National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862. NO. 230.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

COMING.

BY WHITMARSH.

Our country calls, we're coming now,
Forsaking workshop and the plow;
From valley, plain, and mountain side,
We come—a stalwart yeoman tide.
Six hundred thousand hands on high
To day we raise, and swear to die
Before one star from out yon flag,
Or stripe it bears, on earth shall drag.
Too long has treason's taunting bars
In sunny South displaced our stars;
We answer now our country's call,
And swear that traitor rag shall fall.
We've left behind our wives and weans—
Forsook soft words, sought sterner means;
We yield to-day no compromise,
But seek our foe 'neath Southern skies,
Where foot to foot, and steel to steel,
The Northern's power our foe shall feel.
United now the Northern heart,
And union still doth strength impart.
This our strength shall still be given,
In stalwart blows, 'till treasons' riven;
Its fragments scattered, far and wide—
Its power gone, and crushed its pride.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1862.

For the National Republican.

MRS. L. MARIA CHILDS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It may seem a violation of propriety for a woman to address the Chief Magistrate of the nation at a crisis so momentous as this. But if the Romans, ages ago, accorded to Hortensia the right of addressing the Senate on the subject of a tax unjustly levied on the wealthy ladies of Rome, surely an American woman of the nineteenth century need not apologize for pleading with the rulers of her country in behalf of the poor, the wronged, the cruelly oppressed. Surely the women of America have a right to inquire, nay, demand, whether their husbands, sons, and brothers are to be buried by thousands in Southern swamps, without obtaining thereby "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

In your Appeal to the Border States, you have declared slavery to be "that without which the war could never have been," and you speak of emancipation as "the step which at once shortens the war." I would respectfully ask how much longer the nation is to wait for the decision of the border States? paying, meanwhile, two millions of dollars a day, and sending thousands of its best and bravest to be stabbed, shot, and hung by the rebels, whose property they are employed to guard? How much longer will pro-slavery officers be permitted to refuse obedience to the laws of Congress, saying, "We shall continue to send back fugitives to their masters, until we receive orders from the *President* to the contrary?" What fatal spell is cast over your honest mind, that you hesitate so long to give such orders? Be not deceived, God is not mocked. Neither nations nor individuals sin against His laws with impunity. Hear the old Hebrew Prophet, whose words seem as if spoken for us: "Thou should'st not have stood in the cross-way, to cut off those that did escape; neither should'st thou have delivered up those that did remain in the day of distress. For thy violence against thy brother, shame shall cover thee, and thou shalt be cut off forever. The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, saying, who shall bring me down to the ground? Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the *stars*, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord."

The American people have manifested almost miraculous patience, forbearance, and confidence in their rulers. They have given incontrovertible proof that their intelligence, their reverence for law, and, above all, their love of country, may be trusted to any extent. They are willing to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives, but they very reasonably wish to know what they are sacrificing them for. Men, even the bravest, do not go resolutely and cheerfully to death in the name of diplomacy and strategy. The human soul, under such circumstances, needs to be lifted up and sustained by great ideas of Justice and Freedom.

President Lincoln, it is an awful responsibility before God to quench the moral enthusiasm of a generous people. It wastes thousands of precious lives, causes an unutterable amount of slow, consuming agony, and tarnishes our record on the pages of history. Again I respectfully ask, how much longer we are to wait for the border States, at such tremendous cost and with such a fearful risk? When a criminal is on trial, it is not deemed prudent to try him by a jury who are interested in the crime. Slavery is on trial, and the verdict is left to slave holders in the border States. The report of their majority shows them to be slaveholders in heart and spirit. The process of reasoning and entreaty has been very properly tried with them, and the people of the free States have waited long and patiently for some obvious good result. They are getting restless; very restless. Everywhere I hear men saying, "Our President is an honest, able man, but he appears to have no firmness of purpose. He is letting the country drift to ruin for want of earnest action, and a consistent policy." This is not the utterance of any one class or party. It may be heard everywhere; by the wayside, in the cars, and at the depots. Nor can I deny that some speak with less moderation. Shall I tell you what I said when cold water was thrown on the spark of enthusiasm kindled by the brave, large hearted Gen. Hunter? I exclaimed, with a groan, "Oh, what a misfortune it is to have an extinguisher instead of a Drummond Light in our watch tower, when the Ship of State is reeling under such a violent storm, in the midst of sunken rocks, with swarms of unprincipled wreckers everywhere calculating on the profit they may derive from her destruction." The crew are working at the pumps with manly vigor and almost superhuman endurance. They look out upon a prospect veiled by dense fog, and their cry is, "Oh! God, let us know whither we are driving. Give us a clear, steady light to guide us through the darkness of the storm."

