which the noble bird was emblematical, has gone down in blood, and the eagle himself, or his progeny, may ere this have been grilled on revolutionary gridirons to stay the stomach of hungry republicans, hard set by the rigors of the siege; but the work that they mutually did returns to plague the surviving States and dynasties that concurred in the convention.

On the 19th of April, 1856, just twenty days after the signatures were completed, the Herald, in an article entitled "Treaty of Peace-What is it Worth?" took the position that the new treaty was nothing more than a rehash of the old political arrangements of Amiens and Tilsit; that while it was said to he likely to secure the peace of Europe and remove many disturbing questions, it would do nothing of the sort; but that, like the other two conventions named, it lacked the main element of political vitality, because it was chiefly dictated by the selfish views of the contracting parties, and had little or no reference to the general interests of humanity. The concluding paragraph of the article referred to is so closely apposite to the case immediately before us to-day that we may properly quote it, word for word: -

"The interests of either power may, at any moment within the rext dozen years, let loose upon the European world the torrent of revolutionary violence. The treaty of Paris seems to have beer framed to provide optortunities and appliances for just such results. We wish the despots of Europe joy of this procious offspring of their ingenuity. It promises to be as fruitful of evil to them as was upiter's gift to Pandora."

What foresight and sound sense there were in these remarks the new agitation of the Eastern question now convulsing the Cabinets of Europe very strikingly proves. The "dozen years" have simply extended to fourteen, and here we see the predicted trouble at the door. Russia, long chafing under the infractions of an arrangement never intended by the allies to be faithfully maintained, discovers her opportunity to obtain redress in the confusion that has fallen upon the conncontest. The parties will not be so unevenly | dent. If Mr. Sprague satisfactorily explains | cils of her adversaries. Forced by her ill

settlement which partly disarmed her, while it doubled the aggressive facilities of Turkey and her backers, she has, time and again, demorred at violations of the Paris treaty which, although trivial in themselves, were important as precedents for subsequent breaches of faith on a larger and more menacing scale. Her complaints were unheeded, and the infractions continued until by many statesmen the treaty was regarded as a dead letter. One of our special despatches, published on Saturday morning, refers to this sentiment, and mentions the frankness with which that wary diplomatist, Count Bismarck, admitted that the Paris treaty counted for nothing from the day when Napoleon III openly declared that the treaty of 1815 no longer bad effect.

The uncertainty of Count Bismarck is the certainty of Europe. The powers of the West have learned by their peculiar experience to know that when the Prussian statesman speaks he does so by the book. His contemplation of the crisis is its explanation. The treaties of the last fifty-five years must be revised. Prussia desires unity and Russia desires security. Should Russia at the present moment be compelled to make war against the allies, her action would evidently do more for German unity than all that the Germans have done for themselves, notwithstanding the advantages that they have gained in France. Why? Because, should Austria move (and she is the only ally that England could securely count upon in the South of Europe) she would be overwhelmed by the very first grand advance that the Prusso-Russian armies would make southward. The consequence of such a defeat would be the immediate accession of the German portions of the Austrian empire to the sum total of Fatherland. Austria would be ruined as an autonomic, independent power, and her shattered fragments would be assembled and combined into United Germany. Should Italy become involved, a contingency which all her truly enlightened statesmen and all her people would greatly deprecate, the Roman question on the one hand and the league of Garibaldi and of Guiseppi Mazzini on the other would render it extremely difficult for her to muster any army for a service not directly connected with her own national status.

Turkey is a power respectable in position, in numbers, and in the fanatical devotion of her people to the precepts of the Koran; but Turkey is in the sere and yellow leaf. Mohammed represents order only, and order has been greatly shaken in the Ottoman empire by the introduction of Christiau and modern ideas.

In fine, there is no real strength in the faucied coalition. The ties that would seem to bind it tegether are ropes of sand, and the cabinets of the different powers would infinitely prefer peace to war. England alone is in a position where, perforce, she must assert herself, fearful as sha is of losing the great highway that leads to her Oriental possessions. England, indeed, with all her intrigues, is now in a difficult position. France, her grand ally in the entente cordiale, is stricken down while she has stood aloof. She is stripped of independent, initiative power, and, like the fox in the fable whose tail had been shorn from him in a trap, she seeks to persuade the other powers that they, too, would be more safe and prosperous without that useful appendage. Should she prevail there will be a coalition against Russia, to take effect at an early date. Should she fail the Cossack period of Europe would recommence—that is to say, the weight of a great power at the North would press so heavily upon the political status of Europe that the latter would have to be revised in every part. Russia, as we have shown, demands equal rights upon the Black Sea, and control of the Black Sea commerce means supremacy in the East. The Khedive of Egypt already begins to take position for an independence long desired and now in a fair way of realization by Russian aid. Let the war begin and Egypt will soon master the Isthmus of Suez at home and the choicest provinces of Turkey abroad. Thus a power will be built up upon the very track of the great commercial and political progress of the Orient grateful and devoted to Russia.

