

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.—Rose Kelly was found in Tom Holland's notorious den on Saturday night last.

The Park Commission have secured the services of Frederick L. Olmstead, the celebrated landscape architect, who will lay out the Eastern Park on designs similar to those of the Central Park, New York.

—Quite a number of the manuscripts of William Penn are to be bound and presented to the Historical Society.

—Alfred H. Love, President of the Peace Society, has addressed a letter to the Joint High Commission.

—Company A, 4th Regiment (Colonel Sellers), are in revolt. They have been court-martialed, and will be tried on the 23rd inst.

Domestic Affairs.—The public library of Cincinnati was opened yesterday for the first time in its history, on a Sabbath.

—The removal of Senator Sumner from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee is generally condemned by the newspaper press throughout the United States.

—In the celebrated Taylor will case, which has been pending for some time past, in New York city, and which involves a million or more dollars, the will has finally been admitted to probate.

—Measures have been taken in the counties of South Jersey where the recent troubles between the white and colored people existed, for an amicable understanding between the two classes.

—William Bullock, a prominent citizen of Lockport, New York, was shot dead on the main street of that town on Saturday evening by Arthur F. Pierce, with whom he previously had some domestic difficulties.

Foreign Affairs.—The report that ex-Emperor Napoleon is going to Cincinnati is premature.

—General Vinoy has issued orders suspending several of the Paris newspapers.

—The first public sitting of the Assembly at Versailles will be held on the 20th inst.

—The Reds of Paris propose the formation of a new Republic, with Victor Hugo as its President.

—The Chamber of Commerce of Paris has decided that no German can be employed in trade in that city.

—The National Guards holding Montmartre have surrendered the cannon which was in their possession.

—The South German elections have resulted in the choice of fifty Liberals, ten Conservatives, and fifteen Clericals.

—An order has been issued that the landwehr in organized corps and garrisons shall be dismissed to their homes.

—The position of the German armies during the next phase of the occupation of France will be an uninterrupted line from the lower Seine to Dijon.

—Thiers' influence is said to be waning, and to protect the Assembly while sitting at Versailles a number of regiments of the line have been detailed.

—General Moltke has made a demand for the departure from Paris of all the unarmored Mobile Guards exceeding the authorized garrison of forty thousand.

—One Paris despatch announces that Gen. Trochu has become insane, while another contradicts the statement.

—The Northwestern Railway Company of France says that the Germans themselves are responsible for the accident at Puteaux, by which eleven of their number were killed and twenty-three wounded.

—The Havana Diario advocates placing a price upon the head of Maxelo Lopez, the insurgent general. Captain Tomento, one of his followers, recently executed, was married just before he was led out to execution.

—On Saturday morning disturbances occurred in Jesus Church, Rome, and though considerable fighting ensued within its walls, no one was seriously injured. The prompt interposition of the authorities caused a restoration of order.

—A German celebration in honor of peace, which was commenced at Zurich, Switzerland, on Thursday, was disturbed by some French officers who were detained there as prisoners of war, and not until after a serious demonstration was made was the disturbance ended.

—The rioters of the 10th of December were tried by a council of war. Blanqui, Flourens, Gerard, and Arrelle were condemned to death for contumacy, while Cayrol was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and Valles to six months. The rest of the rioters were acquitted.

—A Kingston, Jamaica, despatch says that the United States steamer Tennessee, with the members of the San Domingo Commission, arrived there on Saturday, by way of Port-au-Prince. All were well aboard the vessel, and she will sail for New York in four days, via Key West. Each commissioner is preparing a draft of his report.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.

Forty-second annual report of the inspectors.—PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.—THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION.—OVERCROWDED CONDITION OF THE INSTITUTION.

The forty-second annual report of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, which has just been presented to the Legislature, is a very lengthy document, abounding with interesting statistics. During the year 1870, 289 prisoners were received. On the 31st day of December, 1870, there were 404 prisoners in the institution, 183 having been discharged during the year. Of these (259) 41 were illiterate, 37 could only read, 170 could read and write, and 2 were well instructed. Out of the number 266 were unapprenticed, 20 were, and left before majority, and 35 served out their term of apprenticeship; 152 were under 25 years of age.

