

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. An old man of seventy years, named Elias Hall, fell against a picket fence yesterday, and his neck being fastened between the pickets, he choked to death.

The ceremony of the institution of the Rev. W. H. Graff as rector of St. Jude's Protestant Episcopal Church, took place yesterday morning.

The coroner was sent for yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a boy named Francis Isidor Kirk, aged about nine years, residing at No. 317 North Second street.

The Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Germantown, admits children of all creeds and countries, and they are kept there until of sufficient age to make their own living.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, a gang of about a dozen men attacked the home of the Texas Home Company, on Brown street, below Twenty-third, discharging revolvers at its doors.

The political difficulties in Arkansas, instead of abating, are increasing. The Bergen Tunnel Railway difficulty was amicably settled on Saturday night.

General J. B. Magruder, a noted officer in the late Rebel service, died yesterday, at Gaston, Texas.

The Indians of Arizona continue their depredations, and an armed force is about to proceed against them.

A highwayman stopped a builder, named J. Boyd Henry, near Cincinnati, on Saturday night, and relieved him of \$18,000.

The Oakland Congregational Church, located about five miles south of Chicago, was destroyed by a wind storm on Saturday afternoon.

The Joint Committee on Finance of the two houses of the Virginia Legislature have determined on plan for the payment of interest on what is known as the old debt of the State.

The bodies of Simmons, the engineer of the locomotive, and the stranger who was riding with him at the time of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, were recovered yesterday morning.

A rumor comes from Tannaqua, Pa., that miners and others interested in the coal business intend to institute proceedings against several carrying companies under the statute for conspiracy.

Senator Sumner was taken seriously ill on Saturday, and though his condition greatly improved under the care and skill of physicians, many of his friends entertain serious apprehensions as to his complete recovery.

The new French Ministry has been officially announced. M. Jules Favre, it is said, will continue as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The small-pox is raging in the north of France, and is especially severe at Lille. Coal in large quantities is arriving at Paris, but, as yet, there is no illuminating gas.

The Spanish elections will be held on the 8th of March, and the Cortes will assemble on the 10th of April.

The German Crown Prince Frederick William is known to be opposed to the entry of the German army into Paris.

The Paris Government intends to stop the pay of the National Guard and their wives, and to provide them with work in its stead.

Favre has expressed the opinion that the Assembly can be relied on to make the position of Prussia such as to yield much of her demands.

The Prussian Government has officially refused Earl Granville's last note, urging it to declare its terms of peace and bring the war to a close.

Napoleon has received a notification not to overstep the privileges again of a prisoner, and to abstain from interference in politics by protest or proclamation.

The prevailing tone of the debate in the British Parliament on Friday night was that England's weak hesitation had lost her the respect of the belligerents and invited an early war for her own existence.

The North German Gazette says that the election of an Orleanist to the Presidency of the republic is a speedy renewal of anarchy in France and prevent a reconciliation with Germany, the Orleanists being the sworn enemies of Germany.

M. Thiers has been chosen by the National Assembly "Chef de Pouvour Executif de la Republique Francaise," with power to choose his Council, over which he will preside, and immediately after the vote the English, Austrian, and Italian ambassadors officially visited M. Thiers and recognized the French Government.

PARALLELS IN HISTORY.

The following translation of an article from the December number of the German monthly *Die Zeit* is interesting at the present moment: It is both instructive and consoling sometimes to turn our glance backward from the present into the past.

There are few to whom the depressing thought has not occasionally come, in looking at the terrible sacrifice of life and property caused by the war of 1870, that mankind after all does not make much progress in civilization, and that Christianity seems powerless to stay the evil passions of nations or of individuals.

Statistics, however, show that, notwithstanding the change made by the use of firearms, the wars of former years have been more destructive than the present one. It will not be unprofitable to let history speak upon these questions a moment.

There we see Gustavus Adolphus, noble and pious, indeed, but a foreign prince, hastening to the aid of Germany, and laying down his life for the cause of Protestantism. Here we have our own Prince Frederick Charles, a successor of the "natural heir" of that Swedish king—Frederick Charles, who has wiped away the shame of 1652, and recovered the possessions stolen by France. Yet it may be said that while these are indeed national successes, rejoicing the heart of the patriot, they also bring in their train much that is sad to the friends of humanity.

Let us continue our comparisons. See Tilly, in the former time of which we speak, making his entry into Magdeburg over the bodies of the dead and wounded of his enemies. Read in Schiller's "Thirty Years' War" of those scenes, and then look at Strasburg and Metz! How mild the fate of these last places when seen in the light of those other days! Look at another scene. See the French general, in his dark blue cloak, approaching the conqueror of Metz to announce to him the arrival of the French Guards, now prisoners of war. The French Cuirassiers follow him, in their red cloaks, while in the background stand the German dragoons, drawn up in line.

