National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1862. NO. 264

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., Sept. 29, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 5 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction,*" and that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those at all the yards, upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. 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.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 16th August, 1840, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

It is anticipated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractors and their sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding 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 3, 1861.

In class No. 11 and those following, if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

Form of Offer.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules thereto, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 29 September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite to each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount in words written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be addressed.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

{J. D.
Signatures of two guarantors, {E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.

Extract from a Act of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That no contract or order or any interest therein shall be transferred, but due notice of such transfer, to whom such contract or order is given, to any other party or parties; and that any such transfer shall cover the annual loss of the money or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, that all the rights of assignees to be hereby secured to the United States under any bond given on such contract by the contracting party or parties.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That whenever any contractor for service, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy or the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall confess to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 12. White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Poplar; No. 23. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, tin, solder; No. 32. Hardware; No. 33. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil; Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, tar; No. 44. Brown Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48. Tanks and Galleys; No. 49. Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No. 51. Poles; No. 52. Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards, &c.; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory, Capstan Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Scarf Timber; No. 21. Lignumvitæ; No. 23. Iron, round, flat, and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, tin, solder; No. 32. Hardware; No. 33. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, tar, rosin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Store Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. Slaves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 23. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, tin, solder; No. 32. Hardware; No. 33. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, tar; No. 44. Brown Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48. Tanks and Galleys; No. 49. Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No. 51. Poles; No. 52. Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Pipe for steamer fitting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

sep 24—1awtlo2d

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW AND SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR PIANO FORTE AND HARMONY.

Professor ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI, Pianist and Composer, has returned from the London Exhibition, and opens a course for the Piano and Singing by his New and Simplified Method. By Professor Wolowski'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 operatic as well as classical music with rare perfection. As to the vocal part, by his way of vocalization, he arrives at most extraordinary results, renders the voice powerful, and enables the singer to vocalize with facility, accuracy, and fine quality of tone. Professor Wolowski receives visitors daily from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m., at his residence, No. 481 Tenth street, between E and F. sep 12—1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
1527 and 1529 Spruce Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literatures—Latin, if required—and 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 15th and closes July 1st.

Circulars, &c., can be obtained from

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
Principal of Chegaray Institute.

my 10-6m

Circle Institute,
For Young Ladies,
No. 6½ K street, near the Circle.

Session commences on the 1st of September.

Terms per Quarter of Ten Weeks, $10—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,
134 *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 25—TSAtm M. J. HARROVER.

MISS BROOKES'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 130 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Seven Buildings, Washington, D. C.

This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars to be had at the Bookstores and at the school.

se 25—2m*

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE,
365 1 street, between 14th and 15th.

One of the oldest, most thorough and most desirable Schools for Young Ladies and Misses in the city.

Session commences September 8th. Tuition according to age and advancement.

au 23—dtf [Star] I. C. LOOMIS

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the citizens and travelling community to the House he has just opened for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies.

The House is furnished in splendid style—large airy rooms, chambers, and parlors. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. No pains or expense shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may patronize the house. Strict attention to orders that may be given for dinner, &c., attentive and obliging servants.

House eligibly situated on the corner of Twentieth and F streets west, lately occupied by Surgeon General Lawson.

GEORGE W. OWEN,
Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

se 20—tf

SOMETHING NEW.

TRY IT.

Now is the time to buy your Fall Clothing at No. 460 Seventh street. Where you can find all the latest style goods at Northern prices.

Ho! Ho! For Seventh street, No. 460! A large Invoice of Clothing, at very low prices, No. 460 Seventh street near F.

A new way to save Gold, buy your Clothing at No. 460 Seventh street, opposite Post Office, at 40 per cent below the market price, in Treasury notes. Smith's, No. 460 Seventh street, is the cheapest house in town to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps.

se 25—2m

JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL and WINTER Clothing, which we are selling at very low prices, at L. A. Beall & Co., No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K. Come one, come all to L. A. Beall & Co., to get your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps, No. 361 Seventh street, between I & K. Now is the time to buy your Clothing at L. A. Beall & Co, No. 361 Seventh street, between I & K. Especial attention is called to our new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps.

