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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

REBEL VIEW OF THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Illustrated News of Sept. 13.

When McClellan landed with 158,000 men on the peninsula of Yorktown, to those who looked upon the situation from a distance, our cause seemed desperate. And well it might seem so. To oppose this formidable force, furnished with all the appliances of modern warfare in boundless profusion, we had but eleven thousand men on the spot. It is true, they were so many heroes, prepared to shed the last drop of their blood in defence of their altars and their firesides; but the prospect of being able to effect anything more than a mere momentary arrest of the invader's advance seemed small indeed. The mighty host advanced with all the "pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war." It seemed sufficiently numerous to trample our little band into the earth, like so much mire beneath its feet. It appeared before our lines, where our men had determined to make a last desperate stand.

Night fell upon the opposing forces. To us it was a night of intense anxiety. Our gallant leader expected to be assaulted at day-break, and saw no better fate prepared for him than that which befel the heroes of Thermopylæ. To his utter amazement, the next morning, instead of assaulting him, and crushing him to the earth, he found that McClellan's prodigious force were actively engaged in throwing up earthworks for their own protection, and to enable them, by means of their long range guns, to shell his works with impunity. It is impossible to account for this strange oversight of McClellan, on any other supposition than that Providence interposed in our favor. He never recovered from it during the campaign. The opportunity thus thrown away could never be regained. It was the turning point in the enterprise. Reinforcements began to pour in; the position became stronger every hour, until at last our general felt no uneasiness for the result.

We all remember how McClellan wasted the time which should have been spent in advance upon Richmond, in besieging the position which he might have carried in a few hours; how, when he found it convenient, General Johnston evacuated that position without losing a man; how McClellan issued an inflated bulletin, boasting that he had captured Yorktown at the point of the bayonet, and how he followed Johnston to Williamsburg. It appears from the statement of Senator Chandler, made in open session of the Yankee Senate, that he lost several thousand men, and exposed his army to unheard-of fatigue, in entrenching his position at that place. His triumph consisted in taking possession of the works which his enemy had abandoned, many hours after they had been left. At Williamsburg, another opportunity was offered him, to destroy the army of Johnston in a great battle, but he seemed in no hurry to take advantage of it. On the contrary, a mere rear guard action gave him such a dose, that he permitted the Confederate general quietly to move off and drop back, until he found himself in the vicinity of Richmond, with his front covered by the Chickahominy.

The action at Williamsburg was one of the severest of the whole war. In no other was the gallantry of the Confederate forces more conspicuously displayed. The position of the enemy was immensely strong. They were posted in thick woods, protected by breastworks, made stronger by felling trees before them, and trimming up the limbs, the ends of which were made to project towards the advance of an enemy. Through these obstacles—thickets, breastworks, and felled trees—our troops rushed upon the foe, who outnumbered them in the proportion of at least three to one. The battle was fought by Longstreet's division against three divisions of the enemy. Our troops drove them out of all their strong places, one after another, and then retired, having fought this battle for no other object than to retard their advance.

Again Johnston retired at his leisure, and again McClellan issued a thundering proclamation, claiming a victory, and asserting that three divisions of Yankees had defeated the whole Confederate army. Advancing as Johnston retired, he finally sat down before Richmond, having not the least doubt that he would capture it, his newspapers throughout Yankeedom proclaiming that it was only a question of time. In the meantime, the Confederate Government made prodigious exertions to meet the crisis. The conscription began to bring in troops from all directions. By the last of May, Johnston was in a condition to strike a severe blow at the invading army, and on that day an admirable opportunity presented itself. A large force of the enemy had come over and entrenched itself on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, upon their own left, and opposite the right of Johnston.

On the night of the 30th, a violent storm, accompanied by torrents of rain, so swelled the Chickahominy that communication between the two banks was nearly impossible. Taking advantage of this circumstance, Johnston attacked the portion of the enemy thus cut off. Here again the Confederates proved their great superiority to the Yankees. The attacking force was less than 25,000 strong. The Yankees numbered between fifty and sixty thousand, and were strongly entrenched in woods and thickets, which had been rendered almost inaccessible by felled timber, and trees with their branches projecting in the direction of attack.