The crimes of these 152 youths were:—Larceny, 63; arson, 9; burglary, 10; rape, 7; murder in second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; forgery, 6; burglary and other felonies, 3.

During the year 1870 315 prisoners were received, 282 having been discharged. Of the 315-62 were illiterate, 30 could only read, and 223 could read and write.

Out of the 315, 285 were unapprenticed, 15 were apprenticed and left, and 17 served out their term of apprenticeship. One hundred and fifty of these prisoners were under 26 years of age, and their crimes were:—Larceny, 51; arson, 6; burglary, 15; rape, 3; murder, second degree, 4; manslaughter, 4, and forgery, 1.

With the crime of larceny or other felony, of the 315, 107 were received from Philadelphia; 25 from Bucks county; 10 from Cumberland, 20 from Dauphin; 10 from Bedford; 12 from Franklin; 10 from Luzerne; 11 from Lebanon; 12 from Lycoming; 9 from Northumberland; and 208 from all the counties of the Eastern district.

The inspectors dwell at some length on the

importance of school education in the penitentiary. They say: If all that relates to crime, especially among the youth of our State, is subject for careful examination by the wise and the good who are conscientiously laboring for the benefit of mankind, the more important is it for those to investigate these subjects, who are charged with the responsible duty of making laws for the people. Liberal expenditures of the money of the public are justified by the promise of substantial benefits society in the future is to receive for this outlay, but wisdom suggests that such liberality should only be authorized after a thorough investigation of the means by which those objects and results are to be attained. To do this effectively involves a philosophical examination of the social structure and its defects, errors, evils, vices, crimes, and the means and that which would tend to remove or change them, and the most reasonable correctives or remedies.

Legislation which may tend to prevent crime is more necessary than that which only punishes its commission. If imperfect systems of education, ill-digested plans for public charity, narrow and injudicious administration of correctional or preventive agencies, or those abuses which result from public or private contributions for meritorious objects, but which too often pauperize without aiding their recipients, can be shown to exist, then legislation is needed to correct such evils. It is assumed as impossible that there can be two different standards of integrity, one of which governs the private citizen, but has no control over public action.

In the year 1860 there was a total of 647 convicts in this penitentiary; 113 were illiterate, 121 could spell and read, 401 could read and write, and 12 had a good education. Of these 647, 198 had parents living, 199 parents dead, 95 fathers living, 155 mothers living.

In the year 1870 there was a total of 953 convicts in this penitentiary, of whom 265 were unable to read. There were 315 convicts received during 1870; of these 62 were illiterate, 30 read only, 223 could read and write.

Of these 315 convicts, 109 had parents living, 94 parents dead, 40 fathers and 12 mothers living.

Of the 315 prisoners received during 1870, 164 were born in the State, 68 were natives of other States, and 83 were foreigners.

It will be conceded, after an examination of the foregoing statements, limited as they are to the very small number of individuals sent to this prison, that a similar statement comprising the population of the State would be of great value. Reliable returns could be obtained from all the Justices of the Peace in Pennsylvania of the whole number of arrests of persons charged with criminal offenses, the crime charged, and the disposition by the Justices of these cases. By the records of the courts of each county in the State it will appear how many of these cases were returned by the Justices to court for trial, how many were acquitted by the jury, how many were convicted, and the sentence of the court in each case. It would require comparatively little trouble to ascertain the ages of these persons, and whether they had gone to school or had learned a trade.

From these returns the Legislature would be enabled to consider the important subject of establishing county prisons for first offenses and short sentences of the young offender; also the effect of imprisoning such at their homes, or douching, or where the offense was committed. Sentencing such to a State penitentiary, and placing on them in their youth, the character of convict, when it may be that the intention to commit crime and the opportunity of committing it were not prevented from coming in contact for want of discretion, might then be open to grave question.

In 1850 the total population of Pennsylvania was 2,311,786. Of these 180 were insane and 1432 idiotic. There were 9,006 public schools, colleges, and private schools and academies in the State, at which 440,743 pupils were in attendance, as by census of the year. The same census reports, however, that the whole number of youth attending school was 504,610, and that 76,272 adults could not read and write.

