THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 148.

"Sic semper tyrannis." "Nunquam non paratus esse."

Daily Appeal.

THE WAR IN EUROPE—MAZZINI'S MANIFESTO.

From the New York Tribune.

Under the present circumstances, any declaration on the part of Mazzini is an event deserving of greater attention than the diplomatic appeals from the contending cabinets, or even the colored bulletins from the theater of war. However various men's opinions may be as to the character of the Roman triumvir, nobody will deny that for a period of almost thirty years Italian revolution has been connected with his name, and that for the same space of time he has been acknowledged by Europe as the ablest exponent of the national aspirations of his countrymen. He has now performed an admirable act of moral courage and patriotic devotion, in raising, at the peril of damaging his popularity, his solitary voice against a Babel of self-delusion, blind enthusiasm, and interested falsehood. His revelations on the real plans concerted between Bonaparte, Alexander, and Cavour, the agent of the two autocrats, ought to be weighed the more carefully, since, of all private individuals in Europe, Mazzini is known to be possessed of the ampleat means of penetrating into the dark secrets of the ruling powers. His advice to the national volunteers to draw a clear line of distinction between their own cause and that of the crowned impostors, and to never dishonor their proclamations by encumbering them with the infamous name of Louis Napoleon, has been literally acted upon by Garibaldi. The omission of the name of France from the latter's proclamation, as the Paris correspondent of the London Times reports, is considered by Louis Napoleon as a deadly insult; and such was the fear inspired by the knowledge of Garibaldi's secret connection with the Roman triumvir, that his corpse was reduced from the 10,000 chasseurs d'Afrique originally promised him, to 4000; that a corps of cavalry allowed him was withdrawn; the one battery already dispatched at his request was stopped, and a pair of expressed policemen, instructed to report on every word and movement of his, were, under the garb of volunteers, smuggled into his followers.

We subjoin a literal translation of Mazzini's manifesto, published at London in the last number of *Pensiero ed Azione* (Thought and Action), under the title of *La Guerra* (The War.)

"The war has begun. We have, therefore, before us, no probability to be discussed, but a fact accomplished. The war has broken out between Austria and Piedmont. The soldiers of Louis Bonaparte are in Italy. The Russo-French alliance, announced by us a year ago, reveals itself to Europe. The Sardinian Parliament has conferred dictatorial powers on Victor Emmanuel. A military insurrection has overthrown the Grand Government of Tuscany, and invited the dictatorship of the King, (who since then has surrendered it to a Bonaparte.) The general fermentation in Italy is likely to produce similar facts in other places. The hesitancy of our fatherland are to-day irrevocably entrusted to the decision of battles.

Under such circumstances most of our countrymen, inebriated by the desire of action, fascinated by the idea of possessing the mighty help of regular armies, carried away by the pleasure of making war against a sacrilegious tyrant, hastily adhered, disown the opinions of the past and their principles, immolate not only their dearest convictions, but even the intention of returning to them, renounce all foresight, all liberty of judgment, have but words of applause for whoever assumes to direct the war, approve without inquiry whatever may come from France or Sardinia, and believe the battle of liberty by rendering themselves slaves. Others, seeing every idea of political morality extinguished in the political agitators, and the mob behold the Italian cause, the apostle of liberty for half a century, allying itself at once with despotism; men, who till yesterday believed in Proudhon's anarchy, surrender themselves to a King, and the countrymen of Geoffredo Mameli burst into the cry, 'Viva l'Imperatore,' who murdered him with thousands of others, despoil of the future, and sacrifice our people not for Italy.

We, for our part, do not share either the blind and servile hopes of the one party, or the desperate gloom of the other. The war begins under the ardent auspices, but the Italian cause, if God will, turn it to a better end; and we believe in the noble instincts of our people. And these instincts powerfully pierce through the storm to which the agitators have roused them. It would perhaps have been better if, instead of rallying round the absolute standards of Powers which will betray their hopes, the volunteers had silently organized the insurrection in their own countries and proclaimed it in the name of the Italian people, by taking its initiative; but the spirit which moved them is holy and sublime; the sacrifice of life and devotion to the common country is not to be denied, and on this nucleus of the future national army, spontaneously formed, centre the greatest hopes of Italy. The acceptance of a royal dictatorship is an error which may indeed result in disappointment, and violates the dignity of a people rising for its own emancipation; but the dictatorship is not a country with a Parliament devoted to monarchy, with the precedents of Rome and Venice, where the harmony of the popular assemblies with the leaders of the defense was the source of power, with the record of the long and tremendous war sustained by England against the first empire, without the least violation of civil liberties, is evidently based on the imperious necessity of the allied depots, and the first symptom of a design which intends to substitute the question of territory for the question of liberty; but those people who enthusiastically accepts the dictatorship, think it accomplishes an act of supreme sacrifice for the benefit of the common fatherland; are deluded by the notion that the success of the war depending upon such a concentration of power, wants to show by its applause its firm determination to combat and to vanquish at any price whatever. The intimate sympathies of the crowded provinces to the absolute direction of the royal dictator, is almost sure to result in fatal consequences. The logic of the insurrection required rather that provinces should put itself under a local revolutionary administration, and each to contribute by a representative to the formation of a national revolutionary Government; and even this measure refer is a homage to the want of national unity, evidently confirming the stupid cloit that of the European press as to our dissensions, constitutes the Italian common law. Patriotism is at this moment as powerful in Italy as the European press as to our dissensions, constitutes the Italian common law. Patriotism is at this moment as powerful in Italy as to overcome all mistakes. Good citizens, in view of disquieting, must try to give it the right direction. And for that purpose they must insist, without fear of malign interpretations, upon the true state of the situation. The enemy is too solemn to care either for immediate favor or for calumny.

The truth of the situation is this:

As in 1848, and still more so, the Italian movement tends to liberty and nationality alone. The war is undertaken by the Sardinian monarchy and by Louis Bonaparte with entirely different views. As in 1848, and still more so, the antagonism existing between the tendencies of the nation and those of the accepted chiefs, which then ruined the war, menaces Italy with irremediable disasters.

What Italy aspires to is national unity. Louis Napoleon cannot wish this. Beside Nizza and Savoy, already conceded to him by Piedmont as the price for which he lent his action of a northern kingdom, he wants an opportunity to set up the throne of a Murat in the South, and the throne of his cousin in the center. Rome and Venice are the Roman States are to remain under the temporal government of the Pope.

It does not matter whether sincerely or not, the Minister which to-day rules supreme in Piedmont has given its consent to this plan.

Italy is thus to be divided into four States, two to be directly governed by the Emperor *indirectly*, France would have the whole of Italy. The Pope has been a French vassal ever since 1846; the King of Sardinia, from gratitude and from inferiority of forces, would become the vassal of the Empire.

The design would be entirely executed should Austria resist to the last. But if Austria, defeated after another, should at last accept like those which, at a certain moment in 1848, she offered to the British government, viz: the abandonment of Lombardy, on the condition of retaining Venice, secretly and strongly supported by the whole diplomacy of Europe, would be accepted; the single conditions of the aggrandizement of the Sardinian monarchy, and of the cession of Savoy and Nizza to France, would be insisted upon; Italy would be abandoned to the revenge of its patrons, and the full execution of the pet plan be deferred to some more favorable moment.

This plan is known to the governments of Europe. Hence their general armaments; hence the warlike fermentation throughout the German Confederation; hence the elements already prepared of a coalition between England, Germany and Prussia—a coalition inevitable despite the declaration to the contrary of the governments. If Italy, independent of Bonaparte's alliance, should not vindicate her national life, the defense of Austria, and the treaties of 1815, will fatally form the pivot of the coalition. The coalition is feared by Louis Napoleon. Hence his league with Russia, as uncertain and perfidious ally, but still ready to step in on the condition of libericide concessions, such as the abandonment of the cause of Poland, and the general protectorate by the Czar of European Turkey in exchange for the Mediterranean transformed into a French lake. If the war be prolonged to an indecisive, consequent upon German intervention, European proportions, the insurrection of the Turkish provinces, prepared long time since, and that of Hungary, would enable the alliance to assume palpable forms.