I trust you will not deem me wanting in respect for yourself or your high position, if I say frankly that you seem to trust too much to diplomatic and selfish politicians, and far too little to the heart of the people. You do them wrong, irreparable wrong, by stifling their generous instincts, and putting an extinguisher on every scintillation of moral enthusiasm. Are you not aware that moral enthusiasm is the mightiest of all forces? It is the fire which produces the steam of energy and courage, and the motion of all the long train of crowded cars depends on its expansive power. In the name of our suffering country, for the sake of a world that needs enfranchisement, I beseech you not to check the popular enthusiasm for freedom! Would that you could realize what a mighty power there is in the *heart* of a free people! No proclamations, no speeches, have stirred it to its depths, as did the heroic and kindly Gen. Banks, when he gave the weary little slave girl a ride upon his cannon. I hail the omen of that suffering little one riding to freedom on the cannon of the United States. It is impossible to estimate the benign, far reaching influences of such an action. They cannot be arranged in statistics, and will, therefore, be neglected by political economists. They cannot be bought up for electioneering purposes, and therefore men called statesmen attach no importance to them. But they will run through all the patterns of our future, though history will be unable to trace to their origin in the web those golden threads that here glow in the heart of a flower, and there light up the eye of a bird. General Banks was not aware of the magnetism in that simple act of humanity. It owed its magnetic power to the fact that "what within is good and true, he saw it with his heart." And so it wakened a responsive thrill in other kindly generous hearts, who all remembered the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, ye did it unto me." Such potency was there in it, that it proved an Ithuriel's spear to disguised forms of selfishness and treason. When it touched the toads, they started up devils.

In thus entreating you to trust to the impulses of the people, I by no means overlook the extreme difficulties of your position. I know that the pro slavery spirit of the land is a mighty giant, characterized by unscrupulous selfishness and exceeding obstinacy. But I also know that all the enthusiasm is on the side of freedom. Despotism has its ugly Caliban of obstinate pride always at work for mischief. But enthusiasm is the swift and radiant Ariel, always prompt in the service of freedom. These two agents are in active competition. Choose which of them you will trust.

That you sincerely wish to save the Republic the people do not doubt for a moment; and your scruples about constitutional obligations have commanded their respect. But events have educated them rapidly, and they now deny that any constitutional obligation exists toward rebels who have thrown off the Constitution, spit upon it, and trampled it under their feet. If you entered into partnership with a man who robbed you of your funds, set your house on fire, and seized you by the throat with intent to strangle you, should you consider yourself still legally bound by the articles of partnership? I trow not. But it is urged that some slaveholders are loyal. I apprehend that their name is not legion, nor their loyalty always of a kind that will stand much wear and tear. The course that some of them have pursued recall to my mind the words of the same old Hebrew prophet: "The men of the confederacy have brought thee even to the border. The men that were at peace with thee have deceived thee. They that eat thy bread have laid a wound under thee."

Much has been said concerning the inhumanity of arming the blacks. All war is necessarily inhuman. But I cannot perceive why there is more inhumanity in a black man fighting for his freedom than in a white man fighting for the same cause. Doubtless long years of oppression has brutalized many of the slaves, and darkened their moral sense almost as much as it has that of the slaveholders. If, wearied out with their long waiting in vain for help, and goaded by the increase of their sufferings, they should resort to insurrection, indiscriminate cruelty might be the result. But this danger would be averted by organizing them under the instruction and guidance of officers who would secure their confidence by just treatment. They are by nature docile, and have been trained to habits of obedience. There seems no reason to apprehend that their passage through any district would be accompanied with more devastation than that of other troops. As for bravery, they would be stimulated to it by the most powerful motives that can act on human nature: the prospect of freedom on the one hand, and the fear of falling into their masters' power on the other.