By the census of 1860 the total population of the State is given at 2,906,215; of these 2760 were insane and 1842 idiotic. By the census of 1870 the population of the State appears to be 3,516,992.

By the State Report of Pennsylvania it appears that in 1870 the number of school districts in the State was 2002; the number of schools, 14,212; the number of pupils, 428,891; the average number of pupils, 655,941, at a total cost of \$7,771,761.20.

From advance sheets of the late census it appears that there are 13,782 schools in the State, with 355,796 male and 359,776 female pupils. Income received from tax alone, \$5,547,004; received from public funds, \$366,124. There are 541 private schools, with 21,547 male and 25,668 female pupils. There are 208 colleges and academies, with 15,106 male and 6770 female pupils. Total population of Pennsylvania by first enumeration, 3,499,248; by second count, 3,515,993.

The report of the inspectors then presents a number of interesting schedules and statements, showing the relation of crime to ignorance, as evinced by the convicts for the past ten years.

The inspectors say that, owing to the recent establishment of the Commutation Law, they can say yet form no opinion as to its usefulness.

The inspectors call attention to the fact that very long terms of imprisonment are now frequently imposed, and express the belief that time is no true element in punishment by imprisonment.

During the year but fourteen persons were pardoned—none for ill-health or insanity, but all for special reasons. The inspectors call attention to the benefits of the separate congregate system as beneficial to the convicts and most economical to the State. In support of this the inspectors compare the statistics of the aggregate system as exhibited in the Massachusetts prison and the statistics of the Eastern Penitentiary.

The inspectors gain call attention to the overcrowding of the penitentiary, and recommend the erection of county prisons on the separate system, wherein short sentences may be served.

The inspectors also praise highly the efforts of the present warden, Mr. Townsend, and all the other officers of the institution.

As to the report of the inspectors as to the those of the warden, on the population of the penitentiary; the physician and other officers. Of the 315 prisoners received last year 271 were white males, 5 white females, 39 colored males, and 1 colored female; 15 were under 18 years of age, 46 from 18 to 21, 74 from 21 to 25, 86 from 25 to 30, 33 from 30 to 35, 19 from 35 to 40, 12 from 40 to 45, 14 from 45 to 50, 14 from 50 to 60, 2 from 60 to 71. 182 were unmarried, 122 married, and 11 widowed; 24 never indulged in liquor, 210 were moderate drinkers, 16 occasionally intoxicated, and 62 were drunkards; 101 had no particular occupation, or were laborers, the others having a profession or trade.

Of the foreigners imprisoned, Ireland fur-

nished 42, Germany 18, England 14, Prussia 4. The average sentence was 4 years and 22 days. There is one prisoner sentenced to 20, one to 24, and one to 32 years; 35 for one year, 32 for 2 years, and 30 for 3; 19 for 4, 19 for 5, 14 for 6, 5 for 10, 5 for 12 years.

Of the prisoners in the penitentiary, 1 works as a baker, 1 as a blacksmith, 69 on canvas chairs, 1 as a cook, 58 on cordwain, 80 are idle, 7 jobbing, 5 (all the women) seamstresses, 31 shoe sitting, 1 tinmithing, 10 twisting shawls, 3 washing, 19 weaving, 17 spooling, and 11 on woodwork; 253 are in for first offense, 47 for the second, 10 for the third, 4 for the fourth, and 1 for the sixth offense.

In the library can be found 2890 English books, 527 German, and 50 French books. During the year 304 prisoners had secular lessons, with a yearly average of 20'84 for each prisoner.

The appended financial exhibit is a gratifying one, and speaks well for the warden's management.

THE ERIE FIGHT IN JERSEY.

What Erie Threatens if the Exemption Act be Repealed.—The Erie Men Out for Fair Play and No Taxes.

Now that the quarrel in the New Jersey Legislature between the people of Paterson and the Erie Railroad has been disposed of in the interest of the latter, the Jersey City Board of Aldermen is preparing to open the fight on behalf of Jersey City. The act of last year which exempted the Erie Railroad property from taxation, is now being repealed, and it is expected that a bill for that purpose is now before the Legislature. As there was a lively debate on this question at the latest meeting of the Board of Aldermen, a reported call on Colonel Bernhart, division superintendent of the Erie, to ascertain his views on the subject.

The following is an extract from his statement:—The Erie Railway Company has paid into the treasury of Jersey City tens of thousands of dollars annually in the shape of local taxation, while all the other railway companies were exempt. We went to Trenton last year, and we addressed the members of the Legislature as fair-minded men for the purpose of removing this inequality. Gentlemen, we said,

TAX ALL THE RAILWAYS, OR TAX NONE. We have no objection to bearing our just share of this burden, provided our case is not the exception. Why make the distinction against us, when the monthly payroll in Jersey City is from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a month, or more than that of all the other railways in the State? Why should we be the only ones who take this question into account. Now, I say, if we are to be taxed while all other railways are exempt, it will be to our advantage to remove our works to Port Jervis. This very matter was under consideration last year. Port Jervis is an intermediate point, better adapted as a location for our machine shops than any other city, and thither we will certainly remove as soon as

SPECIAL LEGISLATION be brought to bear against us. In fact, the change, once effected, would be a relief to us, though it would entail temporary inconvenience.

Mr. Sisson, one of the directors of the Erie Railway, entered during the conversation, and spoke in a strong and more eloquent manner on this subject. Jersey City will not attempt to tax Camden and Amboy. It allows the Central to go about free, and it will not attempt to tax the Erie. The subject was submitted for a long time to the exceptional burden. "But," said the old veteran, bringing down his clenched fist, "it will not do so again."

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

English Claims Against the United States. The New York Herald writes:—We publish the following correspondence on the subject of claims held by Englishmen against the United States, which has passed between Mr. Edwin James, of this city, and Sir Edward Thornton, the English Ambassador at Washington. The correspondence, as will be seen, indicates that the English members of the Joint High Commission are preparing to admit claims against our Government, with which to offset the Alabama and other American claims against Great Britain, etc. Her British Majesty's Minister to the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—Many British residents in the United States having claims upon the late Government, and anxious to prefer such claims before the Joint Commission now in session at Washington. Having been retained as counsel for some of these gentlemen in the preparation of their papers and documents for submission, I have the honor to apply to you for information upon the following points:—

Firstly, whether any form in which such documents and their accompanying proofs and authentications are to be submitted will be prescribed.

Secondly, whether such claims are to be transmitted to the Commission in any particular medium of the British Minister or directly to the Secretary of the Commission.

I have the honor to be, yours, very respectfully, EDWIN JAMES.

No. 222 Broadway, N. Y., March 7, 1871.

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1871.

Sir—In reply to your letter of the 7th inst. I have the honor to inform you that I hope the Commission which has met at Washington will agree upon some general mode of settling of all these claims between the two countries; but until that is done I cannot give you any information as to the proceedings which claimants will have to take. You may, however, rest assured that due attention will be observed to be given, and in good time. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

To Edwin James, Esq.

ABOLITION SPEECH BY DAN SICKLES.

Great Meeting in Madrid—How Dan Sickles' Sacred Body and Blood in the Sacred Cause of Negro Emancipation.

A Madrid correspondent writes, February 16:—The great meeting of the Spanish Abolition Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Theatre de Alhambra, which was crowded to its utmost extent by a most respectable audience, amongst whom were many ladies. The stage served as a platform.

General Sickles occupied the first box from the stage. He was frequently alluded to by the various speakers, and having been asked by the President to speak he rose in his box and addressed the meeting as follows:—

SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.—I give you most sincere thanks to your worthy president for having invited me to say a few words. I came here as a simple spectator—as a foreigner, and therefore it is hardly decorous in me to take part (Cries of "Yes, yes!" "Speak!" "Go on!" and applause.) I came here as a soldier—an American soldier, with my family, to testify my interest in the object of this meeting (Cheers.) I testify the sacred cause of negro emancipation. To this cause I have given my life. (Cheers.) I know not your language well enough to express my feelings in your own language; but to that sacred cause I have given my body and my blood (Cries of "Yes, yes!" "Speak!" "Go on!" and applause.) These, too, should necessarily ever again require it, are at the disposition of the slave-owners. (A loud applause.)

He sat down amidst terrific applause, and had eventually to rise and bow his acknowledgments to the audience ere they would "be quiet." General Mills and many of the gentlemen on the stage rushed forward and shook his hands. Resolutions were then passed, and he declared immediate and complete abolition, and to present the first thing to the new Cortes a measure to this effect, were passed unanimously.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, care of all circumstances, on reasonable terms. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 613 WALNUT STREET, or at the Cemetery, where all information needs will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice by the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Toga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secy. 103 Wm 2nd

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the construction of the following Sewers:—

On the line of Twentieth street, from Columbia avenue northward, two hundred and thirty-nine feet, three feet in diameter.

On Miller street, from Lancaster avenue, fifty-five feet north of Baring street, two feet six inches in diameter.

On Emerald street, from Adams to York street, with a clear inside diameter of two feet and six inches.

On Seneca street, from Forty-fourth street to Mica street, thence along Mica street to Oregon street, thence along Oregon street to Forty-fifth street, three feet in diameter.

On Spruce street, from Thirty-seventh and Wood land street to Thirty-ninth street, three feet in diameter.

On Columbia avenue, from the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue to the northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Ridge avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

On Clearfield street, from Cedar street to Aramingo Canal, three feet in diameter.

On Dickinson street, from Sixth street to Seventh street, three feet in diameter.

On Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Diamond street, five feet in diameter.

And from Diamond street to Susquehanna avenue, five feet six inches in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city (except in the case of the sewer to be constructed on Eighteenth street, from Norris to Diamond street, where the full excess over assessment bills will be paid by the city); and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in repair for three years after the work is completed.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the act of Assembly approved May 8, 1868.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Department of Law, as directed by the ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the successful bidder fails to execute a contract within five days after the work is allotted he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

All submitting proposals must be skilled, and regularly engaged in, the construction of culverts, and the contractor must personally superintend the work as required by ordinance of Councils.

No allowance will be made for rock excavation unless by special contract. Specifications, which will be strictly adhered to, may be had at the Department of Surveyors.

All bidders may be present at the time of opening the proposals. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory.

MARLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. 313 St.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 17th day of March, 1871, for the construction of a DRAWBRIDGE over the FRANKFORD CREEK at ORTHODOX Street, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia, to be completed on or before the first day of December, 1871.

Proposals must specify the prices for the following items:—

Piling, including driving, shoeing, and leveling of each grillage, 12 by 15 timber, including workmanship per cubic foot. Timber for platform, including workmanship per M. M.

Masonry, including all scaffolding and mortar, and risk of non-perch of twenty-five cubic feet.

Bridge superstructure, inclusive of all material, framing, machinery, and erecting, per lineal foot. Embankment per cubic yard.

Proposals will also be received for constructing this bridge of iron, in which case a plan in detail of the proposed superstructure must accompany each bid. Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which will be strictly adhered to, may be examined at the Department of Surveyors, No. 244 South Fifth street.

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

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MARLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. 313 St.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADLPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situated on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

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

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Schools. H. W. HALL, Secy. 311 14th St.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 17th day of March, at this Office, for the excavation of a drainage channel for

Blakers and Shickhaug Creeks, in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, and upon what is known as "The Neck," and also for the construction of sluices and road bridges, all of which will be constructed as specified by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Surveyors, and each proposal, to be received, must submit prices for

Large Ditch..... Per lineal rod Small Ditch..... Per lineal rod River Sluice..... Per lineal foot Sluices, 3 feet by 4 feet..... Per lineal foot Sluices, 1 foot by 1 foot..... Per footlength of the abutment of road level, incline of superstructure.

Each proposal submitted must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by an ordinance approved the 25th day of May, 1860, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be held as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder to whom the contract may be awarded.

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

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MARLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. 113 St.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD. FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES, Third story Union Bank Building.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals to be sealed and in duplicate, endorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping sheds.

The right to reject any bid is reserved. Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers U. S. A.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER, FORT MONROE, VA., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 13th day of March, 1871, ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and PLANKS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time. A deposit of ten per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War. JAMES CURRY, Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M. 24th March 1871.

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