

TERMS. THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity for twelve and a half cents per week.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET, NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, July 29, 1853.

SEALED PROPOSALS, enclosed in "Proposals for Timber," will be received at this Bureau until three o'clock p. m. of the 29th of August next, for furnishing and delivering, under contract, at each of the several navy yards at Charleston, S. C., Chesapeake, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, the following described timber, viz:

- WHITE OAK.—For dealboards. 190 pieces, length five feet eight inches; thickness, ten inches; breadth, fourteen inches.

- For Brackets. 320 pieces, length six feet two inches; thickness, seven inches; breadth, six inches.

- For Transoms, (each piece making two transoms.) 90 pieces, length four feet eight inches; thickness, eight and one-half inches; breadth, twenty inches.

- HICKORY. Five hundred white hickory handspikes, six feet three inches long, three and one-half inches square at the butt, and two and one-half inches square at the small end.

The above white oak timber must be of the best quality, and have grown within sixty miles of sea water, and taken from logs, clear of knots, and without any other defect, and without twist or wind.

Persons who offer may be accepted will be required to enter into contracts which, besides other conditions, will expressly provide that, in case they shall not be able to perform the contracts, the same may be, at the option of the United States, declared null and void, without affecting the right of the said United States to recover for defaults which may have occurred, with the exception of the amount of the advance made by the contractor in delivering all or any of the timber contracted for, of the quality, within the times and at the places named, that then and in that case the contractor shall be subject to the full and complete payment of the amount of such advance, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the contract price, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

Approved sureties in the time estimated amount of each contract will be required in the manner set forth in this instrument, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for its faithful performance. Eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the respective commanders of said navy yards, will be paid by the navy.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee (the responsibility of the guarantor or guarantors to be certified to by a navy agent or other official person, or by some one known to the bureau) that, if the offer be accepted, the bidder or bidders will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract and the past office designated, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed agreeably to the terms specified in the contract.

Persons offering are directed to designate the post office through which they desire to be addressed, and the navy agent to whom the contracts shall be sent for execution.

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This Journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, containing in its columns a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

THE REPUBLIC.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Inundation of a Coal-Pit in Belgium.

On the 28th of February, 1812, about half-past ten in the morning, one hundred and twenty-seven men and boys were at work in the Marias seam of the Beaujeune Colliery, which is situated about a mile and a quarter from the city of Liege, on the western side. A seam of coal, it is scarcely necessary to say, is one of those thin layers, alternating regularly with layers of sandstone, into which all coal-beds are arranged. As usual, the access to the Marias seam, or rather to the Beaujeune coal-pit generally, was by a large rounded shaft or burr-pit, resembling an oblong well, and one hundred and eighty yards in depth from the surface or open air. This pit having been long wrought, there were a great number of excavated seams, or those from which coal had been taken, leading off from the shaft at various depths above the Marias seam. One of these excavated seams, called the Petsy seam, chanced to have, at a part of it distant more than one hundred yards from the shaft, a communication with the seam of a neighboring coal-pit, where there was a large collection of water, kept from breaking out by a frame-dam or wooden dam.

This was the condition of things on the morning mentioned, when the workers, one hundred and twenty-seven in number, were in the Marias seam. Unhappily, the water alluded to then broke out, and flowed into the Petsy seam, by which it found a direct passage into the shaft of the Beaujeune pit, at the bottom of which was the Marias seam. The latter seam being eighty-five yards lower in the shaft than the Petsy seam the water accordingly had a fall of that extent. When it first broke into the shaft, the workmen were in the Marias seam, and were not aware of the danger which was impending. They were engaged in their ordinary work, and were not aware of the danger which was impending. They were engaged in their ordinary work, and were not aware of the danger which was impending.

The amount of these proposals is not to exceed the sum of \$100,000. Each bidder will propose to remove said raft (each raft being a dozen men) by the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1853. The number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction. The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, and to give good sureties, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said sureties are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth \$10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 shall be paid as the work done, and the remaining \$50,000 as follows:—Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it is approved, he shall receive the sum of \$10,000, and a declaration of the said sum of \$10,000, as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth of the whole work. The remaining \$40,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department will be the sole judge. Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of the work will be received. The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. HARRY'S TROICHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000. It is unnecessary to present at length the evidence of the wonderful properties of the TroicHEROUS when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent that no number of articles ever yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles. Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by J. J. PARKER, Penn. avenue, and A. LAMMOND, 7th street, Washington.

HOME PICTURES, by Mrs. C. W. Denison. The Boyhood of Great Men, with illustrations. Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, by J. W. Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel, by Caroline Lee Hensel. July 12—FRANK TAYLOR.

"He then took his son, and embraced him, and all exertions seemed to be at an end, when Goffin's son, a feeble child, as if inspired, exclaimed: 'You act like children, follow the orders of my father. We must persevere in our work, and show to those who shall survive that we had courage even in death.'"

This speech from a mere child reanimated the men, and they began a drift in the fifth board, which they had so lately done, when they heard the joyful sounds of people boring and blasting in the strata before them. Notwithstanding this announcement, that people were straining every nerve to relieve them, Goffin's men were so exhausted on the Sunday night that they again refused to work, saying that they had as soon die one way as another. Goffin entreated, menaced, and compelled, and but for him most certainly all would have perished.

