RIVAL TACTICS.

THE MILITARY SYSTEMS OF PRUSSIA AND FRANCE

-THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR TACTICS. The great Napoleon said "we must change our tactics every ten years if we would preserve our superiority upon the field of battle."
The French used in the olden time to be remarkable for their elan, for the ardor of individuals and regiments—every sergeant felt that he might become a general. This French characteristic was specially noted at Solferino and in the Italian campaign, and it was recognized that the brilliant personality of the soldiers of the first republic and the first empire had nothing diminished from the days of Arcola and Austerlitz. As late as 1860 Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia issued "A Military Memorial," and his exalted rank and subsequent position as commander-in-chief gave great weight to his judgment. In this memorial he asserted that the French had a certain freedom from routine and an elasticity of movement which the Prussians would do well to imitate. His military ideal was the French soldier, the "thinking bayonet." Prussia would conquer France in a war if she could shake herself free from the routine of parade, the demands of regulations, and her system of skirmishing. The first principle on which the French act is to set aside, as soon as the army enters the field, the regulations of the barracks. The three points that should be at once attended to in order to make the Prussian army capable of conquering that of France are, first, to develop the military qualities of each individual soldier earnestly in time of peace; secondly, to give the army leaders who have a thorough acquaintance with the three principal arms; and, thirdly, to oppose to the French a more varied and elastic system of tactics. Colonel Ferri-Pisani, of the French staff, in the Moniteur de l'Armee of September, 1868, says of the Prussians: -

Orders of battle become dispersed: the continuity of lines is broken up to such an extent that there is not even left the smallest trace of the general direction of the movement. We see numerous partial attacks, executed by battalions, half-battalions, attacks, executed by battalions, half-battalions, single companies, or two companies near together; there is little or no unity apparent in their movements, either in regard to time or space; scarcely ever an instance of a maneauvre embracing more than two battalions. Moreover, when the plan of attack is tolerably clearly designed, it generally rests on the formation of several columns, isolated, discourage from each other starting from scale of the starting from sections. diverging from each other, starting from points wide apart, and marching directly upon different points of the enemy's position, without a single arrangement for concentration among them ail.

A reply to Colonel Pisani in the military journal of Berlin, the Militarische Wochenblatter, asserts that the reason why single companies are employed in this isolated manner in Prussia is that their captains are experienced and carefully instructed men, accustomed to great responsibility, and to taking upon themselves the right to act, which is not allowed among the French, "who are thus rendered incapable of adopting the Prussian tactics, even if they might wish to do so." It appears, then, that the conditions of 1860 are reversed; that the routine and paradeground regularity of the Prussians had been succeeded by a want of regularity and a want of arrangement so great as to startle the French, whose very first principle was sap-posed to be "absolutely to set aside at the outbreak of war the very recollection of the parade ground."

"The French," says our Prussian writer, in the Militarische Blatter, "cannot adopt the Prussian tactics even if they wish. These tactics require a previous scientific education, general as well as military, which renders the officers familiar with the great incidents of war, and which, as a consequence, gives them the power of deciding rapidly and instaneously; and this it is impossible to find, or even to hope for, among a body of officers where, as in France, the majority have risen from the ranks." Perhaps a more remarkable shifting of opinion has never been seen since the first days of the French revolution.

There can be little doubt that, whereas the

French tacties, which were decidedly in advance of all others in 185g, have not undergone any striking change since that date, those of Prussia have been entirely modified. The perpendicular order—the disposition of the army in depth rather than in breadth—the theoretical Prussian formation for attack, is one of those recommendations which has been acted upon. The great autumn manœuvres, the improved military educational system, are part of his recommendation to give the chiefs of the army an acquaintance with the working of the three arms. Prussia has certainly taken the lead in the elasticity of her tactics. which, indeed, were so stretched at times during 1866 as entirely to lose all semblance of their normal shape. It may or may not be that she has gone too far. At all events, all Europe owes her gratitude for taking the lead in abolishing that painful and cumbrons system of drill which she was the first to inflict upon European armies.