L. A. BEALL & CO.,
Clothiers, No. 361 Seventh street.

The cheapest Clothing house in town is L. A. Beall & Co's, No. 361 Seventh street, bet. I and K.

se 25—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. G. SCAMMELL & CO.,
Office corner Indiana avenue and Second street, to let 6 6th
200 Stock

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Eighteenth and G streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1862.

Sealed Proposals for the delivery of 5,000 five thousand Cords of WOOD to the Government will be received at this office until Saturday, the (1st) first day of October, at (12) twelve o'clock m.

The wood to be hard, sound, and merchantable, (4) four feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The wood to be delivered in the city of Washington at such points as the Depot Quartermaster shall direct, corded in ranks (4) four feet high, delivery not being considered complete until so corded, measured and inspected.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to inspect and measure the wood, and such as does not conform to the above specifications will be rejected.

All to be delivered on or before the (1st) first day of December, 1862.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the whole contract.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

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

Proposals from *disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.*

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. RUCKER, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood."

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.

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

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

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

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will not refuse to enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

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

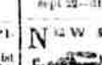
[To this guarantee must be appended the *official* certificate above mentioned.]

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Quartermaster

sept 22—dt Oct. 1st.

NEW ROUTE—NEW CARS.



FOR BOSTON,
VIA
NEW LONDON, NORWICH, and WORCESTER
DAILY,
(Sundays Excepted,)
At 5 o'clock, P. M.,
FROM
PIER 19 N. R., FOOT OF VESTRY STREET.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, Wm. Wilcox, commander, leaves New York—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and from New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, leaves New York—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; from New London—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

These two new steamers have been built expressly for this route, with all modern improvements, including Water Tight Compartments, and are the only steamers ever built for Long Island Sound with this great life-preserving improvement.

Connections are made in this way.

Passengers proceed from New London immediately on arrival of steamers, by Express Train to Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, the White Mountains, &c. &c.

Passengers returning from Boston leave the Depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad at 4.30 P. M., Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at New London 9.30 P. M.

Freight taken at the Lowest Rates, and delivered in Boston early the next day.

State Rooms in abundance can be had on board steamers, or at the Boston or New York offices, if desired.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent,
Pier 19, N. R.

may—tf

ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers street, as follows, via:

8.00 a. m. Mail for Dunkirk and intermediate stations.

This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning.

7.00 a. m. Express, for Buffalo and principal intermediate stations.

9.00 a. m. Milk, daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

12.15 p. m. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis and principal stations.

4.00 p. m. Way, for Middletown, Binghamton, and intermediate stations.

5.30 p. m. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7.00 p. m. Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal stations.

The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with railroad for Buffalo, at Elmira with the Geneva, Ithaca and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and all Canada railroads.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Ticket Agent.

sep 12

BARNES & CO.,
481 Ninth Street,
BETWEEN D AND E STREETS,

Inform their numerous SUTLERS and DEALERS in Their Extensive Stock of Goods, particularly adapted to Sutlers' wants, which will be sold with the greatest care, and now offered at the lowest price for cash.

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
PRESERVED MEATS,
FRUITS,
FISH,
PICKLES,
CANDIES,
JELLIES, &c.

Also BOOTS and SHOES, and a general assortment of NOTIONS.

Please give us a call.

BARNES & CO.,
481 Ninth street.

sep 6—6m*

INDUCEMENTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 2, 1862.

The undersigned committee to encourage volunteering under the act approved August 25, 1862, entitled "An act making appropriations for bounties to volunteers for enlistment," hereby notify those interested that they may be found at the office of Thomas E. Lloyd, No. 476 Seventh street west, between E and F streets north, from and after this day, to carry into effect the provisions of the above recited act, where arrangements will be made to pay and receive the bounties offered by the Corporation of Washington.

The bounties under this act are by its terms limited first to raising to their full complement of men the First and Second District of Columbia Regiments, and then to the formation of other and additional regiments.

THOS. E. LLOYD,
Board of Aldermen.
WM. W. RAPLEY,
Board of Common Council.
PETER F. BACON,
JAMES V. DAVIS,
Citizens.
RICHARD WALLACH,
Mayor.

sep 2—tawtw

DR. A. ZAPPONE,
Physician and Penitent,

Office, No. 6½ K street, near the Circle.

