THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Regular Army.

From the Tribune.

Congress is about to consider the propriety of permanently enlarging the regular army. The bill of Mr. Senator Wilson has been reported, and when it comes up before Congress we shall probably enter into its merits. The general subject of a regular army is one of great interest. There are many who believe that we cannot get along without a permanent regular army of at least 200,000 men, and Congress will be asked to arrange a system embracing this number. We are asked to look at the great European nations, and assured that there can be no greatness of nationality unless we have military strength. France has 404,192 men to support her empire and keep Europe on good behavior, at a cost of over $80,000,000 annually. Russia keeps her million of soldiers at a cost of about $100,000,000, while England has a standing army of 150,000 men to watch the Fenians and Sepoys and butcher the blacks in Jamaica, at a cost of $75,000,000. Russia gives one man in 167, France one in 93, England one in 195, to form an army.

Proportionately the Netherlands have the largest—Portugal the smallest armies. Europe has, combined, nearly 3,000,000 men under arms, at an annual expense of more than $500,000,000. This military organization is little more than pageantry, and represents the pride and ambition of royal houses. Russia wants Turkey and the Scandanavian countries. Prussia desires to gobble up Denmark. Austria must keep Venice and Hungary. Belgium must preserve her nationality. France must occupy the Rhine and meddle with Mexico and Cochin-China and Algiers, and make herself generally busy with the affairs of the world. Spain must repress liberalism and sustain the Pope—when his eldest son, the beautiful Ludovician Napoleon, takes away his bayonets from under the pontifical throne. England must have soldiers for her German princes to play with and for lazy young lords to command at large pensions. To accomplish this fanfaronade, the labor of 3,000,000 of men is absorbed, and $500,000,000 spent every year!

What shall we do in America? Laying aside the suggestion that standing armies are the curse of free governments, let us look at the thing practically. What do we want of an army? The pacification of the Southern States is the only purpose now before the Government. We see that even General Grant is of the opinion that the time has not come to remove the armies from the South, or even to permit the Southern militia to possess arms. If Mr. Senator Trumbull's bill for the enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau passes, we must have an army to carry out its provisions. The question arises, How many men will it require to do this? A military force in the South must have a moral effect. We cannot occupy the Southern country in fact without having a million men. Morally, one regiment is as good as a corps, and at the very highest estimate twenty thousand men are enough to pacify the South. The military force on the Rio Grande is unnecessary, and only invites a collision between the belligerents in Mexico. Maximilion is not going to hurt Texas. When these men of war get within the sound of guns and the smell of powder, they become rampant, and may at any time get us into trouble. An armed neutrality is a menace of war. We desire to make no such menace now. We want some regiments to keep the plains open and make communication safe with the golden countries. Even this may be partially avoided by doing the Indian justice and dealing liberally with him.

A regular army of twenty-five thousand men is, we think, enough for the United States. Let us learn a lesson from the last war. The regular army did as much to help the South as the North. Even that part of it that remained loyal was a drag on the moral progress of the war. The old regular army came as near being an aristocracy as any institution America ever possessed. All its instincts, its education, its traditions, were aristocratic. To be educated at the expense of the Government, to hold fancy positions and clamor for additional pay, was the sole business of the old army officer. When the war came, he did not want to fight, but, if he was put in the line, let the fight be perfectly gentlemanly. McClellan and Buell and Porter embodied this West Point regular army spirit. The fault was not merely with the men, but the system. If we give a young man of twenty a sword and bid him go and rule a hundred others old enough to be his father, with the most peremptory and oppressive discipline, he will soon believe that all the world is his command, and acquire tyrannical, bigoted habits. When the nation arose in its majesty and sent its sons from plough, anvil, and loom to battle for national rights, this little knot of lazy pensioners sneered at the volunteers as cattle and plough-boys. The cattle and the plough-boys won the victory. We trust there will be an end of this military policy, or, if it is a necessary evil, let it be confined to the smallest number. We want West Pointers enough to manage adjutant-general and inspector-general's offices; to represent the dignity of our country at dress parades; to drill and teach recruits. We do not want a military class. In time of peace it is unnecessary—in time of war the fighting men will come from farm and workshop. We trust that Congress will legislate on the theory that a regular army is a rare luxury, and that a very little of it will go a great way.

Thaddeus Stevens' Proposed Tax on Cotton.

From the World.

In the days of Augustus Cæsar a decree went forth that "all the world should be taxed." Commentators explain to us that the swelling phrase included only the people of his empire. In the year 1866 of the Christian era ideas are more magnificent. A modern autocrat, Thaddeus, of the House of Representatives, intends not only to tax not only "all the world," in the narrow sense of the term as used by Cæsar, but also "the rest of mankind;" not only, as the French say, all the world and his wife; not only the Parisian belle, in all the completeness of her dainty toilet; the tropical savage in his picturesque costume of a pair of spurs, some paint, and a solitary shirt collar; but the dead as well as the living, all, from the new-born infant, in its cotton swaddling clothes, to the pale corpse in its cotton shroud.

In advocating an export tax upon cotton, Mr. Stevens was met at the threshold by a serious impediment. The founders of republican government on this continent foresaw the future discussion of such questions by men of his temperament and calibre; they saw that cupidity of one section of the Union might lead to unjust taxation of the products of other sections; they thought the tiller of the soil should always have the legal as well as the natural right to sell to the best advantage the productions Nature has given as the reward of his honorable toil; and in the cool deliberations of their unbiassed and unexcited minds they made this right a part of the high contract or mutual agreement by which the States of the Union are held together. "No tax or duty," says the Constitution, "shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

This obstacle Mr. Stevens proposes to overcome by giving universal suffrage to the negro freedmen in the Southern States. He imagines they will vote in favor of his tax. He pays a poor compliment to their intelligence, and shows how much he really despises them and their mother wit. For his proposal is to tax cotton, the chief product of their labor, ten or twelve cents a pound, although under the old system of labor it was profitably raised at six to twelve cents, and the common price at which it was sold was ten or twelve cents. Any whose passions permitted him to reason justly could perceive at once that a fair trial of the present new system of labor requires that no burden shall be placed upon it. At least the labor of the freedmen should be free. Mr. Stevens seeks a system of monopoly for special interests in the North, but proposes taxation upon capital and labor at the South. If the freedmen would, as Mr. Stevens supposes, vote for such an injury upon themselves, we should need no further proof that they are unworthy of suffrage. Mr. Stevens' suspicion is a damaging imputation. The principle he proposes, changing its application only, would justify a Southern majority in taxing flour, pork, beef, and all the products of the North to the full amount of their value when they are exported.

It would have been more just to propose a special benefit or bounty on every bale of cotton raised than to check the enterprise and increase the difficulties of those who are engaged in its cultivation. The farms of the South are laid waste, their fences in many regions are destroyed, the resources of their people wasted, a large proportion of their laboring men has perished, and very many others are crippled or in infirm health; an immense number of their women and children are destitute of their natural supporters and protectors; the whole system of their labor is disorganized; both laborers and employers have difficulty in changing their habits and sentiments so as to meet the change. Many Northern men have gone South to invest their capital, skill, and time in the production of this great staple; they are inexperienced, and the negroes whom they employ have been accustomed to work with little intelligence. At this crisis Mr. Stevens urges an unconstitutional tax which will nearly crush all their efforts—reacting, also, upon the North, and depriving it of those extensive and profitable markets which the early and animating renewal of prosperity at the South would give to the products of every other section of the Union.

Mr. Stevens has yet full faith in the delusion which cost the Cotton States so dearly, and led them into Rebellion; he thinks, as they did, that "Cotton is King." The South has found out the fallacy by an experiance which is lost upon Mr. Stevens. The production of cotton in other countries has so far increased that a prosperity very nearly approaching that existing before the war pervades the manufacturing districts of Europe. Much of their machinery has been adapted to a shorter staple than our own. India, stimulated by our suspension, has already completed a large portion of the enormous system of railroads and internal improvements she had projected, and which will add much to her production and exports. When Mr. Morrill, from his seat in Congress, was refusing to permit for one year the importation of steam-ploughs free of duty by agricultural societies, for purposes of experiment, and to use as models, if successful, the wiser Pacha of Egypt was importing hundreds of them to prepare the ground, and seize the opportunity for the extended cultivation of the indispensable fibre which probably has now become forever a permanent source of wealth to his country. Other nations, also, contribute their increased quota to the general stock. In the midst of all this new competition with settled forms of society, where labor is cheap, and receives only paltry remuneration, Mr. Stevens endeavors to double by a tax the old cost of production of the chief crop on which we rely for foreign exchanges, and a return to a specie basis.

We need say little of the effect this oppression would produce upon the minds of the Southerners. In time, they may be led to regard their personal sufferings and the deaths of their friends, as sacrifices in support of an error. Mr. Stevens would arrest the progress of this sentiment. He would educate their young and rising generation in a belief that the cause for which their fathers had suffered and died was a holy resistance to injustice. His proposed tax would be an expensive experiment, and in the end would cost us more than the revenue it would yield.

Mr. Morehead's proposal in Congress to raise the internal revenue tax on Southern cotton from two to twelve cents per pound is little more than an evasive method of effecting the same result as was proposed by Mr. Stevens, and is in effect liable to all the objections we urge.

Unwearied hatred and the malicious opinion that communities profit most by injuring others have led Mr. Stevens to propose this unconstitutional wrong. He would load the South with special taxes as an indirect method of the confiscation he desired, but which his country will not permit.

President Johnson and the Negro Suffrage Bill in Congress.

From the Herald.

The bill striking out the word "white" from the election laws of the District of Columbia, and thus, in effect, conferring the right of suffrage upon all the negroes in the District, without distinction, limit, or qualification, has passed the House of Representatives by a two thirds vote. This bill may be designed merely to frighten the President from the position which he has taken upon the reconstruction question, and the fact that Mr. Raymond, of New York, has moved a reconsideration, gives some slight plausibility to the idea. If such be the design of the radicals it will prove a failure. The President is not to be frightened and coerced. On the other hand, if the bill is to be seriously pressed to its final passage by the Senate, in our view of the Constitution, its adoption will be perfectly legal under the recent Constitutional amendment. That amendment places the freed negroes in the position of foreign immigrants, so far as the right of suffrage is concerned. Congress has always had charge of the subject of naturalization, which confers the privilege of voting upon a class of people who cannot possess it except at the option of Congress. In the same way the recent Constitutional amendment authorizes Congress to pass laws securing to the freed negroes the benefits of freedom, and if Congress sees fit to pass a negro-suffrage law, embracing all the States as well as the District of Columbia, we believe that no legal objection can be raised which the Supreme Court will not overrule. The question of negro suffrage is, therefore, not one of legality, but of expediency. As such the President and the country will doubtless consider it.

Whether a two-thirds vote for the House bill can be relied upon in the Senate is a disputed point. Should that vote be cast it will, of course, be useless for the President to veto the bill, since the same vote can pass it over his veto at any time. In that case he will probably return the bill without his signature, thus throwing the whole responsibility upon Congress, and leaving the members to explain their action to their constituents as they best can. But if the bill should pass the Senate without a two-thirds vote we predict that the President will veto it. In his veto message he will state his position in regard to negro suffrage, and as he understands the whole subject very thoroughly, having been born and educated among the non-slaveholding whites of the South, the country will await this exposition with the greatest interest. The President may be opposed to negro suffrage upon the ground of inexpediency; he may be in favor of granting the right of suffrage to the negroes under a property qualification, as in New York; he may suggest an educational limitation, or he may hold that only those negroes who served in our army during the recent Rebellion should be admitted as partners with the whites in the government of the republic. We do not pretend to define his exact views upon the subject; but still we venture the prediction that his veto will promptly follow the passage of the House bill by the Senate, unless that passage be effected by a two-thirds vote. The issue between the President and the radicals will then be clearly and unmistakably marked, and the people will have to decide between them. We believe that the people are with the President, and that the thousands who are claimed by the radicals as ardent supporters of a negro suffrage law, unconditional and universal, are just as mythical as those thousands of abolition soldiers who, according to Governors Andrew and Yates, were to crowd the highways and byways as soon as the emancipation proclamation was issued, but who could never be discovered by the Government, even after repeated drafts. We are quite ready, therefore, to have the issue made, because we believe that the President will be sustained. Indeed, for many reasons we deem it better that the matter should be forced at once to a conclusion. The Government is now disorganized and divided against itself; the progress of reconstruction is impeded, and the country is disgraced by these squabbles, and suffering from the unsettled condition of affairs. Let us have some definite settlement of the negro question, and let the Union be restored without further delay.

A New Picture of the French Invasion.

From the Times.

The *Moniteur*, in commenting on the President's message, has taken occasion recently, under the guise of a New York correspondence, to prepare the French mind for a change of the Mexican policy in the following manner:—

"This declaration (*i. e.*, of the President's policy) contains nothing irreconcilable with the policy pursued by France in Mexico. When the French Government presented itself in that country, its object was solely and wholly to enforce, as the United States themselves had previously done, a whole series of claims which had been treated with insolent disregard. Circumstances which it was not in the power of Napoleon III to prevent, obliged him to declare war against the Government which then held power in Mexico. That Government fell; another has succeeded it, *sprung from universal suffrage*. France was naturally obliged to defend against insurrectional attacks the administration which alone could secure the reparation of her just grievances. The French Cabinet has shown by all its acts, as by all its declarations, what were the objects it pursued. It has no aims at conquest, and it has taken nothing, accepted nothing; it desires to retain nothing of the vast spaces occupied by its troops. Its occupation, as everyone is now fully aware in the United States, is a purely temporary one, and will cease with the causes that created it.

"Again, as to the form of government which the *Mexicans have at length freely chosen*, it has been frequently recognized by the Federal Government itself."

We submit that this is highly ingenious, and must be pre-eminently satisfactory to MM. Chevalier, Lamartine, and other enthusiastic advocates of the "Imperial system." For years we have been hearing of the "Napoleonic ideas"—one of them being the spread of the Latin races over the Southern portion of the Western continent, to counterbalance the overwhelming progress of the Anglo Saxon family in the North. The Latin religion and Latin or French civilization was to elevate the degraded population of those semi-tropical countries, and to make the Mexican plateaus bloom anew with more brilliancy than they did under Aztec rule. That grand current of trade which prophetic economists see a century hence flowing from China and Japan and India over the Pacific towards America and Europe, was to find its rich channels in the new French Empire of Central America. French Mexico was to become the Venice or Antwerp of a new Oriental commerce. The surplus of French population was to pour over those fertile plains, and the impoverished treasury of the Imperial Government was to be filled from the inexhaustible mines of Central America.

With two clashing republics on the North American continent, nothing was to be feared in intervention or invasion from the North, and it was not improbable that the expected aristocratic and slave confederacy would be glad to strengthen itself by an alliance offensive and defensive with French Mexico. In this golden picture of a happy age coming to a Napoleonic Mexico, no mention was ever made of such low considerations as Mexican debts and Jecker bonds.

All these were forgotten in the harvest of glory and gold which the empire was about to reap on the historic plateaus of Mexico.

But now, alas! How subdued is the picture! The "Latin race" are no longer seen in the foreground; "Oriental trade" is forgotten; colonization, mining, strengthening of imperial power, the vast and brilliant future to French occupation are all laid aside. The object of this grand invasion was simply a kind of sheriff's execution—to collect debts and redeem the poor Jecker bonds. "Circumstances out of his power to control, etc. etc.," compelled his Imperial Majesty to invade Mexico. In the unhappy collision the Mexican Government unfortunately perished, and another was formed by universal suffrage. Naturally, then, France felt it necessary to protect the officials who would collect its debts. The Emperor, of course, inheriting the moderate disposition of his family, "has no ambition," "wants nothing," will take nothing, and only desires a peaceful departure with the results in his treasury of his sheriff's levy. The occupation is but temporary, and must soon cease, and the French Cabinet does not desire to retain the vast spaces which it now "occupies." *Voila tout!* That's all. Here is the whole story of this grand and glorious French invasion of Mexico. Why should we be disturbed at such a simple and reasonable narrative?

Even if we should object to this new democratic monarchy, chosen by universal suffrage, we must remember our previous course towards other monarchical Governments, and not disturb this any more than we have others.

How tame and flat must poor Lamartine and Chevalier, and other poetic defenders of Imperialism, feel after this cruel letting down of the "Napoleonic ideas!" Millions spent and thousands of lives sacrificed to collect a few debts, to enrich a few doubtful speculators and bankers! The "destiny of the Latin" race in America culminating in the grand Sheriff's execution of the nineteenth century and payment of Mexican bonds!

If these word of the *Moniteur* foreshadow the position of the Imperial Government towards our own, there seems no great obstacle to settling speedily the Mexican question. Mr. Seward will have no difficulty in accepting this highly imaginative explanation of the French invasion. He will give the Imperial Government credit for the most philosophical moderation and the most philanthropical purposes in America—provided only they withdraw their bayonets. All that he asks, all that the people ask, is the withdrawal of the French—the theory of the occupation, the Napoleonic idea at the bottom, may be what it will. When once the French are gone, the Mexicans may govern themselves by monarchy, empire, republic, or democracy, just as they see fit. We only claim a free choice for the people.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 708 CHESNUT STREET

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 8 1 4m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1.....$100,000
" " 2..... 200,000
" " 3..... 60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2" or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER,
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 11 3

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was red hot when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.
The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE hours exposed to intense heat, I send my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.
(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."
A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 29 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!
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