BPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Toplos-Oo npiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

GRANT'S POLITICAL STRATEGY.

From the N. Y. World. There is much speculation here as to the Presi-There is much speculation here as to the President's motive in postponing the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the place of Mr. Delano. It was generally supposed that this office would be filled before the meeting of Congress, in order to avoid the pressure which the friends of rival candidates will doubtless then bring to bear on General Grant. It is hinted that the President may possibly intend to recommend again the conversion of the Internal Revenue Bureau into a densitient. department, by combining with it the Customs or some other bureau of the Treasury Department, and to place at its head some prominent man of the Re-publican party. Secretary Boutwell would probably oppose such a measure, and would be strongly sup-ported in Congress.—Washington despatch to the Tri-

Since General Grant has surrendered to the men "inside politics" and the virtuous Simon Cameron has become the President's keeper, matters are managed with a sharp eye to Grant's renomination. He fears Boutwell as a rival, but don't exactly see how he can get rid of him. Boutwell is the sole prop and pillar of the little popularity which still remains to the administration. The Treasury Department is the pivot of all the praises which the Republican stump speakers and party press bestowed on the administration during the late political canvass for members of Congress and State officers. The collection of the taxes, the reduction of the public debt, were dwelf upon as the great redeeming traits of an administration in other respects weak and indefensible. But these eulogies belong to the Secretary of the Treasury rather than the President. Bontwell is known to be ambitious; he would gladly run for the Presidency; and Grant, though full of jealousy, dares not remove him. Aided by the dexterous advice of Cameron, he is therefore scheming to flank an obstacle which he cannot attack in front.

The plan is to clip Boutwell's wings by divesting him of his patronage as Secretary of the Treasury. The machinery by which the revenue is collected is very wide and extensive in comparison with that by which it is disbursed. The President's project to create a Department of Revenue with a new Cabinet officer at its head is the joint offspring of Grant's jealousy and Cameron's adroitness. It would strip Boutwell of all his effective patronage. All the officers for collecting both the internal and oustoms revenue are subordinates of the Secretary of the Treasury, and subject to his direction. They exceed in number every other class of officers except the postmasters; and in influence they overtop all the other officers together. In the late Republican canvass in this State, for example, everybody looked to Collector Murphy as the "head centre" of political movements, while scarcely a thought was bestowed on Postmaster Jones. The revenue service is the most powerful branch of administration; and as Grant has no pretext for removing Boutwell, he and his advisers have concocted a scheme for neutralizing his influence by transferring his patronage to a new officer, less independent of the President.

for exposing and reprobating this scheme is significant, as showing that General Grant's slaughter of Mr. Greeley has alienated the most powerful organ of the Republican party. The vast army of subordinates in all the custom-houses are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. To be sure, they are named by the collectors, but they cannot be appointed without the approval of the Secretary. Mr. Boutwell, therefore, as the laws now stand, can prevent the appointment of any subordinate revenue officer who is not committed to his interest. Grant is unwilling that this formidable power should rest in the hands of a suspected rival; and so be postpones filling the vacant office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the hope that Congress may be persuaded to erect a new department, and create a new Cabinet officer, transferring to him all the functions which give political influence to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bout-well would thereby be dwarfed to a mere custodian of the public funds and a disbursing officer to make payments. He would also retain power to manipulate that financial

The fact that the Tribune is the vehicle

political patronage would be made over to the new member of the Cabinet, the head of the new Department of Revenue. The proposed officer would be selected by General Grant, who would take good care that he should neither have Presidential aspirations of his own, nor favor those of any rival. The fact that such a scheme to supplant Boutwell is planned by General Grant evinces his misgivings and his consciousness of political weakness. He has expended the

laughing-stock, his abortive funding scheme,

and to advertise, as at present, sales of gold

and purchases of bonds. But his effective

great stock of military popularity with which he came out of the war and to which he owed his nomination. Were it not for the patronage of his office, he would be a political bankrupt. The insignificance of the President was truthfully depicted by General Butler in his recent conversation published in the Tribune, as follows: -

The Republican party, he said, is not now united apon a single question of public policy. Upon the tariff question it is split in two by the backbone of the Alleghanies. Upon all financial issues the division is almost as marked. The party has no longer any coherent force, and recognizes no leadership. It gives no support to the administration it has chosen, which was not able at the last sess Congress to carry a single one of the measures it proposed. The San Domingo treaty failed in the Senate in spite of all the influence the President could bring to bear. Creswell's one idea of abolishcould bring to bear. Creswell's one idea of abolishing the franking privilege was lost. The Secretary of the Navy did not get the appropriations he asked for to carry on his department. The army was reduced, notwithstanding the protests of the War Department. The Attorney-General's office was knocked into pi. Boutwell's financial measures were badly out up. There was never before an administration possessing so little influence with ministration possessing so little influence with a Congress of its own party.

