National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862. NO. 260

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

For the National Republican.

"I FIGHTS MIT SIGEL."

I met him again, he was trudging along,
His knapsack with chickens was swelling,
He'd "Blenkered" these dainties, and thought it no wrong,
From some absent secessionist's dwelling.
"What regiment's yours, and under whose flag
Do you fight?" said I, touching his shoulder.
Turning slowly around, he smilingly said,
For the thought made him stronger and bolder:
"I fights mit Sigel."

The next time I saw him, his knapsack was gone,
His cap and his canteen were missing;
Shell, shrapnell, and grape, and the swift rifle's ball,
Around him and o'er him were hissing.
"How are you, my friend, and where have you been,
And for what and for whom are you fighting?"
He said, as a shell from the enemy's gun
Sent his arm and his musket a "kiting."
"I fights mit Sigel."

And once more I saw him, and knelt by his side,
Ha life blood was rapidly flowing;
I whispered of home, wife, children, and friends—
The bright land to which he was going;
"And have you no word for the dear ones at home—
The wife one, the father, or mother?"
"Yaw! yaw!" said he, "tell them, oh! tell them, I fights"—
Poor fellow, he thought of no other—
"I fights mit Sigel."

We scooped out a grave, and he dreamlessly sleeps
On the bank of the Shenandoah river,
His home or his kindred alike are unknown,
His reward in the hands of the Giver.
We placed a rough board at the head of his grave,
"And left him alone in his glory;"
But on it we marked, ere we turned from the spot,
The little we knew of his story—
"I fights mit Sigel."

G. P. R.

(In Camp,) Pontoon Corps,
Georgetown, September 22, 1862.

"Blenkered," a term quite common, just now, in the armies, for anything stolen. It came into use soon after General Blenker's division passed down the Shenandoah valley. G. P. R.

THE WAY THEY TALK IN MISSOURI.

SLAVERY, AS DESCRIBED BY THOSE WHO KNOW ABOUT IT.

A great meeting of the emancipationists of St. Louis was held on Saturday, the 20 inst. This was before the issue of the President's proclamation, which carries out the views of the meeting.

We subjoin two of the speeches made, which exhibit the opinions of the genuinely loyal men of the border States:

SPEECH OF NOAH T. BLOW.

This meeting having assembled for the special purpose of considering the cause of emancipation in this State, and organizing thoroughly for the November election, I had fully determined, from motives of propriety, not to participate in its deliberations, and least of all not to be betrayed into a speech, but long years of intimate relations give you so strong a claim upon me that I freely change my intentions, and will endeavor to respond. I am sure you will, under the circumstances, pardon me if this response is very brief.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, that after weeks of deep mortification to the loyal men of our country, weeks of painful suspense, and on which dark clouds have been resting, our brave armies, under the lead of our gallant McClellan, have at last achieved a substantial victory, and that the inglorious flag of the rebellion no longer waves over the soil of Maryland.

The clouds are being dispelled; the present moment is bright, and the day of rejoicing, which brings the true lovers of our country more closely together, seems to be the appropriate time for us to reflect on the magnitude of this wicked attempt to overthrow the greatest and purest Republic the world ever had, and establish on its ruins an empire of slavery.

I have, after months of careful consideration, also watching events, and with a lifetime familiarity with the people and resources of the South, made up my mind as to our present condition and prospects; and as I did not hesitate, as a constant friend and supporter of President Lincoln, to express my convictions to him, I trust you will forgive me, if I startle you from your fancied security with the result of my reflections.

Fellow Missourians, I maintain that the army of the United States of America, under the prevailing policy of the last eighteen months, is an equal to the task it has undertaken, and that the rebellion has gained strength in its progress. With the best of motives on the part of an honest President, with patriotic blood poured out freely on every battle field of our widely extended land, and with a sacrifice of noble men, whose worth far exceeds all the cotton and sugar we ever produced from traitor soil, we are to day without the confidence we started out with, and almost without hope of a speedy restoration of the Union. Why is it? Where are our boasted advantages, and what have our great generals accomplished?—for some are really great, heroically brave, shunning no danger, and subl me in their devotion to the cause in which they perish so much. Yet still, I ask, why is it that they fly from the front of Richmond, that was to fall before their victorious arms, and retreat to those entrenchments which now protect the humiliated capital of twenty millions of Americans?