The fortifications extended back for miles. When beaten from one, the Yankees retreated to the next. Our soldiers attacked them, beat them out of one stronghold after another, and would have utterly destroyed or captured the whole force, but for the failure of a general to come up in time. They held the ground taken that day and the next, and then retired, when the Yankees returned, and McClellan claimed a great victory! The battle would probably have been renewed, but Gen. Johnston was wounded late in the day of the 31st, and there seems to have been no person sufficiently acquainted with his plans to undertake to carry them out. Gen. Lee now assumed the command.

The first object of Gen. Lee seems to have been to render his own position secure from assault. This having been accomplished, his next was to drive the enemy from his position—to cut off his retreat by the York river railroad—to force him from his strong entrenchments on the other side of the Chickahominy—to pursue him from place to place—to intercept his lateral retreat to his gun-boats on James river—and to capture his whole army, or to disorganize it in such a manner as to render it incapable of accomplishing the enterprise on which it had been sent. How this was accomplished in great part—how he contrived to throw the larger part of his force on his left, while his right held McClellan's left at bay—how he brought down Jackson from the mountains to operate on the flank and rear of the enemy—how for seven long days he drove the enemy before him, until he finally lodged him at Berkeley, thirty miles from Richmond—how McClellan claimed a victory every day, and called a race for life "a change of base"—how he fled until he lost all claim to be considered even a gentleman—how he finally left his wounded, stealing off like a thief in the night, with an army scarcely more than one-third strong as it had been originally—all this it would require more space than we have at command to tell as it should be told. For it comprises some of the most splendid combinations known to the art of war, the conception of which has placed the author in the first rank of generals. It is true that the success was not so great as the general had a right to expect, but it was no fault of his. It was still immense. It freed the capital of the Confederacy from danger, it paralyzed and almost destroyed the largest and best equipped army that ever marched upon American soil, and it paved the way to results which are even now in process of development, and which promise to be important beyond all that have yet taken place since this war began.

Facetious.

The Southern Press has long boasted of being able to fan the flame of European sympathy into a generous warmth; but after all, it is nothing but fanfaronade.

Leather has become so costly that even an old woman's exclamation on driving a hen out of the garden is painfully suggestive.

Some of our Congressmen seem inclined to make the Secretary of the Navy the butt of their criticisms on the management of his department. Although the science of handling a gun is gunnery, it by no means follows that the management of a navy has necessarily anything to do with knavery, as a few seem to suppose. We have no doubt the honorable Secretary has always put his best foot foremost. He may be physically something of a butt, but then it must be remembered he gave the Yankees one of the hardest butts they ever received; and if rumor speaks truly, he will soon have a flock of rams in the field, whose exploits will upset many a Yankee calculation. We hope they will butt on until there is not a button on Abe's coat.—The Secretary's star, though partially obscured, is really in the ascendant, and when it fully enters Capricorn, the enemy may look out for squalls. We have no doubt the navy is preparing in all its ramifications.

Pope's officers profess to be particularly fond of "Cuff," but on arriving here, object to the "cuff" Gen. Winder introduces to them—the hand-cuff.

Death of Gen. Reno.

Gen. Jesse L. Reno, whose death on the field of battle is announced in Gen. McClellan's dispatch, was one of the gallant young brigadiers whom Burnside trained to war in North Carolina. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and about thirty seven years of age. He received a military education at West Point, where he was entered in 1842, and was graduated, standing seventh in his class, in 1846.

Entering the army as brevet second lieutenant of ordnance, he formed part of Scott's army in the Mexican war, and took part in every battle from Vera Cruz to Mexico. For gallantry displayed at Cerro Gordo he was breveted first lieutenant; at Chepultepec he was wounded; and on the 13th of September, 1847, was breveted captain. He commanded a battery in both of the actions above named.

After the close of the war he was for six months Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and for eighteen months afterward secretary to the Artillery Board, during which he was engaged in testing heavy ordnance and compiling tactics for heavy artillery. Various employments succeeded; in all which he brought to bear judgment, good scientific attainments and industry. He was for a time on the Coast Survey, then on topographical duty in the West; for a year engaged in building a military road from Big Sioux river to St. Paul, Minnesota. From 1854 to 1857, he was stationed at Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia. He was afterwards Chief Ordnance Officer to General Johnson in the Utah expedition and remained there till 1859, when he was detached and sent to the Mount Vernon Arsenal, Alabama. He was afterwards stationed at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was when the rebellion broke out.