In case things come to that point, it is intended to merge in the territorial rearrangement every idea of popular right and liberty. Russia in princes would governed the Slavic established on the ruins of the Turkish Empire and Austria; princes of the Bonaparte dynasty the new States of Italy, and perhaps others into the bargain, according to circumstances. Constantine of Russia is already proposed to the Hungarian malcontents, as Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to the miserable agitators of the Legations and of Tuscany. As Alcibiades Valdi and Clement VII, although mortal enemies, succeeded in order to divide among themselves the free cities of Italy, the Emperor Napoleon, and other cordially, contrives in order to stifle all aspirations for liberty and imperialism Europe. Hence the secret which, for an indefinite period, keeps the Empire of Piedmont, betrayed by Cavour. With a mute press, every comment upon the operations being prevented, the people kept in darkness as to everything, the field is left free to the intrigues of the patrons. And the popular mind, fascinated by the phantom of an independence which, finally, would turn out but a change of dependence, becomes dismayed to liberty, the true source of all independence.

Such are the designs of the allied despots. They may be denied by some exactly because they are avowed by their partisans; in the same way as Louis Bonaparte disowned the idea of the coup d'etat; by others from credulity as to every word that falls from the grea', or from a blind desire darkening their intellect; They are not the best real for all that; known to myself, known to the different governments, and betrayed partly in the war is, still more in the acts, of Louis Napoleon and Count Cavour. I say of Count Cavour, because I believe that third Victor Emanuel a stranger to the bargains of Plombieres and Stuttgardt.

If Count Cavour had been a real friend of Italy, he would have relied on the immense prestige derived from the possession of an important material force, and from the general tendencies prevailing in Italy, in order to prepare Italian movements, to be immediately seconded by Piedmont. To a struggle initiated by Italian forces alone, Europe would have given applause and favor. And Europe, which to-day menaces Napoleon when he descends into Italy at her call and with the semblances of a liberator, would never have suffered him to come without provocation, in his own name, to the rescue of Austria. It would have been a holy and sublime enterprise, and Cavour could have carried it through. But it would have been necessary to fraternize, in the name of liberty and right, with the Italian revolution. Such a course did not suit the Minister of the Sardinian monarchy. Aversion to the people and to liberty spurred him to seek the alliance of Napoleon; and at a certain moment, he did not reserve, accept the military command of the King wherever the Austrian has pitched his camp, or is at hand; the insurrection in Rome, in Lombardy, in Tuscany, in Naples, in Sicily, in Venice, Venice, prepared by the secret agents of the Bonaparte dynasty, and betrayed by the Piedmontese Government. Naples and Sicily may secure the Italian cause, and constitute its power, represented by a national camp.

The cry of independence, wherever it is heard, must be "Unity, Liberty, National Independence!" The name of Rome ought always to accompany that of Italy. It is the duty of Rome, and the duty of every man in the Sardinian army, but to prove to Imperial France that it is a bad bargain for any power to combat in the name of Italian independence, while itself is carrying itself the support of Papal absolutism. On Rome, Naples, and the conduct of the volunteer military, depend to-day the destinies of Italy. Rome represents the unity of the Italian nation; Naples and the volunteers can constitute its army. The duties are immense; if Rome, Naples and the volunteers do not know how to defend them, they will be lost for a long time, and will not get it. The war, abandoned to the Governments, will end with another treaty of Campo-Formio.

The doctrine preached to-day is the secret of the victory by the same men who betrayed the insurrections of 1848, is nothing but servility and popular passiveness. The discipline understood by us, may require at every opinion for everything concerning the progress of the regular war; it may require silence on all questions of form; but never that Italy should rise or sink according to the will of a dictator without a programme, and a foreign despot, never that it should not keep back its resolution to be free and united.

MAJOR-GENERAL WOOL ON THE WAR IN ITALY.

From the Troy Budget, June 8.

The following is an extract from the letter of Major-General Wool, United States Army, on the present aspect of affairs in Europe. A man so qualified by half a century of sacrifices, of martyrdom, and virtuous aspirations, with the banner of egotism and tyranny!

