National Republican:

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1862. NO. 269

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 3 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction*," &c., 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 of 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, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, in 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. As 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 stipulated 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 contractor and his 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, 1843.

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 22d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be address ed 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. Oppose 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 likewise 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 delivered.

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.

Signatures of two guarantors, { C. D. 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 law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, that all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful 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 contract 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 Beams; No. 6. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Plank and Boards; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 22. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, tin, solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. 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. 5. 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 Spar Timber; No. 24. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. 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; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil; Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. 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 and Dry Goods; O. 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. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, tin, solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. 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—1awtOct31

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW AND SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR PIANO FORTE AND SINGING.

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. 451 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 Literature—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 16th and closes July 1st.

Circulars, &c., can be obtained from
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
may 10-6m Principal of Chegary Institute.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY
MISS HARROWER'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 20—TTs&3m M J HARROWER.

Circle Institute,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 61 K STREET, NEAR THE CIRCLE

TERMS, per Quarter of ten weeks—Quarter commencing at the date of admission:

Elementary Classes in English	$6 00
Advanced Classes in English—Literature and Science included	9 00
Elementary Classes in English, French, and Music	12 00
Advanced Classes in English, French, and Music	16 00

Extra charge for Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, and other Languages.

Dr. ZAPPONE will give Lectures, and otherwise assist, whenever he can spare time from his medical profession.

MRS A. ZAPPONE, } Principals
DR. A. ZAPPONE, }

DR ZAPPONE continues to solicit the patronage of this community in his profession as a Physician and Surgical Dentist. He will attend almost exclusively to office practice, and will, therefore, be found at the Institute, or in that vicinity, almost at all hours. oct 3

MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 150 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 26—3w*

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE,
265 I street, between 13th and 14th,
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 25—dtf (Star) L 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, with day or table board.

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 diners, &c.; attentive and obliging servants.

House eligibly situated on the corner of Twentieth and F streets west, lately occupied by Surgeon General Lawson.
se 26—tf GEORGE W. OWEN,
Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

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

Invite the attention of SUTLERS and DEALERS to their Extensive Stock of Goods particularly adapted to Sutlers' wants, selected with the greatest care, and now offered at low prices for cash

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
PRESERVED MEATS,
FRUITS,
FISH,
PICKLES,
CATSUPS,
JELLIES, &c

Also BOOTS and SHOES, and a general assortment of "NOTIONS"
Please give us a call.
BARNES & CO.,
sep 6—6m* 481 Ninth street.

EDWARD LYONS,
BOOKBINDER!
No. 371 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.
Books bound in every style, Turkey, Morocco, Russia, and Calf. [aug 7]

NEW BOATS—NEW CABS.

FOR BOSTON,
VIA
NEW LONDON, NORWICH, and WORCESTER
DAILY,
(Sundays Excepted,)
At 5 O'clock, P. M.,
FROM
PIER 29 N. R., FOOT OF VESTRY STREET.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, Wm. Wilcox, commander, from 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, from 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 Compartment, and are the only steamers ever built for Long Island Sound with this great life-preserving improvement.

Conductors accompany the steamers each way.

Passengers proceed from New London immediately on arrival of steamers, by Express Trains 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 5.30 P. M. Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at New London 9 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, in advance.
P. H. MARTIN, Agent.
may—tf Pier 29, N. R.

FALL TRADE.

Passenger Trains leave on Favorite Ferry from foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

6.00 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, Newburgh, and intermediate stations.

5.00 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 Canandaigua 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 the Canada railroads.

CHARLES MINOT,
General Superintendent.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT,
TRUNK,
AND
Harness Manufactory,
499 Seventh Street,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I 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

JUST TRY OUR NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING from the People's Clothing store, No 460 Seventh street, near F. They cut wear anything you can buy, and they are sold so cheap at
J H SMITH'S,
No 460 Seventh street, near F.

I would advise all to come and buy their Clothing at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street.

If you are wise you will come to SMITH'S, No 460 Seventh street, near F, opposite City Post Office, to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps.

The PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 Seven h street, is the best place in town to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps. J H SMITH & CO., Clothiers, 460 Seventh street.

Call soon and see our new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at very low prices, at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No 460 Seventh street, near F.

Great attractions at No 460 Seventh street. New stock of Clothing just arrived, and selling at our usual low prices. J H. SMITH & CO, Clothiers, No. 460 Seventh street, and corner Twentieth street and Penn avenue.

Great bargains in Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, on the corner of Twentieth street and Penn avenue.

SMITH & CO., Clothiers, First ward, cor. Twentieth street and Penn. avenue, is the cheapest place in town to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing.

Call at the First Ward Clothing store and get your Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.
SMITH & CO, Clothiers,
Cor. Twentieth street and Penn av

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

You can buy your Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes cheap, corner of Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue
se 25—3m

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 and 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 at L. A. Beall & Co's, No 361 Seventh street, bet. I and K.
se 25—3m

WATER NOTICE.

In consequence of the lowness of the water in the General Reservoir it will be necessary, unless great economy of water is practiced, for the Government soon to shut off the supply to citizens entirely.

All persons are, therefore, forbidden to use the hydrants on Pennsylvania avenue, or on any streets or avenues under the care and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for watering the streets or pavements, or for any private purpose whatever.

And all persons using the water are urgently solicited to be as economical in its use as possible.
B. B. FRENCH,
sep 30 Commissioner of Public Buildings.

INDUCEMENTS TO VOLUNTEERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 6, 1862.

The undersigned committee to encourage volunteer enlistments under the act approved August 19, 1862, entitled "An act making appropriation for bounties to volunteer enlistments," hereby notify those interested that they may be found at the office of Thomas B. 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 Districts of Columbia Regiments, and then to the formation of other and additional regiments.

THOS. B. LLOYD,
Board of Aldermen
WM. W. RAPLEY,
Board of Common Council
PETER D. WOODS,
JAMES T. DAVIS,
On part of Citizens
RICHARD WALLACH,
sep 8—tapstw Mayor

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

McGregor & Co.
AT THEIR
EXTENSIVE WAREROOMS,
550 Seventh street,

OFFER INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of Furniture and other Housekeeping Good.

Our stock is large and varied.

Parlor Suites in Brocatelle, Rep, and Hair Cloth.

Chamber Suites, in Solid Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, and Painted, neatly ornamented.

Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany Extension Tables and Dining Chairs.

Superior Curled Hair Mattresses, Husk and other Mattresses.

Also, a large quantity of low priced Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Office Furniture, &c.

All of which are made from the best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Persons furnishing would do well to look through the stock before purchasing, as we are selling at prices to suit the times.
McGREGOR & CO.,
oct 4—eoddwlf 550 Seventh street.

POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

FOR BALTIMORE, VIA POINT LOOKOUT AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL LANDINGS ON THE ROUTE.

The steamer KEYPORT will run hereafter between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE, making two trips per week each way, touching at POINT LOOKOUT and all the principal landings on the route.

Those wishing freight or passage can apply at G Street Wharf, Washington, and Government Wharf, Baltimore, and at the different Landings on the route.
WM. R. SNOW, Agent.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862. oct 2

PROPOSALS FOR WHARF.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C.,
October 2, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be endorsed "Proposals for Wharf," will be received by the undersigned until 11 a. m. of Tuesday, the 7th October, for building a WHARF on the site of the old wharf at the Penitentiary. Further information will be given by applying to GEO. D. RAMSAY,
oct 3—td Lieut Col Com'g.

ENAMELED DASH and COLLAR LEATHER,
50 inch LEATHER CLOTH,
49 inch ENAMELED DRILL,
45 and 54 inch ENAMELED MUSLINS,
AXLES and SPRINGS.

A full stock of the above goods having been bought before the late heavy advance, they are offered to regular customers at much less than the present factory cost.
JOHN R. ELVANS,
oct 3—1mo 500 Penn. avenue.

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 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.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

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.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year	$3.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	7.00
Ten copies, one year	13.00
Twenty copies, one year	20.00
One copy, six months	1.50
Three copies, six months	2.50
Five copies, six months	3.50
Ten copies, six months	6.00
Twenty copies, six months	10.00

Payments always in advance.

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in Treasury notes, or drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address
W. J. MURTAGH & CO,
Washington, D. C.

☞ THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the following rates:

One copy, one year	$3.50
Five copies, one year	15.00
One copy, six months	1.75
Five copies, six months	7.50
One copy, three months	1.00

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

THE ARISTOCRATIC ARM OF THE REBELLION.

The Hon. Mr. Hamilton in New York.

The Cooper Institute Crammed.

In response to an invitation of the national war committee, the Hon. A. J. Hamilton, the eloquent Union refugee from Texas, delivered an address in the large hall of Cooper Institute last evening. The hall was densely filled. Upon the platform were David Dudley Field, the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Prof. Francis Lieber, the Rev. Henry M. Field, Profs. J. J. Owen and Roswell G. Hitchcock, Brig. Gen. Strong, S. B. Chittenden, and others. At 7½ o'clock, Gen. Hiram Walbridge called the meeting to order. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The national war committee have assigned to me the duty of calling to order this vast patriotic and intelligent assemblage. Without office, without honors, without emoluments, without patronage, they trace their authority only in the rectitude of their intention in the imminence of public danger, and they fondly trust in the regard and esteem of their countrymen. [Cheers.] No sane man believes that this gigantic rebellion, which fairly shakes the earth beneath our feet, can ever be quelled unless the Federal Government shall furnish the opportunity for the loyal, patriotic Union men of the South to demonstrate their valor, their intrepidity, their devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the supremacy of law. [Applause.] The Constitution and the Government it guarantees spring from the hearts of the American people. It was baptized in their blood, and it will be defended by their hands, so long as treason shall seek to ignore that flag, that has borne the glories of the American character into every part of the habitable globe. [Great applause.] I take the liberty, therefore, gentlemen, of respectfully nominating as presiding officer upon the occasion, our eminent chief magistrate, the Hon. George Opdyke. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mayor Opdyke said: My friends, we are here to listen to a distinguished citizen of the South, a friend of the Union, and of the old flag, who has been compelled to flee from the iron despotism which the Confederate traitors have established there. It is, therefore, that we are favored with the opportunity of obtaining information from that region from a source at once so trustworthy, so enlightened, and so eloquent. The orator of the evening is a gentleman of distinguished social position and eminent public service, having represented his State in the Congress of the United States with marked ability, and I trust the day is not far distant when he will again be called upon to serve his fellow citizens in the same capacity I present to you the Hon. Alexander Hamilton of Texas. [Enthusiastic and continued applause.]

Mr. Hamilton said: Fellow citizens of the city of New York: Could I, by the exercise of some supernatural power, present to those I left behind, the scene upon which I now gaze, and bring back the answer which springs in every heart that throbs with a loyal feeling, you would be thanked as alone would be fitting for this overpowering welcome.

I remember well, as I entered your magnificent harbor but a few days past, for the first time in my life, I could but be impressed with the evidence before me of the magnitude, the progress, and the greatness of our country, as represented upon but one single spot of its country. But there was connected with it a painful throb, and it arose from the reflection that all that was now being imperilled; and whatever you, fellow citizens, may have supposed with regard to the progress of this rebellion, or the extent, so far as territory is concerned, or the integrity of the people of any section of the country, satisfied, as you may be in your own minds, that it could not go beyond the States of the South, I entertain a different opinion. I mean to be understood, if it is to succeed where it is already attempted, in my humble judgment, it will not stop there; in short, that if the Government of the United States, as it existed before the rebellion, is not maintained in all its integrity, we may look forward to a period, perhaps not so remote that some here present will not see it, when it will give way here also.

Mr. Hamilton proceeded to investigate the cause of the rebellion. Had the theory now advanced throughout the South, that Republicanism was a failure, been put forth at the commencement of the rebellion, it would have been nipped in the bud. But when the arms and the powder and lead were all concentrated in the hands of the Government, they raised the cry: Democracy is a failure. You perceive it is a failure, because the United States Government has failed. We must get rid of the people of the North, because they are democratic. Slavery and democracy cannot live together. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The only reply which he made, so long as he could make any, to these statements as to the weakness of democracy, was: "Gentlemen, by the time you have got through with Uncle Sam, you will find it strong enough for common use." [Loud cheers.] He had been what was called a loyal man to the institution of slavery, but the moment the old flag was torn down, he had told them that they would make him not only an abolition sympathizer, but an active practical abolitionist. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

He feared that there were those here who still fancied that by some conciliatory measures the South could be brought back to the old Government. There could be no greater fallacy. [Applause.] The loyal men of the South were praying to get back into the Union with out any condition or conciliation. Would any loyal men consent that Jeff. Davis should ever be President of the United States ["No, no,"] Mr. Hamilton continued: I do want to see the old Government when it shall have asserted its power, make a wise and just discrimination between the guilty and the deluded. [Cheers.] I want the really responsible traitors punished. [Applause.] I want the down-trodden, the suffering, the ignorant to be allowed to come back like the prodigal son and be forgiven. [Cheers.] If we cannot conciliate these men, what can we do? Shall history record it that twenty-seven millions of freemen and women, and children have not the moral and physical power to strangle treason in fifteen hundred thousand? Is Republicanism to fall upon this continent because that twenty seven millions are not sufficiently conscious of their duty to themselves, to the Government of their fathers, to humanity the wide world over, to realize the fact that this rebellion can alone be crushed by physical force?

I have not a doubt but peace propositions will come from the Confederate Government, but they will not come in the shape of an unconditional proposition to assume the Union as it was, leaving the elective franchise as it was. We have already seen some of the conditions or what would probably be the conditions if hostilities were to cease. I do not think that they even would emanate from the Cabinet—if I may be allowed the expression—at Richmond. They know that if the Government of the United States should, in its mercy, pardon their offences, and restore them to their rights under the Constitution, their own fellow-citizens who have been their victims would spurn them away, and they are as effectually cut off from preferment as if they had been convicted of high treason. The very desperation with which they are struggling ought to prove to you and the world that they will never stop while they can get men to bleed; they will never cease to fight as long as there is a hope of success, because it is the only hope of salvation to them. They do not feel for the sufferings of the wives and the children that are made widows and orphans by this unholy war; it never has entered the mind of one man in this rebellion who understood its objects to shed a tear for all the bloodshed, misery, and woe which it involved.

The war must be put down by bayonets, by powder and ball, by brave hearts and strong arms. [Cheers.] I do not say this because I have suffered—it is because thousands of brave men are suffering now. It is true, had I not suffered and witnessed suffering, I might not, and probably would not, have been so earnest in my feelings. We are all sufficiently selfish, and I am no exception. If secession is an accomplished fact, and the Government that has resulted from it an established Government among the nations of the earth, do you believe that secession would stop there? Are there not men even in the Empire State, in your goodly city, who would listen to treason? [Wood, Wood, Wood.] There may be no such men in all New York, but, fellow-citizens, I would dislike exceedingly to think that my hopes of the future depended upon the fact of there being no such men. [Laughter.] I say that I do not question the loyalty of the great heart of New York. I mean that man has not, even here in New York, attained to human perfectability. There are men doubtless here who would be willing to be the great particular magnate here in New York at the expense of the Government at Washington. [Cheers.] It is certain to my mind that once it is established that it is a possible thing to tear asunder the States, there will be men tugging at it day by day and year by year, and you will not have the confidence you once had that these attacks should be resisted, and you may be led to ask whether, to escape anarchy at last, you had not better have a stronger Government. There is safety for us and fallen humanity throughout the world in the preservation of the Government of our fathers. [Loud cheers.] We have confidence in the flag which floats over the soil of New York to-day, but when the one shall have been destroyed and the other be trailing in the dust, what confidence shall we have in equal success? I at home felt that I was a degraded man because I was a son of the South, and the people with whom I had lived so long had forfeited their birthright, and turned away from me, and I was too big a coward to make myself a martyr. I was compelled to leave my home under circumstances painful at any time. The Angel of Death had just passed over my house. But why should I be allowed to remain and weep with my wife over the tomb of a little daughter—I, an old wretch who dared to tell my neighbors that the solemn oath I had taken to support the Constitution of the United States was still binding? I had done too much to be permitted to live peaceably at home. I had robbed no man in the land; there were those who at times I had fed, and they were first to cry "Crucify him, hang him." In Mexico there are now 500 men who left as I left. They are in the mountain fastnesses, hunted like wolves. Are they to have help? Give them a chance and they will bleed for their country, die for it, redeem it; and there are men enough there to day to redeem it, if they were organized and had arms in their hands. Let no man be permitted to live in the Government who will dare again to strut his little hour upon any stage and preach treason to his fellow man. [Cheers.] Restore the Government, its Constitution, and its laws to all, fellow citizens. With all my heart. Restore the Union as it existed for the year just preceding the rebellion? God forbid. [Loud, prolonged, and repeated applause.] Am I to be remitted back to the soil of Texas, to be hunted by assassins the little remnant of my life? ["No, no!"] Am I to go there to teach my little son that the chief blessing of his great future is to run from street to street and from man to man, and insist that he is as sound a man upon this subject of slavery as lives? [Cheers.] Am I to see my neighbors and friends hung by the neck because they have doubted that the chief business of the Great Ruler of the Universe is not in directing and controlling and maturing and perpetuating the institution of slavery? [Cheers.] No, fellow-citizens; if I cannot go there and strike hands with my friends at home; if I cannot be again united with my family, except upon the terms that I am to live in such society as existed there, hard as it is to utter, I can find it in my heart to say, let me never see them. But if you mean by the restoration of the Union as it was, a restoration of that Union such as our fathers intended it to be, then, with all my heart, let us have it. [Great applause.] The issue is simple: it is plain. The wayfaring man must read it as he runs, though he be a fool: Slavery on the one hand, and liberty on the other. [Loud applause.]

And yet, fellow citizens, for these brief, desultory words, honestly spoken, I am yet to be further tried. Friends, doubtless, who have stood up for me hitherto, will say I am not prepared for this yet. But I fear not for them; they will arrive in due time where I stand, and will add, even at the expense of being considered arrogant, if you please, that what I have said to-night, all uninteresting as it may be to you, will strike a chord deep in the hearts of my people. I know how the people feel, their modes of thought, to what conclusions their minds have already been brought. It is "your negroes, my children." I love my children best; I do not intend to part with the hopes that I have predicated upon my little son. He has, or ought to have, he did have, until you took it away from him, the right to aspire to the highest honors in his country's gift. He shall have it. I will fight that my son may be free, even at the expense of freeing your negroes. [Cheers.]

Let me, then, fellow citizens, indulge the hope that if it shall be my fortune again to visit home and friends, I can say, and say it truthfully, I am a freeman—I am not merely a theoretical freeman. I have the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing me my freedom; but I have what is dearer still. I have countrymen, I have society, I have brethren, fellow citizens, all over the State, without an exception, who intend that I shall practice as a freeman throughout my life. They intend that I shall indulge the noblest right that can be given to man, the right of thought, and of impressing my thoughts, humble though they be, upon the minds of others. If I can go home with that kind of freedom, I want it; less than that I shall never be satisfied with. [Cheering