He was one of the officers selected by Gen. Burnside himself, to accompany him in his expedition, and approved by his unvarying gallantry and conduct the choice of his superior general. He was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers, November 12th, of last year; distinguished himself at Roanoke and Newbern, and was considered one of the bravest and most promising officers in the service. When Burnside's army was brought up from North Carolina, Reno was put in command of a division, and in the battles before Washington so distinguished himself that his name is among the foremost of those honorably mentioned in reports. He sought the advance again, in the march on the rebels in Maryland, and, alas! we now have to mourn his loss.

A younger man than Kearney, he bade fair to become as splendid a soldier as that lamented general; and in his death the army and the country have lost one whom we could not well spare. He lived long enough to win for himself an honorable fame in our history.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Currency

The scarcity of currency is thus accounted for by that veteran financier, Mr. John Thompson, in his *Reporter*:

Our solution of this is: Wealth has increased faster than currency, and, unlike former times, this wealth is held by the people in the shape of paper money. A vast amount has fallen into the hands of the families and friends of soldiers, who, instead of buying something with it, or depositing it in bank, hold it in paper money against the time of need. Four hundred thousand volunteers averaging $200 each bounty, absorb $80,000,000. A very large portion of this is held in the identical money paid out to them. This, in our opinion, is the greatest source of absorption of currency. Many other absorbing sources are in active play. So long as the war is disastrous and discouraging, the money that falls into the hands of the people will remain unused, and this scarcity of currency will continue until a feeling of confident security paves the way for the purchase of property or investments in securities. It will gradually find its way into banks and savings banks, and this obviates to some extent the extreme scarcity of currency, by a still further increase of deposits.

How shall currency be increased to the requirements of the people? The chartered banks are generally up to their legal limits; the free banks are up to their volume for peace and prosperous times. A few of the more enterprising keep increasing cautiously. Without amendments to charters, or other legislative enactments, the local banks cannot meet the demand for money in the shape of currency. The supply then, must come from the Government in the shape of Treasury notes. We are aware that the opponents of Government currency are making, or are to make, a demonstration on the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to stopping the further issues of circulating notes. Their main argument is the necessity of bringing down the price of gold, and they conceive that the old method of contraction will do it. This is, at least, their pretence; their real object is to raise the rate of interest, and induce Mr. Chase to sell bonds at a reduced rate—say Federal 6's at 60 a 70.

Anything of this kind would lead to a panic, and instead of bringing down the price of gold, would surely carry the premium much higher than it is now. There is no danger that the Secretary of the Treasury will be caught in such a trap. Treasury note currency has taken deep root and the greatest safety now is in its uniform use, increase in volume to the legitimate demands of the people. When the war assumes a brighter hue, currency will flow into stocks as fast as the holders desire to part with it, and then gold will come down, not in consequence of contraction, but of confidence—not from necessity, but from a popular investment in Federal stocks.

Pope on Sigel.—General Pope was serenaded at Chicago. In a speech in response, he pronounced the reports that he had made declarations disparaging the courage or generalship of General Sigel, false, and declared that he had always considered General Sigel an accomplished soldier and a gentleman, and that his relations with Sigel are of the most friendly and cordial character, and are likely to continue so. Some of our citizens who heard General Pope converse here, will be interested to learn that he thinks so highly of General Pope.

SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

This gentleman, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the present Congress, has just been unanimously re-nominated to the next House. The following is the speech made by him to the convention:

Fellow Citizens: I have come for the purpose of thanking you and accepting your nomination. It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of those whose servant he is, but especially so in times like these, when the wisest differ on questions of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to citizens, not in a fulsome manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated whether to speak as I had intended—whether it were proper to criticise now, in this hour of deepest gloom, when we know not where our armies are, but know that they are nowhere successful. But, whether we advise the Government, or find fault with it, we must all do everything to strengthen the hands of the nation. Let us not despair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joy, adversity with prosperity—nor is the victory always to the just—human energy and earnestness will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough; but let no man falter in his loyalty to his Government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who falters now is a traitor, not only to his country, but to humanity and to his God. I have not determined whether to speak as I had intended; perhaps when we know the result of these few days, I may meet you and speak to you. I have protested against the present policy, not only to the people, but to the face of the President and his Cabinet, and on the floor of Congress, as those know who have done me the honor to read my speeches; told them that they were exercising too much lenity at the request of border statesmen—not one of whom, in my judgment, has loyalty in his heart. I have accused the prime minister to his face for having gone back from this faith he taught us, and instead of arming every man, black or white, who would fight for the Union, withholding a well-meaning President from doing so until, as we advance into their country and our armies dwindle away from mias ma and disease, they spring up behind us, and retake what we had gained. They still hold the Mississippi, and threaten us even on the banks of the Ohio; all because the slaves at home are giving them no trouble—because we are, at the point of the bayonet, keeping them *loyal to their masters*, instead of *to the Union!* I have told these things to the President and Cabinet, and they replied: "it may come to this." *"Come to this!"* when 200,000 men have melted away, and $2,000,000,000 spent. *"Come to this!"* when another half million lives shall have been lost, and a billion of dollars more laid upon you in taxation. *I cannot and will not stand this*—and if you elect me, I shall vote that every man be armed, black and white, who can aid in crushing the rebellion; that every inch of rebel soil be taken and sold to pay the debt of this war. I will not go with the President in paying for all the slaves—I did not vote for his resolution—*I will not* vote to pay for any slave of a *rebel!* But I will uphold the Administration as far as possible—saying at the same time that it is all in vain unless they change their policy. Would it not be better that 15,000 armed slaves should be buried around the battle fields near Manassas than that your friends and mine should thus be there? The rebels might have slain them; they would have saved us, and our own men would have gone fresh into action and to victory. Yet at this sympathizers with treason at the North cry, *"Abolition!"* Abolition!—*yes!* abolish everything on the face of this earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and posterity. Unless we do this, we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week after a few remarks of mine, the vote was 84 to 42—84 agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, the whole nation will be with me! Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last and our country divided—and he is a *traitor* who talks of separation on any terms! Again I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you these things that, even if my principles be *wrong*, they shall *never be hidden.*

Kindness Rewarded.

The latest bit of Parisian gossip is as follows:

About a dozen years ago, a man, rather shabbily dressed, but bearing an air of distinction, entered a *café* of modest appearance in the Faubourg St. Germain, and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. This he swallowed rapidly, as if pressed by extreme hunger, and then slowly retired, without, however, seeming to avoid the demand for payment. The waiter, stupefied, hastened to inform his mistress, a widow burdened with a family, but a kindhearted woman, of what had taken place. The latter, who had observed the air of dejection of the stranger, immediately replied, "It is all right—I know the gentleman."

The next day the stranger returned, asked for the same things, and retired in the same manner as before, without paying. This continued for about two months, after which he was seen no more. About a month ago the widow was invited to call upon a notary to receive a sum of money which had been left to her by will. She could not believe her good fortune, and thought there must be some mistake, when the notary afforded her an explanation by reading the following extract from a will which he held in his hand: "I bequeath 60,000f. to the Widow ——, proprietress of a *café* (giving the address), to thank her for her generosity in giving me a breakfast every day for two months, without demanding payment, which it was then impossible for me to make. I was then in misery; but since, fortune having smiled on me, it is only just that I should pay for the sixty breakfasts to which I owed my life."

Great Britain.

The London *Daily News* editorially shows how false thus far have been all the predictions of the *Times* on American affairs, and how unjust and partial have been its comments.

The Peace Society of London has issued an address to the people of the United States, urging that the time has come when an attempt should be made to arrest the destructive conflict that is being carried on. It deprecates any interference with American affairs but such as would prove acceptable to the Americans, but says, "surely the idea of friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of national dignity." It argues that there are only two alternatives to issue out of the war—either the utter extermination of one of the parties to it, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. It asks: "Is it not better to have recourse to the latter at once, before the feelings of the North and South become hopelessly inflamed with the most bitter animosity and vengeance?"

The Charlestonians seem to have a premonition of "wrath to come." The accursed city is said to be almost deserted—a large majority of its inhabitants having either skedaddled or taken up their abode beyond the range of our long-shooters.

Fremont and Jackson.