I need not speak of emancipation as a measure of policy. Enough has been said and written to prove that enlightened self-interest requires it at our hands. But there is one aspect of the question which seems to me very important, though generally overlooked. I mean the importance of securing the *confidence* of the slaves, of making them feel *secure* of their freedom, if they serve the United States. One of the "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe said, "We want to work for the United States; but we can't work with heart, because we feel anxious about what the United States means to do with us when the war is over." I often see suggestions about impressing the negroes and compelling them to work for us. Last night's paper states that orders have been given to employ them in some of the camps, and to pay wages to those of them who are *free*. In the name of justice, what right have we to force *slaves* to work without wages? What right have we to recognize *slaves* in persons working for the United States? Have we gone so far in this struggle, without learning yet that *heart*-labor is of infinitely more value than compulsory labor? It is our duty, as well as our best policy, to deal justly and kindly by the poor fugitives who toil for us, and to stimulate their energies by making them feel *secure* of their freedom. *Your* word, officially spoken, can alone do this. So long as you delay to utter it, one officer will scourge them and send them to their masters to be again scourged, while another will protect them. The poor creatures, whose minds are darkened by ignorance, and perplexed by their masters' falsehoods about the Yankees, become completely bewildered, and know not whom to trust. Their simple declaration: "We *want* to work for the United States, but we can't work with *heart*," seemed to me very significant and pathetic. Is not the *heart* service of these loyal thousands too valuable to be thrown away? If their masters, in desperation, should promise them freedom as the reward for fighting *against* us, they would doubtless accept the offer as the best bargain they could make; because, alas, they have been unable to find out what the United States means to do with them. What candid person could blame them for such a course? Should not we do the same under similar circumstances?

Oh, President Lincoln, God has placed you as a father over these poor oppressed millions. Remember their forlorn condition! Think how they have been for generations deprived of the light of knowledge and the hope of freedom! Think of the cruel lashes inflicted on them for trying to learn to read the Word of God! Think of their wives polluted, and their children sold, without any means of redress for such foul and cruel wrongs! Imagine them stealing through midnight swamps, infested with snakes and alligators, guided towards freedom by the North Star, and then hurled back into bondage by Northern blood hounds in the employ of the United States! Think how long their groans and prayers for deliverance have gone up before God, from the hidden recesses of Southern forests! Listen to the refrain of their plaintive hymn, "Let my people go!" Above all, think of their present woful uncertainty, scourged and driven from one to another, not knowing whom to trust! We are told that uncounted prayers go up from their bruised hearts, in the secrecy of their rude little cabins, that "God would bless Massa Lincoln." Is there nothing that touches your heart in the simple trust of these poor, benighted, suffering souls? In view of it, can you still allow the officers of the United States to lash them at their pleasure, and send them back to their masters, on the plea that the *President* has given no orders on the subject? Shall *such* officers go unrebuked, while Gen. Hunter is checked in his wise and humane policy, and when the great, honest soul of Gen. Phelps is driven to the alternative of disobeying the convictions of his own conscience, or quitting the service of his country? If you can thus stifle the moral enthusiasm of noble souls; if you can thus disappoint the hopes of poor, helpless wretches, who trust in you as the appointed agent of their deliverance, may God forgive you! It will require *infinite* mercy to do it.

I can imagine, in some degree, the embarrassments of your position, and I compassionate you for the heavy weight of responsibility that rests upon your shoulders. I know that you are surrounded by devils that have squeezed themselves into the disguise of toads. I pray you to lose no more time in counting these toads and calculating how big a devil each may contain. Look upward instead of downward. Place your reliance on *principles* rather than on men. God has placed you at the head of a great nation at a crisis when its free institutions are in extreme peril from enemies within and without. Lay your right arm on the buckler of the Almighty, and march fearlessly forward to universal freedom in the name of the Lord!

Pardon me if, in my earnestness, I have said aught that seems disrespectful. I have not so intended. I have been impelled to write this because night and day the plaintive song of the bondmen rings in my ears:

"Go down, Moses, Go down to Egypt's land,
And say to Pharoh: "Let my people go!"