The sole reliance of this discredited President for a renomination is upon the Federal patronage, and upon the tactics of veteran knaves and wire-pullers "inside politics," like his new "guide, philosopher, and friend," Simon Cameron, with whom he sealed an alliance in the famous trout-fishing excursion in the Pennsylvania mountains last summer.

The Tribune is no doubt correct in its prophecy that the scheme for stripping Boutwell will be frowned down by Congress. Not that the Republicans feel any interest in nursing Boutwell's hopes; but they have discovered that Grant is an incubus upon the party, and many of them would be glad to shake him off. His renomination will not be accepted as a necessity, as Lincoln's was during the war. Already most of the talent and brains of the party give him sinister looks. Summer, Butler, Fenton, Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, Cox, Motley, and Brown, among the public men of the party; and the New York Tribune, the Evening Post, the Chicago Tritune, the Cincinnati Commercial, and the Missouri Democrat (the five principal Republican |

his renomination as a party misfortune. With so many elements of disaffection, the Federal patronage cannot help him much, as there are a dozen Republicans who want office for every one that has it. When the time comes for the nomination, the "expiring sands" of Grant's control of the patronage will have "nearly run out," and the office-seekers, as the more numerous body, will have more influence than the office-holders. A strong and popular administration could subdue them into silence and submission, but under an insolvent President like Grant they will receive too much encouragement from party leaders, and have too much influence with the people, to be easily put down. The next year will be spent in intrigues by Grant to secure his renemination, and counter-intrigues by the foes in his own party household to

NO HASH!

From the N. Y. Tribune. There are many of our countrymen who sincerely believe in free trade, as do many others in protection; while there is a large class who, not having yet studied the ques-tion, have no decided opinion upon it—not to speak of politicians by trade who are ready to profess or support any doctrine that seems likely to favor their personal aspirations. We entreat earnest free traders and earnest protectionists to unite in demanding that the issue between their respective doctrines shall be made so broad and clear that the ill-informed and heedless shall be compelled to study the subject and take one side or the other, while the politicians by trade shall, in the decision of this question, be reduced to their proper insignificance.

If a great practical issue, affecting the well-being of our country and her people, cannot be decided just right, we prefer that it be decided exactly the other way. A muddled, half-and-half decision may stand for years; while one that was wholly wrong would be speedily and surely reversed.

We have so profound a conviction of the beneficence and necessity of protection that we are entirely willing to see a fair trial made of thorough free trade; for we are sure that the country would not, because it could not, endure it. Two years of complete, genuine free trade would secure us against a repetition of the mistake for at least a generation.

Among the hard things so freely said of us protectionists by our adversaries, we have never yet known them to assert that we failed to make a protective tariff when we had an opportunity. We never plead popular ignorance or prejudice as our excuse for acting in but half-hearted accordance with our principles, and never plead for time to accustom the people gradually to their operation. In our view the present time is always the right time to adopt protection if it has been discarded and maintain it if it has not. And we are never aware of any pledges, or committals, or peculiar circumstances, that render partial or total free trade the right thing for to-day, though perhaps not for to-morrow.

We have now a protective tariff. True, the duties imposed by it on most staples-pig iron, coal, salt, sugar, wool, paper, etc.—are lower than the duties levied by the Calhoun-Lowndes tariff of 1816, which were imposed for revenue, with but slight regard to protection. We think the present Congress erred in reducing many rates of duty, especially those on pig iron and sugar. Still, we are content with the tariff as it is, as a whole willing to abide by it as better than anything likely to be substituted for it. Should it be overthrown, we trust it will give place to one founded on the opposite principle and in perfect consistency with the doctrine of free trade. Then the people, having given each principle a fair trial, will be enabled to judge intelligently between them.

The one great mistake of Mr. Clay's career was the Tariff Compromise of 1833. Had he then said, "The country has just rechosen General Jackson its President. His party has a decided majority in either House. Let that majority frame and pass just such a tariff as it deems best; and, if it does not work well, the country knows how to get rid of it"-we should, in the election of 1836, have precluded years of disaster and suffering. By his compromise our manufacturing and mining interests purchased a transient reprieve, at a heavy cost to the country and themselves. We trust that mistake may never be repeated. The World, indeed, says: -

"Seeing that protection was in danger, Mr. Clay acted like a prudent navigator in a storm, and threw over a part of the cargo to save the ship." It seems to us that he threw over the ship, and only saved a part of the cargo for a little

while. The World adds:-"By that bill, the tariff was brought down to the revenue standard by a series of successive reductions, extending over nine years."

Yes; and when we, at the end of nine years, had got down to "the revenue standard," we had neither revenue nor credit, and had to go back to protection to reclaim them. Why not state that?

The World now talks of not being "willing to bring sudden ruin on any great interest." If there be any "great interest" anxious to be roined a little more deliberately, let it apply at the World office. But we have heard enough of this kind of mercy. We ask the free-traders to submit to the next Congress a tariff bill which accords exactly and in all respects with their principles and convictions; and, if the trimmers and twaddlers, who believe in nothing but the offices they hold or are trying to secure, undertake to supplant this by one that is "neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring," we are quite

confident that they will be defeated. "Does protection protect?" asks one of the least scrupulous manipulators of facts and figures for the Free-trade League. Protectionists think that question answers itself. We beg to propose as next in order-"Do free-traders want free trade?" If they do, let them act and vote accordingly. They certainly will not secure what they want by going instead for something else.

THE "REVENUE REFORMERS"-RISE

OF A GREAT PART /. From the N. Y. Herald. There was something more than a dinner in the meeting of the free-traders at Del-monico's on Monday evening. Mr. Bryant represented the old free-trade Democratic party, and was probably impatient at the limitations imposed upon him by the younger followers, who strain at free-trade-pure and simple—but yearn for what they call "revenue reform." With Mr. Bryant free-trade is what the doctors would call a specific or a sure medicine. He has been debating its virtues, its restorative and health giving qualities for fifty years, and now stands like Moses when he looked upon the promised land which he was to see while others would occupy. The young men from the West are the true leaders. As Scott and Wool and Harney were crowded to one side by sturdier and more active generals like Grant and Sherman and Sheridan in our civil war, so youngar men, like White and Grosvenor, have taken the place of Bryant and Marshall.

The first point we see in this new and

quaintly and truly expressed this weakness when he professed his ignorance of any knowledge of Mr. Greeley's trinity of protective deities-Forward and Mallory and Snyder. When a cause must needs find its representatives in men dead and buried a half century ago it is weak indeed. The trouble with Mr. Greeley is that, as a politician, he too frequently lives in the era of 1820. He became a protectionist when a boy up in one of the Whig counties of a Yankee State, and he has never changed his mind, as, indeed, he has never changed his mind on any question. Failing to win new followers, nothing is left to the protectionists but to invoke dead memories and rake up the objects of adoration in the bones and ashes of the past. Who cares for Simon Snyder now? The old Pennsylvania Governor has gone to peace, and is probably by this time an oxydized iron formation in some iron county of the Keystone State. Who cares for Henry Clay? We might as well seriously quote his opinions on internal improvements, the war with Greece, or the removal of the bank deposits, as to regard him with patience on a question like revenue reform. These men are the remnants of a palæozoic age, and we may say of them, as Coleridge of the good knight:-

Their swords are rust, Their bodies are dust,

And their souls are now with Christ, we trust. In the famous comedy of Rip Van Winkle the old man, with rheumatic joints and white flowing hair, and trembling limbs and rheumy eyes, stalks down among the villagers and seeks some familiar face. "Does anybody here know Dick Vedder or Jacob Stein? "Why, they are dead twenty years." And he goes on to ask, if they are dead who is he and why is he alive? This is very much the position of Mr. Greeley as he wanders through the Tribune from day to day asking if anybody has heard of Forward and Mallory and Snyder. The men and the times have changed. We have a new North and a new South. The business interests of the Northern States flood new channels. The South is in the hands of a new people. In other days the industrial reople of the South had no interest in the development of the country. They were bought and sold at so much a head. They were simply so much property, like so many oxen or horses or sheep. With them life was only hog and hominy and molasses. Whether trade was poor or thriving, whether crops were full or barren, whether there were railroads or canals or industries, was of no value. But now they live and think. The negro has an interest in every onnce of tea, every pound of sugar and tobacco. It represents his own industry, and he must guard and hoard it if he would prosper. To the South, therefore, questions of taxation and impost and revenue are vital and