The answer is plain—it is painful to make it—but it is best the truth should be known. The seceding States South are in *earnest!* They proclaimed from the first their devotion to slavery, their dependence upon it, and their undying determination to build a confederacy based on the institution, and that so firmly that it should endure forever. Acting on this idea, and adhering to it with a tenacity worthy of a better cause, they have rushed their enthusiastic population into camps all over their sunny land, and when drilled and imbued with the great Southern idea of power, they come forth under able and determined leaders to conquer or die. Yes, fellow citizens, to conquer or die in a cause repulsive to civilization and humanity, while the lovers of freedom—we whose proud boast long ago should have been the no stain of slavery rested on our glorious Constitution—have not cared to accept the issue of those hour I as traitors, have not dared to assail, like freemen, the sole cause, support, and hope of a base and reckless rebellion.

Of course, without a change, the same results will occur. But let a policy be established which deprives their vast armies of the support which it now has from an organized class of black laborers, numbering millions, a support necessary to its existence, and really the only substantial basis on which they are maintained in the field, and you will see the rebellion wasting away, the army of traitors torn and divided and the long-smothered Unionism of a down trodden Southern democracy spring again into life and vigor.

Emancipationists of Missouri, it will be your duty, as it is your privilege, to assist our President in starting a new policy. We know that the gathering hosts of the South are only led into Missouri to perpetuate slavery. We know that if there was not a slave in this State, there would not be a rebel or a bush whacker. We know that if we go to work manfully, in earnest, unceasingly, the curse will be removed, and that speedily. Missouri will be redeemed. *Southern* is, and then the proud march to peace, happiness, and boundless prosperity commences.

SPEECH OF J. C. MOODY, ESQ.

I have taken great pleasure in listening to Mr. Blow, and the decided views which he has expressed. It strikes me that the policy of the Washington Government is admirably intended to drive the negroes to the North just where they are not wanted. [Applause.] Where our armies go, the slaves, of course, run away from their masters and come North, where they are not wanted. If we allow the four millions of slaves to work undisturbed for the rebels, we may carry on this war yet for twenty five years. [Applause.] The President ought to blow up slavery, [great applause] the feeding machine of the rebels, by military proclamation. [Renewed applause.] It is said such a proclamation would be mere waste of paper—would remain inoperative. This is nonsense. You can keep no human beings in slavery when a chance is given them to gain their liberation. The negroes would know the existence of such a proclamation at the same time that their masters did. The proclamation would reach them as fast as Uncle Sam's mails could carry it. It would spread from plantation to plantation. We have a right to talk about the policy of the Washington Government, and I mean to do it. [Applause.] To talk about fighting the rebellion without the negro comes about as near to lunacy as anything can do. [Applause.] Look at it! When you see our soldiers, what are they? Farmers. They leave their plows and agricultural implements, and nobody is left to do their work. Now look at the Southern soldiers. They never do any work. They leave the negroes to do it. What a folly it is, then, to leave the rebels in undisputed possession of this large feeding machine. [Great applause.] We must blow it up.

General Mitchell at Port Royal

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH AT FORT PULASKI.

General O. M. Mitchell, who always does the right thing at the right time, began to make the acquaintance of his troops immediately after his arrival at Port Royal to assume command of the Department of South Carolina. On the second day he reviewed General Brannan's troops at Beaufort, and on the third went to Fort Pulaski, where he addressed the garrison in the following eloquent speech, which we find reported in the *New South*, of Port Royal:

Soldiers of the Forty-eighth: It gives me great pleasure to meet you here inside of that fortress—a fortress recovered by your own prowess from the enemy; a fortress you now hold; a fortress planned by the Government of the United States and built by it, but which had been seized by the rebels. Traitors! hole you have disgraced; the rebels you have compelled to lower their flag before you, and those rebels you have been instrumental in defeating and capturing I need not say to you—understanding the nature of this war and all its objects—what you are expected to do. You are no intelligent; you think too much; you are volunteers, and as volunteers, you understand your duty and the responsibilities devolved upon you. I am here a stranger to you; but I trust not entirely a stranger in name, although this probably is the first time you have had the opportunity of looking upon my face and form. I am here to say that we have an immense work to perform. I am just from the North, where, having conversed and associated with the thinking men of the country, I am satisfied that the work before us is the most stupendous, the most arduous that has ever been attempted; and it is a work in which we never can be successful unless we enter upon it with a firm determination never to succumb. I believe that we are fighting the battle of human liberty, not for this country alone, but for the whole world. I believe that the despotisms of the Old World would say, if this great republic were rent in twain, that it was an absolute fallacy to believe that man can govern himself, and that the interests of the governing class and of the people were so radically diverse as to render all attempts at republican government failures. If we permit the iron heel of the Southern aristocracy to crush us, I undertake to say before you all that the last hope of humanity will die out forever. All lovers of humanity are looking upon us with anxiety. Responsibilities are devolving upon us greater than have ever before devolved upon any people on the earth. The responsibilities of the French revolution were nothing compared to those under which we labor. That was a contest against oppression, an uprising of the people against tyranny. But this is a contest for human freedom; a contest for the absolute supremacy of the people; it is a contest in which is arrayed absolute liberty on the one hand, and on the other the most unnatural and abominable aristocracy. And now the grand question is this: Are we to meet with success or not? We cannot meet with success unless the soldier enjoys the confidence of his officers, and the officers that of the soldier. Now, I am an old officer; so old that thirty years ago I was stationed in the regular army at St. Augustine; and though, at that time, I had not the slightest idea of reaching the official rank I now hold, yet I am now the commanding officer of this department. I have been in the field, and I understand it perfectly. I have fought the enemy through four hundred miles of territory, and never knew what it was to be checked or turned back. [Loud cheers and cries of "Good;" "That's the talk," &c.] I will tell you of another trait of my character. I am very reckless. I don't know how to be still. If you were to outline me with a fortress, or upon one of these islands, I should feel as though I were in a penitentiary. I don't know what the object of the Government was in sending me here; but it is the duty of a good soldier to obey orders, without waiting for words of explanation, and, as a good soldier, I obeyed. I was told that I would receive instructions here—instructions which had been given my predecessor—and would answer for my guidance. I find that those instructions permit me to do pretty much as I please; and I shall endeavor to do the best I can. I assure you of this; that I will omit no opportunity of giving you active employment. You shall have no time for sighing and lamenting over your inactivity if we can find anything to do. Be assured that, if I can use you, no opportunity will escape for active duty if you are ready for the field. [Prolonged applause, with cries of "We're ready," &c.]

Now, a perfect confidence between the officers and their commanding officer—between the soldiers and their commanding general, is necessary for success. I am delighted with the appearance of this regiment. I don't want a better-looking regiment. You all look like good soldiers—and a good soldier I love. I could get off my horse and take him to my arms. But a mean soldier I contemn and despise. Now, a good soldier knows his duty, and loves his duty, and performs his duty, because it is his duty. He obeys an order because it is given him. He treats his military superior with deference because it is his duty. He knows that as a good soldier he must show that military deference to every officer. If this military deference can be mingled with personal respect for your superiors, so much the better; but the two are not to be confounded, nor is one to be mistaken for the other. A good soldier, when he lies down at night, conscious of having performed his duty perfectly, don't care whether he gets up alive or dead. [Sensations along the line.] I want you to understand that you have made a free-will offering of yourselves to your country, and to the great cause of human liberty. Your lives are not your own. My life is not my own. A good soldier should be ever striving to better himself. A private should struggle for a place among the non commissioned officers. Having attained this, he should never be satisfied till he is a lieutenant; and a lieutenant is good for nothing unless he strives to be a captain. Once made a captain, he should aim to command a regiment, and by faithful earnest service to fit himself for the position of a brigadier. Then let him press steadily forward, until the whole country shall take him up and say: "Make that man a major general and give him as army corps!" But let him stop there. We don't need a commander in chief.

We want many armies. A grand, magnificent army is a glorious sight—the most glorious that the sun ever shone upon. Any body can become a drilled soldier, and every officer can make drilled soldiers; but the next thing is to inspire them with a proper determination to die, if need be, in the performance of their duty. When this is done an army corps is a soldier himself, instinct with life, and vigor, and determination. Then the commanding officer must have the wisdom, the discretion, and the force to compel victory to perch upon his banner. Your fortunes are to a certain extent in my keeping. Rest assured that day and night I shall think of you; day and night I shall care for you, and your interests shall be in my thoughts. Rest assured that I shall endeavor to see that you get from the Government all that it has promised you, punctually and systematically. In return I shall expect from you the most complete and perfect service; the most absolute devotion. When I order you to move I shall expect you to go forward with spirit and alacrity. When I ask you to attack yonder battery I shall expect you to march over it, and to plant your bayonets beyond it, halting when the word is given—not before. Now, boys, we understand each other.

How the Rebel Gunboat Oreto got Into Mobile.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of September 18th has the following account of the breaking of the Mobile blockade by the rebel gunboat Oreto, which eluded Com. Preble:

"The vessel is the steam corvette Oreto, now called the Florida, and is not an iron clad. Our readers are aware of the difficulties which the commander of this ship encountered at Nassau, owing to the rigor of the British neutrality regulations. Having finally escaped from the clutches of the Court of Admiralty, Captain Maffit steamed away to the Gulf and boldly ran the gauntlet of the blockaders at the mouth of the Mobile bay, in broad daylight, on the 4th instant. The captain was at the time sick with fever, as were most of her small crew of thirteen men. The Florida ran within sixty yards of the Yankee vessel, and her sides are peppered all over with shrapnel and grape shot. One eleven-inch shell went through her side, a foot above the water line, and lodged in the coal bunkers." The Florida is a beautiful and well armed corvette of great speed. Her armament consists of eight guns. Her dash through the blockaders, with a sick crew of only thirteen men, in broad daylight, is one of the most daring naval exploits of the war. The Florida did not fire a shot, as her crew were unable to man even a single gun. She had one killed and two wounded. She now lies below the city in quarantine."

AN OLD DEMOCRAT ON THE PROCLAMATION.—The following note from Gen. Busteed appears in the *Tribune*:

"'God bless Abraham Lincoln.'—[*Tribune* Editorial, Sept. 23, 1862.

"Amen, with all my heart. 'And let all the people say amen,' while humanity and religion take up the invocation and join in the supplicated good. God bless the *Tribune*, too, for its persistent and fearless denunciation of the monstrous wrong which has sapped the vitality and virtue of the nation. Slavery is dead, and the Republic lives! Lives a new life, graduated by the principles of God's eternal justice. The footfalls of advancing freedom throw their forward echoes upon the gladdened ears of liberty loving men, and soon the imprints of her mighty tread will be discernible over and upon the prostrate and material remains of the haughty but doomed slave power. The American Republic henceforward is free in fact and in name. God bless Abraham Lincoln!

"Yours, for liberty,

"RICHARD BUSTEED.

"NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1862."

LIFE IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Boston *Traveller* says: "We have a letter from our special correspondent at New Orleans, dated Sept. 13 which says that the people of the Crescent City have been fearfully excited at exaggerated reports of what had taking place in Virginia. According to these reports a terrible battle had occurred in front of Washington, where McClellan was wounded and taken prisoner, Burnside killed, and their commands annihilated, and Pope and his whole army had surrendered prisoners of war, while Stonewall Jackson at a calmly astride the spire of the Capitol, kicking his heels against the dome, and enjoying a dissolving view of the shedoddling Federal officials.

THE CROPS IN IOWA.—The yield of wheat is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels this year, being 1,750,000 bushels more than the crop of 1861. There have been 1,325,000 acres cultivated this season in corn, which will yield 76,250,000 bushels, or an excess over the crop of last year of 16,000,000 bushels. Oats will reach 10,000,000 bushels; hay 1,000,000 tons; sorghum 3,000,000 gallons; and potatoes double last year's quantity. The State will be able to export this year 175,000 cattle and 900,000 hogs. The increase of sheep has been about one-third during the past year, making the number in the State 350,000.

VALUATION OF WORCESTER, MASS.—The city of Worcester, Mass., has increased in value during the past year. The last returns show that the appraisement of real estate is $10,469,100, against $10,470,000, in 1861. The personal property is estimated at $5,662,000 against $5,759,700 last year. The rate of taxation—12 on $1,000 and poll tax $2—is an increase of 37½ per cent in a single year.

Muggins was passing up the street one day, with a friend, when he observed a poor dog that had been killed lying in the gutter. Muggins paused, gazed intently at the defunct animal, and at last said: "Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck! Where?" "There's a bark that's lost forever." His companion growled, and passed on. *Boston Transcript.*

The public are reminded that the old postage stamps—those having rosettes in the corners, instead of the figures and letters surrounding the medallion on the face of the stamp now in use—are worthless.

The King of Prussia has a private treasure of his own of more than $12,000,000. During the last three years he has added to it about $2,400,000. No wonder the people are poor.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW AND SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR THE PIANO AND FORTE, AND HARMONY.

Professor ALEXANDER WOLLOWITZ, Pianist and Composer, has returned from the London Exhibition and opens a course for the Pianoforte Singing by his Newly Simplified Method. By Professor Wollowitz's system a person having only a slight knowledge of music will be enabled in a very short time to read music with great facility, and execute it correctly. Well classed pupils can be with more perfection. As to the usual parody by the way of recitation, he arrives at more extensive primary results, renders the voice powerful, and enables the singer to vocalize with facility, accuracy, and fine quality of tone. Professor Wollowitz receives visitors daily from 3 to 4 o'clock p.m., at his residence, No. 48 Tenth street, between E and F. sep 1—1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

1307 and 1309 Spruce Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literature. Latin, if required. Good all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institution. It is the object of particular attention, and is taught from the rudiments to the highest course of Literature and Composition.

The scholastic year commences September 18th and closes July 1st.

Circulars, &c., can be obtained from

MADAME D'HERVILLY,

Principal of Chegaray Institute.

sep 18—2m

Circle Institute,

For Young Ladies,

No. 61 M street, near the Circle.

Session commences on the 1st of September.

Terms per Quarter of Ten Weeks, $15—French and Music included.

Spanish, Italian, German, Latin and several other languages taught in the same school.

Dr. A. ZAPPONE will give three lectures each week on Literature and Science, and otherwise assist whenever he can spare time from his medical profession.

aug 26 Mrs. A. ZAPPONE, Principal.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY

Miss HARROVER'S

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

151 West Street

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book stores in Washington, or by addressing the principal.

aug 2—1Tu4im M. J. HARROVER

MADAME MATHILDE ELKIN has lately returned from Europe, has no longer vacant for the reception of pupils, to give a course of singing in the Italian, British, French, German, and Spanish styles; also to read and pronounce the Italian, German, and French languages, on the Ollendorf system. The pupil will thus become familiar with facility and correctness. Madame Elkin's residence, No. 340 F street, between 4 and 5 streets west.

Reception hours from 11 to 6 o'clock.

aug 2—1m*

MISS BROOK'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 156 Pennsylvania avenue, Near 8th st., Washington, D. C.

This Institution is now prepared to receive pupils. Terms, board, tuition, and the use of books and stationery, $250 per annum. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstores.

se 25—2m*

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE,

203 I street, between 13th and 14th.

One of the most thoroughly equipped schools for Young Ladies and Misses in the city.

Session commences September 8th. Tuition extra for music and advance meet.

se 23—d1t (Star) L. C. LOOMIS

MILITARY EQUIPMENT,

TRUNK,

AND

Harness Manufactory,

499 Seventh Street,

OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A manufacture of the best material, and have constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of

Military and Citizens' Saddles,
Bridles,
Breast Collars,
Felt Saddle Cloths,
Shabraques,
Patent Feed and Water Buckets,
Spurs,
Officers' Haversacks,
Officers' Fine Sword Belts,
Belt Trimmings, and
Field Glass Cases.

TRUNKS.

Sole Leather,
Iron Frame,
Dress, and
Wood Box Trunks.
Valises,
Traveling Bags,
Harness, &c.

REPAIRING.

As I manufacture Trunks extensively, and necessarily have all kinds of Trunk Material, I am better prepared to repair Trunks, &c., thoroughly and promptly, than any other establishment in the city.

JAMES S. TOPHAM

sep 1

JUST TRY OUR NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING, from the People's Clothing store, No. 490 seventh street, near F. They cut wear anything you can buy, and they are sold so cheap.

J. H. SMITH'S,

No. 490 Seventh street, near F.

I would advise all to come and buy their Clothing at SMITH'S, No. 490 Seventh st., near F, opposite the Post Office, to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and caps.

The PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 490 Seventh street, is the place that you want to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps. J. H. SMITH & CO., Clothiers, 490 Seventh street.

Call soon and see our new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling very low for cash, at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 490 seventh street, near F.

Great street crowd at No. 490 Seventh street, New stock of Clothing just arrived, and selling at unusual low prices. J. H. SMITH & CO., Clothiers, No. 490 Seventh street, and corner Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Great bargains in Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, at the sign of the iron pillar, Seventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

H. HACK, Clothier, First Ward over Tuxedo. I have stand Pennsylvania avenue, in the centre of the town, and Seventh street, near the Post Office.

Call at the First Ward Clothing store and get your Fall and Winter Clothing, hats, caps, boots, and shoes.

SMITH & CO., Clothiers,

Corner Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

FIRST WARD CLOTHING HOUSE, corner Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

You can buy your Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes cheap, corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

se 5—3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing between LYLE & COFFIN is this day mutually dissolved.

JOHN G. LYLE,
J. A. COFFIN.

John G. Lyle still continues the business at the old stand.

Washington, July 31, 1862. jy 31

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

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

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposal for Class No. (specifying the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 30th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named in the schedule herein, the articles specified in the schedules annexed to printed blank forms, which will be furnished on application, and may be obtained by mail, if required, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named herein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the navy yards under their respective commands, or by the navy agent stationed thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

No proposal or bid will be received unless the offer, or bid, be made on the printed blank forms furnished for the purpose, and be signed by the bidder and contain his full name and the firm name of the bidder, if any, and the place of his residence.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy before the time for receiving the same, and that no bid will be received after the opening of the bids, and no bid will be considered which shall be received after the opening of the bids, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

In case of equal offers being received before the time appointed, the preference will be given to the bidder whose offer is made, and accepted, in the following manner:

Proposal for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard (name the yard).

To the Chief Clerk 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 to the navy yard (name the yard) under the contract dated (date of advertisement) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule annexed thereto, all the articles (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard), according to said schedule, which, pasted on the printed blank sent from the schedule and opposite each article, are set down in the column headed "Price," the amount in the column headed "Amount," and footed up the aggregate amount of the bid (in figures and also in words).

I do hereby agree to make to my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the advertisement) for the supply under the contract, such certificates, in such form and of such tenor as the Secretary of the Navy may require, and to deliver the articles bid for at the time and place specified in the schedule, and at the prices set opposite the same in the said schedule, and to receive payment therefor at the prices set down in the said schedule, and to do all other things required by the said contract, and to furnish the articles bid for, in the quantities specified in the said schedule, and to receive payment therefor at the prices set down in the said schedule.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be inserted in the schedule, that the bidder, if a citizen of the United States, shall be a resident of the State, Territory, or District in which the articles are to be delivered, and that the contract may be assigned to such a person.

Bidders are also cautioned that the prices set down in the schedule must be for articles of the quality specified in the schedule, and that the articles must be of the quality specified in the schedule, and that the articles must be of the quality specified in the schedule, and that the articles must be