Dr. ZAPPONE continues to give instruction to Medical Students and others in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, and various other branches of science connected with medicine. Rooms for rent in the same building. aug 25

EDWARD LUCEY,
BOOKBINDER!
No. 271 *Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.*

Books bound in every style. Turkey, Morocco, Sheep, and Cloth.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

From the New York Times of Monday.

A Sermon on the Times.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Slavery and its Outworkings.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached last night to about three thousand people, a sermon suggested by the recent proclamation of the President. We give a sketch only of the discourse, of which the text was taken from 1st Chronicles, (O. T.,) xxixth chapter, the 10th and 13th verses inclusive.

After a thorough explanation of the passage, and a well grounded foundation for future argument as to the constant working of God through natural law, to which nevertheless He is supreme, he proceeded to demonstrate that the uniform doctrine of the Bible is, that all national as well as individual prosperity depended upon the absolute recognition of God in man, of the rights of manhood and a thorough reliance upon the wisdom and the love of God. It is not taught that blind natural law is the best leader, but that natural law should be made to serve the interests of men, as it will do when used with intelligence and discrimination. Natural law made by God inexorable and unyielding so far as we are concerned, does not necessarily exclude divine volitions; it only points out to us the channels through which it flows; and the fact of divine volition, so far from diminishing in any way the efficiency of Government, but demonstrates its certainty and power, from which there is no escape, and whose outworking is inevitable.

The administration of God over nations is conducted substantially upon the same principles as over individuals, for a nation is but an aggregation of individuals, who carry with them into civil federation every law and necessity. They even add some, but leave none behind. True, the conditions and methods of evolution differ. Individual life is short, national life long. The circle through which the individual moves is small, and he soon comes around to the result of his conduct; while a nation, being made up of millions, lives long before any moral fruit is propagated and becomes national. Corruption, dishonesty, intelligence, virtue in a nation depend on the average characteristic of its good and bad classes, counteracting and balancing each other. So requiring long periods for evolution of its complex and successive series of individuals, it cannot immediately come upon the reward or penalty of its life.

The good or evil comes to the nation according to its period of life. It is held responsible for obedience of physical laws—propagation, nutrition, development and health; and of social laws—intelligence, industry, frugality, virtue, piety—all have direct relation to the material condition of a nation as of an individual. The observance or violation of moral principle in civil affairs is, if possible, more signally rewarded or punished in nations than in individuals, for honor, truth, justice, fairness, fidelity to obligations, and magnanimity, are more beneficial, and their absence brings its own great penalty.

Now, if it be possible for a nation to sin, it must be when it systematically violates the natural right of a whole people. I propose to point out some evidences of God's retributive government over this nation, as displayed in the matter of slavery. First. Slavery is the dehumanizing of man. It reduces a being made in the image of God to the state of a chattel. It takes from him every natural right, and violates every one. This cannot be done with impunity. Yet it is done systematically in America to four millions of men. If this can be continued with no evidence of Divine displeasure, then I ask where is God? I don't say that because the Bible don't blame slavery, throw the Bible away. I can't afford to. Around it are gathered the dearest memories of father, mother, childhood, and days of early love. But I do say, that if thirty millions of men can systematically violate the dearest rights of four millions, for forty, for fifty, or a hundred years, and no sort of retribution appear, then men may well ask, is there such a thing as Divine sovereignty, or is this violation of humanity wrong in the sight of God. On the other hand, if at any step we discover traces of Divine displeasure and indications of the coming penalty, no coming policy can get rid of the discovery that God's judgment makes this course of action subject to fearful penalty. Is there, then, any evidence of God's displeasure?

I hold first that the right of a man to his own labor is primal and sacred, and the very first step of slavery denies to four millions of men this right, and God's displeasure is shown by the condition of industry and the accursed state of the soil in all the Southern portion of the nation. Look at old Virginia how she is accursed. Slave breeding alone keeps her a slave State—not tobacco, not cereals, but the flesh and blood of her sons mingled with that of the despised and trodden down African—that which is bought and sold in the market—is all that keeps Virginia in that dismal swamp. The same is true of the soil of North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana: their agriculture is an exhausting one, and every rod of the soil that is tilled by the hand of the slave becomes sooner or later smitten as if with some terrible curse.

Again: slavery violates the social and family rights of men. At the South every man is his master, and every woman too. Marriage there is but a convenience—simply a form in which there is no semblance even of performance. If the husband is sold to a plantation ten miles from his wife, that is a sufficient reason for his taking a second; and the woman—she, too, must take another husband, and perhaps a third and a fourth. For this there is no Church discipline—nothing is done but what seems right. For this what does God say? The virtue of the family estate is sapped and its soundness destroyed. All over the South amalgamation the most absolute is eminently popular, and in fact it is only when it ceases to be concubinage, and is made lawful, that to them it seems hateful. The virtue of the young men is thus universally destroyed. The women there are virtuous and full of honor, as they are here; and there is where the smiting, the retribution, is made manifest. Go where the dread book of record is opened on the last great day, the wails of maidens, the tears of mothers, the unspeakable torture of wives—what will they not be! This result alone is terrible—it is man's curse and shame.

Thirdly. The ignorance of the slave is indispensable to his existence as a slave; it wont do to let him know too much. The more he knows, the more he wants; his taste, his appetite even improve, and he becomes expensive. While brutish, we can live on pork, corn, and meal—food and fodder are to each other, as are man and slave. His ignorance is profit to his master, and in this, too, God reveals a terrible retribution, evident to all. The master says to the slave, "You shan't know anything," and the slave says, in reply, "Massa, you shan't know anything, too," and they don't. The vast majority of the whites at the South are profoundly ignorant, and must stay so. The atmosphere will not countenance schools.

Fourthly. Slavery, by taking away from man his rights and degrading him to be a thing of bargain and sale, avenges itself by making human life unsacred where it prevails. The life of a slave is of but little account, his manhood is unrecognized, and his life depends upon his mercantile value. And this idea of the little worth of life has spread beyond its first boundary. Where is life so cheap as at the South? Duels, riots, broils, and bloody brawls are frequent and unthought of. Their habits are low and barbarous.

Yet in the fifth place, there is a yet more terrible aspect. In the early days, Christian men and statesmen admitted slavery to be an evil, and regretted its existence. This was more as it should be. Indeed, slavery thus admitted to be wrong, might for the time consist with right civil ideas; but slavery, embraced and defended, corrupts the whole doctrine of society, and inevitably carries men right back to despotic theories of government. Democracy, in the legitimate sense of the term, is scoffed at in the South. They are neither republicans or democrats, but autocrats and tending toward monarchism. The States of the South are four hundred years back; they are away the other side of the Reformation, already; they are on the road to the Red Sea, and the Lord will chuck 'em in. [Laughter.]

Sixthly. As with States, so it is with the National Government. For fear of weakness in the original compact the monster was admitted, as it would be with a cooper who, fearing his barrel would not be large enough, ekes out his number of staves by the introduction of wormeaten ones, which let the barrel leak and the brine run out. So it was with the Union which for fear of not being large and sufficiently comprehensive, did not dare to exclude all States which allowed slavery within its boundaries. It has been the cause of all intestine weakness, and it is the only tooth in the whole jaw that has ached. It is said that resistance to slavery has been the cause of all our troubles. With equal propriety it may be said of the body, that its resistance to disease is the cause of fever and disturbance, and such talkers would, if consistent, lie right down and let any disease fatten upon, and make its way through them.

Seventhly. For a period of fifty years, on pleas of national peace, for sake of harmony and prosperity, the loyal and free States have declined to maintain the policy of liberty, and have permitted slavery to augment. "Are not," said our bribed statesmen, "the Union and compromise better than all the *isms* of reformers; and commercial prosperity than God's law?" And when an eminent statesman, who has not of late uttered any such truism, spoke of God's law as the "higher law," there was a howl from all the pulpits and forums of the land, and holy hands, in pious horror, were raised deprecatingly to the Constitution—What's the result? This war is the result.—What's the penalty? Go to Sharpsburg, go to Virginia, in the neighborhood of Washington, look into the swamps which line the Chickahominy, and the trenches filled with your sons; look at Kentucky and Missouri, where the land rocks and reels under the convulsions of the times, and read the assurances of peace. We are reaping what we have sown. You would have peace; and you see what has come of it. You were forwarned; this was all foretold; you were exhorted to stand up for truth, for liberty, for God in man, for the freedom of your brother. But no; you derided agitation, derided disturbance, you secured your peace, and now you have the normal results.

I beg you now to take notice of some remarkable facts. 1. Virginia has suffered most of all the States in this desolating war. Virginia, who sinned against knowledge and with full light; who allowed herself by a terrorism of slave-traders—men hated alike by God, man and the devil—and the schemes or desperate politicians, to be dragooned into the folly and madness of secession. 2. Note the strange part played by the women of the South in this terrible drama. However violent the men may have been, the women have been far more furious and vindictive. Woman is at once the best and worst thing God has made. But how fearful a retribution is coming upon their homes. I do not hesitate to say, nine-tenths of the male population between 15 and 50 years of age will be exterminated before the end of the war. And they, the women, will be deprived of their natural protectors, and must alone bear the desolation and the sorrow. 3. The North has suffered and must suffer to the extent to which she has winked at slavery for the sake of commerce and gain.

We all of us are in the same plight—weak-hearted voters, money-loving merchants, manufacturing districts and States, like Connecticut, who have depended on the South, all who have helped sustain slavery—I who have worn cotton and eaten sugar, produced by slave labor, all alike, with even-handed justice and retribution, must suffer. The North has been growing rich on slavery. But I think that when you have paid your *two thousand millions* of dollars taxes, God will have got back pretty much all you have made out of his suffering children! God the tax gatherer is out, and he will have a good time. 4. Every nation or State that has profited by slavery, is suffering to that extent by this war. Of these England is the most guilty and is suffering most. I love and honor England's early history, her noble struggles for freedom and her later sturdy valor; but her commercial classes have pandered to slavery, whole districts subsist and grow rich on slave products, and now starvation and trouble are rife among just these classes. France has sinned, though less, and is suffering less.

Now are these all accidental circumstances linked together by a cunning tongue, or do you see the plain indications of God's retribution in them? What is the infidelity of this day? Many believe in Genesis, and the Apocalypse, and all of Holy Writ—all that God spoke 4,000 years ago, but now that His voice is abroad through all the land, speaking in thunder that Sinai never heard, they refuse to hear Him. This is fatal infidelity. Against your instruction, your political education, your historic memories, your experience against all evidences of God's anger at the nation's sin, you refuse to believe in God's voice speaking in events. This is a monstrous infidelity. But I bid you take care. We are approaching a crisis. The nation must move one way or another, and we must take counsel of principle and right.

How great is the infatuation of those who rage against men; who say that the cure for these great evils would be to take twenty secessionists and twenty abolitionists and *hang them*. Brethren, if hanging twenty men would cut out the cancer of slavery, I would be hung twenty times willingly. But to hang the abolitionists would be as if, on shipboard, a pestilence breaking out, the crew should take the doctors and pitch them overboard, and then kick the medicine chest after them by way of checking the epidemic. Hang them! That was what they did to Christ in Jerusalem, and said, now we will have peace; and where is Jerusalem? Where are the Jews?

O men! who in your mother's milk drank in liberty, have you any doubt as to the remedy? Repent of the past; cut away from it and consecrate every effort to establish the reign of liberty and universal freedom; and blessed be God he has opened the door by the hand of the President. He has sounded the silver trumpet, and announced that policy from which there can be no going back. The time has come when there can only be two parties. Before, when there was no policy, some were trying to urge one thing on the President, some another; but now the President has himself chosen between slavery and liberty. Now, there can be only two parties—those who uphold the rebels and traitors, and those who stand by the President and the Government. [Immense applause.] For the President and his counsellors—the live men chosen by the nation—are the Government. Is the Constitution the Government? What a dead sheepskin parchment! Well, it might be for some men we see every day; but the Government of this nation is the body of men who administer the ruling of the people according to the Constitution. They are the men are to be sustained and helped by all true patriots.

And by this will I stand. I say to tyrants and those who love despotism—beware! God has come to judgment. We shall see a new and more glorious land. We shall have a new and more perfect Union, in which Georgia and Massachusetts shall shake hands. For there is love to be raked out of this yet. We shall have the Union—not "as it was," for that was the incarnation of injustice, infringement on your rights and mine—but the *Union as it was meant to be*. An Union so perfect that you shall lay it on the Constitution and it shall not anywhere bulge out or shrink away, but will stand as it was meant to stand by the good and great men who made it, and by God who laid its foundations. God grant it! God grant it!

Communicated.

Hospital Blessings—Hospital Reforms.

To the Editors of the National Republican:

GENTS.: I crave a space in your paper to acknowledge sundry acts of kindness performed toward Grace Church hospital—which, with Ryland Chapel hospital adjacent, is under the skilful and attentive care of Drs. Hubbard, Nichols, and Croggon. Faithful and self-denying committees of ladies, from both these congregations, are unremitting and regular in their good work of ministering at the bedsides of our suffering patients. In addition, several benevolent persons have forwarded to me various useful articles, to the distribution of which I have personally attended.

Tappan and McBurney, of Boston, have sent about 30 feet of 1½ inch hydrant hose, which has been very serviceable in aiding to keep the premises clean. Mr. Thompson, the plumber, has added some ten feet, and put on the work without charge. Henry Hoyt, of Boston, sends a package of fifty volumes of choice reading; the Philadelphia Publication Society, Arch street, 20,000 pages of tracts; Mr. Alvord, Army Room, General Post Office, a supply of soldiers' hymn and other books; the Sanitary Commission, Massachusetts and New York Soldiers' Relief Associations, and the Washington Literary Union, a quantity of dressing gowns, slippers, and other necessary articles.

Many thanks, in the names of the sufferers—some of them now dead and gone—for these gifts of mercy. "*Verily I say unto you, they have their reward.*"

There are too much needed hospital reforms to which I would call attention:

The first is in regard to the final disposition of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers. The Government makes some provision in this matter, but it is not adequate. Writings from dying men, sometimes almost in the character of wills, require the most conscientious care. The memorials they leave behind them—sometimes in money, ornaments, pictures, and private clothing—should be watched over by responsible committees of the various relief associations. All truly worthy hospital officials will be happy to render every aid in their power.

The second reform imperatively demanded is that respecting the manner of burying soldiers from the hospitals. It is not expedient to publish all the facts in this regard, on account of their effect on relatives, and enlistments in the service. But the relief associations should at once take this matter in hand. Hearses should be provided; the bodies ought to be covered, on their way to the grave, with the American flag; some central spot, antiguous to the cemetery opened, where religious services could be held, and, when practicable, an escort should march to the burial place, and fire a soldier's volley over the remains.

Our brave officers and men, both of the army and navy, deserve all the respect a grateful Republic can pay to their memories. Never was there a nobler cause than that in which these patriots suffer and die.

"The cannon may flash, the loud thunders rattle,
They see not, they hear not, they're free from all pain,
They sleep their last sleep, they have fought their last battle,
No sound shall awake them to glory again."

I remain, Messrs. Editors,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES WHEELER DENISON,
Chaplain U. S. Army.

The Proclamation of September 22d.

The things proclaimed by the President, are:

First. That the war shall continue to be prosecuted for the practical restoration of the Union;

Second. That it is the President's purpose to again recommend to Congress the tender of pecuniary aid to enable loyal States to abolish slavery within their respective limits;

Third. That the project of colonizing our people of color upon this continent, or elsewhere, with their own consent and that of the governments of the regions colonized, shall be persisted in;

Fourth. That all slaves in such State or such designated parts of States as shall be in rebellion on the first of January next, shall then be declared free, and their freedom thenceforward recognized and maintained by the United States;

Fifth. That attention is called to the act of Congress of March 13, 1862, which, as an additional article of war, forbids officers and persons in the army and navy from returning fugitive slaves;