# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870

Continued from the First Page

Continued from the First Page. sent to Atrica with his men, and was employed in a large number of those destructive enterprises which were thought to be the necessary though cruel policy of the French Government to subjugate and keep in order the reckless value of the Arab tribes impatient under a foreign yoke. The rising of Bou Maza gave the French stray of occupation no rest, and the prin-cipal breat of the contest fell on Canrobert's regi-ment the of the the line. First months of constant cipal brant of the contest fell on Canrobert's regi-ment, the 67th of the line. Fight months of constant fighting and bloody reprisals broke the spirit of the refractory tribes, and in 1847 he got his colonelcy. The promotion did not bring idleness, it only led to increased duty, until after chastising several minor tribes to no purpose, the grand insurrection of the Kabyles no purpose, the grand tastricction of the Kabyles and the natives of Jurjura commenced. This, like all the rest, was ferminated after immense fatigues and great losses on both sides. In 1949 he relieved Boasada from blockade, and stormed the Arab for-tress of Zaalcha, leading his men in the assault. tress of Zaulcha, leading his men in the assault. This last achievement brought his recall and his employment on scenes of more wide-spread honor and less work. At the nomination of Louis Napoleon as President, Canrobert joined his party. He be-came general in the new republic, and in the coup d'eat had command of one of the divisions of the army of Paris, and assisted in the repression of the popular desatisfaction. Some political functions of considerable importance were next assigned to him, and in 1855 he became general of division. Canrobert was sent to Torkey in 1854, in command of the 1st was sent to Turkey in 1854, in command of the 1st Division of the Army of the East. The introductory campaign of the Dobrutscha was unfortunate, and this division suffered terribly from cholers. Subse-quently, when the centre of military operations was changed to the Crimea, he was at the battle of Alma and was slightly wounded. Two days afterwards, when St. Arnacht, commander-in-chief of the French, was dying, he turned over the command to Canrobert, who moved immediately on Sebastopol, constructed several batteries, and opened fire with the intention several batteries, and opened fire with the intention of carrying the fortress by a coup de main, but find-ing this impracticable, he forth with laid down a plan of gigantic investment. He was wounded at Inkermann. His mode of procedure not being satisfactory to Lord Ragian, the British commander, Canrobert was relieved by Pellssier from the commander-in-chiefship, and r.s-sumed duty at the head of his own corps. In 1856 he was made Marshal of France. In the French-Austrian war he was at the head of the 3d Corps. He was at Magenta and at Solferino. Since the He was at Magenta and at Solferino. Since the close of that war he has been engaged in several offices in France of no special interest to the American republic, and even his vote against the temporal power of the Pope in 1861 must be regarded rather as a matter of military obedience or policy than of personal opinion. During the disturbances in Paris caused by the arrest of Rochefort in January last, Marshal Canrobert was military comman-Paris, with 100,000 veteran troops at his back.

### Count de Palikao,

to whom has been entrusted the command of the 9d French Corps d'Armee, is of the extreme age of 74. Bis full name is Charles Guillaume Marie Cousin de Bis full name is Charles Guillaume Marie Cousin de Montauwan, Count de Fallkao, and he was born on the 24th of June, 1796. He was employed at an carly age 'n Algiers, and distinguished himself there as a cavalry officer. On September 4, 1836, he was made chief of a squadron of horse; on the 7th May, 1848, licentenant-colonel; and on 2d of August, 1845, colonel of the 2d Chasseurs. He became general of brigade on the 21st of September, 1851, and com-manded, the division of Tlemcen; general of division after 28th September, 1855, he com-manded the Division of Constantine. Recalled to France he was put at the head of the 21st Military to France he was put at the head of the 21st Military Division during the siege of Limoges. The year 1860 was marked in the life of General Cousin-Montauban by one of the most extraordinary events of modern history. Invested with the chief com-mand of the French expedition into China, he had the honor of accomplishing that almost fabulous invasion which brought the arms and banners of the French and English even to the capital of this vest and distant empire. The capital of this vast and distant empire. The capture of the forts of Takou at the mouth of the Peiho on the 20<sup>th</sup> of August, the great victory of Palikao over General Sang-ko-hio-sin, on the 21st of September, the de-struction of the royal palace, the entry into Pekin os the 12th of October, forced the Chinese to accept the treaties imposed by the allies, and assured, at least temporarily, the respect of European interests in the extreme East. The General left there at the end of the same year General left there at the end of the same year and returned by way of Japan, many of whose prin-cipal citles he visited, and re-entered France in the month of July, 1861. In recompense for these great successes, the Emperor had already elevated him to the dighity of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on the 26th of December, 1860, and had, made him Senator on the 4th of March, 1861. On the 22d of January, 1862, he conferred on On the 22d of January, 1362, he conferred on him the title of Count de Palikao, and submitted to the Corrs Legislatif a project of pension-ing him, which excited a lively opposition there. The General demanded its withdrawal; the Emperor opposed this, and the project was accepted by the Chamber with a modulication On the 22d of June, 1865, he was made, in place of Marshal Can-cepter the was called to Paris commander of the who was called to Paris, commander of the th Army Corps, of which the headquarters are at Lyons, and of the sth Military Division. He was made commander of the Legion of Honor on the 25d December, 1845, and Grand Officer 25th December, 1859. In 1860, when he was given the grand cross, he could count forty-two years of effective s crvice, twenty-eight campaigns, and one wound.

When Cavaignac had been made by the provisional government at once general of division and gover-nor of the colony, Changarnier returned to France, and, in a letter, in which he magnified his habit of and, in a letter, in which he magnified his habit of conquering, assing the republican government to make use of his devotion to France. M. de Lamar-tine made him Ambassador to Berlin, but he pre-ferred to remain in Paris, and in theoutbreak of 16th of April, so dangerous for the provisional govern-ment, he put himself spontaneously at the head of the forces which were at the disposition of the government, and re-estiblished order. In the month of May he went to replace General Cavaiguan in Algiers, the latter taking a seat in the Senate; but in the election of the 4th of June he was himself chosen representative of the people in the department of the sena. General Cavaignac having become chief of the exe-cutive power, confident to M. Changaraier the com-mand of the National Genard of Paris, which he kept after the presidential election, and to which he added, on the 9th of January and 14th of June, 1819, added, on the 2th of January and 1ath of June, 1849, that of the troops of Paris, which reached the num-ber of 106,000 men. After that he occupied an import-ant position in connection with all the events and the political complications of the times. His represen-tative and energetic attatade prevented civil war in the streets of Paris on the 29th of January; and the rapidity and severeness of his measures extin-guished it on the 13th of June inside the walls of the Conservatory. A declared adversary of republican institutions, he was considered ready to destroy them by violence in the interest of the most opposite of monarchical minbitions, and everybody agreed that he followed the *role* of Monk. After having sustained during two years, in spite of the uneasi-ness and hostility of the Assembly, the position of ness and hostility of the Assembly, the position of President, M. Changarnier showed nimself, on the 9th of January, 1851, opposed to the policy of Louis Napoleon, and was deposed from his double com-mand. The Assembly wished, for facir own secu-rity, to give him in exchange the command of troops destined to protect them, but the proposition was negatived, and M. Changartier, who had declared in the Chamber that "for the inauguration of the era of the Crease there could not be found a bat in the Chamber that "for the inauguration of the era of the Chesars there could not be found a bat-tallon, a company, or a squad," could do nothing either to prevent or hinder the coup d'etat. Arrested on the morning of the 2d of September, he was con-ducted to Mazas, where he remained several days, and was then banished from France by the decree of the 9th of January, 1852. He then resided in Bellium at Maineas information to work the the in Belgium, at Malines, relusing to profit by the authority which had been accorded to him to return to his own country. He sent to the French journals on the 21st of March, 1855, a letter opposing the very violent portion of the "Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris" of M. Veron, where the latter says that in the month of January, 1849, M. Changarnier, before him and other witnesses, offered to arrest his colleagues. Cavaignac, Charras, Lamoriciere, and other repub-lican generals. After the general amnesty he returned to his estates of the Seine and Loire. He was promoted officer of the Legion of Honor on the

5th of April, 1849. It will be seen from the above record of his life

that his being entrusted with an important command would indicate a desire on the part of the Emperor to conclinate all classes of his subjects.

#### Marshal Forey.

whose command has not yet been announced, will figure largely in the war, without doubt. Elle Frederic Forey was born in Paris, January 10,

1804, and, after a preliminary education, admitted to the military school of St. Cvr in 1822, from which he became instructor to the 2d Light Infantry Regi-ment. He participated in the first expedition to Algiers, to which he returned after garrison duty in the Pyrenecs and promotion to a captaincy. He distinguished himself in the battle of Medeah, in the retreat which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. In 1840 he was placed at the and at the fron Gates. In 1840 he was pinced at the head of a battallon of *Chasseurs-a-pied*, going through four other Algerian campaigns, and returned to France in 1844 with the rank of colonel. In 1848 he was made a gene-ral, and his services to the *coup d'etat*, with his en-tire adhesion to the cause of Napoleon, were re-warded by the commander's Cross in the Legion. He is accounted an able compares and trail has a re-He is accounted an able organizer and tactician. In 1864 he was general of reserve, and in the Crimea held for a short time the command of the troops be-fore Sebastopol. The first division of the army of fore Sebastopol. The first division of the army of Paris belonging to the army of the Alps, Forey met the Austrians at Montebello, 20th May, 1859, and after a severe engagement compelled them to re-treat. In 1862 he was sent to Mexico with the ex-peditionary corps that was to place the new Em-peror on the throne of that country. He had two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. His first act was a proclamation giving the Mexicans liberty to vote. This was specify succeeded by a general sequestration of the property of all those who voted adversely to the prefender. This excited much angry comment; but it seemed to meet the approval of the French Government, for General Forey was made Marshal. Having appointed a provisional gov-

will be a happy day for our manufacturing, mechanical, and other interests when the t riff ceases to be a political issue, and members of Congress are left to follow the dictates of their best judgment in regard to this question. What we require is a settled policy, and a policy to be enduring must be a moderate one. An extremely low range of duties, or an extremely high range, cannot long prevail. A tariff made in the interest of any particular branch of industry at the expense of others equally important being unjust, cannot endure. It may bring great wealth to the principals who may be fortanate enough to engage in it during the few years in which the bubble is expanding, but the operatives, as well as a majority of the principals, will ultimately be involved in utter ruip.

Legislation should be mainly directed in the interests of the poor, who constitute time to at not of our population, and not in that of the rich, who are able to take care of themselves. What the poor man and his fan ily require is daily bread, and not a feast to le followed by a famine. Daily bread can only be obtained by daily employment at fair wages, and constant employment can only result from a settled policy. The issues which have divided the two great political parties for the last ten years having culminated, politicians have been casting about for a new bone of contention, and finding it difficult to find one, a part of the Republican leaders have concluded to call up the ghost of former years and fight the tariff battles over again. This is necessary, also, to divert the attention of the people from the corruption of our leaders at Washington, Harrisburg, and throughout the country, which, having been exposed by all the honest journals of the party, is resulting in independent political action, threatening the defeat of the various combinations and rings in the interest of the plunderers of the public treasury.

As an independent candidate, pledged to reform these abuses, I am made the target against which the heaviest volleys of these corruptions are directed. I am denounced by the ring journals of the Republican party as a Democrat, a free trader, a bolter, a dis-organizer, and, as such, am made responsible for all the doctrines these slaves to party think proper to attribute to opposing organizations, and whilst they make the most false and ferocious attacks upon me, they have not one word to say against the regular nominees of the Democratic party.

Now, my fellow citizens, does this not show clearly that their objection is not to what they think proper to denominate my Democratic views, but to my independent position as a reformer, pledging to do all in my power to expose their villainy and reform their wicked and corrupt legislation. Forney's Iress, of July 1, the day upon which it for-nally entered the service of the Judge, disregarding all sense of truthfulness, charged me with being the most pronounced free trader in Pennsylvania, and this he professes to infer, not alone from the cautious words he says I dropped on accepting the people's nomina-tion, but from my known utterances on other occasions, and especially by my unrestrained conversation in private life.

As I am a very plain man and use plain language, I now pronounce this statement of Colonel Forney a deliberate falsehood. He refers to my private conversations as evidence of my free trade views. Will he state when he or any of his family, either political

ley's advocacy of the traffic in coolie Chinese laborers, and defines it as an insulting and

fiendish policy. He continues: --From present appearances, the Pacific Rail road is about to be made one of the greatest curses that could befall the laboring man of the Atlantic States, by being converted inta high road upon which an immense horde of barbarians are to be rapidly introduced, demoralizing our polities and our labor. One of the strongest arguments ever a lyanced against American slavery, except its intrinsic injustice, was its tendency to depreciate free labor in the free States, and yet it never succeeded in bringing "first-class skilled labor" down to six dollars per month, as proposed

by Judge Kelley's organs. The future of the laboring men of Phila-delphia is indeed a dark and gloomy one. The Judge's principal organ "earnestly calls upon intelligence offices and labor agencies of this city to supply our mines, public works, our private grounds, and our homes with this cheap labor, the most skilful of which can be furnished by these Chinese agencies for less than six dollars per month.

This slarming appeal by one of the leading journals of Philadelphia should be heeded by our laboring population before it becomes forever too late. Allow Koopmanschoop to succeed in delivering his October cargo of slaves, or any part of it, in this city, and the future may be easily seen.

However indisposed such respectable emloyers as Matthew Baird, William Sellers, Bement & Dougherty, and others, may be to employ such labor, and however willing they may be to pay their men such wages as free men are entitled to receive, they will be driven in a very short time by force of competition to employ the cheap labor engaged y other employers in other cities, and we hall soon see these mills and shops filled with Chinese laborers: our parks being graded, and our streets repaired by pig-tails; our mines worked by orientals, and our kitchens and sewing-rooms supplied by labor of the same character, to the exclusion of our own industrious females.

The effect of all this must be to displace our native-born and adopted citizens from their present places of employment, and crowd them upon other departments of industry, and thus bring down the wages of labor, as proposed by the Press, to six dollars per month, or less. It does appear that Judge Kelley and his two organs, in thus desiring to reduce the wages of labor, and at the same time to retain the highest rate of duty on such necessaries of life as coal, salt, etc., are disregardful of the interests of the poor, in their extreme anxiety to increase the wealth and add to the comforts and luxuries of the rich.

Ordinary and natural emigration from China cannot be prevented, but the undue stimulus given to it by such slave dealers as Koopmanschoop, who seeks by a system of peopage to supply all our labor establishments with workmen, introducing them by thousands, should be resisted by our citizens by every means within their power.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

#### PROPOSALS. DEOPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING

July 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will e opened.

be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be dist'nguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with in-structions to b'dders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be farmished to suca persons as desire to bid on ap-plication to the commandants of the respective navy varids, and those of all the Yards on application

bavy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards, . The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the ex-amination of samples must be made to the Com-

amination of samples must be made to the com-mandants of the respective yards. The proposals must be accompanied by a certifi-cate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers o supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee re-quired by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may down available. which it may deem exorpitant,

which it may deem exorotrant, Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per contum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the con tract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and de-

signated as follows :--No. 7-Chain Hold No. 8-Hardware, No. 9-Cooking Utensils, No. 9-Cooking Utensils, No. 91-Sand, No. 20-Firewood and No. 12-Leather. CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD, Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, DUIT ADEL DUITA

lasses	Nos.	2,8	, 12,	16,	17, 18 IGT	19,					
lasses	Nos.						13, 16	i, 17,	18,	-20	<b>I</b> .
lasses	Nos.	2, 3	8, 1	, 11,		13, 15	5, 16,				
Soppol								18	10		90

ses Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 21.

DROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

			NAVY	DEPARTMENT,				
UREAU	OF	PRO	VISIONS	AND	CLOTHI	NG.		
					July 1.	1870.		
led Pr	opo	sals.	indorse	d "P	roposals	for C		

Sea lothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M, on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of

- the following articles, viz.:-50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel. 10,000 yards Blue Nankin. 10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting. 25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
  - 8,000 pairs Calf Shoes. 4,000 pairs Kip Shoes.
- The above mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to may

## PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES

Post OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS. will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "News-paper Wrappers" which this Department may re-guire during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:-STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 5% inches-two qualities. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches-

three qualities No. 5. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches-three

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 33% by 5% inches-one quality. No. 5. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches-three qualitie

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches (for cir-culars.) ungummed on flap—one quality. No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8% inches—two quali-

No. 8. Extra official size, 4% by 10% inches-one

quality, STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. Six and a five-eighths by 9% inches (round out)-

one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE. All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denomina-tions, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent finication, and hear such oriniting and miling as the Postmaster marks or other devices to prevent finitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manaer, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to blodders by the Depart-ment. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose. Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed in-side, or ruled on the face), the same shall be fur-nished without additional cost, the contractor

nished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royaity in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

#### DIES,

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bilder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the

The diss may or may not be continued. The diss shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct. GUM.

GUM. The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch

in width across the end. SECULITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will re-quire, as a condition of the contract, that the en-velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against

loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed. PACKING.

PACKING. All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong paste-board or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, cach to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes and one hundred cach of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in baxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in baxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to post-masters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmisster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the De-

#### Marshal Bazalae.

Marshal Francois Achille Bazaine, who has been placed in command of the Imperial Guard and Re-serves, is the descendant of a family of soldiers, and was born in 1811. Having finished his studies at the Ecole Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831. served in Africa in 1832, was promoted from the ranks to a licutenancy in 1836, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the field of battle. In 1837 he was sent to Spain with the legion, and when Algiers, where he was in the expeditions against Millanah, Kabylia, and Morocco. For several years he had the superintendentship of Arab affairs in the province of Tlemcen. In 1854, being at the head of the first regiment of the foreign legien, he was amounted to the comthe foreign legien, he was appointed to the com-mand ei the infantry brigade formed from this legion. He performed valuable service with his men at the siege of Sebastopol, and in particular co-operated in the reduction of Kinburn, one of the out-posts of the great fortress. After the retreat of the Russians he was governor of Sebastopol until its final evacuation by the allies. Marshal Bazaine has a special interest for the American people from his connection with the Maximilian expedition to Mexico. He commanded the French contingent, succeeding General Forey as chief in 1863. The success of the Emperor's discipline against the haif-armed and half-civilized levies of Mexico was almost as rapid and remarkable as that of Cortez or Pizarro against the aborigines. Oajaca was taken, Juarez put to flight, the triumph was complete. All that was needed was stability. If the day of success was brilliant, the day of reverse was soon to come and its darkness winest one was soon to come, and its darkness wiped out even the me-mory of early good fortune. The termination of the American war and the known disinclination of the United States to foreign interference in Ame-rican alfairs animated the Mexicans with new rican affairs animated the mexicans with new hopes. Bazaine in council advised Maximilian that the empire was impossible. Bazaine was recalled: Maximilian court-martialled and executed, and Napoleon III suffered such diminution of military prestige and political reputation as can only be restored by the possible successes of war with

He was made Commander of the Legion of Honor Angust 16, 1856, and Grand Cross July 2, 1863. On September 5, 1864, he was made a Marshal of France.

#### General Changarnier

was, according to the rumors which came from Paris yesterday, to be made a Marshal of France and placed in command of the Reserves, but later placed in command of the Reserves, but later patches state that this command has been given to Marshal Bazaine. General Changarnier is 77 years old, and possibly may not take an active part in the present campaign on account of his extreme

age. Nicolas-Anne Theodule Changarnier, born at Antun (seine and Loire), April 26, 1793, graduated from St. Cyr in 1815, with the grade of sous-lieutenant, and entered as a simple guard in one of the privileged companies of the body-guard of Louis XVIII. He joined as licutenant in January, 1815, the 16th Regiment of the line, formed of the provin-cial legion of the Yonne. In 1823 he engaged with distinction in the Spanish campaign, and became captain the 9th of October, 1825. In 1850 he belonged to the 1st Regiment of the Royal Guard. Returned to the cadets, he was sent to Africa, where he justi-ged, in a series of actions full of vigor and force, his rapid advancement. He took part in the expe-dition of Mascara in the 2d Light Infantry. Chief dition of Mascara in the 2d Light Infantry. Chief of battation, September 31, 1835, he distinguished himself by bis intrepidity and san\_froid in the cam-paign of Marshal Clonsal against Achinet-Bey, and during the refreat of Constantine ucon Bone put to flight numerous bands who annoyed the army (24th November, 1836). He was made lieutenant-colonel Janu ary 25, 1837. The part which M. Changarnier took in the expedition of the Portes de Fer ob-tained him the grade of colonel in the 2d Light Infantry, and his successes against the Hogjoutes and the Kabyles the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. After the expedition of Medeah, and the affairs of Colonol de Monzai and Chelinf (1840), he was made marshal of the camp 21st of June. Three years of new and brilliant services, a wound received at Medeah, a vigorous charge of cavalry against a superior force of Kabyles, then the reduc-tion of the tribes about Tenez, who susained Abdel-Kader, caused him to be elevated to the rank of general of division the 3d of August, 1843. In 1847 at the impus of the Duke d'Aumale, Governor-Generai of Algiera.

made Marshal. Having appointed a provisional government. Forey turned over his command to Bazaine and returned to Paris in October, 1863.

### WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

### Speech of William B. Thomas Last Evening in West Philadelphia.

At a meeting of citizens of West Philadelphia, held last evening, General William B. Thomas, the opposition candidate to Judge Kelley, made a speech, in which he said: --

Fellow Citizens:-As the people's independent candidate for Congress for the Fourth Congressional district, I cannot but feel the

want of an organized party and an active daily press at my back. But the absence of these is a necessary peculiarity of my position. Al-though I believe I shall be supported by the honest and independent men of both political parties, still I have neither party or press that I can command. I have no party fund to draw upon. I shall not ask any one to contribute to the expenses of the campaign, and I cannot afford to do more than meet such as the most economical expenditures may demand.

I have no organ, and shall not attempt to control any newspaper with money. Hence, if any one of them shall have a kind word to say of me during the progress of the campaign, the public may know that it is not the result of purchase and sale.

The friends of my opponent, knowing that the voters of our district were opposed to his renomination, collected a fund of over \$13,000 from some of our leading machinists and manufacturers, who labor under the delusion that their interests at Washingson are safe only in the hands of Judge Kelley, to secure his renomination by the Republican Convention. As much of the sum as was found to be necessary was used to control delegates. Any further sum that may be required in order to subsidize the public press, colonize and purchase voters and reward diskonest election officers, is said by his managing politicians to be within reach, one firm alone pledging itself for \$10,000 for that purpose.

Already two of the leading journals, the Press and EVENING TELEGRAPH, have entered the list as his chosen organs, both of which commenced their services on the 1st of July, by the publication of false and malicious articles intended to misrepresent and injure me in the estimation of our citizens. Other venal journals, I have no doubt, will be found, during the campaign, who, under the plea of sustaining regular nominations, will commit themselves to the work of misrepresentation and falsehood.

I have now been a voter for thirty-five years, and my first recollection of political strife was in regard to the question of a tariff, or the proper policy to be adopted in the admission of foreign goods into this country. This strife has been renewed since that time at stated intervals by political parties whenever they could find no other question to divide upon. And this controversy has done more to cripple the various industrial interests of the country than all other causes combined. The consequence of making any given subject the issue, about which political parties contend, is to drive both to extremes. Hence the Whig party and its executors aim to fasten the doctrine of free trade upon the Democratic party, whilst the Democratic party charges its ad-versary with a determination to foster monopolies and special interests at the expense of the people at large.

The true interest of the country will gene rally be found in the mean between these two extremes, and this middle ground would be adopted by our legislators if they were not driven from it by the reckiess demanciation of their opponents on either side. It

or social, heard me express such views? I challenge him to name the occasion and adduce the proof, or stand before the world a convicted calumniator. But Colonel Forney judges also from the cautious words which he says I dropped on accepting my nomination. These expressions of opinion are now on record, and by them I stand. I dare Colonel Forney to open his columns to a free discussion of them. In order that you may know my views on the tariff as then expressed, I read from my speech delivered on the occasion of my nomination:-

"I would adopt as a tariff such a scale of duties as would produce the largest possible sum that could be obtained without doing injustice to any department of industry or any considerable division of the people. In the imposition of these duties I would discriminate so as to give protection to such in-terests as could be aided without injury to others, and so as to collect the greatest revenue from articles of luxury, which are mainly consumed by the rich. At the same time would admit the absolute necessaries of life free.

This is my platform on the question of the tariff, and by it I expect to stand during and subsequent to the canvass.

Is this free trade? If it is, then I believe that seventy-five per cent. of the voters of the Fourth Congressional district is in favor of this doctrine. But what must we think of a cause which requires the expenditure of such vast sums of money and resorts to such lying misrepresentations to sustain it?

Colonel Forney considers Judge Kelley the only suitable man in all the Fourth district to represent it in Congress. In order to show how shrewd a judge of human nature is the Colonel, and how accurate a critic of statesmanship is he, and also to enable you to determine how far you can rely upon his judgment as to men and things, I beg leave to read from the Pennsylvanian of September 19, 1851, to show his opinion at that time of our distinguished Judge: --

"Kelley now stands before the public blackened with the guilt of shameless inconsistency, personal treachery, and the meanest hypocrisy. We may as well expect the ex-ample of Benedict Arnold to produce converts to treason as the nomination of William D. Kelley, under the circumstances, and in violation of a pledge that a brave and honest man would have died rather than have forfeited even by implication, to induce Democrats to abandon their party." And again, on the 20th of the same month,

he writes:-

"It was predicted of William D. Kelley by more than one of his intimate friends, the moment he was appointed judge by the lamented Francis R. Shunk, that he would eventually forget the hand that raised him to power and stab the generous party that took him from obscurity. Those who had used him did not hesitate to despise the shamelessness of an example which in any man would have been regarded as base, but which in a jurist, clothed with sacred powers, was the extreme of infamy. Little more was heard of him for a year or two. His position with the bar was always that of an exceedingly weak man, whose whole stock in trade was that of being a noisy and impudent declaimer, and whose only claim to official favor had been his effectual denunciations of the Whig party. He had few or no legal abilities, and he was too willing to take his opinions ready-made from his more able and

painstaking associates." Since Colonel Forney wrote the above, the Judge and he have kissed and made up, and are closely embraced in the same political bed. The Colonel has received the thirty pieces of ilver, and is now blowing the Judge's horn. Colonel Thomas then refers to Judge Kel-

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South Rep" FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE .- In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Phila delphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of \$150 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stock olders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Penn-sy'vania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

siamped.

S BRADFORD,

Note.-The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES. 6 231m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Go.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thon-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednes-

day, July 20. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All pavable at this office.

All orders for dividends	must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD.
stamped. 6 29 1m	Treasurer.

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank accordance with the laws of the Commonweal to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a one hundred thousand dollars, with the capital of right to increase the same to one million doilars. THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE. 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Phidelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one nillion dollars. THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !-- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no

trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER ! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delight[1], delicate, and agreeable fragrance, 31 taths? TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Provents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. 22 Iom Cor. NINTH AND FILERET Sts., Philadelphis.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Tooth with fresh Nitrons-Oxide Gas Absolutely ain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the in Dontal Looms, periotes his entire practice to the ses extraction of tests, Office, No: VII WALNUT

standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection. The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-

dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen

threads woven in the whole length of the plece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth h and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the

several inspections. The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed. The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent, in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract

is fully compiled with. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible per-sons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. No proposals will be considered unless accompa-

nied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of cr regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution ap-proved March 3, 1863.

proved March 3, 1863. The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. E. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau,

FURNITURE. RICHMOND & CO ... FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, MAST SIDE, ABOVE OHESNUT. PHILADELPHIA 6 11 URNITURE F Selling at Cost, No. 1019 MARMET Street. 4 18 3m G. R. NORTH. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 21] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD S A CLOCK8. 23 FOWER OLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE OLOOKS. COUCOU OLOOKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN LOCKS G. W. RUSSELL. No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, WITH MANUFACTUREBS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.

Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 St WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

of direction, to be furnis led by an agent of the De or wrappers, to be transported by an agent of the be-partment, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

#### DELIVERY.

DELIVERY. The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of post-masters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Wushington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of deliver-ing, as well as all expense of storing, packing, ad-dressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor. the contractor.

SAMPLES.

SAMPLES. Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Decements (Compared)

Postmaster-General. This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE. No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD-AGREEMENT-BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest re-sponsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrap-pers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last tiscal year, which was as follows :--

		1,403,200	
4	Latter size, first quality	68,467,500	
1	Letter size, second quality	8,956,750	
1	Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000	
1	Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750	
1	Extra letter size, second quality (un-		
1	gummed)	454,000	
4	Official size	569,900	
	Extra official size	3,100	
	Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250	

.86,289,500 Total Total. Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-Gene-ral, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the pro-visions and subject to the liabilities of the seven-teenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain lucidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Gov-ernment, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1532, which act provides that in case the con-tractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forficience specified in such contract as liqui-dated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction Enited States in any court having jurisdiction

thereof." RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the 

the interests of the Government require it. 2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of apy part thereof is oncrea for she for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a trans-fer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof

General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. 8. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its sti-pulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers in-ferior to sample. 4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulied and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; ard such next lowest indder shall be required to full every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded. awarded.

BIDS Should be securely enveloped and scaled, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General 12 eod 18t