On the Sunday night the candles went out from want of oxygen in the air—a sad index of what the captives must have suffered from the same cause. The darkness added to the gloom of the men, as they had to work in the dark, and a few orphan boys flattered themselves they should not perish, because their father prayed for them in heaven. The boy Goffin showed the most remarkable heroism. He frequently came to his father, clasped him on the back, and exclaimed: "Courage, father! all goes well. I will not allow myself to be overcome. I will think only of my mother, and his six brothers and sisters. 'Father,' said he, 'you and I only earned money; how are they to live? Must they beg? Dear father, I know you have hid some money in the cow-house—how will my mother be able to find it?'"

"And you, my boy," said the parent, "where have you hid your money?" The child congratulated himself that his only crown was in the hands of his sister. Between the Sunday and Wednesday the sounds of people working were heard, approaching always nearer and nearer. The confined men also continued their excavations, but most of them were incapable of doing any thing. The only ailment they could find was the infected water, which they got in the darkness by creeping to the edge of the flood; but some of them also went there in the hope of finding a drowned comrade's body to serve as food. In preference to taking the water, some drank the mud, and a few others, Delirium attacked several; they asked their way home, and sought salad and cabbage from Goffin. That intrepid man never lost his courage or care for them. He called over their names frequently, and calmed them always with assurances of coming relief. And much he had to bear for some of them, in their madness, taunted him with being the cause of their sufferings. The most of them, however, clung to him as their hope, protector, and preserver.

Five days and nights of misery had been passed, partly in darkness, and the imprisoned miners, when relief came. We must advert, however, before describing this deliverance, to the steps used above ground to effect it. The intelligence of the inundation threw the families of the unfortunate colliers into the most terrible agony, and excited the most profound sensation and sympathy in the whole neighborhood of Liege. M. Mathieu, an eminent physician, the engineer and deputy engineer of the coal works of Beaujeune, were on the spot immediately after the occurrence of the accident, and took the management of the measures, instantly resolved upon, for attempting the rescue of those held captive in the bowels of the earth. But it is in spite of Goffin's warning, and, in consequence, the most of those who tried to ascend on this third occasion fell in their ascent, and perished in the pit. This was the last time that the corf carried up any of the workmen. There were ladders standing in the shaft for the use of the firemen, and some of the men attempted to attain safety by means of them, but the violence of the waterfall speedily struck down these unfortunates.

Escape by the pit now became impracticable, the water having nearly reached the roof of the under-galleries. Not a moment was to be lost by those below in taking up a position of temporary safety. Hubert Goffin remained collected. He had ordered one of the men with him to make an opening in the air-shaft—a narrow bore rising to the open air with a long chimney upon its top—through which opening they could gain the rise-boards or galleries in the ascending part of the strata from the pit every other day, and escape, if being impossible. Accordingly, all the assembled workmen, only thirty-three of whom had been saved by the corf, were led by Goffin to one of these galleries, with the exception of a few men who, deaf to the overseer's entreaties, remained in the filling place, near the shaft, in the hope of reaching the surface by means of the corf. The men and boys, drawn together in the gallery around Goffin, were in a deplorable condition—buried in the bowels of the earth at the depth of one hundred and eighty-five feet from the surface, in a narrow space, deprived of food and almost of vital air, with little hope of relief, and fearing to be drowned in the water which they saw increasing. The boys, crying bitterly, crowded about Goffin, exclaiming: "Dear master, how shall we escape?"

"We hope the unhappy hand was placed. They had got through the Marias seam, out of the shaft altogether, and had risen into certain galleries, which placed them above the water. The intrepid overseer encouraged the men repeatedly, saying: 'Lambert Colson [one of the chief proprietors] will not abandon you, and you shall be saved by the Manmonster pit, which we shall by Manmonster. This was one close by that of Beaujeune, and Goffin judiciously concluded that, as it was impossible to remove the water—which rose twenty-eight yards in the shaft—in time to save them, the people above would try to make a way from the Manmonster pit, the mouth of which was about 100 yards from the Beaujeune shaft. Under this impression, Goffin resolved to do something to aid in the liberation of his comrades and himself. Guessing the proper direction, he set some of the workmen to commence drifts in the four directions, which he called the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, with which he had a communication by what is termed a headway. The stoutest men he set to work in the 7th, which he thought the most hopeful. Two men could only work at a time, but they constantly relieved each other, and others carried away the excavated matters. After toiling more than two long days—from Friday to Sunday evening—by the light of candles and without food, and with only dirty water to drink, in the drift of the 7th rise-board, the picks began to return a sound which told the experienced listeners that an excavation was being made. On this the work went on with redoubled vigor, when they did break through a wall of sand, but they awaited them. A gust of inflammable air came through the opening with a horrible noise, indicating the cavity beyond to be an old disused pit. Had not Goffin instantly stopped the hole, the workers would have been destroyed by the foul air. This disappointment seemed to take away all chance of relief, and despair began to seize on the men. They uttered the saddest cries, declaring death to be inevitable, and bewailing the fate of their wives, children, and parents. In their desperation they demanded of their master what was to become of them. Goffin told them there was yet a resource in the 5th board, and would have led them to it. No man would move. 'Well,' said the overseer, 'since you refuse to obey me,

A NEW DEVICE.—A gang of thieves was arrested in Cleveland on the 15th instant, on board the steamer Forest City. Even Buffalo, they were five in number. One was detected in withdrawing money from false iron nuts on the arches of the boat. The false iron nuts by these covens are a most ingenious "dodge." They can be crammed full of bank notes and placed upon the arches, where, if observed at all, they will appear as regular fixtures. When carried to a tight place, in case of the owner getting into a tight place, they can be hurled into the lake and sunk in "short order."