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National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One square, three days ... $1.00
One square, four days ... 1.25
One square, five days ... 1.50
One square, six days ... 1.75
Every other day advertisement, fifty per cent additional.
Quarter week advertisements charged for each insertion.
Six lines or less constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock m.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
May 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until the 20th day of October next.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, copy one of which will be furnished to each person applying for it, by application in the Bureau or at the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards will be forwarded on application to the Bureau. The articles are arranged in classes being for the convenience of bidders in such a way that they will be furnished at any schedule yard selected by the Contractor, and the 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 may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes at 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 prices stated in the columns of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite 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 articles bid for 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.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidder for the lowest price offered, if the price be not deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards 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 10th August, 1861, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is given below.

And also by a certificate signed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is "a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply."

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 the receipt at the post office or Navy Agency named by them, and they will affix thereto the requisite internal revenue stamp.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.

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 bids 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 within ten days after the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be 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 thirty per centum of the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1861.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the navy yard for which the bid is made.

Form of Offer.

Which form a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of May 26, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date,
Witness.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid ——— or any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt at 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.

The Certificate that the bidder is a manufacturer or dealer in the Articles is to be here appended.

Extract from laws of the United States.

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 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 willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval force 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.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be required as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other, nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same.

[Approved, March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 12, White Pine Deck Plank and Stage Plank; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory Butts; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar; 18, Locust; 19, White Oak Staves and Heading; 20, Black Spruce; 21, Locust Treenails; 22, Lignumvitæ; 23, Iron, Round, Flat, and Square; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, wrought and cut; 29, Rigging Iron; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, Tin, and Solder; 32, Hardware; 34, Tools for stores; 35, Brushes; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paint; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Turpentine and Varnish; 40, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 42, Oakum; 43, Pitch, Tar, and Rosin; 44, Fish Oil; 45, Tallow, Soap, and Sweet Oil; 47, Ship Chandlery; 52, Ingot Copper; 53, Tank Iron; 54, Felloes; 55, Bellows.

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PROPOSALS.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, 215 G, cor. 18th st.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, June 25, 1863, at 12 o'clock m., for the burial of persons dying while in the military service, or under the protection of the United States, in the city of Washington, and also within three miles of said city, from the 1st of July until the 31st of December, 1863.

Specifications for all the requirements of such burials can be seen at this office.

PROPOSALS.

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

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

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

Proposals must be addressed to Captain Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for the Burial of Persons dying while in the military service, or under the protection of the United States."

GUARANTEE.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, *and said guarantor must accompany the bid.*

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

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

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

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

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high, is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Captain A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

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PROPOSALS.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, 215 G, cor. 18th st.,
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Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

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

Form of the Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

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

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high, is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Captain A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

je9—14t

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

Owners of steam vessels are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether supposed, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster General of the United States, at Washington, and should be endorsed "Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received, they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

may 24—4m

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
Corner G and 23d streets,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS, and CORN, for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn and Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay and straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

ap 17—4m

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY.

The steamers "Young America," Capt. Talbott, and "Mary F. Sapery," Capt. Stackpole, will, on and after MONDAY, May 4, commence their regular trips between Washington and Alexandria, at 6 o'clock in the morning, making trips every hour during the day, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1863. may 2-tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of Eighteenth and G streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1863, at 12 o'clock, m., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such place as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1,000,000) feet of Lumber, of the following kind and description, viz:

Eight hundred thousand (800,000) feet 4-4 or one inch White Pine Common Cullings.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet dressed tongue and grooved White Pine.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet scantling, 3 by 5, sixteen feet long, Hemlock.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet scantling, 3 by 6, sixteen feet long, Hemlock.

All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed by the Government.

All the Lumber to be delivered by the 25th day of July, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

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

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

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

Proposals must be addressed to Captain Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Lumber."

GUARANTEE.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, *and said guarantor must accompany the bid.*

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

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

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

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

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high, is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

EDWARD L. HARTZ,
Captain A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

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PIANO FORTES.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(late Lighte & Bradburys,)
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
421 BROOME ST., NEW YORK,
2d block East of Broadway.

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, good will, &c., continues to make the Pianos formerly produced by the firm, exclusively of the celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO FORTES for which this house has been so popular.

