CITY INTELLIGENCE. 1 For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

MEETING OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .-Last evening the Horricultural Society gave its first free lecture, of a series of twelve, to be delivered the first Tuesday night in each month, during the year. It has engaged twelve of the most distinguished borticulturalists in the Union for the purpose.

"The Philosophy of Pruning" was the subject

Union for the purpose. "The Philosophy of Pruning" was the subject of the essay last evening, by Dr. Stayman, of Leavenworth, Kansas, He observed that, as each part of a tree worked in harmony with the others, and with external circumstances, it was therefore very useful for the pruner to under-

stand the relations of each part.

He illustrated this in the case of a seed, explained the relation of the embryo to the seed leaves, and these again to the azote in the soil, and the suns' rays, through the atmosphere, a due proportion of and relation between all

being necessary to perfect success.

The terminal bads of a tree were "the prime conductors of electricity," the "roots spreading out in the direction of the greatest moisture to conduct the current rapidly off," at the same time "representations". time "returning to the plant the fluids containing the elements" necessary to the plant's struc-ture. Thus the cells are built up by elongations in the direction of the extremities by electrical force; otherwise the tree would expand laterally. instead of in length. Weakening the electrical or lengthening force produces fruit spurs, Pruning cheeks growth until new buds are formed. It is so much time lost to the life of the tree which it can never recover. One-half the bulk of a plant is absorbed from the atmosphere; the organs of absorption must, therefore, be kept healthy.

The particular form which a plant naturally takes is the best for its healthy development; pruning should, therefore, always preserve the natural form, as nearly as may be. Pruning, by cherking vitality, hastens maturity, but it is at the expense of longevity.

Dr. Stayman proceeded to apply these princi-

ples to practice, by giving a great many in-stances where pruned plants had been mateued against unpruned ones under similar circum stances, and all resulted in proving that the unpruned trees were the superiors of the others in vigor and power of endurance.

He then referred to the popular theories of pruning, particularly to the essay of Dr. John A. Warder, before the Pennsylvania Horticul-tural Society last year, and published in full in the August number of the Gardeners' Monthly, which he styled "one of the ablest and most concise expositions ever made," His principal objections to Dr. Warder's views were, that pruning is an unnatural operation, not war-ranted by anything we find in a state of nature, which state he considered the most harmonious for the general health and longevity of the tree, and, therefore, that pruning was only of second ary, and not primary importance, as Dr. War-

der insisted on.
He also thought that the upward tendency is trees which Dr. Warder thought an evil, to be corrected by pruning, was rather to be couraged than repressed. His principal point against Dr. Warder was that, while he understood him to advise "pruning to make trees grow

vigorously," in reality he said pruning threat-ened the life of the tree.

He next proceeded to discuss Mr. Fuller's essay before the society, on pruning the grape vine, and contended that Mr. Fuller could not make good his assertion that vines in America, healthy and productive for a hundred years, could be produced, pruned, so as not to exceed three feet high, or occupy more than three feet of soil." The failure of so many of our grapevines he attributed to weakened vitality, brought on by severe pruning.

PROTECTION TO THE DOMESTIC TEXTILES .- An adjourned meeting of manufacturers of cotton and woollen textiles was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms. Its object was to dis-cuss still further the necessity for the removal of the five per cent, revenue tax upon domestic dry goods. Mr. Wm. Devine was in the chair; George Bul-

ock, Esq., secretary.

Mr. Devine reported that the committee appointed at the previous meeting had been to Washington. They had an interview with the Commit-tee of Ways and Means, and were assured by Mr. Morrill that he would do for them everything in his power. The speaker regretted that their prospecis were not particularly bright. The most en-couragement they had received was the question, "Would not a reduction of the tax to three per cent, be sufficient for you!" Mr. Devine thought that what is now needed is organization, and the establishment of a fund to defray its expenses, Such documents as Judge Kelley's speech upon the tariff question ought to be circulated by the manufacturers. We manufacturers should secure the printing of such speeches in the Congressional Globe, and then the copies could be sent all over

Advocates of free trade flood the country with documents. They argue that there should be no tariff. The whole tenor of their pamphlet is specious and calculated to deceive, and we have no-thing whatever to counteract it.

Mr. Richard Garsed stated that Mr. Morrill ask-

ed them, "Who do you come here to represent?"
He was told that the delegation represented the entire cotton and woollen interests of Philadel-phia. "Why, said he," "I never heard of any or-ganization of the kind." What he said was true. We have no organization—no funds. We want these. We are worse represented than any other trade, Many manufacturers are represented in Washing-ton by paid resident agents, who constantly look after their interests.

If Mr. Morrili wanted to address us to-morrow, he couldn't tell where to address. He can do nothing unless, as in England, we have organiza-tion, and a place to meet in. Let us organize and agitate until the internal revenue tax is removed. The Speaker moved that a Committee of Organization be appointed.
Mr. Catteil was surprised that there should be

no uniformity of action among our manufacturers. With all that Mr. Garsed had said he heartily agreed. The iron and coal interests have a headquarters, and a gentleman to take care of them. The drug trade, the grain trade and others, also have their regular places and exchange. We ma-

may their regular places and exchange. We manufactorers have nothing.

Mr. James Riddle, of Delaware, said that in New York a powerful free trade organization exists, and there is another in Chicago. They act subserviently to another grand organization in Manchester, England. It is from there that the gold comes which carries the point. We have no representation at Washington. Labor is taxed nowhere but in this country, yet the manufacturers have no organized means of keeping before the government the injuries inflicted upon our industry by this oppressive revenue taxation.

The speaker thought organization

The speaker thought organization necessary as much for work people as employers. Mr. Morrill virtually said that the tax upon textile manufacturers was so heavy because it was so easily collected. Mr. Riddell said that the most devoted public servent that the manufacturers ever had was Judge Kelley. Judge Kelley advises that tariff speeches in Congress should be printed, and scattered broadcast over the country. The speaker believed in no half-way measures, and a reduction believed in no half-way measures, and a reduction of three per cent would be of no use. Better let them keep on the five per cent, until they succeed, as they certainly will, in stopping every mill in the country, by next May. These workmen have been loyal to a degree, and have sustained the government to the bitter end. It is very hard for them now, after paying taxes upon everything they use, to pay a tax upon their labor also. As sure as this tax is persisted in, and Congress is ruled by free trade, we shall have as severe a panic as we have had for the last forty years. Business of every hind is being ornshed out by oppressive taxes.

The Chair then read a list of the members of the
Free Trade organization in New York now operating to effect the removal of all duties from to-

names include Wm. Culien Bryant, David The names include Wm. Unlien Bryant, David Dudley Field, Isaac H. Ealley, Lucius Robinson, Alfred Pell, Wm. B. Scott, John D. Van Buren. Robert Pell, Charles Moran, Jaolsson S. Schultz, James E. Pulsford, Simon Stern; Joebun Leavitt, Parke Godwin, Charles Astor Bristed, Abraham L. Earle, Mahlon Day Sands, Robert B. Minturn, Robert Hadheld, Charles H. Marshall, Stewart Brown, Howard Potter, Alfred Pell, Jr., Wm. D. Morgan, Arthur Latham Perry, Raiph Waldo Emerson, John Bascom, Duncan C. Pell, Amasa Walker, Francia George Shew and Charles A. Walker, Francia George Shaw and Charles A.

Mr. Archibald Campbell didn't care a button for this string of free traders. Let us show the people of the west that we are too highly taxed, and let of the west that we are too highly taxed, and lot us permit these free traders to take care of themselves. Mr. Campbell exhibited a circular, printed appn enion-skin English paper, which states that the American Free Trade League

Holds that every man has a natural right to sell the produce of his labor to those who will give the most for it, and to expend the proceeds in the way which he himself may judge thost serviceable; and that just as

the total denial of this right constitutes slavery, so a partial denial thereof is partial enclavement.

It acquisaces in taxation and duties levied to meet the needs of government but denounces as pure robbery and tyranny all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

bery and tyranny all taxation for the benefit of special classes.

It holds that one of the truest and most comprehensive means of preventing pamperium is to remote all obstruct on in the way of the free exchange of the produce of labor and in allow men to pursue being own weifare in their own way, so long as they do not infringe on the rights of others.

That the 'protective's; stem' is a form of ignorant nationals iffshiness which defeats its own ends; that it is contrary to the wiss and beneficial laws of Providence; that it partakes of the odious and initiations peculiarities which distinguish classisgislation; and that it is a fertice source of could, sectional and interpational discord.

hational discord.

At the "protective system" diverts capital and labors from the more efficient occupations to others broved to be less efficient, by helf need of artificial support, that it results in wester that it logues the protected "classes by diminishing their market and by the fluctuations and incentitude which attend it That the more we import the more we encourage heme industry, on account of the employment it than in producing commodifies to exchange for those which we receive.

That a propole is most early by a province to the content of the employment it finds to be a propole of the content of the employment.

We receive. "That a people is most enriched by engaging in those scrupations for which it possesses advantages over their countries, and exchanging its productions for those for which those countries possess advantages over that." those for which those countries possess advantages over itself.

That free trade with all the world will conduce to the highest interests of our country, and that this policy is pre-emin-ntly worthy of the American people, who should be foremost in breaking down all restrictive barriers, social and commercial.

The motion that an organization be formed was agreed to manimonate.

egreed to unanimously.

The officers of the previous and the present meetings were continued as the officers of the or-The officers of the meeting were instructed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the gov-ernment of the association, to be submitted at the

Mr. Garsed wished that it should be understood by the public that there was nothing of a political conrecter in the movement. Mr. Cattell moved that a committee of three ba

appointed upon Public Documents, the President to be added to the number. Agreed to. Adjourned to meet at the call of the President. ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL. - Benjamin saunders, twenty-four years old, residing in Sycamore street, lell through a trap at the Academy of Music yesterday, and was badly

buct internally.

Mary Baird, fifteen years old, residing at Broad and Shippen streets, fell down stairs yesterday, and was severely injured.

Both were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER. - The wild weather we have lately experienced is doing its work upon the ice in the Schuy(kill, It has also caused a considerable rise, though not sufficient to cause a breaking-up of the ice. Above the dam the water has risen about seventeen inches above the top.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

CAMDEN COUNTY COURTS.—The following is an authentic list of the names of the persons sentenced, and the offenses of which they were convicted, at the present term of the Court of Over and Terminer, up to Tuesday, February 5: —John Sullivan, for breaking and entering, breaking jail, and attempting to break jail, five state Prison at Trenton. Joseph Schmitz and George Harmer, breaking and entering, three years each in State Prison. Samuel F. Williams, attempt to break jail, six months in State Prison. William Dearing, three indictments for passing counterfeit currency, six months in State Prison. George Sebater, grand larceny, two indictments, two years in State Frison. Charles Meyers, grand larceny, two years in State Prison. George Allen, breaking and entering, one year do. One in dictment for petty larceny, judgment suspended. Benjamin Vandyke, grand larceny, three in-dictments, one year do. Isaac Brown, break-ing and entering, six months do. Herman L. Maddox, conspiracy to defraud, two years do.; attempting to break jail, one year; receiving money under false pretenses, two indictments, one year each; extortion, one year; assault and battery on Charles Readman, six months; assault and battery on the same with intent to kill, sentence suspended. Although one would naturally suppose that Maddox would have to serve seven years and six months, he will only have to remain in limbo for two years, for the reason that all the sentences com-mence at the same time. Elizabeth Mad-dox, wife of the former, convicted of conspiracy, etc., was recommended to the mercy of the Court by the jury and sentence was such of the Court by the jury, and sentence was suspended, William Burkbart, breaking and entering, two years in State Prison; breaking and entering school-house, two years do.; petty lar-ceny, sentence suspended. His brother, Chas, Burkhart, breaking and entering, two years do.: petty larceny, sentence suspended. Louis Lightcap, breaking and entering store, sentenced to Essex County Workhouse for six months; petty larceny, sentence suspended. Daniel Wiser, same charges, same sentence. Jane Prime pleaded guilty to fornication; sentenced to pay a fine of \$14 and costs.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Charles H. Shinn & Son vs. Frank L. & J. Nixon Bodine. An action to recover the price of 175 tons of coal. A contract for 800 tons at a certain price had been made between the parties. The 175 tons were shipped as part of the contract, and the defendants refused to pay for it because the contract had not been fulfilled. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for \$1346.66. P. L. Voorhees for plaintiffs; Hon. John T. Nixon for defendants.

ANOTHER BATCH.-Sheriff Sharp took a batch of prisoners to the Essex County Work-house this morning. There still remains a large number in the County Prison awaiting, sentence, which will be pronounced in the course of the week.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,-Joseph D. Dotler vs. James Rapp. An appeal case. Ver-diet in favor of plaintiff.

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PROPOSALS.

L-MOTOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING. PHINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING. 1

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the jublic yrinting." approved on the 27th of July, 1886. Scaled Proposals will be received until WE'NE'-DAY, the 18th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the sand fro posals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Contracts on Public Printing to the lowest and best budger

on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the faterest of the wovernment.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be accretained the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required; but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and to more:

into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:—

ULASS 1.— UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22.000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalcudered, measuring 24x88 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

5000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1600 reams superfine map paper, sized and callen-

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1600 reams superfine map paper, sized and callendered, of such size as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of second CLASS 5 .- WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF AN REQUIRED WEIGHT).

3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches, 3000 reams Fia.cap, 18x16½, or 14x17 inches, 42000 reams Beny, 18x26) inches, 2000 reams Deny, 18x20 inches, 2000 reams Double Deny, 20x22 inches, 2000 reams Po to Post, 17x22 inches, 2000 reams Po to Post, 17x22 inches, 1000 reams medium 18x28 inches, 1000 reams royal, 18x24 inches, 1000 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.

100 reams roya, 1824 mehes.
100 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
100 reams imperial, 22;x31 inches.
100 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
100 reams measuring 21x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream. pounds per ream.

1700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x21 inches, weighing 24

400 reams measuring 18x21 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Froposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities or all the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successiul bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples will be required rigidly to conform to the samples. will be required rigidly to conform to the sample

furnished.

Each c ass will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several class es must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffallo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the imspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory. respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the

classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract

Blank proposals will be turnished upon application at it is office, and no proposal will be considered which does not contorm exactly therewith.

Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed, to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Lafin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Wash. Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Wash-

direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. 1 21 20t Superintendent of Public Penting. DROFOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELA-WARE BREAKWAIER.

United States Engineer Office, No 209 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., January 31, 1867. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand do lars (567,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one fifth in blocks of less than two tons;

all stones aid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery. buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to re-ceive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspec-tion by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor. The labor of putting the stones in place to com-mence on or about the 15th of May, and to be com-pleted by the 15th of September, 1867.

pleted by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer. Other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for

Delaware Breakwater.' Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M, on SATUR-DAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office. C. SEAFORTH SIEWART, 131thstul2t Major of Eng's and By: Lt.-Col. NAVY SEPPLIES

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
January 12, 1867,
And and ored "Pro-Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day

of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy Yards at New York and Boston, on or before the lat day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the tollowing list; two-thirds to be delivered at New York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 2000 barrels, per barrel.

New Navy Beet, 3000 barrels, per barrel.

New Navy Pork, 6000 barrels, per parrel.

Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.

Dried Apples 100,000 pounds, per pound.

Sugar, 2,6,000 pounds, per pound.

Tea, 40,000 nounds, per pound.

Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.

Beans, 5000 bushels, per bushel.

Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-tourth, one-half, three-fourths, or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the Navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, it has or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient surcties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the gnarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No Proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such sharantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by the Act of Courress.

H. BRIDGE,

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA-

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. January 15, 1867.

Scaled I roposals will be received at this office uptil 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Midiary Supplies, during the year commencing April 1, 1837, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROULE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such parts as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah I erritory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 40 deg., in the I erritory of Dakotah, west of longitude 40 deg., in the I erritory of I daho, south of latitude 40 deg., in the I erritory of I daho, south of latitude 40 deg., mediading, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kan-as, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may ne established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 46 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot, that may be designated in that Ferritory, and to any other point or points on the route.

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 in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000 000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8 000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds; pounds.

South of pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

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, (\$10,000) dolars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that is case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

the contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1, \$250,000.

On Route No. 2, \$200,000.

On Route No. 3, \$100,000.

On Route No. 4, \$60,000.

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

required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army
Transportation on Route No. I. 2, 3 or 4," as the
case may be, and none will be entertained unless
that the requirements of this ad-

The party to whom an award is made must be pre-pared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of The right to reject any and all bids that may be

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omana, N. T.; for Route No. 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No. 8 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route. point of the route.

Biank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-Seneral.

By order of the Quar.ermaster-General.

1 19tF28]

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A. DROPOSALS FOR NEW JAIL .- DEPART-

ment of the Interior. WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867. Washington, January 23, 1801.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 4th of March, 1867, for the erection of the Jall in and for the District of Columbia, author zed and provided the District of Columbia, author zed and provided the District of Columbia, author 28d and provided.

the District of Columbia, author zed and provided for by the act of Columbia, author zed and provided for by the act of Congress approved July 25, 1868.

The designs, detail drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. on and after the 28th instant

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the inithial completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect, but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed. impleted.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest re-

sponsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to The bids will be opened at noon on the 4th of March next, in presence of such of the pidders as

may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING. 1 26 set Secretary of the Interior.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

LNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STRRET.

PHILADELPHIA. January 7, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this
advertisement attached to each, will be received at
this office intil the 21st of February, 1867, for stone
to the amount of \$67,000 (sixty-seven thousand dollars), for the Delaware Breakwater.

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable
quality; the delivery to commence on or about the
15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of
september, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly
as possible uniform.

Of the total amount of stone for selections

as possible uniform.

Or the total amount of stone, four-fifths are required to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and

The stones will be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

A reservation of ten per centum on partial payments will be made during the delivery of the

ments will be made during the delivery of the Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURS-DAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are

nvited to be present.

For further information, apply at this office,

C, SEAFORTH STEWART,

Maj. Eng. and Byt. Lt.-Col.

GOVERNMENT SALE The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO

with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO!
Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of ane, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appartenances appertaining, that is to say:

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, filty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 2000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the can Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of heven stone, land in compat.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so called tonfederate Government, and are estimated to have cost \$150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1805, at a monthly rent of \$500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to 18 of the Sittle Companies.

By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bareau R. F. and A. L., Gaiveston, Texas.