Nevertheless, the war is a fact—a powerful fact—which creates new duties, and essentially modifies our own proceedings. Between the conception of Cavour and the menace of a coalition, between Louis Napoleon and Austria, equally fatal, we stands Italy—the more serious the dangers of the situation are, the more the efforts of all must concentrate themselves to save the common fatherland from the perils it incurs. If the war was carried on between governments, we might remain spectators, watching the moment when the combatants having weakened each other, the national element could come forward. But that element has already exploded. Deluded or not, the country trembles in a feverish state of activity, and believes it is time to accomplish its purpose by making use of the war of the Emperor and the King. The Tuscan movement, a spontaneous movement of Italian soldiers and citizens, the universal ardor, the rush of volunteer corps, break through the circle of the official intrigues, and they are beatings of the national heart. It is necessary to follow them on the field of battle, necessary to place to Italianise (*Italianizzare*) the war. The Republicans will know how to accomplish this duty.

Italy, if she will, may save herself from the perils we have set forth. She may win from the actual crises her national unity.

It is necessary that Austria should succumb. We may deplore the Imperial intervention, but we cannot deny that Austria is the eternal enemy of every national Italian development. Every Italian must co-operate in the downfall of Austria. It would have been the honor, by the safety of all. Europe must learn that between us and Austria there is an eternal war. It is necessary that the people of Italy manifest indelible its dignity, and convince Europe that, if we can undergo the aid of tyranny, because it was claimed by an Italian Government, we have not asked for it, and have not renounced for it our hatred to liberty and the alliance of people. The cry of "*Viva la Francia!*" may issue without guilt from Italian lips; not so the cry of "Viva l'Imperatore!" which, if it be repeated by the Italy arouse, from one end to the other, " " in the North to conquer, not to receive liberty; in the South, to organize the reserve of the national army, and to proclaim, if need be, to due reserve, accept the military command of the King wherever the Austrian has pitched his camp, or is at hand; the insurrection in Rome, in Lombardy, in Tuscany, in Naples, in Sicily, in Venice, Venice, prepared by the secret agents of the Bonaparte dynasty, and betrayed by the Piedmontese Government. Naples and Sicily may secure the Italian cause, and constitute its power, represented by a national camp.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY JNO. R. M'CLANAHAN, ... LENIDAS TROUSDALE, THOS. J. DILL.

Under the style and firm of M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS, OR OTHERWISE, SHOULD BE DIRECTED.

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3	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	28 00	32 00	36 00	50 00
4	7 50	10 00	12 50	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	45 00	65 00
5	9 00	12 00	15 00	18 00	24 00	30 00	36 00	42 00	48 00	54 00	75 00
6	10 00	14 00	17 50	20 00	28 00	35 00	42 00	49 00	56 00	63 00	85 00
7	12 00	16 00	20 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	48 00	56 00	64 00	72 00	100 00
8	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	36 00	45 00	54 00	63 00	72 00	81 00	112 50
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" " " twice a week.....30 00

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☞ All advertisements for Charitable Institutions, Fire Companies, Ward, Town and other Public Meetings, to be charged half price.

☞ Marriages and Deaths are published as news; but Obituaries, Tributes of Respect and Funeral Invitations as other advertisements.

☞ All Local and Transient Advertisements will be charged by the insertion.

☞ Editorial Notices in Local Column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ No discrimination or variation will be made from the foregoing rates.

M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, etc.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock, P. M., of the 15th of June next. These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction, etc.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes annexed are required to be of the best quality of their any or which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, for the articles required at those yards, and at all the yards upon application to this bureau. This bureau does not undertake to furnish samples, but to such articles as are actually required for ships. The commandant and navy-agent of each navy yard will furnish the schedule of what other yards, for examination only, from which it may be inferred whether it will be advantageous to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any rate more than one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The ex-navy agent of Boston will be required to furnish fidelity bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in such sum as may be deemed necessary for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, or any part of any class.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in the best condition for service, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractors, at the navy yards, or such other places, measurement, count, weight, etc., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective navy yards for information as to the proper character of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 17th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guaranty, the form of which is hereto given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified of the acceptance of their bids, and will then be ready to receive a printed schedule, which they will be required to execute in duplicate, and return to the navy agent at Boston or navy agent named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and a security responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector of the port, or navy agent, in a penalty of twenty per centum will be withheld, from the amount of the bills until the contract shall be duly completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at Boston, upon the receipt within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if delayed be made by the Navy Department, it shall be lawful for it to adopt the articles mentioned in any class but for in the contract, and the bidder and his sureties shall be liable for any loss, if any, that may be incurred from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Class No. 6 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 1st day of September, and the remaining three-fourths part on or before the 1st September, and the remaining three-fourths part on or before the 1st September, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder in equal parts on the 1st of June and July, unless otherwise specified in the schedule; duplicate of any required with a note of twelve days, duplicate at each delivery; the proportion of each article. Class 10 and 11 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 1st of June, and the remaining three-fourths part of any or all articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished in the proportion of the whole quantity of the equivalent of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of demand from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ..., of ....., in the State of ....., hereby agree to furnish and deliver, in the navy yard at ....., or such other place as may be deemed necessary, agreeable to the provisions of the advertisement of the Navy Department, and the instructions of the Bureau of Construction, etc., of the 18th of May, 1859, the articles in class ..... at the prices annexed, or ..... and the contract sent to the navy agent at ....., or to ..... for signature and execution.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder proposes must be passed to his office, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, and the aggregate at the end of each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guaranty.

The undersigned, ..., of ....., in the State of ....., and ....., of ....., in the State of ....., hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ....., for any of the articles specified therein, be accepted, he or they will, within two days after the receipt of the contract at the post office of ..... or such other place as may be deemed expedient for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ..... shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ..... and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors, C. D.
E. F.

State of .....
Witness:

I hereby certify that the above named ..... are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. Signature, G. H.
Date.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States attorney, collector of the port, or navy agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. Live oak, white-oak timber, No. 14, White-oak stave. No. 15, White-oak staves and heading. No. 16, Pitch pine. No. 17, Spikes and nails. No. 18, Lead, zinc and tin. No. 19, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, etc. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Cotton canvas. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Class No. 11, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, tin and zinc. No. 24, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, etc. No. 29, Flax canvas. No. 30, Cotton canvas. No. 31, Bunting and dry goods. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 6, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Iron. No. 12, Copper and copper bolts. No. 13, Black walnut, cherry, etc. No. 14, Locust. No. 15, White-oak oars, kirkers bars, and bulks. No. 16, White-oak staves and heading. No. 17, Black locust. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Oil. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc and tin. No. 24, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, etc. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Bunting and dry goods. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41, Fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Class No. 1, Live oak timber. No. 2, White-oak timber. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boat boards. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry, etc. No. 13, White-oak oars, kirkers, bars. No. 16, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 26, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, etc. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Bunting and dry goods. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Class No. 1, Live oak timber. No. 2, White-oak timber. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc and tin. No. 24, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, etc. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Bunting and dry goods. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Iron. No. 12, Black walnut, cherry, etc. No. 15, White-oak staves and heading. No. 21, Iron. No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, etc. No. 28, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Bunting and dry goods. No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery.

☞ Blank forms of the guaranty, with the schedules of articles required at each yard, can be obtained of the navy agent at Boston.

☞ Bids for the various articles required at each yard, should be addressed to the commandant of the yard.

☞ Bids for live oak and white-oak timber, and for white-oak staves and heading, to the navy agent at Boston.

☞ Bids for all other articles, to the navy agent at Boston, or the commandant of the yard, according to the nature of the case.

☞ Bids for articles required at more than one yard, may be addressed to the navy agent at Boston.

☞ Bids will be opened at the navy yards respectively, and at the navy agent's office, at 12 o'clock, on the day specified for the opening of the bids at Boston.

☞ Bids will be opened in the presence of such persons as may attend, and the contracts awarded to the lowest bidders, as soon thereafter as practicable.

☞ Bids for live oak and white-oak timber, and for white-oak staves and heading, will be opened at Boston, and the contracts for them will be there awarded.

☞ Bids for other articles will be opened at the navy yard to which they are addressed, and the contracts for them will be there awarded.

☞ Bids for articles required at more than one yard will be opened at Boston, and the contracts for them will be there awarded.

☞ Bids will be received for the whole of any class, or any part of any class, as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the service