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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, April 13, 1861.

FORT SUMTER ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

By reference to our telegraphic columns it will be seen that the rebels at Charleston have commenced war against the Federal Government; having fired the first gun, upon their heads must rest the responsibility.

The dispatches being from rebel sources should be received with many grains of allowance.

THE TREASURY NOTES.—The N. Y. Herald, in its money article of yesterday, takes the two contradictory grounds, that Mr. Chase made enemies of nine tenths of the Wall-street capitalists, by rejecting all bids under 94 for the stock loan, and that on Thursday, these same capitalists, from a purely disinterested attachment to the Government, made up a subscription for Treasury notes at par.

It is not unnatural that Mr. Chase's success in disposing of Treasury notes at and above par, should revive the soreness of those who did not get stocks at their own prices. The event, which proves the wisdom of Mr. Chase's course, cannot but be distasteful to them.

AN INDIAN BID.—P. P. Pitchly, the well-known Indian agent, was a bidder for \$250,000 of the Treasury loan, in behalf of the Choctaw Indians.

The Republicans of this city are waiting patiently and hopefully for that recognition from the Administration to which their numbers and services entitle them.

COMMERCE.—The exports from New York city, exclusive of specie, for the first quarter of three successive years, were as follows:

1859	18,725,642
1860	20,827,086
1861	33,477,742

For the first week in April the exports were double those of 1859, and nearly double those of 1860. And it is believed at New York that this increase of exports, caused mainly by shipments of breadstuffs, will continue through the summer, as both our supplies and the foreign demand are indefinitely great.

The imports for the three months, including specie, are three millions less than last year, but of goods only, eighteen millions less.

This condition of our foreign trade, although not yielding large revenues to the Government, is getting the country into a sound and strong condition. An increase in the consumption of dutiable goods, and consequently of national revenue, will come in due time.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS.—We saw a statement some time since, that there were applications enough for officers' commissions, made to the Montgomery Government, to officer an army of 100,000 men. It is now said that the applications amount to fifty thousand.

The number is undoubtedly great, and it points to that very efficient element in the present disturbances, which is found in the vast number of idle and shiftless young men of the South, ready for anything which promises excitement, pay, plunder, and free drinks. A very shrewd English observer has said, that in no part of Europe is the proportion greater than in the Gulf States, of the classes denominated *dangerous*. The proportion is larger in tide-water Virginia than in safe, and they will become predominant if revolution is once allowed to make head. *Forewarned, forearmed*. If men in Virginia who have anything to lose, wish to escape the military license, the forced contributions, the elevation of the dissolute and desperate, which are now witnessed in Mississippi, let them nip revolution in the bud.

NO EXCITEMENT.—The attempt of the secession organ here, and of the writers of secession letters from Washington, to represent this city as in a condition of unparalleled excitement, is sufficiently amusing to our citizens.

There is no excitement, as there is certainly no occasion for any. The quelling of this little rebellion on the Gulf, unless it shall unexpectedly assume larger proportions than it now exhibits, is a mere episode, not involving half the expense or difficulty of Mr. Buchanan's Mormon expedition. A rebellion held at bay for months by one hundred and fifty men, seventy in Fort Sumter and eighty in Fort Pickens, will alarm nobody who is not frightened by gasconade.

This affair was substantially ended when the border slave States, in which the military power of the South exists, refused to join in it.

THE TEXAS TROOPS.—The companies brought to New York by the Coatzacoalcas are assigned as follows:

Company I, First Infantry, Fort Hamilton, New York harbor; Capt. Jas. H. King, commanding.

Companies D and H, Second Cavalry, to Washington city. Officers—I. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry, commanding; 1st Lieut. W. P. Chambliss, Second Cavalry.

Companies B, G, I, and E, Second Cavalry, to Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Officers—Maj. Geo. H. Thomas, commanding; Capt. Geo. Stoneham, Albert G. Brackett; 1st Lieut. W. H. Jenifer; 2d Lieut. M. M. Kimmel.

When this steamer left Texas, about one thousand soldiers remained to be brought off.

Among the casualties attending the evacuation of Texas are the following: On the 13th of March, 1st Lieut. James B. Witherell, of the Second Cavalry, was drowned by accidentally falling overboard at the mouth of the Rio Grande. He was a native of Detroit, and a son of Judge Witherell of that city. On the 3d inst., private Tanney, of Company I, Second Cavalry, fell overboard, and was drowned.