The history of this war has not been signalized with so many victories that we can afford to deprive our heroes of the credit of successes which rightly belong to them. In an article upon "Stonewall" Jackson the other day, some remarks were made to which a correspondent, whose position entitles him to know all the facts, takes exception. We are glad to remedy any injustice done to the reputation of Gen. Fremont:

"Jackson was driven out of the Shenandoah Valley, discomfitted, defeated. After Fremont, with his brave ten thousand, made that wonderful march across the mountains, he struck the rear guard of Jackson's army at Strasburg, followed the retreating foe up the valley, building half a dozen bridges in as many days, but not for a single day letting go his hold. Fighting a battle at Harrisonburg, where the noted Ash by was killed, the same night we know he learned by courier from Gen. Shields that he 'had sent forward Col. Carroll with several brigades and artillery, and instructions to burn the bridge at Port Republic,' closing the dispatch with these words: 'I think Jackson is caught this time.' The next day, relying upon these promises, and confident that the mountain fox was at last caged, Fremont cautiously pushed forward his army and met the enemy at Cross Keys. With his small force he engaged the entire army of Jackson, now hemmed in between his own and Shields's, under Carroll, who still held the bridge instead of burning it. The battle lasted from 11 in the morning until near night-fall. We lost one hundred and ten killed; the rebels more than four hundred, with two cannon and small arms. They were driven back more than 2 miles, our troops holding possession of the battle field that night. The next morning, instead of retreating, Fremont advanced, but found the enemy had retreated during the night. Fremont reached the river, some seven miles distant, too late to save the bridge then in flames, but not too late to pitch shot and shell into their disordered ranks covering the plain below.

"The next day a dispatch from the President instructed him to follow Jackson no further, but to remain at Harrisonburg. At the same time he received a communication from Shields, in which he bears witness 'that the mismanagement of one of his generals left the route open to Jackson. He failed to burn the bridge at Port Republic according to order, and the result has been the defeat of his small command and the escape of Jackson.'"

So far as Jackson himself is concerned, there is no evidence that he is a great general. He has always acted under the orders of a superior directing mind, but he possesses several qualities which go to make a *successful* general. They are pluck, audacity, energy, and a kind heartedness which, with success, has made him the idol of his men.

It was the exercise of those same characteristics, and others of a superior order, which drove him headlong up the Shenandoah Valley and defeated his army at Cross Keys by an inferior force. He has been beaten, and may be again.—*New York Herald.*

It is rather dusty traveling in Canada just now. The "Kenucks" whistle "Dixie" on the streets, clamor for it at the theatres and concerts, crow over rebel victories with the unction of true secessionists, speak of the rebellion as "our cause," amuse themselves by all manner of impertinences toward loyal Americans, and charge, anywhere, from fifteen to forty cents discount on New York bank bills. If one has an unusual stock of philosophy, he may make the tour of the Provinces without losing his temper more than fifty times a day; but if one happens to be at all exacting in his patriotism, we guess he had better keep on this side of the border for the present.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

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HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE.
my 5—6m

PERSONAL.—I hereby caution all persons against trusting my wife, CORDELIA WINTER, on my account, as I will hereafter pay no debts of her contracting. I will hereafter have nothing to do with her.

CHARLES WINTER.
sep 16—3t*

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feb 24—dawly

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until noon on the 6th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in making the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard or navy yard; and each individual or a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time appointed for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor, of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above names (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3 Yellow pine timber; class No 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous coal; class No. 31 Copper and composition nails; class No. 32 Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11 Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, Broad top, &c., coal; class No. 33. Extension of Hospital at Chelsea.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11 Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18 Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26. Augers; class No 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Semi bituminous, Broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Hose carriages.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Brick; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4 Yellow pine timber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12 Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18 Stationery; class No 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, Broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No 2. Hats, boots, and shoes; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. Dry goods; class No. 6. Bread, &c.; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Coal; class No. 9. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 10. Bricks, &c.; class No. 11. Lumber; class No. 12. Fire wood; class No. 13. Provender; class No. 14. Miscellaneous; class No. 15. Hardware; class No. 16. Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone, class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix date for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30 th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard and *not to employees* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not name in their proposals the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles without delay when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 2, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

sep 9—w1w

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December, 1860, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the *National Republican.*

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily *National Republican*, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It will give full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the *National Republican* as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention will be paid to furnishing the readers of the *National Republican* with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics, the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

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But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, that the projectors of the *National Republican* hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

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