THE SPANISH THRONE.

Continued from the First Page. demagogues and intriguers almost innumerable. To attempt to give even a brief outline of the popular tumults and revolts which followed each other in quick succession is impossible in the time and space at our command. The foreign relations of the country were not less unfortunate. Several important measures were ventured upon from time to time, all resulting in disaster and disgrace. Spain engaged in a war with Morocco, which terminated ingloriously; she took advantage of the treachery of Santana, and sought by invasion to recover the ancient Spanish colony of San Domingo, but only to be thwarted in her designs; she became a party, with England and France, to the disgraceful assault upon the Mexican Republic, but finding it was merely a scheme for the glorification of Napoleon III, abandoned it; and she devoted several years to an attempt at coercing the republics of Chill and Peru, without achieving anything but ignominious failure. Disaster abroad and disorder at home were the sole fruits of the Bourbon policy, and they at last

The Revolution of September, 1865.

For several years previous the Moderados, or Conservatives, had been in almost undisputed power, the Democrats and Progressists taking no part in the elections, and attempting to assert their rights as Spaniards only by futile insurrection, usually with Marshal Prim at their head. In July, 1866, Marshal Narvaez, after having been at the head of affairs frequently, again came into power as President of the Council and Minister of War, retaining these positions until his death, which occurred on the 23d of April, 1868. The rule of Isabella had at last passed all limits of forbearance, and when the Duchess of Montpensier, her sister, visited her early in 1868 to remonstrate against a course which rendered her fall inevitable, she was received with coldness and dismissed with a rebuke. The death of Narvaez caused the resignation of the entire Ministry, and the accession of a new Cabinet, with Gonzales Bravo at its head. He had previously been noted for his hostility to Isabella, but he cast this hostility aside, and there was no change whatever in the policy of the Government. Under his sway a crisis was soon reached, and the nation united to rid itself of a tyranny which had become as unbearable as it was despicable.

In July the situation became grave. The Government claimed to have possession of evidence that the three great sections of the Liberal opposition-the "Liberal Union," of which the late Marshal O'Donneli had been the chief; the "Progressists," to which Espartero, Prim, Olozaga, and Madoz belonged; and the Democrats, in whose ranks were embraced a large Republican element-had united in a more extensive revolutionary scheme than any which had preceded it during the reign of Isabella. On the 7th of June Marshal Serrano, General Dulce, and five other prominent soldiers were arrested and thrown into prison. At the same time the Duke and Duchess of Montpensierthe latter being a sister of the Queen-were requested to leave the country, as they were suspected of being implicated in the alleged conspiracy. On their refusal to leave the country, on the ground that an Infanta of Spain could receive orders only from the sovereign direct, Isabella herself signed the decree for their banishment. All the generals belonging to the "Liberal Union" were then exiled, and the thorough harmony of all the opposition elements thereby secured. Several prominent officials, among them the Captain-Generals of Madrid and Barcelona, resigned: spasmodic insurrections, which were easily suppressed, occurred in Barcelona, Valencia, and Saragossa, and preparations for a general uprising throughout the provinces were made.

The expected revolution was finally inaugurated on the 17th of September, with an insurrectionary movement at Cadiz. Admiral Topete. the commander of the naval forces off that place, immediately declared in favor of the rising, and it assumed at once formidable proportions. Pronunciamentos were made in almost every province within a few days; local and provisional juntas were everywhere formed, to assume the control of affairs; and all the generals recently exiled, as well as General Prim, who had been in exile since his abortive attempts at raising insurrections in 1866 and 1867. returned to Spain, to place themselves at the head of the new movement. Both Serrano and Prim reached Cadiz as early as the 19th of September, and by general consent were acknowl-

edged as the leaders of the revolution. The city of Santander fell into the hands of the insurgents on September 21st, but was recaptured by the loyal troops on the 24th, several citizens of the town who were found with arms in their hands after its reoccupation being tried by court-martial and immediately shot. On September 28th a furious encounter took place as Alcolea, near Cordova, in Andalusia, between the insurgents under Serrano and the Queen's troops under the Marquis de Novalichez, resulting in the complete defeat of the latter. Saragossa and the whole of the province of Andalusia immediately rose in revolt, while in Madrid the soldiers refused to fight for the Queen any longer, but made common cause with the citizens who declared in favor of the revolution. General Concha, the commander at Madrid, at once resigned, and a provisional junta, consisting of 14 Progressists, 9 Liberal Unionists, and 7 Democrats, was established to carry on the Government. There was no further resistance to the triumphant march of Serrano towards the capital, and on the 3d of October he entered Madrid at the head of his troops, being received with a grand outburst of enthusiasm. Equally enthusiastic was the reception accorded Gen. Prim at Madrid on the 7th of October, the whole population turning out and the crowd being so great that several men and women were crushed to death in front of General Prim's residence. The Spanish nation was fully aroused at last, and the work of the revolution was complete in less than three weeks.

The Flight and Exile of the Queen.

The Queen, at the outbreak of the revolution, was absent from Madrid. She had been on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz, and had reached St. Sebastian, near the French border, in the Pyrences, on her return. The defeat of her troops at Alcolea induced her to fly from the country to France. She was accompanied in her flight by the King Consort, her four younger children, her uncle Don Sebastian, the Minister of State, and several officers of her household, including the notorious Marfori. She was met at the frontier by three officers of the Imperial household, sent thither for the purpose by Napoleon; and at the rallway station at Hendaye the Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial awaited her arrival. The Castle of Pau was assigned by Napoleon as her temporary residence, and on establishing herself there, she issued on the 30th of September

"before God and before mankind" against the | course of the revolutionists.

Isabella remained at Pau a few weeks only, and then she took up her residence at Paris, watching the course of events in Spain with extreme anxiety and clinging for nearly two years to the hope of her ultimate restoration. Several manifestoes emanated from her during her sojourn at Paris, but they were entirely unheeded in Spain. On the 25th of June, 1870, she finally listened to the advice of her friends and signed an act of abdication, transferring the crown to the Prince of the Asturias, her eldest son, under the title of Alfonso XII, but reserving all her civil rights and the custody of Alfonso while living abroad and until he should be proclaimed King by the Cortes.

The ex-Queen remained in Paris until the overthrow of the Empire, when she again sought safety in flight, and on the 3d of October she passed through Bordeaux on her way to Switzerland. She there took up her residence on the borders of the lake near Geneva, where she

The Provisional Government. As soon as the revolution was complete a Central Junta was elected at Madrid, and Marshal Serrano was by it called upon to organize a ministry. On the 8th of October, 1868, it was announced, the principal members being Marshal Serrano, President; General Prim, Minister of War; and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine. The other portfolios were distributed among Senors Figuerola, Lorenzana, Ortiz, Sagasta, and Ruiz Zorilla. On the 21st of October, the Central Junta renounced its functions and dissolved, all the local juntas following the example, and Marshal Serrano became the practical Dictator of Spain. The United States was first country to recognize the Provisional Government, Minister Hale notifying Marshal Serrano of the fact on the 9th of October. All the other governments represented at Madrid soon followed this example, and the world acquiesced in the dethrenement of the last of the Bour-

The Provisional Government at once addressed itself with energy and seal to the arduous task of reforming the abuses of the Bourbon rule. A decree establishing universal suffrage was issued; primary education was declared absolutely free; the normal schools were restored, and the professors removed by the late Government were reappointed; all the monasteries, convents, religious houses, and congregations of both sexes which had been established since July, 1837, when they were last abolished, were again abolished, and all their possessions declared national property, while the monasteries, convents, etc., that were declared legally established by the law of July 23, 1837, were reduced to Laif their number in every province; the order of Jesuits was entirely suppressed, its colleges and Institutions ordered to be closed within three days, and its movable and immovable property sequestrated to the State; the absolute liberty of the press was proclaimed, all press offenses being placed within the jurisdiction of the ordinary penal code; the censorship on literary and dramatic productions was suppressed; and, finally, the Protestants were authorized to hold meetings and erect churches in Madrid, Seville, Barcelona, and other places.

On December 18, 1868, municipal elections took place throughout Spain, on the basis of universal suffrage, the Republicans obtaining a majority in most of the large cities except Ma irid, and developing a strength which astonished and perplexed the different monarchical parties. The Republican party was greatly exasperated by the course of the Provisional Government in throwing its entire influence on the side of the Monarchists. The dissatisfaction which resulted was great and wide-spread. Serious disturbances showed the temper of the people. An armed demonstration was made by the Republicans at Cadiz on December 5, 1868, which was not suppressed until the 14th, but fortunately no bloodshed resulted. Soon after, a much more serious demonstration was made at Malaga, where the Republican insurgents strongly intrenched themselves behind barricades, and were not overcome until January 2. 1869, after a heavy bombardment, in which the fleet joined, and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, in which 400 of the insurgents were killed and wounded. On the 10th of October, the Republican element in the island of Cuba inaugurated a rebellion, and the Government has new devoted more than two years to the futile attempt at its suppression.

The conflicts between the Government and the Republicans inspired the friends of the dethroned dynasty with hope, and the priests especially became zealous in attempts at the restoration of the Bourbons. Numerous outbreaks resulted, but they were all suppressed through the decided and uncompromising stand taken by the Government.

The Constituent Cortes. As soon as the Provisional Government was fairly established, elections for members of the Constituent Cortes were ordered. The elections closed about the middle of January, 1869, and resulted in a considerable majority for the Monarchical party, although a large Republican element found its way into the Cortes, and, under the leadership of the marvellously eloquent Castelar and men of equal ability and courage, has continued to prove exceedingly troublesome to the Government and the monarchists.

The Cortes assembled on the 13th of February, 1869, and on the 20th Senor Rivero was elected President by 167 votes against 47 cast for Senor Orense, the Republican candidate. The struggle between the two great parties culminated on the 24th in a test vote on the question of returaing thanks to Serrano and the Provisional Government. The Republicans opposed the motion and mustered 62 votes against it, while its advocates, the monarchists, obtained 180. The strict party divisions, however, stood as follows:-Progressists, 120; Unionists, 80; Republicans, 13; and Ultramontanes and Isabellists, 24.

One of the earliest acts of the Cortes was to reject a bill for the abolition of the capitation tax and the military conscription. A new levy of 25,000 men was ordered for the army on March 24, by 139 votes against 48. The attempt to enforce it created serious disturbances at Heres, Seville, and other towns, but order was eventually restored.

On March 30 a committee appointed to prepare a new constitution made its report to the Cortes. The preamble of the constitution submitted read as follows:-

"The Spanish nation, and in its name the Cortes onstituentes, elected by universal sunrage, desiring to establish justice, to amance liberty and security, and to develop the good and safety of so many as live in Spain, decree and sanction the following."

The discussion on the proposed Constitution began on April 6, and after a protracted debate it was adopted on June 1, by a vote of 214 against 55. Among its more important and radical provisions were one establishing a hereditary monarchy, adopted by a vote of 214 against 71; another establishing complete reli-

31; and another guaranteeing the liberty of the | press and the freedom of public meeting. The new Constitution, as finally adopted, was promulgated with great pomp on the 6th of June, 1860, and Spain entered for the first time upon a career in which the rights of her people were fully guaranteed.

The Regency.

When the constitutional question was once

settled, the next vital measure was the election of a King; but it was so evident that this could not be accomplished without great delay, that on June 15, 1869, Marshal Serrano was raised to the dignity of Regent, by a vote of 193 against 45, and on the 18th of the same mouth he was formally inducted into this responsible position, clothed nominally with the temporary functions of a King, but in reality with those of a President or republican chief magistrate. Serrano's elevation to the Regency resulted in the promotion of General Prim to that of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, in which position he has continued, as from the first, to be the most important and influential personage in Spain, and the practical ruler of the country. To the pacification of the country and the filling of the vacant throne he has devoted all his time and energies, and by his wily, intriguing disposition has contrived to keep himself uppermost in the distracted counsels of the nation.

The Cortes, having invested Marshal Serrano with the powers of Regent, on the 15th of July suspended their sessions until October, by a unanimous vote, a permanent commission of eight members, in which all the different political factions were represented, being established to look after the general welfare of the country.

The people generally acquiesced in the new order of things inaugurated by the Constitution, with the exception of two classes-the Republicans and the priests. At Cordova, on June 10. there was a monster demonstration against the monarchy clause, in which over fifty thousand persons participated. On the 17th of June there was also a stormy scene in the Cortes between General Prim and the leading Republicans. The opposition to the perpetuation of monarchical rule thus inaugurated has been kept up to the present time, and found frequent vent both in and out of the Cortes, and serious disturbances occurred in Tarragona, Barcelona, and elsewhere. At one time the Republican risings spread all over Spain, and in October, 1839, the Government was obliged to resort to extreme and formidable measures, especially against a number of deputies who had joined the insurgents. The firmness exhibited by he Government, however, triumphed eventually. The Republican deputies abstained from attending the sessions of the Cortes, for which they were cansured, and a number who participated in the insurrection were prosecuted by the Government. The attempt to place the Duke of Aosta on the throne will doubtless incite the Republicans to fresh demonstrations, and seriously endanger the peace of the country.

