National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
TUESDAY - - NOV. 18, 1862.

TRADE WITH THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

We suppose that it is not doubtful, upon general principles of public law, that it is competent for the United States to tax everything imported into, or exported from, the Southern States with which we are at war. And as our power to do so arises from the condition of war, and as the exercise of the power would be a military measure, it belongs to the President.

We had an example of the kind in our war with Mexico. President Polk, upon a report of the then Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Walker,) established a tariff of duties at the Mexican ports, which were collected by our army officers and passed over to the military chest. The amount so received was very large.

The principles upon which this was done were afterwards thoroughly considered by the highest judicial tribunals in this country, and fully sustained, upon both points, of the right as against Mexico to collect these duties, and of the right of the President to impose them, without legislation by Congress.

The great law of war subjects all property of enemies, private as well as public, to the will of the victor. It is not common to exercise this extreme right of conquest, and generally it is most impolitic as well as cruel to do so, but that does not affect the existence of the right itself.

As the greater includes the less, the victor, who may take the whole of everything, may of course take a part only, and it is upon this principle that war contributions are levied upon captured towns. They are in the nature of ransoms, and are a mitigation of the more extreme rights which belong to conquest. Much of the same nature are taxes imposed upon such of the enemy's commerce as it may not be expedient to break up altogether.

It is hardly necessary, however, to resort to general reasoning upon this subject, for the purpose of deducing the power of the President in the premises, as this Congress at its very first (extra) session, in the summer of 1861, expressly authorized him to regulate and control trade with the insurrectionary States at his discretion.

We have always maintained that this authority, so given to the President by Congress, and existing in him already without legislation, ought to have been, and ought now to be, so exercised as to bring into the public treasury all the profits of trade with the South, over and above the ordinary commercial profits, or in other words, that this trade should be taxed as high as it will possibly bear, consistently with permitting it at all. Very large and perfectly legitimate revenues might be received by this method, while great liabilities to abuses and great actual abuses might be avoided.

Some of the products of the region with which we are at war, if not so entirely peculiar to it as to be absolute monopolies, are so nearly so as to have risen enormously in price in the general markets of the world, by the shutting up of the South, while they have fallen at the place of production from the same cause. It thus happens that cotton is worth ten times as much in New York as it is in Charleston, S. C. The same thing is true of naval stores and in a less degree of tobacco, and was true of sugar before an outlet was opened for the quantities stored in New Orleans. And on the other hand, from the exhaustion within the insurrectionary region, of articles which it cannot produce, the profit upon their introduction has become enormous.

Now, so far as it is proper to permit this trade at all, who ought to reap the gains resulting from this anomalous condition of things? The Government, which represents the public, or private speculators who can manage to get permits from the subordinates of the Departments here, or who follow along in the wake of our armies, and can get favors from our generals, in the way of purchases, sales, or facilities of transportation?

It is lately been reported that Gen. Curtis has cleared three millions of dollars in Arkansas, by cotton speculations. We refer to that report, not because we believe a word of it so far as he is concerned, but as showing the fact that the profits, realized by somebody, are known to have been enormous upon the cotton obtained in the wake of our military operations in the Southwest. Indeed, it has been said that the whole army in that quarter has been demoralized by these speculations. Doubtless, this is an exaggeration, but there is manifestly some foundation for it.

What is said of cotton, is said of the sugar stored at New Orleans, and the most incredible figures are given by flying rumor, of the profits made in that article, by persons having facilities of access to Gen. Butler, and able to turn their knowledge of what his military policy would be from time to time, to the account of their private mercantile operations.

If the peculiar products of the South are admitted into our markets, the profit of their advanced price, as things are now managed, enures to the benefit, either of the individuals who are lucky enough to get special official or military facilities of trade, or of the rebels themselves. The general fact is, we suppose, that it is divided between the two classes, in proportions varying according to circumstances.

Of the policy of permitting trade at all with the insurrectionary region, or of the limits within which it ought to be confined, we have nothing now to say. But so long as it is permitted, and within whatever limits, it ought to be taxed for the public benefit, and not left to be the subject of a favoritism liable to abuse and certain to give rise to scandals.

It is too late in the day to stigmatize the taxation which we propose, as a cruel and extreme exercise of the war power. After the legislation which is on our statute books, confiscating the entire estates, real and personal, of whole classes of rebels, it is idle to denounce as rigorous, the exercise of the power of taxation in a form which would not really compel anybody at the South to pay a single dollar. It is said of our tariff taxes, that they are voluntarily paid, because it is optional to consume imported articles or to let them alone. And in that same sense, the taxation we propose upon Southern trade would be voluntarily borne.

Why should a rebel planter, who can raise cotton at six cents per pound, and who has always been overjoyed to get ten for it, be permitted to come without tax into our markets, where the price has been fictitiously raised to fifty and sixty cents by his own act? If there is any sense in it, it is not of that kind which passed as common sense before this war began.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES have been discussed with much intelligence and candor by the London *Globe*. An article from its columns will be found on the first page, to which attention is directed. There are some inaccuracies of fact, such as the remark "that a year and a half has nearly passed since the attack on Fort Sumter, without any perception of a tax on the part of the American people," but these are unimportant; the main feature is its appreciation of the difficulties of our position, and the clear and candid statement of the operations of the measures adopted.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXTRACTS FROM LATE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

The following is from the Charleston *Mercury*, of November 1st:

The Rice Crop.

A very large amount of land in this State was this season planted in corn, and it was reasonable to expect an enormous crop, capable of supplying that species of food in superabundance at a low price. But the season was marred by a drought, and in many parts of the State the corn crop was seriously injured, so that there will be no superabundance, and scarcely more than was produced last year from much less land planted in that greatest of cereals. The production of rice, too, this year, has been curtailed to a considerable extent by the removal of planters from the tide-water region.

Still, the season for rice has been good, and those who have planted have generally made good crops. If saved, the rice crop will very materially aid in supporting our people and the army collected for our defence. We, therefore, trust that prompt and vigorous efforts will be made by the planters to reap the fruits of their summer's exertions; and that our authorities will afford every facility and co-operation in making this large resource of subsistence available. It is a matter of no trifling importance to our people, and to the operations of our forces. Timely exertions may prevent much trouble and expense and suffering.

It will be seen by this extract below that John Mitchel has not yet got his plantation in Alabama, with the sleek and fat negroes, for which he prayed so lustily a few years ago. Neither can John get the sword. The pen for him is mightier than the sword. Poor John.

John Mitchel.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* dissents from the Richmond *Enquirer's* recommendation to raise an Irish brigade for this talented Irish patriot. It says:

"We should like to see Mr. Mitchel located at a good point, editing a newspaper. His talents in this line are unrivalled, and he could be of especial service to us at this time; but we are opposed to raising a brigade for him. He wields a pen more gracefully and powerfully than almost anybody we know. This is his especial vocation—let him be assigned to it."—*Mercury, 1st.*

A Review at Fort Sumter.

Last Friday was a bright and balmy October day, and Gen. Ripley, by appointment, went down to review the garrison at Fort Sumter, consisting of the First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery. A large number of ladies were present. The general looked as fine as a fiddle, and performed his part with style and expedition. The splendid corps at the post appeared to great advantage before their original and honored commander. The excellent band added much to the occasion. After the exercises on the parade, a ten-inch columbiad was fired for the benefit of the ladies, and also a casemate gun. After a luncheon, the visitors retired in a state of decided gratification.—*Mercury, Nov. 4th.*

We can't see what particular "*benefit*" this ten-inch columbiad could have been to the ladies, but we do not, we suppose, fully understand Southern society. One thing in this connection has impressed itself upon our mind, and we would like to inquire how a Southern lady would be treated on such an occasion who should flaunt the emblems of the old flag, the "Red, white and blue?" Washington society tolerates "*red, white and red.*" Will Southern society tolerate the red, white and blue? Never!

The following is from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*. It appears that "*little Mac's*" conduct of the war is understood on the other side of the line as well as this. Little Mac for President! Trot him out, gentlemen; you can't do it too soon:

RICHMOND, Friday, Oct. 31.

Mr. Benjamin is sanguine in regard to the story of the New York *Express* about an armistice. The tenor of his latest dispatches were, that, at the earnest solicitation of France, England had consented to take up the American question early in October, and this inclines him to believe the report of the *Express*. Another circumstance which goes to show that something is in the wind, is the meeting in New York of the French consuls from Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans. M. Paul, the consul resident here, is expected back to-day.

Outside of official circles the armistice story is taken quite coolly. There is some discussion as to whether the blockade will be raised in case the armistice is accepted. Beyond this little is said or hoped.

Upon the streets there is a rumor of the purchase, by European capitalists, of Confederate bonds to a large amount—some say $500,000, and others put it as high as $4,000,000. It is reported that the purchasers will give exchange at 90, a most favorable bargain for us. We now recall the fact that a Georgia firm, so called, bought, the other day, $1,000,000 of Confederate bonds, and some incline to the opinion that this Georgian firm has partners abroad.

A number of officers from Bragg's army are in town. They speak of him without mercy. One of them told me that Kentucky was forever lost to us, and by our own fault. Bragg misstates facts when he says we got but 1,500 recruits in Kentucky. Buford's cavalry brigade alone numbers 2,000; say nothing of infantry regiments that came back with our army.

While Buell was retreating to Louisville, the flower of his army having been cut up at Perryville, Bragg was leaving the richest country in the world for a region in which it is impossible for his army to subsist. The men are worse off for clothes and blankets than Lee's army. In the face of all this, a staff officer asserted yesterday that Bragg had been promoted to the command of the entire West.

In truth, though McClellan's seeming activity is part of a scheme to influence the elections, which take place in nine States on the 4th of November—Tuesday next—it is plain that "Little Mac" is being engineered for the Presidency by the brokers, while Stanton and the Republicans are working with might and main against him. A pretty kettle of fish is brewing, evidently.

THE NEW YORK DEFALCATIONS.—Respecting the recent defalcations in the custom-house, New York, a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* holds this language:

The custom-house frauds continue the great (local) topic. The main facts of the case have already appeared in the *Inquirer*; but a column would be filled with the gossip afloat, in relation to the parties supposed to be *particeps criminis*. Having no desire to prejudge the case, I forbear.

A searching investigation is going on, and the result, as soon as reached, will not be withheld from the public. It is a fact that not a few names figure in the business, which the community will be surprised to see there—names that occupy a prominent place in political and commercial circles, and that have always been accounted very synonyms of honor and honesty, and all that. This is a very wicked world, and, in the face of such disclosures as these, it may well be feared that it is fast getting no better.

LOVEJOY'S DISTRICT.—A delegation, we are told, of Henry county and Galesburg lawyers visited our place on Monday last, with the view of contesting the election of Lovejoy, or concocting some scheme through which to prevent him from taking his seat in the next Congress. These men are desperate. Failing to defeat Mr. Lovejoy at the polls, they now seem determined to defeat the constitutionally expressed wishes of the people. Like the southern wing of that party in the case of the Presidential election, they are not satisfied that the majority of the people should rule; and like their Southern friends, they are determined to have power, even at the expense of all the guarantees of our civil, religious and personal liberties. But this is a game that two parties can work at, and the men who elected Mr. Lovejoy will see to it that he is not defrauded out of the rights and honors conferred upon him by the people.—*Knoxville Republican.*

SEE a woman in another column picking Santonel Grapes, for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and by the first families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction. tf

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Rebel Spies in our Camps—Their Mode of Entrance—The Virginia Conscripts—The One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Pennsylvania—Confidence in Gen. Burnside.

Special Correspondence of the Inquirer.

WARRENTON, VA., Nov. 11, 1862.

Rebel Spies in Camp.

That we have these in our camp in too great a number, and that they furnish highly reliable information to the enemy, cannot be denied, and so far as we can learn or discover no efforts are made or no arrangements perfected to prevent it. It is true, we have pickets, and it is equally true that we have stragglers. It is known, too, that the rebels are in full possession of many thousand complete sets of our uniforms and equipments; combine with the above knowledge the fact that it is easy for them to dress up in one of our said suits some one of the many smart, quick wits and intelligent men among them: when so dressed, let him take the road over which we have passed, let him join company with the stragglers, and he can march into camp and no questions asked. When well inside the lines, he can stay for days and weeks, visiting now this and that encampment, and, by passing himself off as a paroled prisoner, or something of that nature, excite a sympathy, and in consequence will be well taken care of so long as he desires to stay, which he does, gaining all the information he desires, and, watching well his opportunity, slips through the picket line, and furnishes to his commanders information worth more to them than can be calculated. As an instance of this a little circumstance occurred which is worthy of mention. A drum major of one of our regiments yesterday morning, when leaving his tent, to prepare for the *reveille*, found pinned to the front of his tent a small note from one Skillan, a lieutenant upon Jackson's staff; the note stating that he had been among us for some time, that he was then off to report to his superior, and at the same time warned the drum major to *look out for himself*. The drum major we speak of believes the note to be no *conard*, as the handwriting is known to him, he being a graduate of Yale College and in the same class with this Skillan, and when he (the Major) was a prisoner at Charleston, S. C., this same lieutenant visited and showed him many favors.

Skillan is known to be an accomplished draughtsman as well as engineer. As efforts to find his whereabouts within our lines have proved unavailing, doubtless "Stonewall" has, by this time, not only a drawing of our position, but the number of our forces and by whom they are commanded.

Conscripts Want to Get Out of it.

While we lay at Rectortown, enjoying the "comforts" of a regular New England snow storm, a resident of the neighborhood, living just outside our picket lines, made the acquaintance of one of the captains of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania (Baxter's Fire Zouaves) regiment, and stated to him that he desired to make some arrangement by which he might be captured and paroled.

He stated that he knew of nine others who desired to make the same arrangement. In this course of conversation this would-be prisoner stated he, as well as his friends, were conscripts; that they were assigned to the Eighth Virginia cavalry; that they were men of decidedly Union sentiments, but that home, family, and possessions prevented them from declaring their sentiments and taking the oath of allegiance. As before stated, they desired to be made prisoners, then paroled, and by so doing be honorably discharged from serving in the Confederate army. In order to effect this the captain and a guard was invited to dine, the next day, at the house of the one who made the proposals. He was to be then and there arrested, and was to show the captain the houses of the others.

The next morning, however, we moved from Rectortown too early for breakfast. Hence the captain and men were deprived of a good dinner, and, perhaps, of the privilege of a long sojourn in some loathsome Virginia prison.

We make this latter supposition, as we believe it to be a nicely laid plan to rob us of some of our best and bravest of our country's defenders:

"Secesh" is still, however, connected with the Eighth Virginia cavalry, and our captain and his men are still in the ranks.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment.

When speaking of this regiment, we neglected to speak of the presentation to them of the State flag. It was made by Deputy Secretary Thomas, at the time they were lying at Bolivar Heights. Your readers can be assured that not one of the same flags have ever been presented to a regiment who are better able or more willing to protect it.

Our New Commander.

We have every confidence in the ability of our new commander, Gen. Burnside, and fancy that with him as our leader, the motto will not be, "Wait and dig," but, "March and fight." Evidences are, on every hand, that pressing forward is to be the new tactics adopted. All are now under marching orders, and when our new leader has well studied and digested the plans for the present campaign, we feel that he will see them well, speedily and promptly carried out, until success has crowned his efforts.

A Skirmish in Front and to Our Right.

All day long, at intervals, heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Culpeper Court House. Early this morning a brigade from Gen. Reynolds' command was sent out on a reconnoissance in that direction. The cause of the firing is doubtless, that they have met a portion of the enemy, but the results have not as yet reached the headquarters of our camp—Couch's.

The Railroad.

Yesterday trains commenced running regularly over the Manassas and Warrenton road, direct to this point. Soon this will, for a time, be doubtless the depot for supplies, and enable us better to proceed on our journey South.

Paroling the Stragglers.

Yesterday morning, as some three stragglers from the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment were quietly wending their way towards our encampment, when in the vicinity of Salem, some eight miles from here, they met with some strolling bands from White's cavalry, who arrested and then paroled them. They reached here last evening, will probably remain here until their muster rolls are made out, and then return to their homes, to be sent to fight the Indians.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Financial Theories Made Easy.

A financial theorist, who writes for and is endorsed by the New York *World*, under the signature of "Bullionist," has the easiest method of proving his positions that can possibly be imagined. Thus, on Saturday last, he demonstrated in his comfortable way that the present high prices of coin are the results of natural, and not factious causes; and this is how he did it: He first assumes, without giving any data to support the assumption, that "the natural volume of the currency of the loyal States is five hundred millions of dollars;" he then assumes, and still without producing a fact or figure of data, that the actual "currency of the loyal States at this time amounts to seven hundred millions of dollars;" and, upon these unsupported assumptions, he concludes that the premium on gold should necessarily be forty per cent.

As already remarked, no mental process could possibly be more snug and easy than the foregoing; it demands no laborious collection or comparison of facts and figures, and it requires no strain upon the intellect for analysis or argumentation. All you have to do is to assume your proportions, and cipher out any result you desire. There is in this method, however, about as much reason as in the most of the argument of the speculators in bullion. We take the liberty of challenging "Bullionist" to produce his data, and feel safe in the prediction that they will neither justify his premises nor warrant his conclusions.

NEW YORK BUSINESS.
LAW, FINANCIAL AND COLLECTING.
INVOICE BILLS & BUSINESS NOTES NEGOTIATED.
PROTESTED NOTES AND DEFERRED ACCOUNTS BOUGHT AND COLLECTED.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
GOVERNMENT CLAIMS BOUGHT.
By G. Z. HOUSE,
Counsellor at Law,
25 Nassau street, New York.
☞ Ten years in state and United States Courts. Advice gratis. ap 1

JUST RECEIVED.—A LARGE STOCK OF Hermetically Sealed GOODS, consisting of FRUITS, JELLIES, MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c., which we offer for sale at New York market prices.
OSTHEIM BROTHERS,
oct 27 295 Pennsylvania avenue.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the city of New York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until twelve o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds
600 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 33 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds
100 pairs 1¾ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth
4,000 do gray list blue cloth
300 do do black cloth
1,000 do saved list black cloth
4,000 do do blue cloth
5,000 do do scarlet cloth
200 dozen 9-4 woollen shawls
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40
1,200 do cotton thread
50 gross worsted gartering
75,000 yards calico
5,000 do Merrimac calico
8,000 do Turkey red calico
25,000 do blue drilling
20,000 do brown drilling
30,000 do bed ticking
3,000 do satinetts
25,000 do plaid linseys
20,000 do unbleached domestic sheeting
2,500 do bleached sheeting
10,000 do checks, stripes, and plaids
10,000 do flannels, assorted
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30
800 do cotton maître
2,000 twilled flannel shirts
500 dozen hickory shirts
2,000 calico shirts
300 dozen Canadian belts

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready Made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons
250 do coats
50 cadet mixed satinett coats
250 do do pantaloons
125 frock coats, indigo blue, broad cloth
100 pantaloons do do
250 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest)
500 camp kettles, (3 sizes)
500 dozen 2 quart tin pans
500 do 4 quart tin pans
60 do 6 quart tin pans
700 do tin cups
1,200 do squaw awls
1,500 do fish hooks
250 do fish lines
750 do coarse tooth combs
117 do fine tooth combs
600 do scissors
600 do shears
160 do weeding hoes
250 do hand saw files, 4½ inches
50 do spades
2,500 short handle fry pans
75 dozen basting spoons
1,500 do table spoons, (iron)
65 do axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds
350 do half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles)
500 do zinc mirrors
50 do fire steels
500 pounds brass wire
150 do best Chinese vermillion
600 do seed beads
100 dozen butcher knives
100 do scalping knives
250 do squaw hatchets
12 do 4½ inch flat files
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap lock, (half ounce ball)
300 shot guns, (double barrel)
150 kegs powder
1,000,000 water-proof caps
300 bags Traid balls
300 flasks
200 belts
500 powder horns
3,000 flints
292 dozen gun nipples
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture of the required styles and quality will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated November 17th, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the city of New York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney: We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods dated 17th November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
nov 18—3taw2w&c4tp Commissioner.

EVERYBODY'S attention is called to our new stock of Clothing for Men and Boys' use, which we have just received, and offer for sale at very low prices, at No. 464 Seventh street, near F.
J. BRUCE & CO.,
Proprietors of Oak Hall Clothing Room.
sep 25—3m

MAINE AGENCY
AND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Office, No. 275 F street, cor. Thirteenth.
Communications to be addressed to
J. W. HATHAWAY,
State Agent,
Lock box 66, Washington, D. C.
oct 16—tf

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps.
L. A. BEALL & CO.,
se 25—1m Clothiers, No. 361 Seventh street.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains from Washington.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS
between
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, AND THE WEST
will run as follows:

Five Daily Trains to Washington and the West.
Two Daily Trains between Wash'n and the West.
On Sundays, three trains to Baltimore and one to the West—as follows: 7.40 a. m., and 3 and 5 p. m.

Passengers for the West make close connections at Washington Junction (Relay) with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for all points West, *at lower rates of fare than by any other line.*

For Philadelphia and New York—Leave Washington at 6 a. m., 11 a. m., and 5 p. m.

For Annapolis—Leave Washington at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

FOR ALL POINTS WEST,

and Stations along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—leave Washington at 6 and 7.40 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.; and on Sundays at 3.30 p. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH

Leave New York at 7 a. m., Philadelphia at 11.30 a. m., Baltimore at 3.45 p. m. Arrive at Washington at 5.30 p. m.

Leave New York at 6 p. m., Philadelphia at 10.50 p. m., Baltimore at 4.35 a. m. Arrive at Washington at 6.20 a. m.

Leave New York at 11 p. m., Philadelphia at 3.30 a. m., Baltimore at 7.40 a. m. Arrive at Washington at 9.25 a. m.

Local Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 10 a. m. and 5.10 p. m., for Washington; arrive there at 12 a. m. and 7 p. m.

On Sundays at 4.30 and 7.40 a. m., only, from Baltimore.

No Annapolis connections on Sunday from Baltimore or Washington.

Passengers leaving Washington at 6 and 7.40 a. m. and 3 p. m., make connections at Washington Junction (Relay) with trains on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for all points west of the Ohio river and for all points along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, in Maryland and Virginia.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Washington daily, except Sundays, at 5.45 a. m., and 3.40 p. m.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 6 a. m., 11 a. m., and 5 p. m., and Baltimore at 4.30 and 7.40 a. m. and 3.50 p. m., stop only at Annapolis and Washington Junctions.

Way Passengers must take the Accommodation Trains only.

W. P. SMITH,
nov 17 Master of Transportation.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK:
75 sacks Extra *BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.*
30 firkins Choice Table *BUTTER.*
Stuart's *SIRUP.*
Cut Loaf *SUGAR.*
Choice New Orleans Brown *SUGAR.*
Vermont Maple *SUGAR.*
New *HOPS.*
Extra Sugar-cured *HAMS.*
Best quality Family and Extra *FLOUR.*
New York *CHEESE*, very fine for table use.
Also, fine *WINES* and *BRANDY*, and as fine Old Bourbon and Rye *WHISKY* as can be had.
For sale by
JESSE B. WILSON,
No. 327 Pennsylvania avenue,
Between Sixth and Seventh streets,
no 15—d1w1f South side.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.
Just arrived, by direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well-assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes; gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my establishment.
425 *Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.*
My Establishment is up stairs.
Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.
Oct 10—1y

PASSES ON THE POTOMAC.

On and after the 12th instant day of September, passes will be required from all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac river. These will be issued by the Commanding Officer of the Flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alexandria, or at the mouth of the river.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1862. sep 14

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office 514 Penn. avenue,
Washington City, D. C.
GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.
Merchandise, Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Notes, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Forwarded with SAFETY AND DISPATCH to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has Agencies in the principal railway towns in the NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.
Its principal offices are
WASHINGTON, D. C., N. YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON.
Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the Canadas and the British Provinces, and with steamship lines to Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.
Collection of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.
C. C. DUNN, Agent,
je 12 Washington, D. C.

TEETH! TEETH!
M. LOOMIS, M. D., the inventor and patentee of the Mineral Plate Teeth, attends personally at his office in this city.
Many persons can wear these teeth who cannot wear others, and no person can wear others who cannot wear these.
Persons calling at my office can be accommodated with any style and price of Teeth they may desire; but to those who are particular, and wish the purest, cleanest, strongest, and most perfect denture that art can produce, the Mineral Plate will be more fully warranted.
Rooms in this city—No. 339 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also, 907 Arch street, Philadelphia. mar 19—1y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR ARMY SUPPLIES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
STATIONERY, BLANK AND SCHOOL BOOKS, MILITARY WORKS,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Writing Papers, Envelopes, Portfolios,
Gold Pens, Pencils, Inks, &c., &c.,
Pocket Books, and Pocket Cutlery,
Photograph Albums in every variety,
Newspapers, Periodicals, and
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
All orders promptly attended to.
Call and examine. No charge for showing goods,
SHEPHERD & RILEY,
Corner Seventh and D streets,
oc 25—1m Washington, D. C.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1862.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons in arrears for taxes, whether gas, special or annual tax, that unless the same is paid at this office before the 1st day of January next, the property on which the tax is due will then be advertised and sold as the law directs. Those who wish to avoid the heavy expense of advertising will please pay within the time specified.

A discount of 6 per cent. will be allowed, under the law, during the month of November. After November there will be no abatement.

WM. DIXON, Collector.
nov 13—3taw2w

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.
No! no! 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 10 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. sep 25—3m

I RECOMMEND MRS. WREN'S TREATMENT for Neuralgia, she having cured me very soon
M. JOHNSON, Pension Office.
Call and see how many respectable citizens have been cured by my HANDMAGNETISM, of Paralysis, Gout, Rheumatism, Tumors, Bronchitis, Piles in a week, Typhoid Fever in a few days, Leucorrhœa or Whites. Sure cure for Scrofula and Cancers.
Magnetic Plasters and Ointment.
MRS. WREN, Physician.
oc 25—1m* 445 K st., bet. 6th and 7th sts.

100,000 imported Havana Segars, comprising the choicest brands in the market, just received, and for sale at
no 12 OSTHEIM BROTHERS,

OSTHEIM BROTHERS,
OSTHEIM BROTHERS,
295 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
295 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
295 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Branch of
39 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
39 SOUTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
Importers of
CHOICE BRANDIES AND WINES,
CHOICE BRANDIES AND WINES,
CHOICE BRANDIES AND WINES,
CHOICE BRANDIES AND WINES,
And wholesale dealers in
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
As well as every variety of
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c.,
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c.,
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, &c.,
And the best brands of
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS,
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.
We also offer for sale a complete assortment of
HERMETICALLY SEALED
FRUITS, MEATS, &c.,
HERMETICALLY SEALED
FRUITS, MEATS, &c.,
HERMETICALLY SEALED
FRUITS, MEATS, &c.,
Expressly put up for camp use.
BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET,
BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
295 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
295 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Between Ninth and Tenth streets.
oct 8

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