The whole scene speaks of grandeur and forbearance towards a vanquished foe; he is deprived of nothing but his arms, and the officers are even allowed to carry their swords. And when they are removed to Germany, it will be in the same manner in which our own troops are transported. How absurd would such treatment of prisoners have appeared to Tilly! In his day they were deprived of everything except mere clothing to cover them; common prisoners were bound together, two and two, by the arms, and on the fastenings of their garments were so far removed that the free hand had to be used to hold up their trousers.

The fate of conquered cities was everywhere like that of Magdeburg—in discriminate slaughter, violation of women, horrible destruction and desolation. Even those cities which opened their gates without opposition to the enemy had no better fate. They were often set on fire, their trees cut down to be used for fuel, their libraries ransacked for treasures—art, and even sacred things were not spared, for the organs and bells of the churches were frequently destroyed. Compare this with the conduct of our soldiers at St. Cloud, for example, where, at the risk of their lives, they carried some valuable art-treasures to a place of safety. And when Metz fell, provision-trains from Germany stood ready to feed the starving soldiers of the hostile army and the citizens of the place, and scarcely had our troops entered the city before postal, telegraph, and railroad facilities were re-established.

Shall we go on to speak of the conduct of prisoners of war in Germany—of the nursing of wounded Frenchmen by German surgeons and German women—yes, and with few exceptions, of German prisoners and wounded men in the hands of the French? Are not these things evidences of the progress of mankind and the influence of Christianity? Much has indeed been done on the other side to remind us of the darkness of the seventeenth century, and we dare not think how it would have been had our enemies conquered, and God, given us victory, and as has shown that He intends the true advancement of the race through these events.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.—What is the origin of this remarkable phenomenon? Terrestrial magnetism is the unknown influence, seen by its effects upon the artificial magnet, causing the inclination and declination of a magnetized bar of steel. We have no recorded observations of magnetic phenomena before 1828, but they have been general since. Instruments called magnetometers are used for these observations. The diurnal variation of the magnetic elements is very important. Thus, for example, the frequency of magnetic storms, which cause the magnets to oscillate to an fro, often with great rapidity, in different years, gradually increased from a minimum in 1843 to a maximum in 1848, giving a variation of about seven years altogether. It has been found that the solar spots are also periodical. M. Schwabe, of Dessau, observed these for twenty-four years, and found they had a regular maximum and minimum every five years, and that the years 1843 and 1848 were minimum and maximum years—the exact coinciding with the magnetic diurnal variation. Mrs. Somerville says the discovery of the magnetism of the atmosphere placed the aurora in the class of electro-magnetic phenomena. It may be described as a "luminous discharge of superabundant magnetism," occurring in the north and south where the air is highly magnetic, and denoting the conclusion of a magnetic storm. Not only do the solar and magnetic disturbances coincide at regular intervals, as before observed, but the aurora displays coincide also with them. There is great difficulty in determining the height of the displays of the aurora. Mrs. Somerville says either it must occasionally be high above the earth, or its oscillations must be very extensive, as the same display is generally visible at places widely asunder. An aurora boreal which appeared in the United States June 11, 1852, had such a decided parallel that its lower edge was computed to be 140 miles above the earth, and its upper edge 280 miles. The above-mentioned aurora which has frequently been seen in North America and all over the north of Europe at the same time, Sir E. Parry saw a ray dart from it to the ground near him. Admiral Wrangel assigns a very moderate elevation to it. Dr. Haller says Father Bosovich determined the height of an aurora, observed December 16, 1737, to have been 825 miles. Bergmann makes the average height of thirty observations of aurora to be 480 English miles.—Chambers Journal.

THE FRENCH LAND SYSTEM.

"PETITE CULTURE," AND HOW IT HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE OVERTHROW OF FRANCE.

It has been suggested, with great probability, says a contemporary, that one of the most potent causes of the present collapse of France may be traced to the effects of the system of land proprietorship known as *petite culture*. It will be remembered that when the Constituent Assembly met, in 1789, one of its greatest tasks was to deal with the land question. The public domain had settled down into the hands of a few corporations—the Church and King; and of a few individuals—the noblesse. The poor man, struggling for subsistence, had to pay the taxes to support the state machinery, while, in its excess of selfishness, the real property of the nation was untaxed. The legislators of the great revolution made short work of this system. They destroyed it utterly—not a vestige of that feudalism having since appeared in France. The division of the land among the children of the household in equal shares was the great blow from which primogeniture never recovered. When the "Reign of Terror" expatriated the nobles the lands reverted to actual settlers, for the sale was little more than nominal, subject to this legal restriction. Every man having his own land to live upon has been tried in France for eighty years, and its effect, if not quite as horrible as the old selfish policy of the great landlords, has been little less disastrous. Opponents of Mr. Mill, who favors this system for Ireland, say that the small proprietor, in his continuous struggle for bread, ceases to be man and sinks into the farmer. All his thoughts are turned on self. He has no time for books; education even appears in his thankless task of clod-breaking of little use to him. Hence the stolid ignorance of the French peasantry. He never looks into the affairs of the nation, his own taxing all his energies, except to vote for any tyrant that promises to keep him in peace. There is another consequence of this system; it cannot develop leaders. To produce a leader of men, the enlarged views which can only result from the management of great affairs are necessary. These are wholly emasculated by *petite culture*. That such views as these run counter to our democratic prejudices is certain, but the question is, can we afford to slight facts?

WHY A FREE PASS WAS GIVEN.—Quite recently a minister of the gospel, residing in Burnham, Maine, proposing to hold semi-monthly services in the neighboring town of Brooks, applied to the proper officials for a pass over the newly-constructed Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. To this application, the Boston Journal says, the President of the road made response that, while the company was disposed to lend all possible aid towards the advancement of the Gospel, it especially recognized the need of regenerating influences in the field of proposed labor at Brooks, inasmuch as that town had repudiated its subscription to the road. He therefore enclosed the pass, trusting the prayers and exhortations of the gentleman might be efficacious to that end.

THE LONDON NEWS IS hardly consoled for the death of M. Duméril by the fact that he left behind him the unpublished MSS. of twenty-three novels and fourteen plays. The *News* supposes these will be disposed of to English adapters, after which it expects to see the most extraordinary productions invade the realms of English fiction and drama.

CUMBERLAND NAILS \$4.50 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market. All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands. Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Also, a large assortment of Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Sells on credit, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great.

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store OF J. B. SHANNON, 214 South Second Street, No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT, BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18, 1871. TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENJON'S POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other useful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, supported by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district. Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure. Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benjon's Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINES, Captain of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Fifth District.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 18, 1871. Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 18th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "F" RAILROAD IRON (worm), together with a number of FROGS and BALLS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash. By order of the Secretary of War. JAMES CURRY, Lieutenant and A. Q. M.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870. There will be sold at public auction, at Fort Mifflin, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which are ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Curry, Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Terms cash, in United States currency. 2 1/2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Feb. 18, 1871. There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses. Terms:—Cash in Government funds. 2 1/2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes:—From Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract office of the Department until 5 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 15, 1871. 2965 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 12 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.; leave Lawrenceburg Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2966 From New Hope, by Woodbury's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave New Hope Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.; leave New Era Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at New Hope Saturday at 1 P. M.

2967 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imertown P. O.), 12 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Imertown by 5 P. M.; leave Imertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2968 From West Bingham by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week. Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.; arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.; leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M.; arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2969 From Potomac to Cedarville (no office), 2 1/2 miles and back, twice a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville. 2970 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestwood, and Harwood, to Christians, 15 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Christians by 6 P. M.; leave Christians Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oxford by 12 M.

This route is supposed to be covered by existing routes, and will not be let. 2971 From Horton, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Horton Tuesday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.; leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Horton Saturday at 11 A. M.

Proposals for more frequent service invited. 2972 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.; leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Osceola Mills by 5 P. M.

2973 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week. Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bethany by 12 M.; leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.

Proposals for more frequent service invited. 2974 From Troy Centre (no office) to Troyville, 6 miles and back, once a week. Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Troyville by 12 M.; leave Troyville Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.

Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. 2975 From Hicksville (no office) to Penargit (no office). Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departures. 2976 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Sinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 12 miles and back, six times a week, equal to miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2977 From Dixon, by East Lane (no office), to East Lane, 6 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at East Lane by 2 P. M.; leave East Lane Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2978 From Pierreville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville. 2979 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M.; arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.; leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Sandy Lake by 12 M.

Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited. 2980 From Millertown, by Condon's (no office), to Millertown, 10 miles and back, once a week. Leave Millertown Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.; leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.; arrive at Millertown by 2 P. M.

2981 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwater, Jarrettsville, and Three Tons, to Edge Hill Station, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains. 2982 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Newport Saturday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.; leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.

2983 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week. Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.; leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2984 From Watsburg, by Watsburg to Watsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week. Leave North East Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Watsburg by 11 P. M.; leave Watsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at North East by 10 A. M.

Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited. 2985 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nettles (no office), to Hammer Creek, 2 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster. 2986 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Balleay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 12 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train; arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.; leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2987 From Russell Hill to Kelsersville (no office), 2 1/2 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster. 2988 From Phoenixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Phoenixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.; leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Phoenixville by 9:30 A. M.

2989 From Cochranville to Londonderry, 2 1/2 miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry. 2990 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark. 2991 From Troutville to Brandywine Forest (no office), 12 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster. 2992 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimberton, to Pine Flats, 18 miles and back, once a week. Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.; leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2993 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bala Cynwyd, Fox Chase, Mifflintown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Shale, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction. Rate per annum to be stated in bids. 2994 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and

PROPOSALS.

Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.; leave Trout Run by 12 M.; arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.

Proposals invited for more frequent service. No way will be made for trips not performed, and for each such omission not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed in cases of delinquency unsatisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from one post-office, for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws, or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of rates by allowing therefor *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proper time of day, without allowing any indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by mail to the Postmaster-General. For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of date, in pamphlet, sent at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871. Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, March 4, for the following Substances:—300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 barrels of U. S. Brand, and 100 barrels of other brands; 500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs; 100 barrels of U. S. Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs; 15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined; 10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined; 20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined; 5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined; 5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined; 5,000 pounds of Cut Leaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined; 5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head-lined; 20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head-lined; 5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each; 5,000 gallons of Pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hoops; 30,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped; 5,000 pounds of 1/2 inch Castles, 8 1/2 full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped; 1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, 1/2-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped; 1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped; 1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped; 5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces; 1,000 gallons of Syrup, in 1/2 and whole barrels; 1,000 gallons of Molasses, in 1/2 and whole barrels; 1,000 dozen of Toilet Soap, assorted; 600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 pounds each; 25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in 1/2-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds; 25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in 1/2-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds; 25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in 1/2-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds; 25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in 1/2-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds; 100 pounds of Raisins, in 1/2-pound cans, packed in boxes of 25 pounds; 300 pounds of Yeast Powders, in 1/2-pound cans, packed in boxes of 25 pounds; 50 kils of Mackerel, containing 30 pounds, net; 200 boxes of Desiccated Codfish, 1-pound boxes and 1/2 in a case; 100 boxes of Smoked Herring; 1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases; 1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head-lined; 1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels full head-lined; 100 pounds of Nutmegs; 100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package; 100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package; 100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package; 1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes; 240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Fresh Trout, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans; 600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans; 600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Green Beans, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Peas, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Preserved Apples, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Preserved Bananas, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Fresh Peppercorns, in 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans; 240 bottles of Worcester's Sauce, packed 12 in a case, import "cents"; 240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans; 240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans; 2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand; 400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of Egg-salad, Chow-chow, Pickering's, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions; 30 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 3 and 4-ounce vials; 20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials; 400 pounds of Fine Scotch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes; 730 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 105 pounds of Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 200 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 200 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 200 pounds of Macaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 200 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes; 2,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed in cases; 100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government. By order of Major W. W. BURNS, Chief C. S. Department of East.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of Schools, and in conformity with the specifications of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1868, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a brick or Stone Wall between Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries. Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office. HENRY C. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. North-west corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 100,000 CURIOSITIES. From all parts of the World. THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS. The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 1319 1/2

AMUSEMENTS OF ALLANATON. EVERY EVENING. And SATURDAY MATINEE. And GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedies, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Fantomime, &c.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 20. ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS. In Watts Phillips' sensational drama of "THE DEAD HEART." Robert Landry, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS. GRAND MATINEE. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. EDWIN ADAMS AND ROBERT LANDRY. Doors open at 1 1/2 o'clock on FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock. STUART ROBSON FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 20. Burdett's Famous Extravaganza. BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Captain Coriolanus Crossstreet. STUART ROBSON previous to which. A KISS IN THE DARK. FRIDAY—FRIDAY, Feb. 20. STUART ROBSON. MONDAY NEXT—LOTTA.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. E. L. DAVENPORT, Lessee and Manager. THIS EVENING. HAMILTON. C. H. THORNE'S BENEVOLENT THURSDAY. BLACK-EYED SUSAN MATINEE. SATURDAY. Admission, 25c., 50c., and \$1.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEAD GIRL COMBINATION have been induced to TALK FOR LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend. Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 12 1/2 cts.

FINE STATIONERY AND CARD ENGRAVING.

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