A. O. P. NICHOLSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Organization of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only seventeen, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. William L. Marcy,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (William Hunter,) one chief clerk, twelve clerks, one translator, and one librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign powers accredited to this government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to those officers, and answers to their despatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Authentications and Copyrights.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights; records and indexes their titles; records all letters from the department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States; R. H. Gillet, esq., chief clerk. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the government, as called for by the President, by any head of department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the government.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the government is concerned.

6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the departments when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office are added at the present time the following, viz:

First. The direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

Second. The codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Interior Department, Hon. Robert McClelland, of the State of Michigan. Its clerical force consists of one chief clerk, (George C. Whiting, esq.,) one disbursing agent, and ten other regular clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. *The Public Lands.*—The chief of this bureau is called the "Commissioner of the General Land Office." The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former governments, by sales, donations, of grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Hon. T. H. Hendricks, of Indiana. Its principal officers are a recorder, chief or principal clerk of public lands, principal clerk of private land claims, and principal clerk of surveys—all of whom are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate—besides a draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, and some 106 clerks of various grades.

2d. *Pensions.*—The present head of this bureau is the Hon. Josiah Minot, of New Hampshire. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one chief clerk, (S. Cole, esq.,) and a permanent corps consisting of some seventy other clerks, to which Congress, to enable him to meet the extraordinary requirements of the new bounty-land law, has added a temporary force of about fifty clerkships of different denominations.

3d. *Indians.*—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. George W. Manypenny, of Ohio. He is provided with a chief clerk and about fifteen other subordinate clerks.

4th. *Patent Office.*—To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a chief clerk—who is by law (as at the present time) the Acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—ten principal and ten assistant examiners of patents, besides some dozen other subordinate permanent clerks.

Besides those four principal branches of this new executive department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States marshals and attorneys, and the clerks of the United States courts; the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. By recent acts of Congress, also, the hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is under the management of this department; and by assignment from the President, it has added to its long list of duties the survey and demarcation of the unsettled boundary lines between the States and Territories and bordering nations.

This department is at present very inconveniently separated and located, and should be appropriately and permanently provided for. The Secretary's office occupies a portion of the new Patent Office building, the General Land Office a portion of the Treasury building, and the Pension Office a portion of "Winder's building," now the property of the government, whilst the Indian Office is located in premises not fire-proof, and rented of their private owners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two comptrollers, commissioner of the customs, six auditors, treasurer, register, solicitor, light-house board, and coast survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices and of the force employed therein respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. P. G. Washington, Assistant Secretary; one engineer in charge; one architect, and three draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Elisha Whittlesey, esq., Comptroller, and fifteen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—John M. Brodhead, esq., Comptroller, and seventeen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of the Customs.—Hugh J. Anderson, esq., Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and nineteen clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Philip Clayton, esq., Second Auditor, and twenty-one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—Aaron O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Murray McConnel, esq., Fifth Auditor, and six clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—William F. Phillips, esq., Sixth Auditor, and one hundred and one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller; and he superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, esq., Treasurer, and thirteen clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Register, and twenty-nine clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe-keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Francis B. Streeter, Solicitor, and six clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. James Guthrie, president; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States navy, chairman; Gen. J. G. Totten, United States army; Col. James Kearney, United States army; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of Coast Survey; Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of Smithsonian Institution; Commander S. F. Dupont, United States navy; Lieut. Thornton A. Jenkins, United States navy, secretary; Capt. Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, United States army, secretary; and five clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, buoys and beacons, contracts for supplies of oil, &c.

United States Coast Survey Office.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., superintendent, and superintendent of weights and measures.

Captain H. W. Benham, United States engineers, assistant, on special service.

Captain W. R. Palmer, topographical engineers, assistant, in charge of the Coast Survey Office, *ad interim*.

A. W. Russell, chief clerk.

C. B. Snow, in charge of archives.

Professor A. G. Pendleton, United States navy, computer of longitudes.

Lieut. W. D. Whiting, United States navy, hydrographic officer.

Captain A. A. Gibson, United States army.

Assistant J. E. Hilgard, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Fourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. J. C. Tidball, United States army, in charge of drawing division.

Lieut. J. C. Clark, United States army, in charge of engraving division.

