

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—“The Life of Charles Dickens,” by R. Shelton Mackenzie, which has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is a very different style of book from the performance by George Augustus Sala which we noticed a few days ago. The life of a writer of books is seldom eventful, and the chief charm of a well-prepared biography of such a man as Charles Dickens will be in its anecdotes and literary and personal gossip. For the preparation of such a work as this there are few men better qualified than Dr. Mackenzie, who is known as a first-class anecdotalist, and whose acquaintance with the literary men of Great Britain and America for the last two or three generations has provided him with a plentiful stock of padding of the very first quality. That Dr. Mackenzie's padding is often not much if any inferior to the more solid literary matters that come under his attention, we have only to refer to the really superb manner in which he edited the “Notes Ambrosiane,” where the notes certainly give an additional spice to a text that is more Shakespearean than anything outside of Shakespeare. With regard to the “Life of Dickens” before us we are not able to bestow unqualified praise. The materials have probably been in the author's hands for an indefinite length of time, and the subject maturely considered; but the book has been put together in too much of a hurry to make it a model specimen of biographical writing. No one is probably better aware of the defects of the work than Dr. Mackenzie himself; and taking it at the valuation he most likely puts upon it as a literary effort, we find it a very satisfactory account of the literary career of Mr. Dickens, with probably most, if not all, the particulars of his private life that the public have any right to be acquainted with. A few extracts will give our readers a better idea of the quality of the book than any description of ours could do:—

Lord Jeffrey, erst so formidable, as editor of the Edinburgh Review, and a great reader and admirer of Dickens, went to him some years after the “Old Curiosity Shop” was published, saying:—“How funny that *besoin* comes for midnight rambling on city streets, and how curious that Macaulay should have the same taste or fancy. \* \* \* I wish I had time to discuss the grounds and extent of my preference of your soft and tender characters to his humorous and grotesque; but I can only say now, that I am as far as possible from undervaluing the merit, and even the charm, of the latter; only it is a lower and more imitable style. I have always thought Quilp and Swiveller great marvels of art; and yet I should have admired the last far less had it not been for his redeeming gratitude to the Marchioness, and that inimitable conventional repeat, with his hand locked in hers, and her tears of delight. If you will only own that you are prouder of that scene than any of his antecedent fantasticalities, I shall be satisfied with the conformity of our judgments.” In a subsequent letter he wrote:—“I do not consider Quilp or Dick Swiveller as at all out of nature.”

After a short visit to Richmond Mr. Dickens went to Baltimore via Washington, and wrote a hasty note to Irving, hoping he would join him at Baltimore, adding, “What pleasure I have had in seeing and talking with you I will not attempt to say. I shall never forget it as long as I live. What would I give if we could have but a quiet week together! Spain is a lazy place, and its climate an indolent one. But if you ever have leisure under its sunny skies to think of a man who loves you, and holds communion with your spirit offener, perhaps, than any other person alive—leisure from listlessness I mean—and will write to me in London, you will give me an inexpressible amount of pleasure.”

Irving did meet him at Baltimore. In a letter (Washington, 5th February, 1858), Mr. Dickens thus mentions the fact to Mr. Lammont:—“Your reference to my dear friend, Washington Irving, renews the vivid impressions remaining in my mind at Baltimore but the other day. I saw his fine face for the last time in that city. He came there from New York to pass a day or two with me before I went westward; and they were made among the most memorable of my life by his delightful fancy and genial humor. Some unknown admirer of his books and mine sent to the hotel a most enormous mint-julep, wreathed with flowers. We sat, one on either side of it, with great solemnity (it filled a respectable-sized round table), but the solemnity was of very short duration. It was quite an enchanted julep, and carried us among immemorial people and places that we both knew. The julep held out far into the night, and my memory never saw him afterwards otherwise than as bending over it with his straw with an attempted air of gravity (after some anecdote involving some wonderfully droll and delicate observation of character), and then, as his eye caught mine, melting into that cultivating laugh of his, which was the brightest and best I have ever heard.”