The reports brought by the Coatzacoalcas, as given by the New York Tribune, indicate that, at present, rufianism is so completely in the ascendant, in Texas, that it is best to let it run its course.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Those who speak upon the division of this Republic into two Confederacies, and express the desire to witness the peaceful accomplishment of such a result, are amusing themselves with an idle fancy.

If the slave States, assembled for consultation, had determined to propose a separation from the free States, it would have presented a case for consideration. But no such consultation has ever been had, and for the reason that certainly a majority of the slave States have always been, as they still are, opposed to disunion. Deliberation and decision by the entire South have been precisely the things which the Gulf politicians have prevented, and for the best of all reasons, that such deliberation and decision would have been fatal to their schemes. They have precipitated the cotton States into revolution, and have relied upon the coercion of circumstances, to drag the border slave States after them.

The theoretical possibility of a peaceful division of the Republic, (the consent of all parties being, of course, an indispensable condition of such a division,) may be admitted; but it has no pertinency to the actual matter with which the country has now to deal.

A few bold and bad men on the Gulf, taking advantage of the treacherous complicity of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, have initiated and carried on a revolutionary enterprise, equally fatal to the existence of the National Government and to the liberties of the States in which they have usurped authority.

A Government which can be ousted of its jurisdiction in any State, without its own consent, is no Government, and the sooner the farce of maintaining such an institution is abandoned, the better. The withdrawal of one State, or of many States, as a matter of mutual agreement, may be conceived to be possible, although it will be time enough to entertain propositions of that character, when they are made. But such a disruption as we have witnessed on the Gulf, with its attendant circumstances of seizing forts, arsenals, and mints, cannot be tolerated without giving up the Government altogether. If such things are permitted with impunity to-day, they will be repeated to-morrow, and next day, until no two States are left in political connection.

Fortunately, the work of restoring order in the region of disorder does not appear to threaten difficulties at all formidable, in comparison with the magnitude of the object to be accomplished, which is nothing less than the preservation of the very existence of that national Government, which is the support and security of all our political blessings. The revolutionists confess their own belief, that they are only a minority in the communities which they overawe with the knife, the pistol, and the bludgeon. They confess it by refusing to submit their pretended acts of secession and of government to the arbitration of popular votes. And corroborating testimony, that it was by surprise, by terror, and by the complicity of Mr. Buchanan, that the conspirators were enabled to seize the little temporary power which they have enjoyed.

This power, which grew up in a night, will perish in a day. It has been overrated from the first. A minority faction in States having altogether a white population less than that of Pennsylvania, whatever advantage it may have obtained by the connivance of the Administration which lately afflicted us, will be easily put down by the resources of the strongest Government in the world.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE NORTH.

A Richmond correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says that one would suppose, from listening to the speeches in the Convention now in session there, that the entire business of everybody at the North, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, was to devise ways and means of destroying the institution of slavery. This correspondent holds that this view of the condition of things at the North is incorrect and absurd, but he adds:

"I can well understand how people whose whole anxiety is bestowed upon one great and absorbing interest can bring themselves to believe that there is no other or greater object of interest anywhere else than that identical one on which they fix all their thoughts. Hence it is, that in all the public speeches made here by the people of the North are represented as one great political card, having for its watchword, *'Catoe delenda est Carthago'*, like that one phrase of Mr. Seward's, 'Slavery must be destroyed, and you and I must do it.' There is no word disrespectful enough to apply to the people of the free States. The phrase most in vogue here is, 'The fanatics of the North.' You hear that rung in endless changes, varied with the terms, 'Yankees,' 'Yankeeedom,' 'Northern hordes,' 'Northern abolitionists,' &c. It is a pity that this hostile feeling should be allowed to take such deep root, through the misrepresentations of people who ought to know better than to fan the flame of sectional discord in such a way; and I think that the Herald could checkmate all disunionist politicians in a very short time, by convincing the people of the South that, although there are abolitionists North, just as there are fire-eating filibusters South, the masses of the people in both sections attend quietly to their own business, and pay no attention to matters which don't concern them."

Unluckily, the N. Y. Herald, thus invoked to disabuse the public mind of the South, is foremost among the Northern democratic sheets, which have labored so long and so successfully to poison it with misrepresentations of the purposes of the people of the free States. It is only sheets of that political complexion which are allowed to circulate at the South, and it is from such sources that the mass of the citizens of the South derive their notions of the Republican party. And what mischief is not accomplished by the Herald and papers of that stamp, is consummated by politicians such as Caleb Cushing, who solemnly affirmed, a few months ago, that the vast majority of the men of Massachusetts were animated by a "hellish hate" of everything Southern.

But the Northern Democracy, base as they are, and vast as is the mischief they have accomplished by misrepresenting the aims and objects of their fellow citizens, are not solely responsible for the diseased state into which

the Southern mind has been brought. Southern demagogues have done their best and worst in the same direction, and, so far as we have been able to discover, the only emulation among them, for years past, has been to go farther than their rivals in charging the free States with designs equally offensive and ludicrous, not stopping short, indeed, of "negro equality" and "amalgamation."

Recent events should admonish Southern men of intelligence, who have anything to lose by civil convulsion, to consider whether it is safe for them to go on in this way. It may serve a temporary purpose in achieving party triumphs at the polls, to represent the North as bent on the extirpation of slavery by all means, lawful and unlawful. The leaders who affirm it, know better, but the masses, to whom it is affirmed, may, as it now appears, be wrought up into a condition of exasperation, in which they get beyond the control of leaders. There are thousands of politicians at the South, who have spent their lives in exciting hatred and distrust of the North, who are now repenting, when it is too late, that the fruit of their teachings is just what they ought to have foreseen it must be.

The present crisis may, and probably will, terminate without fatal results, but a permanent and real peace between the two sections will not be restored until the leaders of Southern opinion cease to indulge in their miserable and wanton falsehoods in respect to the purposes of the people of the North.

AN AMBIGUOUS ORACLE.

The twelfth resolution adopted by the Virginia Convention declares it to be an "indispensable condition" of the forbearance of Virginia to go out of the Union, that the United States shall not "reinforce any of the forts situated on the main land, or within the harbors of any of the seceded States," or, in other words, Forts Sumter and Pickens.

This resolution would seem to commit the Convention to revolution, it being quite certain that the Government here will not practice the forbearance declared to be "indispensable."

But, having passed this resolution, numbered twelve, the Convention proceeded to pass another, numbered thirteen, and which is in the following words:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the people of Virginia would regard any action of the Federal Government, or of the Confederate States, tending to produce a collision of forces, pending the efforts to effect an adjustment of existing difficulties, as unjust and injurious to the interests of both, and they would regard any such action on the part of either as leaving them free to determine their own future policy."

This would seem to leave to Virginia a large and very desirable liberty of action. It is, at any rate, a great improvement upon resolution numbered twelve, which was only directed against measures of the United States deemed objectionable, whereas this one is directed against measures "tending to produce a collision" of the Confederate States, (so called,) as well as of the United States. We may be permitted to infer from this, that as Jeff. Davis is concentrating five thousand men at Pensacola, and as the danger, not great, to be sure, but whatever it is, of a collision there, arises from the possibility that he may direct an attack upon Fort Pickens, it is Jeff. Davis, and not Mr. Lincoln, who will be held responsible by Virginia for the consequences. If this is not what the Convention intend, it is certainly the view which will be taken by that large majority of the people of Virginia, who can see that it is those who attack forts, and not those who defend them, who make war.

WATCH THEM!—The States and Union, the organ of the secessionists here, in its yesterday's issue, after giving a list of the vessels at the Norfolk navy yard, from the Norfolk Argus, says:

"This we clip from the Argus, merely with a view of saying that, in the event that Virginia secedes, a thousand men might be put at work in the navy yard, and a formidable navy rigged up in less than no time."

Those conspirators must be watched at Norfolk, and, indeed, everywhere.

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday states that Mr. Fryer, of Virginia, has gone to Charleston to offer his services to the rebels, and, according to a telegraphic report from Charleston, has received an appointment in the staff of General Beauregard, already pretty well crowded with the dignitaries of secession.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President yesterday made the following appointments:

John S. Keyes, U. S. marshal for the district of Massachusetts.

C. C. P. Baldwin, U. S. marshal for the district of Vermont.

James C. Aiken, U. S. marshal for the district of Delaware.

Richard H. Dana, attorney for the district of Massachusetts.

George Howe, attorney for the district of Vermont.

Edward G. Bradford, attorney for the district of Delaware.

Eugene L. Norton, navy agent at Boston, Mass.

Charles A. Phelps, surveyor at Boston, Mass.

John A. Goodwin, postmaster at Lowell, Mass.