Samuel Hein, disbursing agent.

George Mathiot, electrotypist.

Joseph Saxton, assistant to superintendent of weights and measures.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy-yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, esq., chief clerk; and eleven clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the constitution, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps forms, also, a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of the bureau, four clerks, one civil engineer, and one draughtsman. All the navy-yards, docks and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy-yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, esq., chief of the bureau, eight clerks, and one draughtsman. The office of the engineer-in-chief of the navy, Daniel B. Martin, esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels-of-war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, purser United States navy, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Commodore Chas. Morris, chief of bureau, four clerks, and one draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels-of-war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships-of-war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, surgeon United States navy, chief of bureau, one passed assistant surgeon United States navy, and two clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. James Campbell, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the chief clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as, also, the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—John Marron, esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of offices under orders to deposite their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the dead-letter office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the prepayment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices, and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposite; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—John Oakford, esq., chief clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail-bags and mail-locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail-locks and keys, should be directed "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. In the Secretary's office proper there are one chief clerk, seven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The following bureaus are attached to this department:

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants—Lieut. Col. W. G. Freeman, Major George Deas, and Captain Seth Williams. Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee. Nine clerks and one messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here where all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, quartermaster general; Charles Thomas, assistant quartermaster general; Captain M. M. Clark, district quartermaster; Major H. C. Wayne, in charge of clothing branch; eleven clerks and one messenger.

Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned, paymaster general; Major St. Clair Denny, district paymaster; eight clerks and one messenger.

Commissary General's Office.—Gen. George Gibson, commissary general; assistant, Captain A. E. Shriss; six clerks and one messenger.

Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Lawson, surgeon general; assistants, Dr. R. C. Wood and Dr. Richard H. Coolidge; three clerks.

Engineer Office.—General Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer; assistant, Lieutenant John D. Kurtz; five clerks and one messenger.

Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps; assistant, Lieut. M. L. Smith; four clerks and one messenger.

Ordnance Bureau.—Colonel H. R. Craig, colonel of ordnance; assistant, Captain Wm. Maynadier; eight clerks and one messenger.

Washington Aqueduct.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
Washington, March 7, 1855.

PROPOSALS are invited for graduation stone and brick masonry, dams, tunnels, and other work of the Washington aqueduct.

Proposals, received up to the 8th of May, will be opened at noon of that day.

Maps, profiles, and specifications of the work will be ready for examination on and after the 30th day of April next.

Proposals will be received for the work of particular culverts, bridges, &c., &c., as described in the plans and specifications.

Portions only of some of the works can be completed under the present appropriation; but all contracts for unfinished work will be subject to future appropriations by Congress. The engineer reserves the right to prescribe the amount of work to be done and rate of progress under each contract for each appropriation; and in case of the appropriation not flowing out sufficiently, to decide when and what works shall be stopped until funds become available.

In case of the entire stoppage of any particular work for want of funds, the reserved ten per cent. will be paid, if, in the judgment of the engineer, the work has been properly executed so far as it has gone.

Payments will be made in specie checks upon the United States treasury upon the monthly estimates of the engineer, reserving 10 per cent.; and it will be a condition of all contracts that the workmen shall be paid their full wages monthly, and in specie.

All bids should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for work on the Washington Aqueduct."

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all the bids should they not be deemed advantageous, and to make such arrangements as may be considered most conducive to the progress of the work.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within ten days, with good and sufficient securities, for the completion of the work undertaken; said guarantee to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, navy agent, or some officer of the general government or individual known to the Engineer or Department of War, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

Bids will be opened in presence of bidders, if any of them choose to be present.

M. C. MEIGS,
Capt. of Engineers, in charge.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

To Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guaranty, in case the foregoing bid or —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties to perform or furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

(Signed) A. B.
C. D.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient.

(Signed) E. F.

Mar 8—3awt8thMay&lawtf

R. H. GILLET,
Counsellor at Law,

Has removed his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of K and Thirteenth streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

Having devoted much time to the law concerning patents, he will give advice and opinions on legal questions arising in cases before the Patent Office, and on appeals to the chief justice or assistant justices of the District of Columbia; and will also assist in the preparation and trial of suits concerning patents.

He will also give written opinions and prepare arguments for parties having claims before Congress or either of the departments; and will also prosecute claims before any board established for their adjudication.