The enchanted julep was a gift from the proprietor of Guy's Hotel, Baltimore, and, “having held out far into the night,” must have been of a magnificent scale, at first—large enough for Gog and Magog, were they alive to have become mellow upon. George Cruikshank or H. L. Stevens—no inferior artist should dare to attempt it—might win additional fame by sketching the two authors, so much akin in genius and geniality, imbibing the generous, mellifluous fluid from a pitcher which, like the magic purse of Fortunatus, seemed always full!

Dickens—who can doubt it?—would have doubly enjoyed the nectarous julep had he known that, in the masque of “Gonns” by John Milton, a good recipe for making it was given more than two centuries back. The hero, son of Bacchus, is first described as—  
Offering to every weary traveler  
His orient liquor in a crystal glass,  
To quench the drought of Phoebus.  
and then offers it to the lady, thus addressing her:—  
And first, behold this cordial crystal here,  
That names and dances in its julep bounds,  
With sprays of balm and fragrant Syroes mixed;  
Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of These  
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,  
Is of such power to stir up joy as this.  
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.  
The identical name, “Julep,” is mentioned, though the ingredients—the balm, or mint, which gives the flavor; the spirits; the “fragrant syroes,” so palpably denoting the saccharine element; mixed up, and imbibed from, a “crystal glass,” and, to crown all, the

unmistakable addition of ice, which makes the mixture not only “to life so friendly,” but “so cool to thirst” that it would actually “quench the drought of Phoebus.” However Milton's tastes may have deteriorated in old age, when he had fallen upon evil days, his early propensities were evidently genial, if not hilarious. At the age of twenty-three, when he wrote the exquisite poem of “L'Allegro,” he exclaims—  
Haste, nymph, and bring with thee  
The cool and pleasant julep.

Even in “Paradise Lost,” which is a serious poem, Milton was unable to refrain from an allusion to mixed liquors, for he mentioned in the most express terms being “bound for the port of Negus.”

Mr. Dickens acknowledged the receipt of the Julep in the following letter, which is carefully and proudly preserved at Guy's, South Seventh street, Philadelphia:—

BARNUM'S HOTEL, 280 March, 1842.—My Dear Sir:—I am truly obliged to you for the beautiful and delicious mint julep you have so kindly sent me. It is quite a mercy that I knew what it was. I have tasted it, but with further proceedings until the arrival of Washington Irving, whom I expect to dine with me *à la carte*, and who will help me to drink your health. With many thanks to you,  
Dear Sir, faithfully yours,  
GUY, ESQUIRE.

I have been informed that Dickens originally intended to carry out the promise of his title (*Oliver Twist*, or *The Parish Boy's Progress*), and to trace the life, struggles, and successes of what Miss Braddon calls “a child”—to locate him in Kent, the county best beloved by himself, at all times, and to introduce hop-picking, and other picturesque ruralities. He changed his purpose, as we all know, and brought him to London. George Cruikshank told me how this was done.

In London, I was intimate with the brothers Cruikshank, Robert and George, but more particularly with the latter. In 1847, having called upon him one day at his house (it then was in Myddleton Terrace, Pentonville), I had to wait while he was finishing an etching for which a printer's boy was waiting. To while away the time, I gladly complied with his suggestion that I should look over a portfolio crowded with etchings, proofs, and drawings, which lay upon the sofa. Among these, carefully tied together in a wrap of brown paper, was a series of some twenty-five to thirty drawings, very carefully finished, through most of which were carried the well-known portraits of Fagin, Bill Sikes and his dog, Nancy, the Artful Dodger, and Master Charles Bates—all well-known to the readers of “Oliver Twist” and many others who were not introduced. There was no mistake about it, and when Cruikshank turned round, his work finished, I said as much. He told me that it had long been in his mind to show the life of a London thief by a series of drawings, engraved by himself, in which, without a single line of letter-press, the story would be strikingly and clearly told. “Dickens,” he continued, “dropped in one day just as you have done, and, while waiting until I could speak with him, took up that identical portfolio and ferreted out that bundle of drawings. When he came to that one which represented Fagin for half an hour, and told me that he was tempted to change the whole plot of his story; not to carry Oliver Twist through adventures in the country, but to take him up into the thieves' den in London, show what their life was, and bring Oliver safely through it without sin or shame. I consented to let him write up to as many of the designs as he thought would suit his purpose; and that was the way in which Fagin, Sikes, and Nancy were created. My drawings suggested them, rather than his strong individuality suggested my drawings.”

It has been stated by Mr. Mayhew that when Cruikshank was designing Fagin in the Condemned Cell, he made various attempts to produce the required effect of terror, hatred, and despair, but did not succeed until one morning as he was sitting up in bed, gnawing his nails, as he used to do when he found himself at a nonplus, he caught a view of his own face reflected in a pier-glass opposite, and, jumping out of bed on the moment, went to work on his sketch. He had got the position and expression he wanted.

Old Weller, in “The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club,” reminds one very much of the admirable sketch of the stage coachman, with great skill and curiously notted face, in Washington Irving's “Sketch Book.” In other words, for I am not accusing Boz of committing plagiarism upon Geoffrey Crayon, both authors drew from the same special *genus*—now extinct. The plethoric stage coachman, who drove four-in-hand, changed horses every ten miles, and took a glass of ale at each change, has been swept away by railwayism, just as the Indians have been driven farther and farther west by the irresistible progress of civilization, and are now nearly extinct. When I first travelled through England, forty years ago, just before railwayism was begun, nearly every stage-coach had a Jehu of this class.

I believe that Old Weller was drawn from an original, who used to “work” a stage coach between London and Portsmouth, and had a brother on the same line. They passed by each other every day, for many years, without any opportunity of exchanging words—a mutual smile and knowing elevation of the whip elbow being their only salutation. When one of these rotund brothers of the whip died, the other took it to heart, and followed him in a month. This last was Dickens' man. Perhaps Dickens may have travelled with him—I did, before steam became omnipotent. Mrs. Weller, the experienced, experienced coachman's kindness from this coachman, which she related to Dickens soon after it occurred, and it may have influenced his coachman in “Pickwick.”

Before her marriage, Mrs. Warner, who paid a professional visit to the United States in 1852, was Miss Huddart, very much respected, on and off the boards. Her father had been an officer in the British army, and she always travelled under his escort. He was known, along the road, as “The Captain,” and she was familiarly spoken of as “Polly Huddart.” Once upon a time, she was travelling, with her father, to begin a short season at Portsmouth or Plymouth. Every one on that road knew father and daughter, and the bulky coachman. When he saw their names on his “way-bill,” he took care that the favorite box-seat, portion of his own vehicular throne, should be reserved for the lady, who was apt to get sick when an inside passenger, and was accustomed, by special favor, to take her seat on the outside, with the coachman. Courteous and conversational as this lady always was, and extremely handsome in these distant days, she had become an especial favorite with this particular “whip.”

On the occasion I refer to, when the last stage, some twelve miles distant from their place of destination, was reached, it was discovered that Captain Huddart had suddenly died in the coach, his daughter then being on it. Of course this caused considerable social commotion, and the corpse was taken

into the inn, to await inquiry from a coroner's inquest. Poor Miss Huddart was sitting in the great parlor of the country inn, almost paralyzed by the sad and sudden shock, when the old coachman came into the room, and, seeing her unaware of his presence, said, as softly as his gruff voice would allow, “The coachman, Miss.” Believing that he had come to her for his fee, and greatly annoyed at being so intruded upon at such a time, she took out her purse, pushed it over to him, as he stood by the table, and said in an angry tone, “Help yourself!” This he declined doing, but, while he was diving into the deep abyss of his breeches-pocket, in quest, as it seemed, of a huge pocket-book, plethoric as himself, Miss Huddart uttered the words, “You mistake me, Miss Huddart. All I came to say was that player-people don't always have as much money as they need, and that, in this sad fix, it will be very unkind if you don't allow me, who have known you so long on the road, to let you have what you may want. There's a hundred pound, or so, in this pocket-book, and if more's wanted towards burying of the old gentleman, I shall bring it with me tomorrow morning, when I come back this same way.” Then pushing a bundle of bank-notes into the poor young lady's hand, he waddled out of the room as fast as possible.

Next day and for several succeeding days, he again paid half a minute's visit to the afflicted and suddenly orphaned daughter, and, after the funeral, had great pride in giving her as heretofore the box-seat with himself. He had great difficulty in getting him to take any money he had placed at his disposal, but, hearing that she was to have a benefit at the theatre, he purchased box-tickets to a large amount, which he forced upon the passengers whom he drove, telling them the tragic story of the Captain's death, and invariably answering, whenever reminded that the person whom he wished to purchase a ticket was going from the place where the lady's benefit was to be given, that “so much the better, as there would be the more room for the townspeople.” Miss Huddart was persuaded that school days, and she had known from his school days, and who had particularly described this benevolent stage coachman, probably had some remembrance of him when he drew and developed the character of Old Weller.

The book is embellished by a new portrait of Mr. Dickens, and it contains a number of uncollected pieces that have never been included in any of the editions of his writings. —From Claxton, Renssler & Haffelinger we have received the recent publications of Harper & Brothers, “True to Herself,” an interesting novel of English life, by F. W. Robinson; and a pamphlet compilation by Horace E. Dresser, containing the United States Internal Revenue and Tariff laws, passed July 13th, 1870, together with the act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco and for other purposes, which was approved July 20, 1868, and such other acts or parts of acts relating to internal revenue as are now in effect. This pamphlet shows at a glance exactly what Internal Revenue and Tariff laws are now in force, and its value as a work of ready reference needs no demonstration. Its utility is increased by tables of taxes, a copious analytical index, and full sectional notes.

—“The Women of Israel” in two volumes, concludes Appleton's handsome library edition of Grace Aguilar's writings. This work is a series of sketches of the prominent heroines of Jewish history from Eve to the fall of Jerusalem and the present time. Miss Aguilar, herself a daughter of Israel, was peculiarly well qualified to write such a work as this, and it may be commended as one of the most interesting and edifying of its class.

Porter and Coates send us the above-named work and also “Coningsby,” one of Mr. Disraeli's early extravaganzas, published by D. Appleton & Co.; and “Petronel,” a very pleasantly written love story by the talented daughter of Captain Maryatt, which bears the imprint of Loring.

—The 38th part of “Zell's Popular Encyclopedia” brings the work down to the title “Mayence.” This encyclopedia is the cheapest work of the kind ever published; and as by discreet compression the editor has been able to get a vast amount of information into a very small space, it is well worthy of the attention of those who cannot afford to buy many books.

—The *Nine Era* is indignant because the Governor of Texas has appointed two colored men to fill aldermanic chairs in one of the counties of that State. “The *Era*” says that the colored man claims to be a friend to the colored people. Consistency is a jewel that is very often trampled upon.

—In looking over the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Bates, formerly a wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, we find that he has left one of his brothers-in-law a “promise of \$3000. The old gentleman was determined to have his joke, even at the risk of disappointing the expectations of a friend.

—A buxom young lady of Pekin, Ill., a few days since, secured a divorce from her third husband, and in seven hours later had started on a bridal tour to the East with her fourth husband. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the matter is that the courtship, proposal, and marriage of No. 4 were accomplished within the time stated.

—A school commissioner of Troy, in addition to having injured the head of a brother commissioner during a free fight at a recent board meeting, is now accused of having deserted the partner of his joys and sorrows in order to take up his residence with one less worthy. The Trojan feel themselves a good deal scandalized in consequence of this report.

—A male child is reported to have been recently born at Warren, R. I., with a curly mop of hair three inches in length, covering that part of the head which, in females, is usually occupied by the chignon. The hair on the remainder of the head is short, thin, and very light in color. The father's hair is red, and the mother's brown.

—An attorney of New Orleans has commenced an action for libel against the defendant in a case recently argued by him, in consequence of words spoken and subsequently printed in the newspapers. He looks for damages in the sum of \$50. The very modesty of the demand has attracted a good deal of attention to the case.

FURNITURE, ETC.  
RICHMOND & CO.  
FIRST-CLASS  
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES  
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,  
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESTNUT,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
UNBRELLES—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.  
DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. No 12 mch

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.  
TRUSTEES' SALE  
OF THE  
FREDERICK IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.  
The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREDERICK IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by:  
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the Frederick Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, oil rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:—  
About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Milford and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—  
The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Milford county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power blower, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, oil forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.  
The property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Milford county, Pennsylvania, 91 acres of land, and 29 dwelling houses and stables.  
Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2322 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Milford county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Milford county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Milford county.  
Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Derry township, Milford county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.  
Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 22 dwelling houses, offices and store, and other buildings and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.  
Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,800 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved. Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.  
The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Frederick Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$300,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this and the same mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

\$3000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.  
The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the said Company, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz:—  
The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Milford county, containing 128 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—  
Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 33 degrees east, 192 5/8 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44 degrees west, 303 3/10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 44 degrees west 102 1/10 perches, to stone; thence south 44 degrees east, 190 6/10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44 degrees west, 67 1/10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 44 degrees west, 79 6/10 perches to stone; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 44 degrees east, 66 8/10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 44 degrees east, 51 1/10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.  
The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,788.34, upon \$3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—  
All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Milford county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—  
Beginning at a chestnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 103 1/2 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 70 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stone; thence by land of heirs of John McDonnell, deceased, and Mrs. McElvain, north 60 degrees east, 95 1/2 perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70 degrees east, 59 1/2 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.  
This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds, for \$1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 5, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Milford county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.  
The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 25, 1868.  
The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—  
Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.  
The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,  
JAMES M. YOUNG, Trustees,  
ENOC LEWIS,  
M. THOMAS & SONS,  
Auctioneers.  
6 27 mth 1871

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE  
J. WATSON & SON,  
OF THE LATE FIRM OF EVANS & WATSON,  
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFESTORE,  
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
A few doors above Chestnut st., Philad.

PROPOSALS.  
PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.  
NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, 14th August, 1870.  
SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be indorsed “Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy,” that they may be distinguished from other proposals.  
Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving form of proposals, and guarantee, and certificate of guarantors, with prices of forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.  
The Commandant of each Navy Yard and the purchasing agent for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.  
The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the purchasing agent for each station, giving a guarantee, and certificate of guarantors, with prices of forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.  
The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.  
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The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid, and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem objectionable.  
Sureties in full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.  
The additional security of twenty per cent. of the amount of the contract, to be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per cent. of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same has been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.  
The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—  
No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Plank; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank; No. 15, White Pine Plank; No. 16, White Pine Plank; No. 17, White Pine Plank; No. 18, Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 20, Locust; No. 21, Treenails; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, Yellow Pine; No. 25, Headings; No. 26, Lignumvite; No. 29, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cast Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and other iron and steel articles, of brass and iron; No. 50, Pipes; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 55, White Lead; No. 56, Putty; No. 57, Colors; No. 58, Paints; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 62, Spermaceti and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Gunpowder; No. 66, Gunpowder; No. 67, Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acid; No. 75, Resin; Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Blasting, Facking; No. 78, Leather, pump flogging, lacing; No. 83, Jute; No. 85, Charcoal.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
Nos. 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 25, 30, 34, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 56