George S. Gideon, Wm. H. Edes, and R. B. Clark, inspectors of the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—W. W. Danenhower, of Ill., has been appointed a third-class (\$1,600) clerk in the Fourth Auditor's office, in place of Horbath Berrien.

REMOVED.—James S. French, of Va., an examiner in the Patent Office, has been removed. (Salary, \$2,500 per annum.)

RESIGNED.—D. A. Carter, of Va., a first class (\$1,200) clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, has resigned.

POSTMASTER APPOINTED.—Harmon Bennett has been appointed postmaster at Norwich, N. Y.

The committee sent by the Virginia Convention had an interview with the President at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The interview was a short one.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE UNION.

A correspondent, after exposing some garbling, by the Baltimore Sun, of Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address, says:

"Everywhere throughout this noble passage of his Farewell Address, Jackson earnestly and eloquently urges upon his countrymen the transcendent importance and necessity that 'at every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union be preserved!' In the paragraph next preceding the one garbled by the Sun, he sternly declares that, 'in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that all good citizens should at all times stand ready to put down with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume.' * * * It is impossible that any Government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a Government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action! Throughout, it is the reasonable doctrine and course of the Sun, and of the confederates, and not those of the friends of the Union, that Jackson arraigns, condemns, and anathematizes. Every patriotic heart, therefore, whether of the North or the South, Republican or Democrat, will forever recur to the teachings and example of Jackson—the 'iron man of '33'—for support in its maintenance of 'the Union, and of the Constitution, and in the enforcement of the Laws.'"

"True to the allegiance of his birth, and loyal to his oath, having by his prudence and energy suppressed nullification in 1833, Jackson cautioned the country that treason, though silenced, was not dead; that the revenue laws, then the alleged cause, was only the pretext; and that the negro question would be the next through which the traitors would seek to accomplish the ruin they had so much at heart. Again, in his 'Farewell Address,' he indignantly rebukes these efforts: 'We behold systematic efforts, publicly made, to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North, and the North against the South, and to force into this controversy the most delicate and exciting topics, upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotions. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all! But he conjures us not to 'delude ourselves' with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired, nor to 'deceive' ourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one. The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off, new leaders would spring up; and the great and glorious Republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit, jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggressions; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign Powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until, harassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and surrender their liberty for the sake of repose!'"

"This is 'the voice of a patriot,' and, to borrow the language of the Sun, 'these words ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, and everywhere distributed!' They are the solemn testament of a 'venerable' and veteran patriot and Southern man—a South Carolinian—aged and gray, and 'scarred and battle-worn in the service of his country' that disunion, the cause of the South and of the confederates, will only bring death, and ruin, and degradation, with ignominious death alike to freedom here and throughout the world, and ruin, irretrievable ruin and degradation, to that country which he eloquently exhorts every true American breast to love and honor—to that Union by which he earnestly conjures every patriotic heart to stand and die!"

INDIAN CONCERT.

To suit the convenience of Children and others, a Concert will be given in the Old Trinity Church, on Saturday afternoon, April 13. Songs by Laroquo, music by Red Feather, interspersed with remarks on Indian life and customs by Father Beeson.

Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the music stores. Children 10 cents, (to be paid at the door), if accompanied by parents and teachers. Doors open at three o'clock; commence at half past three. apr 13*

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Cutler will preach to-morrow in the Unitarian Church, corner of D and Sixth streets. Services commence at eleven o'clock, A. M. apr 13-1*

Rev. Mason Noble's second discourse, describing his late visit to the City of Jerusalem, (postponed on account of the storm,) will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church on Sixth street, near Maryland avenue, on Sabbath afternoon, the 14th instant, at four o'clock. apr 13

UNIVERSALISM.

Blasphemy—Scarcely Saved—Eternal Damnation. Theophilus Fiske will preach at the Old Trinity Church, on Sunday evening, at a quarter before eight, from Matthew, xii, 31, 32: "It shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come;" Mark, iii, 29: "Hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." Also, from I Peter, iv, 18: "And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" Seats free. apr 12-2*

ATTENTION, COMPANY A, UNION REGIMENT.

Only one hundred of the company having enlisted, the remaining forty will assemble at Temperance Hall, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of being mustered into the service, or they will be expelled, and their names stricken from the roll of the company, and their places supplied by true men. By order of EDWARD C. CARRINGTON, apr 12-2* Captain Commanding.

STOP AT THE RIGHT PLACE, and buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, Opposite the Post Office. feb 28-6m

NEWS ITEMS.

A giddy girl has reaped the fruits of her folly at Albany. In May last, she met Peter Ward in the street, and at once agreed to go and have refreshments; he at once proposed marriage, which she promptly accepted; he brought her to this city, and abandoned her; and now she has had him arrested, claiming \$1,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage.

A fire broke out in a smoke-house near St. Mary's, Mo., on Tuesday night, next to which was a bed-room occupied by Jemmie, an old negro; the whole was burnt down, and the charred remains of the poor old man were found in the ruins.

William Smith O'Brien has settled down in his pretty country seat at Cahermoyne. His income from landed property amounts to \$45,000 annually.

The small-pox is raging in the vicinity of Greencastle, Ky.

There are six counties called Lincoln in the United States, of which five are in the Southern States.

There are 5,598 boats belonging to the Erie canal, of which 1,446 are of greater tonnage than the vessel in which Columbus discovered America.

Mrs. Frederick Shultz committed suicide in New York the other evening, while insane.

A home for inebriates, which recently went into operation in California, has been attended with the best results.

Miss Emma Hardinge is lecturing at Boston, in behalf of outcast and homeless females, for whom she is endeavoring to procure the erection of a home. She has thus far received much substantial encouragement in her humane enterprise.

Hon. Alexander R. Boteler, of the 8th Congressional district, Va., has consented to run as an Independent Union candidate at the ensuing election, which takes place next month.

The Blue Ridge Republican, speaking of the storm of Monday and Tuesday, says: "The runs were washed to rivers, and the rivers to small inland seas. 'Mountain Run' rose to an unprecedented height, flooding all the meadow land on its borders, washing away fences, and stirring up things generally. But as far as our information extends, no very material damage has been done. The toll-house on the Eldorado turnpike was surrounded by water, and Mr. Sheff, who kept the gate, was water-borne for two days, the flood roaring and surging around his frail dwelling in a fearful manner."

It is said that active operations will be begun in the coal fields of McKean county, Pa., during the coming summer, by an associated company, who intend to make Erie the depot by shipping from the mines over the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. It is proposed, if the railroad is not completed beyond Warren in time, to lay down an independent track, to meet the immediate wants of the business, and thus overcome the only remaining obstacle in the way of the enterprise.

A serious accident transpired at the well of Hon. Arnold Plumer, on the Clap farm, near the mouth of Oil creek, Pa., on Tuesday last. A heavy vein of oil and gas was tapped, and both were pumped to the surface with great force. The gas was ignited in some way, and the oil catching almost immediately, the place was soon in a sheet of flame. Two men, whose names we could not learn, were seriously burned, one of them shockingly. The engine-house, derrick, &c., were entirely consumed, and a large quantity of oil lost. The engine was saved.

A foolish young man, L. A. Le Blanc, holding a respectable situation at the R. R. depot, Latouche, La., played a game of billiards for money, with a rowdy bar-keeper, Ulysses Ponjolle, on Saturday; the deposits were put in a pocket of the table, and disappeared, when Le Blanc, the winner, went to take the case; a fight with pistols ensued, and Ponjolle was killed. In his pockets were found the stolen notes. Le Blanc was at once acquitted.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. Nancy Trail, a venerable matron, aged 83 years, was killed by falling from a temporary bridge over Bennett's creek, Frederick, Md. She was crossing the bridge in company with her son, and when nearly over, fell, with her head in the water.

Baltimore is not satisfied with the United States census of that city, and an ordinance has been introduced into the Councils to take one under the direction of the board of police of that city. The ordinance will probably be adopted.

The crops in Georgia have not been injured by the recent frosts. Corn is already growing vigorously in many parts. Early fruit is in some cases injured.

N. J. McClellan, a tax collector in Louisville, (Ky.), has recently absconded, being a defaulter to the amount of about fifty thousand dollars. It is supposed that the ferocious "tiger" has swallowed up a large portion of the stolen funds.

On a certain portion of the Illinois prairies, corn is being used as fuel instead of coal, and is found an excellent substitute. In the district referred to, corn is 13½ cents per bushel, while coal is 12 cents to 17 cents. Not only is the difference in price in favor of the corn, but a bushel of it gives more heat than a bushel of coal.

AN ARMY OF OFFICERS.—The Montgomery Confederation says that there are at the present time on file at the War Department fifty thousand applications for positions in the army of the Confederate States.