In the West the people need cheap iron, lumber and coal. Next to salt and air iron is of more necessity to modern civilization, to the comfort and happiness of mankind, than any substance known in science. The price of iron affects us as much as the price of wheat or corn. Cheap iron means cheapness in transportation, in household furniture, in agriculture. Every new country needs cheap iron. One railway in Indiana and Kansas is of more value to the country-a larger contribution to its wealth and prosperity-than twenty iron mills in Pennsylvania. So a tax upon pig-iron, while aiding a few ironmasters, is virtually a tax upon every bushel of wheat-upon the labor of every farmer in the West. The argument that the labor of the men who make the iron is protectedthat without protecton the mill would stop and they starve-is absurd; for if they cannot puddle iron ore at small wages in unhealthy mills, they have only to go into the cheap Western counties and till the ground. For this reason the revenue reformers, in demanding cheap iron, strike a chord to which the Western Territories and States will respond.

Another strong point in this new platform is the removal of the tax upon wool and lumber and coal. Why should wool be taxed? This article enters into the economy of our daily existence so absolutely that every penny put upon it is a tax upon every laboring man who wears a woollen coat, or who buys his wife a woollen dress. Is it not of more importance that the millions of poor laboring men should have cheap clothing than that we should have large herds of sheep, especially as in the progress of national growth agriculture will protect its own sheep growth? The tax upon lumber is virtually an embargo upan our shipping and a hindrance to the social development of our new civilization. Lumber is scant enough in many parts of America. If a farmer builds a house at the base of the Rocky Mountains, he must bring his lumber from Chicago. In that item alone transportation is a grievous tax, and when to this we add a protective impost we put upon the farmer a heavy burden. America wants cheap lumber for the sea, just as she wants cheap iron for the land. Our shipping is dead, from the sheer inability of our capitalists to build ships in competition with the builders on the Clyde.

While conceding these salutary reforms these revenue reformers halt. Now, true revenue reform should go deeper into this question of removing taxes. We look in vain through the speeches of the eloquent speakers at Delmonico's to find any suggestion for the removal of taxation from tea and sugar and coffee. We are asked to look at the English tariff as an ideal tariff. Well, the English tariff, we believe, is levied upon nine articles-spirits and wine, tea and coffee, sugar and tobacco, currants, raisins, and chicory. Of these articles, tea, coffee, and sugar pay thirty millions annually, or more than one-third of the whole revenue. Now, if the revenue reformers mean to popularize their cause, if they mean to take hold of the people, let them add to their platform what the humblest and poorest can understand, and remove taxation from articles which are necessaries of life. The true theory of all taxation is to put the burdens upon the shoulders that can bear them. John Bright recently called upon England to give her labering men a "free breakfast table." He proposed to do it by abolishing the impost upon the tea, coffee, and sugar which form a part of the breakfast of the poorest. This is true, high democratic ground. Our friends must not be content with free iron, lumber, wool, and coal. A tax upon these does not begin to fall upon the workingman as heavily as one cent a pound upon tea or coffee or sugar, and the true reform is that which makes the necessities of

life as cheap as possible. Still, with all its faults and condities, this is a great party, with many noble possibilities and a splendid work before it. Nor must our politicians overlook its importance, nor the necessity of conceding to the West and the South what they will surely demand. We do not think that there is enough in the strength of the party to embarrass the political canvass of 1872. That will be fought upon clean and square political lines. The

journals in the United States), would regard grave discussion is the absence of any re- revenue reformers in both parties will, his renomination as a party misfortune. With cruits in the army of protection. Mr. White as a body, prefer to remain with their organias a body, prefer to remain with their organizations than to risk defeat by secession in a Presidential year. The issues will grow clearer by discussion and argument, the true principles will be found, the people will know what they really want and what they can really obtain, and by 1876 the cause will be ripe enough for trial and decision by the people at their supreme high court of a Presidential canvass.

ALABAMA REDEEMED. From the Montgomery Advertiser.