☞ All instruments in the lights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

Liberal Terms to Dealers.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
421 Broome St., New York.

ap 16—3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States *vs.* Part of Lot No. 2, Lot No. 3, Part of Lot No. 4, Square 284, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Whereas, part of lot number two, (2,) in square number two hundred and eighty-four, (284,) being the west four feet four inches front of said lot by the depth of the same, lot number three, in square number two hundred and eighty-four, and that part of lot number four, in square number two hundred and eighty-four, being the east nineteen feet eighteen inches front of said lot by the depth of the same, as the same are marked, and designated on the ground plats or plans of the city and county of Washington, and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Daniel Ratcliff and Mary F. Ratcliff therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled, "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in said Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Daniel Ratcliffe and Mary F. Ratcliffe should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of July next, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court, 15th May, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 26—law3wJuly8

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States *vs.* Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, Square No. 380, in the city of Washington.

Whereas, lots number one, two, three, four, six and seven, (1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7,) in square number five hundred and ninety (590) as the same are marked and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington, and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Samuel Lee, therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in this Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Samuel Lee should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of July next, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court, 13th May, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 26—law3wJuly8

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States *vs.* The interests of John N. Gamewell and James Dunlop in certain Patents.

Whereas all the right, title, and interest of John N. Gamewell and James Dunlop respectively in and to the Letters Patent granted to Samuel F. B. Morse, dated June 20, 1849, for Electro Magnetic Telegraph, reissued June 13, 1846, and extended June 13, 1861; and Letters Patent granted to Samuel F. B. Morse, dated April 11, 1846, reissued June 13, 1846, for similar improvement, and in and to Letters Patent granted to Moses G. Farmer, dated May 6, 1852, for Electro Magnetic Alarm Bells, and dated January 11, 1853, for Porous Cells for Galvanic Batteries, and in and to Letters Patent granted to Farmer and Channing, dated November 28, 1854, for Electro Magnetic Fire Alarm apparatus, and dated January 11, 1859, for Fire Alarm apparatus, and dated January 11, 1859, for apparatus for Setting Engines in motion; and dated February 22, 1859, for Fire Alarm apparatus; and in Letters Patent granted to Farmer and Channing, dated March 8, 1859, for Fire Alarm apparatus; and in and to Letters Patent granted to Moses G. Farmer, dated May 3, 1859, for Mechanism for operating Signal Whistles by Electro Magnetism, Steam or Air, as assignments of the same are on record in the Patent Office of the United States; and all the right, title and interest of John N. Gamewell and James Dunlop therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes;" and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1863, file a libel of information in this court, praying the condemnation of said property, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the 1st Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property, and the right, title and interest therein of the said John N. Gamewell and James Dunlop should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, twice a week previous to said 1st Monday of July next, the first publication to be on or before the 3d Monday in June, 1863.

By order of Court.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
je13—law3w je9

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States *vs.* Subdivisions A and C, and part of Subdivision No. 5, Square No. 280, buildings, improvements, &c., in the city of Washington, D. C.

Whereas, Subdivision A and Subdivision C, and that part of Lot or Subdivision numbered five (5) described as follows: Beginning at the Northeast corner of said Lot, and running thence West twenty-five (25) feet, thence south forty-five (45) feet, thence East twenty-five (25) feet, thence North forty-five (45) feet to the beginning; all in Square numbered two hundred and eight-five (280), as the same are known, marked, and designated on the ground plats and plans of the city and county of Washington, District of Columbia, and recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, and estate of WM. SHIELDS therein have been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate the Property of Rebels, and for other purposes;" and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in this Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, under the act aforesaid, and that process of monition issue against the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said William Shields should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, twice a week previous to said first Monday of July, A. D. 1863, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June, 1863.

By order of the Court, 12th May, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
may 22—4twtJuly 6

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SITTING AS THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR SAID DISTRICT.