Oct 28—dtf

Everett House,

North Side of Union Square, New York.

THIS establishment, erected on the most prominent and delightful Park New York affords, is approaching a finish, and, when completed, will combine all that could be desired in a first-class hotel, regardless of cost. The proprietors of this establishment respectfully announce that the house will be open on the first of October next for the accommodation of the public.

Applications will now be received from parties wishing to make arrangements for the winter months.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

CLAPP & JOSLIN.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP,
A. C. JOSLIN.

Sep 2—d3m

CENSUS of 1850, one large quarto volume, bound in half Russia, for sale, a few copies only, at $3 50.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

Sep 8

Proposals for Indian Good.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs,
September 24, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington city, until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 31st day of October next, for furnishing goods for the Indian Department for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes and other Indian purposes, as follows:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets and Dry Goods.

2,700 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
2,900 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
1,600 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds
1,600 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds
750 pairs 4-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
100 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds
300 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
200 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
192 pairs 3½ point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds
400 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth
250 do do green do
4,400 do gray list blue do
3,500 do saved list do do
2,500 do do scarlet do
250 do do green do
500 pounds worsted yarn, 3 folds
250 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
50 do Madras handkerchiefs
60 do black silk do
90 do 8-4 cotton shawls
35 do 6-4 do
60 do 4-4 do
30 do 8-4 woollen do
1,000 pounds linen thread
20 do sewing silk
250 pieces ribands
75 gross worsted gartering
30 pieces silk handkerchiefs
35,000 yards calico
20,000 do Merimac calico
5,000 do blue drilling
5,000 do Georgia stripes
2,000 do blue denims
2,000 do cottonade
10,000 do bed ticking
1,000 do Kentucky jeans
1,000 do satinets
8,000 do plaid linsey
5,000 do bleached shirting
23,000 do domestic shirting, unbleached
15,000 do do sheeting do
5,000 do checks, stripes, and plaids
900 dozen woollen socks
9,000 yards flannel, assorted
800 pounds cotton thread
400 dozen spool cotton
500 pounds cotton mattre
50 do best Chinese vermillion
1,000 do brown gilling twine, No. 30
1,500 flannel shirts
1,500 calico do

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

350 blue cloth frock coats
350 do pantaloons
350 do vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware and Agricultural Implements.

5,000 pounds brass kettles
1,000 tin kettles
150 nests japanned do, 8 in a nest
20 dozen 10-quart tin pans
40 do 6-quart do
45 do 4-quart do
80 do 2-quart do
300 do butcher knives
250 do scalping knives
20 M gun flints
10 gross gun worms
50 do squaw awls
100 do fish hooks, assorted
400 dozen do lines do
400 gross needles
120 dozen combs
50 do scissors
6 do bush scythes
10 do grass scythes
5 do grass scythes
3 do adzes
15 do grubbing hoes
30 do weeding hoes
50 pairs hames
100 do trace chains
200 log chains
150 drawing knives, 10 and 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1⅛, 1, ⅞, and ¾-inch
130 hand saws
25 cross cut saws, 7 feet in length
25 do do 6 do do
50 dozen hand saw files
6 do cross-cut saw files
5 do wood rasps
200 quarters socket chisels, ½, 1, and 2 inch
50 planes, fore and jack
10 dozen shovels
20 do spades
500 camp kettles
2,000 short handled frying pans
40 dozen basting spoons
250 do iron table spoons
40 do tin cups
15 do scythe snaths
8 do cow bells

CLASS NO. 4.

Axes.

8 dozen axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
80 do half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
30 do hatchets, to weigh 1½ pound
2 do broad axes, ordinary size.

Said goods to be furnished at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, or Chicago, as may be specified in the accepted bids; and the deliveries thereof to be made on or before the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times thereafter during the year 1856 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and also any others of the same class, but of a different description, that may be needed, at the lowest market prices.