It is first with feelings of profound gratitude to a wise Providence, and next with a sentiment of sincere admiration for the dauntless courage and enduring fortitude of of our people through years of defeat and depression, that we tender them our warmest congratulations on the triumph they have achieved in this State. It was their cause and it is their victory. The struggle which has just closed in the success of the Democratic Conservative party should not be compared with ordinary political contests, actually involving, as it has done, considerations vital to the constitution of society itself, to law, to liberty, and to religion. supremely wicked effort of the radical Congress to practically denationalize the native white population of the South has been defeated in Alabama; and this was the intense and absorbing issue determined in our favor by the recent election. On vesterday the people ruling Alabama were the vicarious representatives of a radical caucus at Washington; a new creation fashioned by the hands of Congress within the past four years, and imposed on the State for purposes alien to her honor and true interests, and by which it was designed to substitute the old population, first in a political-afterwards in a material sense—by a radical brood of mixed and inferior character. To-day the native white race have recovered their inheritance; once again have a right to the possession of their Government; once again are clothed with the power to make and administer the laws; once again are the real masters of the soil they cultivate; and once again stand in their corporate personality freed from all badges of inferiority resting upon them, and the equal and peer of any other people in the whole country. They are no longer to be governed-they are once more to govern. They will no longer visit their Capitol as strangers in a strange land, but will go there to enter its Executive and Legislative Chambers, the legitimate owners of the seats of authority, and to shape the policy of the State. The men whom the radical party leaders have so mercilessly and vindictively sought to make the slaves of their disorganizing and degrading power have permanently emancipated themselves. For this we return our grateful thanks to God, and for this we desire to express our sincere respect for the resolution, trusting patience, and sustained devotion of

our countrymen. We learn from the accomplished officer in command of the Federal troops in the State, General Crawford, that in the whole course of his experience he has never known a more peaceful election. There was not a single instance of violence, so far as is known to us, in any part of the commonwealth. As a matter of course, there were many fraudulent votes cast, but the Democrats suffered these to pass rather than to provoke or excuse the employment of force or to afford an opportunity for disorders around the polls. The result in our peculiar situation has vindicated their wisdom in this particular, but it must not be supposed that such forbearance will ever again be exhibited.

In the presence of our grand triumph we have not one vindictive or proscriptive thought. While the contest was in progress and the event of our deliverance doubtful; while the right of our friends and fellowcitizens and the honor and life of Alabama hung suspended upon the issue, we felt our blood boiling in our veins with fierce and passionate emotions; but we hope that we feel as the great body of our citizens now feel, too manly and magnanimous to be influenced by any mean and paltry passions. The duties and obligation of government are a high and holy trust confided to our keeping for the welfare of the Commonwealth, and it is not the oppression or punishment of any, but the good of all, to which it becomes us in our high qualities as a race of Southern men to look. We will purge the Government of foreign and impure elements, but there shall be law and peace and tolerance in Ala-

bama. To those colored citizens who voted the Democratic ticket in the midst of the almost irresistible pressure brought to bear upon them to divert them from the protective alliance of their old friends and guardians, we wish to give the assurance that not only their rights and best interests, but those of their race, without exception, will be scrupulously respected by the Democratic and conservative party. It is the genius of Demoeracy to be liberal and generous, while always at the same time rational and just.

In conclusion, it is a source of natural pride and gratification to us that the seeds which were sown nearly three years ago at the Exchange Hotel Conference in this city have borne their fruitful and noble harvest. In the dark and perileus days when that patriotic assemblage was debating the line of policy which has since constituted the basis of Democratic organization in the State, the Advertiser raised the flag of the National Democracy, since covering that organiza-tion, and which now waves over our triumphant party in Alabama. It is the same flag that floats over the National Democracy in all parts of the United States, and whose folds gleam with the light of victory lately achieved in New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, and which is destined two years hence to stream in its starry splendors from the dome of the Capitol at Washington. The work that we then sketched in our hopes, and have since sought so persistently to accomplish, is now consummated. To our comrades (except three who have marked themselves with the curse of apostacy) in the prosecution of that work all praise is due. Some like the wise and faithful Fitzpatrick, have gone to their honored rest. Others still live to enjoy, as we hope, all the honors of political elevation in the future, and all the blessings of worldly prosperity. They have labored long and unselfishly in a cause oftentimes shadowed with gloom and despair, and they deserve their reward. Finis corona opus.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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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 public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (39) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if i star oe made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality independent at the time and place provided, then, and in a case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, dendwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of 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 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. 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 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 procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Scaled Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, 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 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.

lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case ust 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 States Navy Yard at thousand cubic feet of Live-dak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the onstruction 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. - -, in the State of guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of
is accepted, he (or they) will, within
ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post
office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval
station designated, execute the contract for the

that which may be accepted.

[Signatures]

Each of the guaranters must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in

which the parties are assessed. DROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUL-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. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—
1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducis, foun-

dations, etc., per cubic yard.

2. For concrete foundtions, per cubic foot,

3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.

4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.

5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind. 6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.

7. 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. 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 Tioga Station

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. 10 5 wfm 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-siz inches, with Paulins, Beiting, Saikfwine, etc., No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Storest.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS