The Cecil Whig

ELKTON, APRIL 22, 1871.

Our Democratic Judiciary.

Nothing will serve so thoroughly to convince the public of the reckless extravagance of the party at present in power in tax-ridden Maryland, as a comparison of expenses between the present and former years, when the Republican party had control of the State. Take the single item of the Judiciary and contrast the expense to the State under the system in 1866 and the present expensive three Judge system—the latter a purely Democratic arrangement. The following figures are copied from the Comptroller's Report of 1867:

For salaries to Judges of Court of Appeals,	$15,000
To Judges of Baltimore City Courts,	12,000
To Judges of Circuit Courts, the Attorney General, State Reporter, and Crier to Court of Appeals,	33,343.41
Making a total expense for the Judiciary of the State of	$60,343.41

From the Comptroller's Report of 1870 we copy the expenses for the same items.

For salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Courts,	$39,200.00
For salaries of the Judges of Baltimore City Courts,	17,500.00
For salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Attorney General, State Reporter, and Crier of Court of Appeals,	32,617,96
Making a total expense to the State for the present cumbersome Democratic Judiciary of	$89,317,96

A difference of $29,000 in the expense of a single item between Republican economy and Democratic extravagance. And item by item may be taken up, and the marked contrast will appear throughout; and in many instances a much greater disparity will be exhibited. We will cite one more item of expense in this connection, namely, that of the two Legislatures, under whose management these expenses were incurred.

"Legislature—for the per diem of members, clerks and employees; printing and incidental expenses of January session, 1866,	$70,104.07"
"For the per diem of members, officers and employees; printing, stationery and incidental expenses, January session, 1870,	175,254.60"

Making the insignificant difference of nearly $115,000 in the expense of the two Legislatures, the latter body not having a single Republican member in it; the former being controlled by Republicans. At present, when no political excitement disturbs the minds of the people, it may be profitable for them to examine these matters of increasing expense, and learn from figures and facts of their own stating, that the men who control the party in power in Maryland, while they have been amusing the people with a multitude of charges of Republican extravagance and plunder, and a hue and cry about negro suffrage, which is totally beyond their power to control or alter any way, that they have been heaping taxes and debt upon the State such as it never before experienced.

The Judiciary of the State, which we have shown is so costly a luxury, with its three Judges to every circuit, was never so inefficient,—we might say contemptible—as at present. Composed mostly of District politicians, many of them young, with little experience or standing at the bar, is it surprising that all parties are disgusted at the delays and trifling of the Court.

Ask any juryman you meet during a session of the Circuit Court, what the Court is doing, and he will answer promptly, *nothing!*

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR MAY.—*Scribner's Monthly* begins its second volume with a number (for May) which is quite remarkable for the surpassing excellence of its engravings and the extraordinary interest of its contents. The noble head of Geo. MacDonald, which forms the frontispiece, serves to call renewed attention to his fascinating story of Wilfrid Cumbermede. The leading illustrated article, by Gov. Langford, gives an account of some of The Wonders of the Yellowstone. The district described lies in Montana and Wyoming, and is pronounced by scientific men to be more crowded with natural wonders than any other portion of the globe. The discoveries made by the party of which Gov. Langford is the historiographer, consisted of singular rock formations, all kinds of boiling springs, a mud-volcano, and geysers more numerous than those of Iceland. In the second article, which will appear in June, the geysers will be more particularly described. A charming chapter of "Reminiscences of Charlotte Bronte" is furnished by her schoolfellow and life-long friend, the Carolina Helstone of Shirley—the illustrations being from sketches and photographs procured by the publishers at considerable expense in England. The other illustrated articles are a paper on the Aye-Aye, by Burt G. Wilder; a translation and a facsimile of the famous Moabite Stone, recently discoved, and which dates back 900 years before Christ; and the beginning of an interesting series of biographical sketches of Living American Artists, by D. O'C. Townley, with finely executed portraits of A. B. Durand and D. Huntington. Mrs. Oliphant, author of Miss Marjoribanks, &c., one of the finest and best of living story-writers, has written especially for *Scribner's* a novelette of remarkable freshness and interest, which begins with this number, and has the taking title Norah: The Story of a Wild Irish Girl. Edward Eggleston, whose Thanksgiving and Valentine stories have proved so popular, contributes Ben: A Story for May-Day, the scene of which is laid in the west. Our Labor-System and the Chinese is a timely paper by Frank H. Norton. The poetry is by Hiram Rich, H. E. Warner, Samuel W. Duffield, and Roswell C. Smith. The Editorial Department is unusually full and contains articles on the European Change, Compulsary Education, The International Commission, Commissioner Well's Report, A Phase of Child-Life, The Art of Exasperation, Sourness and Success, The Modern Maying, English Water Colors, Nilsson, The Dramatic Season, Darwinism, &c., &c. A clever design by Bush, Five Minutes for Refreshments, forms the last page of a brilliant number. Subscribers will do well to send for a cover for the first volume, thus laying the foundation of a valuable illustrated library. Price $4 a year. Published at New York.

[From the Boston Post, of April 3, 1871.]

Charles Reade enjoys a peculiar distinction among authors. There is not, probably, another writer of fiction in the world, whose work would have such a popular value in this country as to induce a large publishing house to produce it in installments three weeks after the same chapters have been published by another. We saw this done in the case of Dickens' "Edwin Drood," for which Messrs. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., made an arrangement similar to that under which they are now publishing "A Terrible Temptation;" but, after Dickens, Charles Reade is alone equal to supplying such an inducement. It is no less creditable to the literary morality than to the enterprise of the house of James R. Osgood & Co., that those publishers offer a standing rebuke to the prevailing American sin of piracy. By paying Mr. Reade a large sum for advance sheets of his new novel, they afford an honest remuneration to the author, and at the same time are able to present it to the American public fresh and three weeks in advance of its arrival in this country in any other form. There is no doubt that this enterprise pays; for, aside from the public appreciation of fair dealing, Mr. Reade's fiction excites so ravenous an appetite in its readers that no one who gets it fresh in *Every Saturday* will be content to await its slower piratical publication elsewhere.

CENTURY CALENDAR.—A Century Calendar, good for one hundred years, showing the days of the week or month, either of the past or future, will be sent free to any address, by addressing

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHIERS.
603 & 605 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia.

Ways and Means.

The following article on Church finances, from a recent number of *The Methodist*, is very suggestive. When certain amounts of money must necessarily be provided to keep any business or institution in working condition, there should be some well matured system to supply to a certainty the estimated amount. If an unforseen emergency arise which calls for an extra sum, means could be devised to procure it without interfering with the established financial policy of the Church.

There is no man a member of Church so destitute, who could not contribute ten cent a week, and no member of his family who may be a Church member, that could not pay one to five cents a week. A majority could pay twenty-five cents and not be perceptibly affected in their finances. So also others could afford from fifty cents to a dollar. Every member's or family's portion should be well defined, and the payment of that sum be required as a condition of membership. The member who shirks the payment of his or her equitable portion of the necessary expenses of the society is a hypocrite, and there is no religion in him. The business world watches such people narrowly.

There is nothing so disgusting connected with Church matters as the periodical dunning which necessity forces upon the leaders.

When they are compelled to traverse the aisles with a basket or paper and pencil, hailing John Doe and Richard Roe for donations or subscriptions, to put bread in the mouths of the Minister and his family, or furnish light and fuel for the Church.—The Sanctuary assumes all the appearance of an auction room, when brother Deacon calls out from one part of the house:—"Brother Smith $10;" and Brother Steward echoes from the opposite side, "Brother Jones $5;" while the Minister descending from the pulpit with pencil and paper in hand prepares to clerk the sale, reporting to the congregation from time to time, the amount tallied; and the congregation with mouths agape looks on the ludicrous scene, with apparently more interest than it took in the sermon, which by this time is entirely forgotten by the majority present.

But it may be urged in opposition to a systimatized mode of defraying the current expenses of the congregation, that some members, and not a few, neglect to pay their weekly "dues," and there is no way to compel payment. We say turn them out. The man who will cheat his congregation out of the beggarly pittance of ten cents a week is no advantage to the society to which he belongs. He only wears the church as a cloak to cover similar transactions among his neighbors. But he does not deceive the world, for it watches all such narrowly, and the skeptic finds in such "professing Christians" one of the strongest grounds of assault upon religion. All such membership is a decided injury to the Church, and causes a very large class of upright, honest and useful men to stand aloof, who would become a power for good in the church. Its sympathy for simpering rascals is the greatest weakness of the Church at the present day.

These *weak* brethern and sisters are known of all men. They lean on the church, and add to the weight it has to carry, and never once think of becoming its pillars to bear it up. Such a state of affairs is born of the trafficing, trading milk-and-water piety of the times and should not be. It worm-eats and moth-eats not the Church alone, but the whole web and woof of society. And at the Church door this great sin must be laid.

The following is the article on "Ways and Means" referred to:

The writer having been recently engaged in collecting money in aid of the bereaved family of a Syrian missionary, left destitute in consequence of the death of the head of that family, has had the idea forcibly impressed on his mind that there is a great lack of method in securing means for the support and spread of the Gospel generally. The church ought to anticipate her necessities, and by a well organized sbripitural plan lay up in her treasury, in store, for all contingencies, so that when calls are made thereon no hasty and urgent appeals to her congregations or individual members may be required; or, in other words, "that there be no gatherings when I come."

Do we lay by us the first day of the week as God hath prospered us? Consider, if you please, the contributions of any of our congregations: examine the accounts for the last two or three years, and contrast the amount of contributions with the ability of the members and the claims for Christianizing purposes. Let those acquainted with the circumstances of the members of different Christian congregations form a moderate estimate of their earnings, and see whether they have done their duty in "tithes and offerings," for according to the Christian rule, and in harmony with the practice of Old Testament saints, at least a tenth of our income should be given to God's service. If not, then, "upon the first *day* of the week, let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him," and it will surprise those who have not thought of it how much money may be raised during the year (without being oppressive to the givers) for various church expenses. For example: if some of the members of a Congreation, numbering say four hundred, would give each Sabbath even not more than ten cents a piece, and others would give (according to their means) sums varying from ten cents to five dollars, though perhaps the latter amount could be afforded by comparatively few—it being understood, however, that whatever sum might be dedicated would be paid regularly every Sabbath, and should the contributor be occasionally absent, then the succeeding Sabbath, the arrears to be made up and paid into the treasury—the amount collected at the end of the year would be very considerable. For instance:

If 10 members give 10 cents each, the amount would be $1 a Sabbath, or $52 a year.

If 20 members give 20 cents each, the amount would be $1 a Sabbath, or $208 a year.

If 100 members give 25 cents each, the amount would be $25 a Sabbath, or $1300 a year.

If 150 members give 50 cents each, the amount would be $75 a Sabbath, or $3900 a year.

If 60 members give 75 cents each, the amount would be $45 a Sabbath, or $2340 a year.

If 25 members give $1 each, the amount would be $25 a Sabbath, or $1300 a year.

If 20 members give $2 each, the amount would be $40 a Sabbath, or $2080 a year.

If 10 member give $3 each, the amount would be $30 a Sabbath, or $1560 a year.

If 5 members give $5 each, the amount would be $25 a Sabbath, or $1300 a year.

400 members give each Sabbath $270, or $14,040 a year.

The above may not be the correct proportion as to the number of members who, in any congregation, would pay the different amounts mentioned, but the principle on which the table is based will, it is thought, be found correct, and if Christians generally would abopt some such financial plan, then the apocalyptic angel, long bound to the earth by covetousness, would soon "fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people."

Christian ministers, do you instruct your people to give as God prospers them? If congregations abound in the grace of liberality, then pastors are not likely to suffer.

Christian friends, let us do our duty, and "upon the first *day* of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come."

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it."

☞If you want to be in a good humor all the week, get your washing nicely done by 10 o'clock Monday morning and have the clothes ironed and put away before night. Now if you don't know how to do this, just inquire at Moore & Bro., who manufacture that famous "*Wilmington City Soap.*" Ask your grocer for it.

Both Houses have passed the Ku Klux Klan Bill, after considerable difficulty over the clause which assesses damages upon the country for destruction caused by the Ku Klux Klan. A great difference of opinion existed among members, as to the constitutionality of such a law. It is evident to every one that such a penalty would more effectually cure the Ku Klux business than any other that could be devised. It is singular that some minds see unconstitutionality in every effective measure to quosh the Rebels. The same objections were raised all through the rebellion. It would seem that it is the opinion of a certain class of men that the Constitution was designed mainly to protect defiant outlaws, and not peaceful citizens. Such constructions as these are sufficient to bring any fundamental law into contempt. The Bill as passed assesses damages against individuals engaged in outrages, in place of on the municipality or county, where they occur. This was denounced by Mr. Sherman as ineffectual, which of course it will be.

THE PRESIDENT'S FINANCIAL FIGURES.—President Grant has just finished the first month of the second half of his term of service. He presents $11,011,251 as the decrease of the public debt during this month; and, excluding the accrued interest not yet paid, $223,083,673 as the reduction of the debt since the 5th of March, 1869, with the reduction of $11,540,368 in yearly gold interest. These are facts accomplished, having no parallel in the history of this Government, or that of any other.—General Grant may be a blunderer, or a very lucky man; yet that kind of blundering which conquers rebellion, saves the the Union, preserves the public credit, protects the rights of men, and pays the national debt at this rate is just the sort of blundering or good luck that suits the tastes of the American people

N. Y. Independent.

Election in the Territory of Columbia.

By a recent act of Congress, the District of Columbia has been elevated to the dignity of a Territory, with a Legislature and a Delegate in Congress. The first election under the new organization was held in the Territory, on Thursday last, which resulted in a Republican majority of about three thousand. General Chipman was elected to Congress, and the Republicans have a large majority of the twenty-two delegates to the Territorial Legislature. It was an honest, closely contested and fairly won fight, and the Republicans celebrated the result with appropriate rejoicings. Col. Forney made a speech at Washington, at night, after the election, in which he renominated President Grant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Complaints reach us of correspondents indulging in innuendoes and covert reflections, that are not easily detected outside of the neighborhood where they are located. If they see anything that they may deem worthy of criticism or remark, attack it openly and state objections fairly. Public men and discourses and customs are public property, and are entitled to a candid examination. Covert thrusts are not always easy of detection by those unacquainted with surrounding circumstances, and may cause unnecessary offence which the editor is innocent of, but has to bear.

—The Paris insurgents still hold out against the loyal troops under McMahon. The latter have gained some decided advantages this week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. B. McCONIGHHY'S
PATENT CORN DROPPER.
For sale by HOWARD TITUS,
april 22, 1871—tf Elkton, Md.

WANTED.
TWO SHEET IRON ROLLERS. Apply at once to McELEES & CO.,
American Sheet Iron Works,
april 22, 1871—3w Easton, Pa.

NOTICE.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY.
April 17th, 1871.
ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by W. P. Ewing, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Stephen Hill, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 22nd of June, next; provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Elkton, once a week for one month before the 22nd day of May, next.
The Report states amount of sales to be $900.00.
R. D. JAMAR, Register.
True copy: test,
R. D. JAMAR,
april 22, 1871—3m Register.

Miss Lizzie M. D. Earls,
HAVING RETURNED TO
PORT DEPOSIT,
with a large and carefully selected STOCK OF NEW GOODS, is now prepared to sell at City Prices.
Her stock comprises every variety of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES,
AND FANCY GOODS.
Also, a
Large assortment of Dry Goods,
CHEAP MUSLINS AND PRINTS.
☞Sole Agent in Port Deposit for the sale of
Chamber & Co.'s Celebrated Champion Water-proof, Fast-color, Ton-rib Umbrella.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's PARASOLS. [april 22, 1871—6w

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
Personal Property.
By virtue of authority from the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James C. Abrams, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises of said deceased, on
THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1871,
the following Personal property, to wit:
LIVE STOCK.—5 head of Cattle, viz: 3 Milk Cows, 1 young Steer, 1 Heifer, 1 Calf, 4 Ewes, 3 Lambs.
FARMING UTENSILS.—1 Ox Wagon, 1 two-horse Wagon, 1 pair Cart Wheels, 1 Mower, (Hubbarth's) 2 Plows, 2 Cultivators, 2 Harrows, 1 Revolving Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Grain Cradle, 1 Beam and Peas, 1 Steelyard, 1 Crosscut Saw, 1 Post Digger, 2 Ox Chains, Post Ax and Auger, 1 lot Harness, Double and Single Trees, and many other useful articles not herein mentioned.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—1 Case of Drawers, 1 Desk, 3 pairs Bedsteads, 1 Cupboard, 1 Table, lot of Books.
TERMS—All sums under $10, cash; on all sums of $10 and upward a credit of four months will be given, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, bearing interest from date if not paid at maturity.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M.
DAVID P. CAMERON,
J. C. HINDMAN, Auctioneer. Executor.

S. S. RAMBO,
SUCCESSOR TO
NOLAND & CO.,
PORT DEPOSIT, MD.,
DEALER IN
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Nails, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Sash Cord and Weights, etc.
TOOLS.
Broad, Post and Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Chisels, Planes, Saws, Squares, Drawing Knives, Masons' and Plasterer's Tools, etc.
PAINTS AND OIL.
Lewis' White Lead, Pecora Metalic, Paints of all colors, Linseed, Lard and Lubricating Oils, Varnishes, Lightning Drier, Japan, Glues and Putty, etc.
CUTLERY.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carving Knives and Forks, Scissors, Plated Spoons and Forks.
FARMERS' IMPLEMENTS.
Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, Picks, Mattocks, Cultivator Teeth, etc.
Wheelwright and Blacksmith's Goods.
Putman & Globe's Horse Nails, Files, Rasps, &c; Burden's Horse Shoes, Finished Shafts, Dentloom Bows, Spokes, Rims, Carriage Wheels and Bolts, &c., &c.
Special to Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights.
I am prepared to furnish, on very short notice, at city prices,
BAR IRON
and all other articles used in first-class Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops. Try me, and convince yourselves that I will do all that I advertise.
It is my intention to keep everything that is generally to be found in a first class Hardware Store, which I will sell at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, and be convinced that you can buy as cheap at home as in the city.
april 22, 1871—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS, Male & Female. For fast-selling popular cassidy. Action Bonds, EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to Agents. Information free. Address American Book Co., 62 William St., N. Y. [55

Wells' Carbolic Tablets.
The Late Europe in War brought out new facts of the wonderful efficacy of Carbolic Acid in healing and preventing diseases.
These 2500 Tablets present the Acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the Cure of all THROAT and LUNG Diseases.
HOARSENESS and ULCERATION of the THROAT are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of Throat difficulties of years standing.
CAUTION. Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS. Price 25 cents per box.
55] J. Q. WELLS, 31 Platt Street, N.Y.
Send for Circular. Sole Agent for the U. S.

WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDERFEED, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass; Pittsburgh, Pa; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. [55

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE
It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only AUTHENTIC and OFFICIAL history of that great conflict.
Published in both English and German.
CAUTION. Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 100 fine engravings and maps. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NAT'L PUBLISHING CO., Philada., Pa. [55

REDUCTION OF PRICES
TO CONFORM TO
REDUCTION OF DUTIES.
GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.
☞Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers
The Great American Tea Co.,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 5643. NEW YORK. [55

Scripture and Science have met together.
Genesis and Geology have kissed each other.
SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.
A book of thrilling interest and greatest importance to every human being. The Papers, Pulpits and People are all discussing the subject and book; every man, woman and child wants to read it. The long, fierce war is ended, and honorable peace secured. Science is true, the Bible literal, pure and beautiful, both now satisfied, and firm friends. God's work days, six actual days, not long periods. This book gives the very cream of science, making its thrilling realities, beauties, wonders and sparkling gems a hundred fold more interesting than fiction. Agents Wanted. Experienced Agents will drop other books and secure territory immediately.—Address for circular.
ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 16 So. Sixth St., Phila., Pa. [55

JURUBEBA.
WHAT IS IT?
It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES, TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER, OR THEIR CONCOMITANTS.
DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American Plant, called
JURUBEBA,
sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has perfected arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as
DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA,
and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and lympathic temperaments. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular. [55

THE CELEBRATED
WARREN RANGE,
with its Special Attachments, the
DUMPING AND SHAKING GRATE,
Warming Closet & Fender Guard,
is celebrated for its Reliability, Simplicity, Economy and Convenience.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
236 Water St., New York.
WARRANTED. [55

Peninsular Machine Works
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
TAKE NOTICE.
PENNINGTON BROS.
Have the exclusive right of New Castle and Kent counties, Del., and Kent and Cecil counties, Md., to make and attach the
Drop Delivery to old Reapers.
We invite the farmer to call and see our
Improved Reaper for '71,
WITH DROP-DELIVERY,
which we offer for less money, and warrant them superior to any other reaper introduced here, for
Simplicity, Strength and Durability,
and equal for lightness of draft.
PENNINGTON BROS.
April 22, 1871—2m

PROPOSALS FOR
POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 19th day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office Envelopes, for a period of two years, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1871, to wit:
FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.
No. 1, size 3¾ by 5½ inches; estimated number required annually, 8,000,000.
No. 2, size 3½ by 6¾ inches; estimated number required annually, 1,250,000.
No. 3, size 4 by 9 inches; estimated number required annually, 1,500,000.
No. 4, size 4½ by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 500,000.
FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.
No. 5, size 5 by 10½ inches; estimated number required annually, 2,000,000.
The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.
Bids must be made for each kind of Envelope separately, and the contract will be awarded, item by item, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders.
Specimens of the different sizes and styles of Envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
The Envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples, the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner by hand. The Envelopes must be handed in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered, the boxes to be wrapped in strong manilla paper, and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.
When 3,000 or more Envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed, but when less than 3,000 are required to be sent by mail proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.
The Envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department.
All the Envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the Registered Package Envelopes will be required to be printed in Vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.
The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.
Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee certified to be responsible and sufficient by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond, with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.
Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.
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Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.
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