But, over and above all this, there is the outlying majesty of the great American republic. Our eyes are turned toward the West, as the gaze of Russia turns toward the East. These two powers are the Alpha and the Omega of the future. A century hence, perhaps, we may clash upon the broad expanse of the Pacific, but to-day we are friends. Unlike in everything, we agree by our dissimilarity. The principle that the Czar upholds in the Black Sea is our principle upon the of Mexico. America prehends the situation of the Muscovite empire to-day, as she comprehends her own for to-morrow. The crowns quake and the nations are agitated: but truth and justice find their refuge with the strongest exponent of established authority left to-day in the Old World. Russia stepping into the arena thus suddenly, guarantees a reconstruction of Europe. That reconstruction can be made in no other sense than for concord and co-operation. Thus is the Czar, by the providence of God, revealed as the political Messiah of the moment. The word gone forth from St. Petersburg and echoed in Washington will be felt and obeyed from London to

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 accordance 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.

did Hair Dve is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Bye. Harmless Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Biack or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mw/] BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLEN-

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 Commonwe ilth, 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.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf 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 Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET 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. 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 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.

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 Guins! 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, Draggist, Proprietor,
3 2 fem Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN 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 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

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, be entitled THE HAML-TON BANK, to be local at Philadelphia, with a cepital of one hundred thou sand do lars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELRES. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 302 Chestnut St., Phila

BAND BRACELETS. CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful as-

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Rnamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received, WATCHES AND JEWKLEY in great variety. LEWIS LAUOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUP Street.

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G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Agent for ST EVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both kemontoir & Graham Escapement, straking bour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either person-

ally or by mail. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

2 211 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St. PROPOSALS.

DEOPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PER LIC 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. SEVENTE Street, until November 20, 1870, for items one, too and three, and until December 31, 1870, for the calance of the schedule, for the following materials

 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 ommissioners may select.

2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground, 3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence tweive (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, 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, specify-9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

1e. 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. JOHN RICE, President CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, PHILADELPHIA, November 16, 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, 21st Instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Locust street, from the west curb line of Tenth street to the sewer in Fifth street, with a clear inside diameter of three et, 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 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and lifty 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 paid by the city; and the contractor will be re-quired 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 alongside 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 certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 28,

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract 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 adhered to.

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

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

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. 11 18 St SPECIAL NOTICE. TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA-

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS (Texas and Louisiana), CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870.

The advertisement from this office, dated Austin,
Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposits for
Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to
require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is re-A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertise-ment dated September 15, 1879, must be attached to By order of the Department Commander Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quarter-master, Department of Texas. 11 17.6t

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NATY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.)

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 202,000 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 Osk," 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 rebe for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guar-

quired by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Eureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and as additional and collateral security, twenty-nye (25) per centam 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 discult and crooked picces; 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 15 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 nate within thirty (80) days after its presentation

it will be stipulated in the contract that if Miss oe made by the parties of the first part ind silveria; all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in , at case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a som of money not exceedit g 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 2, 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, keeisons, and deadwoods, aprous, sternpest knees, keeisons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks sliding 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; 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 soing 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 moniding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in 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 respec-tive yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire ap-proval of the Commandant of the yard. The whole quantity to be collvered within two years from the date of the contract. Satisfactory evidence must be pr-sented with each preposal 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 "Scaled Properais" 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 18 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 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 bong fide in all respects, and are made by responsible persons FORM OF OFFER,
(Which, if from a firm, 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 cogformity 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 \$___ per foot.....

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

cubic feet timber, at \$___ per ft.

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

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

FORM OF GUARANTEE. The undersigned ---the State of ____, and ___, and ___

guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of
— is accepted, he (or they) will, within
ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post
office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval
Station designated, execute the contract for the
same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case
said — shall 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.

Date — . [Signatur-s]

Each of the guaranters must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

STOVES, RANGES, ETO. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA MELTED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Midlin Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

INO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager

OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can

see plans at the office of the Company, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given. By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tloga Station's on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas. MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 105 wfm 6m

WHISKY WINE, ET Q.

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

IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES IN BOND AND TAX PAID.

TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MEP chants and Manufacture; of Conscious Ticking, etc.