The course of the priesthood has also given the Government a great deal of trouble, numbers of the clergy refusing to take the oath to support the constitution, for which they were suspended from their functions. But their only opportunity for making mischief has been found in the ranks of the small Carlist bands which have repeatedly raised disturbances throughout the country.

The Carlists, who had not ceased to advocate their claims during the whole of Isabella's was completed, and on May 5, 1869, a formidable conspiracy under their auspices was discovered at Barcelona. Its discovery led to the arrest of thirty-six persons, among whom were several superior officers. A few months later, the Carlists engaged in a conspiracy for the assassination of Serrano and Prim, and Don Carlos himself, the representative of the male line of the Bourbons, which had been set aside Ferdinand VII, left Paris for the Spanish frontier. A large number of arrests were made: and on the 24th of July the Government troops encountered and routed near Ciudad Real a band of five or six hundred of the agitators. Don Carlos then ordered a cessation for the time of the movements in his behalf. His adherents, however, did not comply, and soon another band of four hundred invaded Catalonia, while other armed bands showed themselves in Valencia and the mountains of Toledo. Early in 1870 the Carlos agitation was renewed, Don Carlos leaving France for Switzerland, where he made preparations for another demonstration. By his wife, the daughter of the ex-Duke of Parma, he received an immense fortune which he has not hesitated to draw upon in prosecuting his mad enterprises. In July last he was expelled from France, to prevent complications between the Governments of that country and Spain, and then took up his residence in Geneva. In August the demonstration in his favor assumed alarming proportions: large bands were recruited in France, and the northern provinces of Spain were thrown into great excitement. The Government, however, brought an overwhelming force against the insurgents, and by the end of the month the country was again fairly rid of the troublesome partisans.

The Vacant Throne. Isatella was scarcely out of Spain before Prim and his coadjutors began their difficult task of hunting up a successor. The Duke of Montpensier, grandson of Louis Philippe of France, and husband of Isabella's sister, was at first the most formidable candidate, and he spared neither time nor trouble in pressing his claims upon the attention of the people and their leaders. He complied, however, with the wish of the Provisional Government, and remained at first outside of Spain, returning, for a few days only, after the Republican demonstration at Cadiz in December, 1868. On the 19th of this month he published a letter dated at Lisbon, in which he set forth his views and claims, at the same time declaring that he had no ambition, and belonged, perfectly and entirely, to the new and free Spain. Montpensier's aspirations encountered a formidable antagonist in Don Enrique de Bourbon, a brother of the ex-Queen's husband, and the satagonism between them finally became so intense that a duel was fought between them on the 12th of March last, in which Don Eurique met his death.

While the Duke of Montpensier was pressing his claims to the vacant throne, another candidate appeared in the person of Dom Fernando, father of the present king of Portugal. Dom Fernando, however, was decidedly opposed to accepting the crown. A union with Portugal, under the rule of Dom Luis I, King of the latter country, was also agitated at an early date, but the Portuguese were autagonistic to the scheme, and it was therefore abandoned.

The opposition to the Duke of Montpensier became finally so extreme, that nearly all the members of the Provisional Government and Regency abandoned him, and General Prim fixed upon the young Duke of Genoa, a nephew a manifesto to the Spanish people, protesting | glous liberty, adopted by a vote of 156 agains; of King Victor Emanuel of Italy. This propo-

sition met with much favor, both in official circles and among the people. On the 28th of September, 1869, the Council of Ministers, under the Presidency of the Regent, agreed to propose to the Cortes the name of the Duke of Genoa, the family of the latter declaring that the prince would only accept the proffered crown if the Cortes elected him by a two thirds vote. His prospects steadily increased, and by the end of October, 110 deputies had openly pronounced in his favor. By the middle of November his partisans in the Cortes had increased to 161, but he failed to awaken the sympathy and favor of the people, whose opposition to his candidature became more and more determined. Finally, the Emperor Napoleon, who had earnestly opposed the election of the Duke of Montpensier, brought his influence to bear upon the Italian Government, and the result was a formal notification from King Victor Emanuel, on the 31st of December last, that the Duke of Genoa would not accept the crown under any circumstances.

After the fallare of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa a number of minor candidates sprung up, among them the Regent Serrano himself, and Espartero, who, but for his extreme age, would probably have rallied a formidable party around him. It was also proposed in some quarters to marry the young Prince of the Asturias to the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and seat them on the throne together, but this proposition was effectually disposed of by the enthusiasm with which the Cortes, on the 6th of June last, received Senor Rivero's declaration that the restoration of the Bourbons could never be permitted by the majority. On the 8th of June a proposition requiring a candidate to receive a vote equal to one-half of the whole number of deputies before he could be declared elected passed the Cortes by a vote of 138 to 124, and the fate of Montpensier was sealed at last.

Finally, on the 11th of June last, Prim announced that thus far all the efforts of the Government to secure an available candidate had failed, but he expressed himself as confident that within the next three months one would be found. General Prim had, apparently, good cause to believe that he spoke the truth, for on the 3d of July he announced to the Council of Ministers the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a member of the younger branch of the royal family of Prussia. the following day the Counappoved the choice of Prim, and ordered the Cortes to be convoked on the 20th, to vote on the proposition. But as soon as the project of Prim was made public, France was a rown into consternation. The Emperor Napoleon protested against the scheme as a check and a menace to France, and on the 12th the father of Prince Leopold telegraphed to Madrid the withdrawal of his son, since the peace of Europe was threatened by his candidature. Spain acquiesced in this settlement, but Napoleon rushed headlong into a war with Prussia, ostensibly because King William would not give a guarantee that the candidature of Prince Leopold should never be revived. Then, while all Europe was convulsed with

the disastrous struggle which ensued, the efforts of Prim to secure for Spain a king were relaxed for a time. It soon became evident, however, that the candidature of Prince Leopold could not be revived, even after the empire had fallen and Napoleon became a captive. The establishment of the so-called French Republic on the ruins of the Empire aroused the enthusiasm and reign, became active soon after the revolution | sympathy of the Spanish Republicans, and them with fresh ultimate success. To forestall the reaction which impended. Prim again bestirred himself, and on the 22d of October, it was officially announced that Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, the second son of the King of Italy, had been tendered and had accepted the throne. The scheme was pushed forward with all possible rapidity, and within ten days the formal approval of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta by England, Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Italy was officially acknowledged by the Spanish Government. A last effort in behalf of the Duke of Montpensier was resolved upon, and the advocates of Serrano and Espartero made a final appeal in their behalf. A vote was at last reached in the Cortes November 16, and after some changes from the negative to the affirmative, the result stood 191 for the Duke of Aosta to 120 against him-not a very large or flattering majority, but a round dozen in excess of the majority of the whole number of deputies required. The choice of the Cortes thus far appears to meet with general approval, or at least has encountered no open demonstrations, except the protest of the Republican deputies, and a committee of fifteen are on their way to Florence to lay the proffered Crown at the feet of the King elect. The New King of Spain.

Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria, Duke of Aosta, upon whom the majority of the Constituent Cortes has fixed as successor to the cast-off Isabella II, is the second son of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, and was born on the 30th of May, 1845, and is therefore a little over twenty-five years of age. At the time of his birth his father was simply heir-apparent to the throne of the petty kingdom of Sardinia, and a united Italy, with Rome as its capital, was a mere yearning of the people. Prince Amadeus entered the army, nominally at least, early in life, and, after passing through the inferior grades as rapidly as became his illustrious birth, was made colonel of the Lombard Grenadiers, Then lieutenant-general cavalry, and eventually a viceadmiral in the Italian navy. In the campaign against Austria in 1866, which terminated in the annexation of Venetia to the Italian kingdom, Prince Amadeus accompanied his father and his elder brother, the Crown Prince Humbert; and, as commander of a brigade, participated in the opening battle of the war-that of Custozza, which was fought on the 24th of June, and resulted in the defeat of the Italians. In this battle both of the young Italian princes greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery, and Prince Amadeus was wounded in the chest, and in consequence removed from the field.

The only other event of significance in his life thus far was his marriage, on the 80th of May, 1867, to a scion of an old historical family of Italy, the Princess Maria Victoria Charlotte Henrietta Jane, daughter of Prince Charles Emanuel del Pozza della Cisterno and Louisa Caroline Chislamo, Countess de Merodi. The future Queen of Spain was born on the 9th of August, 1847. The result of this marriage is a son, now about two years old. Although King Victor Emanuel created some surprise by consenting to this comparatively insignificant alliance for his second son, the new King of Spain is connected by the marriage of his sisters with two royal houses, the eldest sister, the Princess Clotilde, being the wife of Prince Napoleon, first cousin to the ex-Emperor Napoleon, while his youngest sister, the Princess Maria Pis, is the wife of King Luis I. of Portu-He is also nearly related by blood to the

Imperial family of Austria, his mother, the late Queen Adelaide, having been the daughter of the Archduke Renier, of Austria. His paternal grandmother, Theresa, was also an Austrian Archduchess.

And now the world awaits the result of the attempt to seat an Italian prince upon the throne of the Spanish Bourbons. If it proves successful, and the young Prince displays a little good sense and devotion to the task which is about to fall upon him, Spain will have good cause to congratulate herself upon getting rid of the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FERCH BAZAR, FOR THE RELIEF OF the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addr. sses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countarsigned by the Secretary:

Miss Auele Picot, President. No. 306 Spruce street, Mrs A. Picolet, Vice-President. 917 Spruce
Madame P. Jacob, Secretary. 335 Spruce
Madame M. Lardet, Treasurer. 113 S. Tenth
Madame Benjamic Hart. 139 N. Twentieth .611 South Tenth .1549 Pine Miss A. InRoche. Miss E. R. Perrot. 1309 Horstman Madame Z. Jollivet. Mrs. E. Salles. 294 South Ninth Mrs. Bezara 223 South Ninth Madame Romain 231 South Ninth Madame Monestier Miss M. Ane .. 1786 Sansom Mrs. McGrady.... Miss Annie Nevins. .912 Spruce Miss E. Lejambre .. 927 Pine Misses Laval....... Miss Lizzie Parker... .708 Pine .1443 N. Twelfth Mrs. S. Fuguet. Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson. Mrs. E. Martine 1134 Spruce .1729 Pine 1345 S, ruce Mrs. McCauley.... Mrs. E. W. Smith. 6 1 South Tenth 1110 Lombard Mrs. D'Invilliers. .Germantown.

Mrs. Paul Girard.

Mrs. D. Morat.... 200 North Broad Mad'lle Frassoni. Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche. The ladies have concluded to meet on Tuesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame Jacob's No. 935 Spruce street. 11 21

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. 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 accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one

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 performe left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. Stuths? 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 NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million 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 Guma! Prevents Accomplation of Tartar Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all droggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 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 Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to b located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right 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 o Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

WHISKY, WINE, ETQ.

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL Mo. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Ets IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—
SEALED PROPOSALS, indersed "Proposals for building an extension to a Public Echool-nouse 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 Puelic School-house, situate on RACE street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward. Said exterson to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Eeler, Superintendent of School Buildngs, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1869, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,

11 16 19 22 39 41 Secretary.

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 ADSLPHI Streets, until E corner of SIXTH and ADSLIPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, Nevember 29, 1876, 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 Tenta ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of 1. 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 Solictior that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

By order of the Committee on Property. II. W. HALLIWELL,

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BURBAU 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.

other business letters. The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as re-quired by law, must be accompanied by a guar-

bureties 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 satisfacorily 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 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 laterest until such difficult portions be delivered.

The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him. It will be stipulated in the contract that if star 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 , at case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceed-ing 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 will be in the following proportions:-Say 85,000 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 construc-tion of a ship of war: conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding the 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 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

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 50 miles of the sea, or 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 delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.
In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Pro-

posals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand 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 15 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.

lengths and crooks,
The whole amount contracted for in this case
must be delivered on or before the ist February,

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 side 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 conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz. :-..... cubic feet, suitable for principal

... cubic feet timber, at \$ __ per ft. Total quantity. Total value...

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

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

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned _____, of ____, in the State of _____, 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 fail to enter into contract as said _____ shall fall to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said that which may be accepted. Date ---[Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness:

Witness:

Each of the guaranters must be certified by the Assesser of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 1171aw4w PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PER LIC BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE

Propessis 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 alance of the schedule, for the following materials and labor :and labor:—
1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the

Commissioners may select.

2. for removing the trees and clearing the ground.

3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per

lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavallons for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic pard.

5. For concrete foundtions, 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-For undressed marble per cubic foot, specify-

ing the kird.

10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per

ineal 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. ohn McArthur, Jr., at als office, No. 205 8. SIXTH

By order of the Corimission. JOHN RICE, President. CHAS. P. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO CONTRACTORS FOR ABMY TRANSPORTA-

TION. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS) The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is medified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 36th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "fur-nished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is re-A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertise-ment cated September 15, 1879, must be attached to

By order of the Department Commander,

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quastern aster, Repartment of Texas.

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