That you may be guided by Him who has said: "First righteousness, and then peace," is the earnest prayer of

Your's, respectfully,
L. MARIA CHILD.

A Letter from Miss Barton.

COLPEPER COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
Midnight, August 14, 1862.

My Dear Old-Time Friend:

Not among the din and carnage of battle, the whissing of bullets, and thunder of guns, but here, in the dreary midnight, among the painfully moving forms, scarce visible by the glimmering light, which shoots dimly across some knitted brow or compressed lip, just serving to show from which victim the last half smothered sigh escaped, as if it were unmanly to confess even so much of suffering—here, without a single convenience of life, without one cheering thought or view—my mind wanders out to you amid all the comforts of your invalid chamber at home, and you will pardon the disagreeable intrusions of my broken pencilings.

I said we had no conveniences. We have one article of furniture—A BROAD TABLE!—and the DELF I have seen upon it to-day. Oh, God! how precious! From the golden ringlets of the fair cheeked boy, the sweeping, waving, mother's idol, to the blood matted and tangled locks of the sterner, braver man, who has faced death on many a field, stretched like the broad trunk of some noble tree, to be shorn of its lightning riven branches. The bright stream that trickles from the edges to the floor—is it wine? Ah, who shall count the value of the wine of life!

As you know, we left the city upon the first reliable information of the battle, and reached here without interruption. From that hour there has come to neither of us a moment's rest; want and suffering lay on every side, our ample stores diminished with a rapidity truly appalling when we looked upon so many brave and noble patriots needing everything—possessing nothing. I will make no attempt at describing the scene to you; your nerves are "all too nicely strung" to hear without a shock what our eyes have looked upon.

A great proportion of the sufferers have been already sent to Alexandria and Washington. Still many remain who cannot be removed. For these poor unfortunates, I pray that when the confusion shall have passed by, there shall be provision made to afford them some of the comforts which our princely city hospitals offer; and I have every confidence that it will be so.

The surgeons, one and all, are kind, gentlemanly, and humane; I have seen the tears spring to their eyes while the words refused to come to the lips.

The sanitary commission is nobly represented here on the ground thus early. Heaven's blessing awaits that commission.

And shall I be pardoned if I am so far personal as to speak a word of commendation for my good old State of Massachusetts? Her newly appointed and benevolent State agent, Mr. Tufts, formed one of our party, of course among the first on the ground. Our governors are displaying a mixture of wisdom and humanity rarely combined in these timely appointments.

Of course, so many of us distributed with rapid hands, and just as we were looking with nervous anxiety upon our fast melting pile, we were cheered with the intelligence that the two soldily excellent ladies of our city, who "toil and cease not," had arrived with a carload of "reinforcements." This was a great relief and renders us comparatively easy.

Would you know how our men bear their sufferings? Oh, how I wish I had words to tell you of all the patience, the nobility of soul, the resignation, and bravery of our gallant troops. Truly, a hospital after a hard fought battle, would seem the most unlikely place in all the world to inspire courage and order. But I gaze upon these men through blinding tears of admiration and respect, and sing in my heart, "It is well to be a soldier."

At no moment of my life has our country seemed worth so much, or her institutions so sacred as now, in the fearful trial of fire and blood, she shows us that she can produce, and nurture, and educate, and sacrifice such sons.

In haste and love, yours,
CLARA H. BARTON.

A Few Hints to Volunteers.

As a large number of our young men, from town and country, are about to depart for the active duties of a soldier's life, perhaps it would be well to give a few hints on matters generally relating to the camp and the march, by one who has been "through the mill." The first thing in order, then, as necessary to a soldier's outfit. This, of course, must be very meagre, as the Government furnishes almost everything necessary for the soldier's comfort. All he wants, therefore, which Government does not furnish, is a good, strong, gum blanket, which he will find very useful both as a bed and as a protection against inclement weather. Indeed, no soldier should go into the field without one. Next, the soldier will need a knife, fork and spoon.