The secessionists of Tennessee will hold a State Convention at Nashville on the 11th of May, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The peach crop of Pennsylvania promises to be an abundant one this season.

In chafing a stove door, a little girl's clothes took fire at Keosauqua, Iowa, on Saturday, and she was burned to a crisp.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of Black, Thoroughbred, Four-year-old MARES, sound and kind, work single or double, and good under the saddle. Can be seen at the subscriber's stables, at Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C. HIRAM WRIGHT, apr 2

SPRING OPENING.
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11th,
MISS THOMPSON will introduce our New Styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.
As there are many strangers in our city, we would take occasion to say, for their information, that Miss Thompson will award the highest premium for Bonnets at the Fair of the Mechanical Metropolitan Association, held at the Smithsonian Institution.
HUTCHINSON & MUNRO,
310 Pennsylvania avenue, between
apr 11-31
Ninth and Tenth streets.
PIANO TUNING FOR ONE DOLLAR.
BY AMANDUS LEWIS,
Late of W. C. Metzger's Music Store.
Attention will be given to all orders which may be left at this office. mar 14-1m

Clothing and Clothing Materials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 6 o'clock on the 30th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sixty days' notice) at each of the navy yards at Charleston, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; or Newport, Virginia, the quantities below mentioned of any or all of the following classes of articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the Chief of the Bureau, or by the commanding officers of the said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1861, viz:

Blue cloth trousers	3,000
Blue serge trousers	3,000
Blue serge jackets	1,000
Blue felt caps	3,000
Blue flannel undershirts	3,000
Blue flannel drawers	3,000
Canvas duck trousers	3,000
Barnsey shooting frocks	3,000
Blue satinets	yards, 10,000
Blue flannel	yards, 80,000
Barnsey shooting	yards, 10,000
Canvas duck	yards, 10,000
Blue muslin	yards, 10,000
Woolen socks	pairs, 8,000
Mattresses, (with 2 covers for each)	2,000
Blankets	3,000
Black silk handkerchiefs	3,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be offered.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The seamstress shall be of full cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of the best quality of wool, and of the size, color, grain and weight, and in all other respects, to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for the shirts shall be settled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. 24 pieces under 3½ yards per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must contain 24 pieces per yard.

The sheet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than two white threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be of the best quality of wool, dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average 8½ ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 8½ ounces.

The satinets trousers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinets of which garments are made shall be well secured before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, with a heading of 24 white threads on each edge of four white woolen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately, and each cloth board; each bale to contain 100 yards of flannel.

No piece to have a less average weight than 4½-10 ounces per yard.

The overalls, undershirts, and drawers; must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsey shooting must be free from cotton, 50 inches in width, weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 30 inches in length, with a heading of 24 white threads and filling; weight, eight ounces 25-100 per yard; texture 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shirts must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the size, and year when made. The size to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 8 of No. 8, 17 of No. 9, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 10 of No. 9, and 25 of No. 10.

They must conform in all respects to the samples at the yard, and be delivered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be secured with iron bands, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz: 8 pairs of No. 8, with 17 of No. 8, 17 of No. 7, with 17 of No. 9, or vice versa, 10 of No. 9, with 10 of No. 8, and 25 of No. 10.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool; shall be well secured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 inches wide, and 24 inches in length. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 23 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers, must conform to sample.

The blanket must be equal to the best blue American blanket, 30 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 10th of an inch, dyed with pure indigo blue.

The blankets must be made of the best quality of wool, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 500 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be well secured, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 3½ by 3½ inches in width, and weigh 12 grains Troy; texture, 14 by 25 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and workmanship, to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. It will be less, however, than the quantity specified in the foregoing list. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article as actually required, and the quantity as the Bureau may require. The price must be uniform for all the articles.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the Chief of this Bureau may direct; and an article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in any respect, and which may not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract, or to the quantity of the sample, or to the quality of the material, or to the workmanship, or to the pattern, style, and workmanship, to said samples.

The offers must distinguish the price for each article mentioned in a class, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the amount of the price of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, in proper time and of proper quality, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing will be authorized to purchase direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the several articles so purchased, or supplied, or purchased thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requirement cannot be precisely stated.

Two or more approved contractors, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account of the contract, until all articles and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be retained by the navy agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders for the above will be accepted, (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Chief of this Bureau, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1840, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1861-