The Prussians employ in the attack what is known as the "perpendicular order," in which, theoretically, the army is formed in considerable depth, but on a small front. The true spirit of this perpendicular order is thus defined in the last number of the Journal of the United Service Institution:-

An advanced guard goes to the front, recon-noitres, spreads out, feels the enemy, ascertains which are really the weak points, and on the principle of engaging as many troops as possible, and get-ting as much out of them as possible, very often en-gages in a very severe attack, and very often bears the bruns of the battle. The main body follows, not necessarily so near as to be involved in the attack of the advanced guard, but so near that when the advanced guard has found the weak points, it may attack with its fresh, unbreken masses upon the points selected, or following out the system of dank attack, while the advanced guard continues its front attack, the main body moves round to the flank, and endeavors to out flank the enemy, so that the attack of the advanced guard becomes a feint. Then there is the reserve, the troops of which should be held in hand by the commanding general, so that they may be used, if necessary, to complete the decisive shock at the right moment, or to cover the retreat.

The Prussian battalion on a war footing is composed of four companies of 250 men, and is thus 1000 strong. The French battalion on a war footing contains six companies of from 120 to 150 men, and thus has a mean effective strength of about 800. The Prussian battalion is thus stronger in the proportion of about 5 to 4. But the Prussian company is nearly double the strength of the French company, and is regulated by the minimum of troops to be commanded by a mounted officer, whereas the French company is of the maximum strength which can be commanded by an officer on foot. The Prussian colonel of a battalion finds under him four mounted officers, each of whom commands a body of 250 men with four officers, and there is a natural tendency, fostered by the system of drill and tacties, for each of these companies to isolate itself and assume independence in action. How this grows has been well shown by the author of "Tacktische Ruckblicke," that remarkable criticism by a Prussian officer on the war of 1866. On entering under the enemy's fire, the four company columns of the battalion take different routes to obtain shelter. The commanding officer of the battalion, dismounted, is obliged to attach Limitelf to one company. The number in each company being more than can be pro-

perly commanded by an officer on foot, each captain, when he is forced by the nature of ground to dismount, loses control over his men, and they in turn, seeking each his own line for safety's sake, the company itself becomes broken up. So long, it is argued, as there is an advance, and a success, so long this is comparatively unimportant; but as soon as it becomes a question of retreat these scattered bodies, without cohesion, without commanders, become mixed, and joining together as best they may, form bodies which are wanting in the elements of unity and of strength. Such were the extraordinary mixed columns on which the Hanoverian cavalry threw themselves at Langansalza, composed not only of Langansalza, entire companies, but of detached individuals and fractions from many battalions. Here, say the French, is the weak point of the Prussian company system. On the other hand, the Prussians, as we have seen, claim for this system that so long as they have captains really capable of taking command, and acting independently, so long is this company the best unit for movements under the precise fire of modern arms. It is, in fact, the key of their whole system of infantry tactics. They say that in this power of breaking up a battle into a number of partial and local actions lies their real superiority; but even the most enthusiastic admirers of the system admit that under a reverse, and if reserves are not at hand on which to rally, the most dangerous results may arise. But, they say, we take the bad with the good; a large battalion would be annihilated in advancing against an enemy, and we neutralize as much as possible the danger of excessive dispersion by the instruction given to our officers and men.

Both Prussians and French recognize that skirmishers are no longer merely a screen, but a line of attack and defense. Thus the Prussian advanced guard throws out its skirmishers to cover the advance of every company column, for which purpose one-third of each company is employed. But here, again, it is often complained that the Prussian skirmishers lose their own companies when they are driven in, and that hence great confusion arises, and more than one writer, from Prince Frederick Charles to the author of the "Tactical Retrospect," advocates the employment of whole companies as skirmishers, not of fractions of companies as now.

There is little doubt that the French artillery will be found superior to the Prussian. The French artillery is always on a war footing: the Prussian artillery has a very different effective in peace and in war. In peace the batteries have only four guns, and when they are mobilized they have six. Thus the batteries which enter on a campaign have raw horses for one-third of their guns and car-riages, the non-commissioned officers and men have to be redistributed, and there is not that perfect training and understanding between men and horses, and between officers and men, which exists in French and English batteries, and which is absolutely essential to first-rate service in the field. The author of the "Tactical Retrospect" severely criticises the tactical failure of the Prussian artillery in 1866. 'It did not, he says, find its proper place in action. It was wasted, and out of the way, while the Austrian guns were doing good service. There was a want of tactical daring among its officers. Infantry columns were launched to the attack unsupported by artillery, and on positions which the artillery had not previously shaken. Doubtless, the lesson will not be without its effect. regards the actual armament of the rival powers, there is but little to choose between Prussia, in the midst of abandoning them. her steel for bronze will take both into action. Her breech-loaders have almost the same range and projectiles as the French muzzleloaders; and we may confidently say that, should they come into collision, it is their tactical use that will give one or the other the predominance, not their material or nature. In this point we notice a distinct difference between the tactics of the two nations, so far as we can judge. The Prussians, like the Austrians, are inclined to keep their guns far back, and to fire at ranges of from 2000 to 3000 yards over the heads of their advancing columns. Theoretically, they get all the advantege of their artillery, and the gunners can work quietly and undisturbed; practi-cally, lose the confidence of the guns being at their side. But the attack will not fire on this distant artillery when they can throw grape into the bodies of infantry in the front.

There is one weapon which Prussia has not the "witwillear." France has many batteries of these, each of eight guns, each gun worked by three sub-officers; each gun should throw three hundred shots per minute for five or six consecutive minutes, to considerable ranges, and with accuracy.

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PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron
work, wattanted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

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All orders promptly attended to. Address PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

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at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.) FRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the

W. A. WELTON, No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. 3 315 A few doors abov besunt at., Philada.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EU-1 ROPE.—Passports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recog-nized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four hours, on an Passport Bureau R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 126 South CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, PRILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Lean for a House of Correction," is hereby

published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE.

To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section I. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made y virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the in-come of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxatical a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordi-nance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall

PATENTS.

T E . T

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FORREST BUILDINGS, 119 S. FOURTH St., Philada., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

SEVENTH Street, above F. (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. Q. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patenta. C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

nmunications to be addressed to the Principal Offices delphia. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE
Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for
the SLIUING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef,
cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article
of great value to proprietors of hotels and restauranta,
and it should be introduced into every family. STATE
RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH
OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5224
MUNDY & HOFFMAR

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED TO CONTRACTORS AND SCILDERS.—SEALED
PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building
a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will
be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until
THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for
building a Public School-house on a lot of ground
situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson,
Twentieth ward. Twentieth ward.
Said school-house to be built in accordance with

the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

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

been complied with. contract will be awarded only to known mas

By order of the Committee on Property.

H, W. HALLIWELL
7 20 23 26 30au1 4

Secretar Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.— SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twentyfirst Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADEL-PHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Mana-

a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Mana-yunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL, 7 20 23 26 30 au1 4

WASHING MACHINES.

TO THE DOUBTFUL.

Bring some solled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you

KING WASHER

Will do the work well and quickly. We will sell them payable in easy instalments.

We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS,

J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc. No. 516 MARKET STREET.

Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street), STABLISHED 1869, The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies. the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance. ter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Re-Ceipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on
Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On 25 and upwards ... ** per cent. ** 190 ** ** ... ** ... ** ... ** ... ** ... ** ... ** ... ** ... ** .. Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY. No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. AND VENTILATION.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, August 1, for the construction of the following three-foot sewers, viz.: on the line of WALLACE Street, from FIFTEENTH to

SIXTEENTH Street; on NORTH Street, from FIFTEENTH to SIX-TEENTH Street; on EIGHTEENTH Street, from SPRING GAR-DEN to about 100 feet south of the south line of REEN Street; on OXFORD Street, from MASCHER to AMERI-

CAN Street; on RANDOLPH Street, from GIRARD Avenue to THOMPSON Street; on MORRIS Street, from SEVENTH to EIGHTH

SANSOM Street, from THIRTY-EIGHTH to THIRTY-SEVENTH, thence on THIRTY-SEVENTH Street south to WALNUT Street. BEACH Street, from GREEN to COATES LAWRENCE Street, from THOMPSON to

JEFFERSON Street; on SIXTH Street, from THOMPSON to SUMMIT, north of JEFFERSON Street; on THIRD Street, from CULVERT Street to SUMMIT, north of George street, and on TWENTY-SECOND Street, from VINE to WOOD Street; on

CLAY Street, from the sewer in TWELFTH Street, westward to the angle in said CLAY Street; on FIFTH Street and YORK Avenue, from

GREEN to BUTTONWOOD Street; on SEVENTH Street from WILLOW to GREEN Street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The under-standing to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of October, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is

finished. When the street is occupied by a city passen ger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a cer-

tificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May If the lowest bidder shall not execute

a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,

7 28 3t\$ Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870. Separate Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, July 29, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer, of wood, of 259 tons (O. M.), for the revenue marine service for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco. Measurements for tennage to be according to the

old Custom House rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of sternpost, breadth of beam moulded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling. General specifications for the above vessel will be

furnished bidders on application at Custom House at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco. A guaranteed speed or twelve knots on a trial

ceurse of a mile, and eleven knots for six consecutive hours, will be required. Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accords be with the rate speed guaranteed in excess o the rate above stip lated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent the Treasury Depart-ment, and all facilities m be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor. No bid will be considered for this vessel except

from parties regularly engaged in ship-building. The Department reserves the right to reject 'any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department), in the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), that in the event of the acceptance of such bid the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted. The bid should state the sum for which such ves-

sel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid. Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be enclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal. All proposals must be signed, sealed, and endorsed

"Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and enclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Any bidder may be present and witness the open-

ing of the bids. Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts. Parties whose bids are accepted will be required

to furnish acceptable models with detailed specifications before closing contracts. The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES. CHARLES WILLIAMS

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to

BEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES. and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, PHIGADELPHIA.

N. B.-SFND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1970.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of Angust, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

NO. 1. Note size 28 by N. 1 poles. Two gnalities.

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

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3% by 5% inches—one quality.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches—three No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches (fer 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 cut)-

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING,
RULING PAPER STYLE OF
MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be
embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and
hear such printing on the Postage for marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. 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 inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for roya, to in the use of

to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES. The dies for embossing the postage stamps ou the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed te the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the 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 bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the

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

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT. Bidders are notified that the Department will require, 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. All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each

contain not less than two hundred and lifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilis paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, 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 Department, must be placed upon each package by the partment, must be placed upon each pa kage 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.

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 postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, 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 delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor. DELIVERY.

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 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 respectives.

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 number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

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, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, 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 provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth 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 incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 250), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS. The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, 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

any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed er sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform fatthfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to eater into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annul ed 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 bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Featmaster-General, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, FORTMASTER-GENERAL

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUP-COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUC-TION AND REPAIR. NAVY DEPARTMENT,)

BURBAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to turnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which the proposals will be opened. until 12 o'clock M. of the 15th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Burcau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indersed 'Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy

The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the pur-chasing paymaster for each station will have a copy 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 examina-tion of samples must be made to the commandants.

tion of samples must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate 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, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide scalers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. 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 required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certi-nee to the satisfaction of the Navy D-partment.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts 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 desig-nated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the The classes of this Bureau are numbered and de-

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 9, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards; No. 16, White Ash, Kim, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 29, Locust Treenalls; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 38, Wrought Iron, fat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zine; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Holts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zine Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, re-

Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, re-

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:—

KI'I TERY.

Nos. S, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 32, 33, 35, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 88.

Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 82, 33, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 80, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 48, 71.

Nos. 4, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 48, 71.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 32, 23, 34, 25, 37, 29, 42, 44, 45, 45, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 74, 77, 78, 88,

NORFOLK.

NORFOLK.
NOS. 1, 13, 15, 18, 29, 25, 32, 33, 39, 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 77, 78.

MARE ISLAND.
NOS. 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 88, \$9. PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, 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

be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of 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 distringuished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the pur-chasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy 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-

mandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate 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 to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the o supply. The guarantors must be district in what Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in wh 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 required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

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 centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the con-

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. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, etc. No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Bammock No. 15—Brushes.
No. 3—Cotton Bammock No. 15—Brushes.

No. 3—Cotton Bammock
Beg and Cot staff.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.
No. 5—Galley Iron.
No. 7—Chain Iron.
No. 8—Hardware.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.
No. 21—Sand.
No. 21—Sand. 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, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.

Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 712 to 4w

TMPORTANT TO PARENTS .- MOTHERS MPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS
and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who
died after discharge of disease contracted in the service,
a sentitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon
their sons for support. We recommend all who think
they are sutitled to call on ROPERTS, LEAGUE 4 CO.,
No. 155 S. SEVANTH Street, who will procure for them
Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative
to tack Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THE HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If yo have any kind of claim against the Government of 1: United finites, write to a cill at case upon R. i. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, 36 S. SEVENTH Street.