A very excellent article of this nature, being a combination of the three articles in one, can be obtained at almost any of our cutlery or hardware stores. The recruit should also supply himself with a good, strong pocket knife, which he will find use for almost every hour in the day. Perhaps it would be well to add a tin cup and tin plate to the above list, as Government is sometimes somewhat tardy in furnishing these articles. The above is about all the outfit a recruit requires, and when he starts for camp he should take with him as little clothing as possible, for when he once receives his clothing and equipments from Government he will have as much as he can conveniently carry, and any superfluous clothing will be cast along the roadside on the first day's march.

When the recruit goes into quarters, if they should happen to have been previously occupied by troops, his first object should be to see that they are free from vermin or noxious insects. If his investigations discover anything of this kind, he should immediately report to his captain, and if the matter is not attended to, his only remedy is to take an "outside seat" until something is done.

In establishing a new camp, the first duty of the soldier is to see that all brush and rubbish be immediately removed, and that the street in front of the tent be cleanly swept. It should be the care of the captain of each company to see that the company street is cleaned or swept every morning, and all refuse matter buried or removed. Attention to these sanitary hints will prevent disease and add greatly to the comforts of the men.

Perhaps one of the most unpleasant features of a march on a warm day is the sensation of thirst, when water cannot be obtained for hours. A partial remedy for this suffering may be found in sucking the juice of a lemon, and no soldier, if he can avoid it, should be without one or two in his haversack at all times. We know that soldiers are proverbially reckless and improvident, and that it is not an easy matter to keep a "good thing" on hand twenty four hours, when most of them go on the principle that "we live to-day and die to-morrow." The prudent soldier, however, will always keep a look-out for the "rainy day," and if he once tries the experiment, he will always be sure to have a lemon on hand.

Another annoyance to the green soldier is sore feet. There are very few, who, on their first day's march, do not complain in this respect. But there is a remedy for this also. Every soldier should avoid boots, and use the shoes provided by Government. It he is in the habit of wearing 7's at home he should select 8's in the army. If his feet become blistered or chafed, he should immediately, on entering camp in the evening, bathe them in cold water and grease them with tallow. He should be careful to have a tallow candle stuck away in his knapsack before he starts on the march. Wear woolen stockings by all means, no matter whether the thermometer is up to a hundred or down to zero, as they absorb the perspiration and measurably protect the feet from blistering.

On the march avoid liquor, especially if the day is warm. If the soldier will drink it, it is best to do so at the end of the march.

If on the march, and the sun proves very hot, embrace the first opportunity to fill your cap with oak or hickory leaves, having previously saturated them with water. This will keep your head cool and prevent sun stroke.

We had intended to add to this a few hints on culinary operations in camps, but our article has already grown beyond its limits. There is much to learn in this respect, and the *green* soldier will suffer some before he becomes sufficiently posted to get up a respectable camp dinner. Experience is the best teacher, and chewing hard crackers will soon bring his genius into play.—*Lancaster Ex.*

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my 5—tf

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C. C. DUNN, Agent,
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FOR AQUIA CREEK.

Commencing after Monday, July 21st, the steamer KEYPORT will leave her wharf, foot of Seventh street, at 3 o'clock a. m., for Aquia Creek, stopping at Alexandria, and all intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Aquia Creek at 4 p. m., arriving at Washington at 1½ p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or on the wharf, of

WM. R. SNOW, Agent.

NOTICE TO EXCURSIONISTS.—Parties wishing to charter the KEYPORT for Moonlight Excursions, will apply on board, or of the Agent, at the foot of Seventh street, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. We are prepared to accommodate parties to Glymont for day excursions. Leaving and returning at our regular hours.

jy 24—tf WM. R. SNOW, Agent.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
August 4, 1862.

The act of Congress approved July 17th, 1862, entitled "An act to provide for the more prompt settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers," directs as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this act any officer or agent of the United States who shall receive public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, shall render his accounts monthly instead of quarterly as heretofore; and such accounts, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, shall be rendered direct to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, and be mailed or otherwise forwarded to its proper address within ten days after the expiration of each successive month. And in case of the non-receipt at the Treasury of any accounts within a reasonable and proper time thereafter, the officer whose accounts are in default shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of having complied with the provisions of this act; and for any default on his part the delinquent officer shall be deemed a defaulter, and be subject to all the penalties prescribed by the sixteenth section of the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, 'to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue:' *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, if in his opinion the circumstances of the case justify and require it, extend the time herein prescribed for the rendition of accounts: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain the Heads of any of the Departments from requiring such other returns or reports from the officer or agent subject to the control of such Heads of Departments as the public interest may require."

This general phraseology includes all officers or agents of every grade whatever, whether in active service or not, and I am not at liberty to make any exceptions, unless as authorized by the law.

I have therefore to require that all officers, or agents of the War or Navy Departments, as also of the Indian and Pension branches of the Interior Department, shall render their accounts direct, in due compliance with the act of July 17th, 1862, to the proper accounting officers, namely, to the Second, Third, or Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Under provision of other laws, all officers, agents, or other persons who shall receive public money, from any source whatever, before it is paid into the Treasury, are required to pay the same into the Treasury, and alike to render account thereof to the proper accounting officers.

The Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors of the Treasury will report to this office monthly the name of each officer or agent who has omitted to render his accounts as required by the act of 1862.

The report will state the name and official designation of the officer or agent, and the time at which his account ought, according to the law to have been rendered.

Under instruction, this report will be transmitted without delay, by the head of this office to the Secretary of the Treasury, and duplicates of them, at the same time, to the Head of the Department to which the offending officer or agent is responsible.

J. MADISON CUTTS, Comptroller.

Approved:
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Aug 8, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received, by this Department, until 5 p. m., on the 20th of August, 1862, for the delivery, at the following arsenals of horse equipments, U. S. Cavalry pattern, as hereinafter specified:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts, 2,000 sets.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York, 2,000 sets.
At the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, 10,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania, 6,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, 10,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri, 10,000 sets.

These sets of horse equipment are to be furnished complete, except the horse brush, curry comb, picket-pin, lariat, and blanket. Samples can be examined at each of the above named arsenals. They are to be subject to inspection at the arsenals where delivered, before being received by the Government; none to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon such inspection.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than fifty sets per week for all contracts of 100 sets or under, one hundred sets per week for all contracts of from five hundred up to one thousand sets; two hundred sets per week for all contracts of from one thousand to two thousand sets; five hundred sets per week for all contracts of from two thousand to five thousand sets; and eight hundred sets per week for all contracts of from six thousand to ten thousand sets.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity to be delivered at that time. The equipments are to be boxed, five sets in a box, in the customary manner—bits and saddle of matched numbers; and the contents to be distinctly marked on the outer ends of the box. The boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly in their proposals the time, quantity, and place of each delivery. Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with proper sureties, for the faithful fulfilment of the same.

Bids of persons who are not manufacturers or regular dealers in leather work, will not be considered; and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids which may be made.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders, only, will be notified; and they will be furnished with forms of the contract and of the bond required of them.

Proposals will be addressed to

"General JAMES W. RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance,
Washington, D. C."

And will be endorsed

"Proposals for Horse Equipments."

JAMES W. RIPLEY,
aug 9—ed10tSaug Brig. Gen. Chief of Ord'ce.

NEW YORK EXCELSIOR BAKERY,
583 11th street, near Maryland ave., Island

WM PATEN respectfully informs the public that he has become sole proprietor of the celebrated establishment lately owned by his father, and will be happy to supply all orders, with the utmost dispatch, at prices in accordance with the times. The quality of our articles is not to be excelled. Butlers supplied on liberal terms.

Again we come before you,
Our banner is unfurled,
While our customers are flocking
From all quarters of the world.

For our Bread, our Cake, and Pastries,
For our Puddings, Sweetmeats, too;
And they come so fast upon us,
That we scarce know what to do.

Our bakers have been busy
From early morn till night,
While our stock of flour is vanishing;
But this gives us delight.

For "quick sales and small profits,"
Is the motto of our store,
And if you purchase once from us,
You will surely purchase more.

And also that the heralds
Will proclaim from North to South,
That the "Bread and Cake of Paten's
Enters everybody's Mouth!"

july 17—3m

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.