United States *vs.* Lot No. 9, Square No. 453, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Whereas lot number nine, (9,) in square number three hundred and fifty-three, (453,) as the same is known, marked, and designated on the ground plats and plans of the City and County of Washington and District of Columbia, recorded in the Land Records of said District, together with all the improvements, buildings, rights, privileges, appurtenances, and other hereditaments to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, and interest of Edward M. Clarke therein has been seized by the Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, by virtue of an act of Congress, approved on the seventeenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" and whereas, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia did, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1863, file a Libel of Information in this Court, praying the condemnation of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, warning them at some early day to appear and answer said information:

It is, therefore, on this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred sixty-three, ORDERED that notice be given to the owner and owners of said property and real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of July next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title and interest therein of the said Edward M. Clarke should not be condemned and sold according to law; and that notice be given by posting a copy of this order upon the front door of the Court House of the District of Columbia, and by publication in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN twice a week previous to said first Monday of July next, the first publication to be on or before the first day of June next.

By order of the Court, May 12, 1863.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test:
may 22—4twtJuly6

SUTLERS' STORES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF OFFICERS' SUTLERS' AND SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES,

Consisting of—
PRESERVED MEATS,
Fish,
SOUPS,
JELLIES,
PRESERVES,
PICKLES,
SAUCES,
&c., &c., &c.,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

At wholesale and retail.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine this large and well selected stock of choice goods. Every article will be offered at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GEO. H. BATES,
formerly Bates & Wood,
332 Pennsylvania avenue,
opposite Willard's Hotel.

may 14—tf

EXTRA.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

THE INVASION OF THE NORTH.

GEN. TYLER'S FIGHT AT MARTINSBURG.

He Crosses the Potomac and Takes Command at Harper's Ferry.

McReynolds Cuts His Way to Milroy.

Gen. Milroy Spikes his Heavy Guns, and Cuts his Way Out of Winchester.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

The following particulars respecting the rebel movement towards Pennsylvania have come to hand:

Gen. Tyler sustained the fight at Martinsburg until dark on Sunday evening. He then prepared to evacuate the position, which fact the Confederates discovering, they attacked him in strong force, and a most sanguinary fight was kept up during Gen. Tyler's movement to the Potomac river, which he crossed at Shepherdstown, and subsequently moved to Harper's Ferry with his forces, and at once assumed the chief command. His loss in killed, wounded and missing was said to be very severe, as was also that of the Confederates. It was stated that he brought away all his cannon. The Confederates at once took possession of Martinsburg and the immediate surrounding country.

Yesterday morning a large body of Confederate cavalry passed into Maryland, at Williamsport, and subsequently took possession of Hagerstown. The telegraph wires between Hagerstown and Harrisburg were cut about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as also those to Chambersburg.

Later in the day it was ascertained that a body of Confederate cavalry was approaching Chambersburg, but of the results of that movement nothing definite was known in this city at a late hour last night. It was asserted that all Government stores, &c., had been removed from Hagerstown previous to the Confederates entering that place.

At last advices the city of Frederick and vicinity had not been visited by the enemy. All the government stores, &c., were removed from that place yesterday, as a precautionary measure. The sick and convalescent soldiers were also removed from there. Quite a number of citizens of Frederick city and county, also of Washington and Allegany counties, arrived in Baltimore during yesterday, alarmed by many war rumors in their neighborhoods. The passenger trains between Frederick, Harper's Ferry and Baltimore, continued yesterday without interruption.

In the last account we stated that Colonel McReynolds's forces were engaged in a fight at Berryville, on Saturday evening, and that it was thought he had cut his way to Gen. Milroy. This, it appears, he succeeded in doing about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, after having sustained a severe encounter until dark on Saturday evening. His loss was stated to be quite heavy.

The most important part of the military movements in that section of the country was being enacted by Major General Milroy at Winchester. That officer succeeded in cutting his way through Gen. Ewell's forces, who had surrounded him at Winchester, and arrived at Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon with the larger portion of his command.

The following is the substance of an official dispatch received from Gen. Milroy by Major General Schenck last night:

"The fortifications were invested by about 15,000 Confederates, with 20 pieces of artillery. This force, after a desperate conflict, carried the outer works by storm, about 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. Gen. Milroy spiked his heavy guns and withdrew after night, in the direction of Martinsburg. He marched about four miles unnoticed, when he was attacked by an overwhelming force. A desperate fight of two hours followed, when Gen. Milroy cut his way through and arrived at Harper's Ferry, with a supposed loss of not over 2,000 killed, wounded and missing."

The road is now open through Martinsburg to Maryland and Pennsylvania. While cavalry raids may be executed in those States, it is thought impossible for the main body of the Confederates to pass over and leave the heavy force under Gen. Tyler at Harper's Ferry in their rear. The belief last night, however, among the military men was, that Gen. Ewell's force has crossed at Williamsport and proceeded to invest Harper's Ferry. This, however, was only surmise, as no official information of such a movement had been received.

Official Dispatch from Maj. Gen Milroy.

JUNE 10, 11 o'clock a. m.—The Government has received the following official dispatch from General Milroy:

I am in with the greater part of my command.

The fortifications at Winchester were invested by about fifteen thousand rebels and twenty pieces of artillery.

They carried my outer works by storm at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening.

I spiked all my guns Sunday evening and left with the whole of my command at 1 o'clock Monday morning, bringing all the horses of my artillery and wagons, but was interrupted by an overwhelming force with artillery, four miles this side of Winchester, on the Martinsburg road, and after a desperate fight of two hours I got through.

We were pursued by a large cavalry force, the picked up number of my heavy horses.

Think my loss will not exceed two thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Movements at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The latest advices last night were that the railroad and telegraph lines between this city and Harper's Ferry were still uninterrupted.

Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelly passed through this city last night en route for Grafton, by the way of Pittsburg, &c. He will assume command of the forces in that section of Virginia.

Governor Bradford arrived here from Annapolis at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had a lengthy private interview with Major General Schenck, the nature of which did not transpire. It is thought his proclamation calling for ten thousand volunteers, pursuant to the call of the President, will be issued to-day.

His Honor, Mayor Chapman, with a committee of the city council, also had an interview with Major General Schenck last evening, looking to the protection of the city, &c.

Movements in Harrisburg.

A dispatch from Harrisburg last evening says:

Governor Curtin and Hon. Thomas A. Scott, who is here aiding the Governor, have organized the troops of the State, and have held communication with Washington. They have received the tender of the services of the New York Seventh regiment and secured the Railroad Company. Should Harrisburg be endangered the archives of the State will be promptly removed to a place of safety, the principal money securities having already been transferred.

A network of fortifications is being thrown up beyond the Susquehanna. It is rumored in political circles, that the Democratic Convention, which is to meet on Wednesday, will adjourn and the members will take up arms in defence of the State.

An enthusiastic meeting was held this afternoon, Simon Cameron in the chair. Governor Curtin and others addressed the meeting, and pledged their lives and property. The citizens are now organized.

Another dispatch says that Lieut. Palmer, of the Purnell Cavalry, has just come in, having fought his way from two miles this side of Greencastle. He reports the enemy advancing in three columns; one towards Waynesburg, one towards Chambersburg, and one towards Mercersburg.

Other bodies are reported to be moving through the mountains, making altogether six separate columns. It is not known where they will centre; but Chambersburg is believed to be the point. The operator at Chambersburg says that a great fire is now raging at Greencastle. The column that entered Greencastle consisted of five thousand cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery. Hagerstown has certainly been captured.

It was intended to have established telegraphic communications between Hagerstown and Chambersburg, but this has been frustrated. It is impossible to urge too strongly upon the citizens of Pennsylvania the necessity of making preparations to defend their State. The fire at Greencastle is believed to indicate a determination on the part of the rebels to burn, plunder, and destroy our cities.

The Rebel Invasion of the North

An Atlanta (Ga.) paper contains a letter from Richmond, dated June 2d, which reports the current rumor that Lee was about to march either for Washington or Philadelphia. The writer says that the fortifications of Washington are such as to render it well nigh impregnable, and, if "Gen. Lee invades Maryland, it is not probable that he will immediately make an attack on the well defended capital of the Union, but upon other places, with a view to cut off its supplies, and thus, by stratagem, ultimately compel its surrender."

Gov. Curtin, the writer thinks, has not altogether neglected the defense of Philadelphia; but, generally, he considers that any of the cities of the North, owing to the formerly prevalent opinion there that that section was safe from invasion in any event, would fall an easy prey to a "Confederate" army. But a succession of defeats has