Good of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to, and be equal with, the samples recently selected, which may be seen at this office, or such samples of American manufacture as may be furnished and approved. They will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the foregoing schedule, with the prices annexed to each in dollars and cents at which they will be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I [or we] hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated September 24, 1855, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. [here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,] deliverable in the city of [Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, or Chicago, as the case may be,] on or before the first day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1856 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and I [or we] will also furnish, at the same prices, such additional quantities of the same kinds and qualities of goods, and at the lowest market price, such other articles of the same class, but of a different description, as may be required for the service of the Indian Department during the year 1856, deliverable as above stated. And in this proposal be accepted, [here insert the words 'in whole or in part,' if more than one class be proposed for,] I [or we] will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must also be accompanied by a guarantee, in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by one or more persons personally or officially known to the department:

"I [or we] hereby guaranty that the above bidder, [or bidders,] if a contract shall be awarded to him, [or them,] according to his [or their] foregoing bid or proposal, will execute a contract and give security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated September 24, 1855; and I [or we] agree to pay any and all damages or losses which the United States or the Indians may suffer by reason of failure so to do on the part of the said bidder" [or bidders.]

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Sep 25—d3t&StawtOct31 [Int. & Star.]

HOME MANUFACTURES.
Fairview Cotton Works,
Near the Canal Basin, Alexandria.

FITZPATRICK & BURNS, proprietors, and manufacturers of cotton yarns, carpet chain, sail twine, wrapping twine, cordage, cotton bats, &c.

Orders from merchant in Washington respectfully solicited for any of the above articles, which we will deliver in Washington lower than can be had in Baltimore or other northern markets. All orders will meet with prompt attention by addressing as above.

F. & B.

Oct 1—d1m

WANTED—a copy of the American Archives, in nine large volumes, for which a reasonable price will be paid in money or in books. A broken set might answer provided it contained the earlier volumes.

FRANCK TAYLOR.

Oct 13

BY RAILROAD DIRECT TO THE WEST.

Time between Washington and Wheeling but 17½ hours!

Running time between Washington and Cincinnati, 27 hours!

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks to be had in Washington.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having greatly improved its western connexions, now offers the fullest inducements to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest.

The connexion between the trains from Washington and the trains bound West from Baltimore is always promptly made at the Washington Junction, (lately called the Relay House,) nine miles from Baltimore. This is the only change of cars required between Washington and the Ohio river. Baggage is checked through to Wheeling at the Washington station, and rechecked and transferred there, (with the passengers,) without charge, for those holding through tickets for points beyond. The connecting trains leave Washington daily at 6, a. m., and 4¼, p. m.; on Sundays at the latter hour only.

At Wheeling *direct connexion* is made with the trains of the CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD, running from Bellaire, on the Ohio, near Wheeling, through Cambridge, Zanesville, and Newark, to COLUMBUS. These trains connect at Newark with the Newark, Mansfield, and Sandusky railroad for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.

At Columbus the C. O. railroad trains connect with the fast trains of the *Little Miami railroad* to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, &c. At Xenia, on Little Miami railroad, connexion is formed with the trains through Dayton to INDIANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Rock Island, St. Louis, &c.

Passengers holding through tickets for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, &c.—which are also sold at Washington—are transferred at Cincinnati to the mail steamers on the Ohio. Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are sold by this route.

FOR CLEVELAND, and via Cleveland to Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., tickets are sold when the Ohio is navigable between Wheeling and Wellsville, (forty miles,) where a connexion with the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad is made.

Travellers are requested to notice that, while this is the only route affording through tickets and checks in Washington, it is also the shortest, most speedy, and direct to nearly all the leading points in the great West. The distance from Washington to Cincinnati is but 653 miles, being about 100 miles shorter than by any other route!

Fare by through ticket from Washington: To Wheeling, $9 65; Columbus, $13 65; Dayton, $15 50; Cincinnati, $16; Louisville, by railroad, $8 6 6; by steamer from Cincinnati, $18; Indianapolis, $17 50; Cleveland, $12 15; Toledo, $15 80; Detroit, $15 20; Chicago, $20 65 and $19 50; St. Louis, $26 50 and $25; Memphis, $6; New Orleans, $11, &c.

For Frederick and Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Berkeley Springs, Cumberland, Bedford Springs, Piedmont, Oakland, and Fairmount, passengers may leave Washington at 6, a. m., or 4¼, p. m. For the minor way stations between Baltimore and Wheeling take 6, a. m., train from Washington.

For trains to and from Baltimore, Annapolis, &c., see special advertisements.

For further information, through tickets, &c., apply to TH. H