The undersigned are prepared to print Speeches, Briefs, Pamphlets, Reports, or any description of Book-work, and solicit orders.

W. C. SCAMMELL & CO.,
Office corner Indiana avenue
aug 21—6t and Second street, third st.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 18, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 1st day of September, for furnishing for this Department:—

400 tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of the best hard White Ash Coal, furnace size
10 tons Red Ash, same size
800 cords best Oak Wood, and
20 cords best Bakers' Fine.

One half of which, at least, to be delivered by the 20th of September and the balance as soon thereafter as preparations can be made to receive it.

Parties will be at liberty to bid for the Wood and Coal together, or for either one separately, and their bids will be considered accordingly.

Satisfactory arrangements must be made to secure to the Government full weight and measure.

The Wood is to be corded and measured upon the premises, and one half the oak is to be sawed into three pieces, and the other half into two, and all to be piled away in the cellar.

The Coal is to be stowed away in the bunks, which are very accessible.

No bids will be entertained unless the most satisfactory evidence can be furnished of the reliability and loyalty of the parties.

Payments will be made without unreasonable delay.

Samples of the Coal proposed to be furnished must be submitted to the Superintendent before the 1st of September.

Proposals to be addressed to the Disbursing Clerk of the Post Office Department, and endorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal."

au 18—dtawt8Sep1

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
516 G, corner 17th street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, August the 30th, at 12 o'clock m., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet of Lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:

200 000 feet 4-4 (1 inch) common Cullings, (White Pine.)
66,670 feet 6-4 (1½ inch) common Cullings, (White Pine.)
41,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 14 feet long, (Hemlock.)
16,666 feet Joist, 3 by 8, 14 feet long, (Hemlock.)
16,666 feet Joist, 3 by 6, 12 feet long, (Hemlock.)
83,333 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 6 feet long, (do.)
16,666 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 14 feet long, (do.)
8,333 feet Scantling, 3 by 4, 12 feet long, (do.)

All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent, appointed on the part of the Government.

All the lumber to be delivered within twenty five days after signing the contract.

Proposals from *disloyal parties will not be considered.* An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest district court or of the United States district attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or the proposals will not be considered.

The full name and Post Office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the partners must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Bonds, in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. EDW'D L. HARTZ, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."

Form of Guarantee.

We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.)

EDW'D L. HARTZ,
au 21—9t Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

[No. 685.]

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S Proclamation, No. 685, for the offering of upwards of 4,000,000 acres of land in Oregon.

It orders public sales in the STATE OF OREGON, as follows:

At the land office at OREGON CITY, on the 6th of October, 1862, of one hundred and fifty-eight townships and parts of townships heretofore unoffered, west of the Cascade Mountains, and within the district of lands subject to sale at Oregon City.

At the land office at ROSEBURG, on the 13th of October, 1862, of one hundred and fifty-four townships and parts of townships heretofore unoffered, west of the Cascade Mountains, and within the district of lands subject to sale at Roseburg.

The lands will be offered with the usual exceptions of school sections, &c.

No mineral lands are to be offered, such lands being expressly excepted and excluded from sale by act of Congress.

The sales will be kept open until the lands are all offered, which is to be accomplished within two weeks, and no longer; and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Pre emption claimants are required to establish their claims to the satisfaction of the proper Register and Receiver, and make payment for the same on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales, otherwise their claims will be for feited.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 10, 1862.

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the Department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations, except to such publishers as are *specially authorized* to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 13—w1tw [Star]

[No. 686.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN pursuance of law, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the land office at SAYKES'S POINT, in the State of Wisconsin, commencing on Monday, the 29th day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Township No. 31, of range 2.
Townships Nos. 31 and 32, of range 3.
Townships Nos. 31 and 32, of range 4.
Townships Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34, of range 5.
Townships Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, of range 6.
Townships Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35, of range 7.
Townships Nos. 31 and 32, and 34, of range 8.
Townships Nos. 31 and 32, of range 9.
Townships Nos. 31 and 32, of range 10.
Townships Nos. 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, of range 11.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with the "swamp and overflowed lands made thereby unfit for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas, and other States, to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of May, anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

By the President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the township and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing