National Republican.

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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	

Every other day advertisements, fifty per cent. additional.

Once a week advertisements charged as new for each insertion.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock m.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY will be received at this Department until the 6th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.

Samples of the articles in class 1 will be furnished to parties desiring to bid, on application at the Department.

The Department reserves to itself the right to order the writing paper plain or faint-lined to any required pattern.

Deliveries of all articles in the several classes must comply with the written specifications, which will be furnished to bidders, with the samples of articles in class 1.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of any inferior article shall be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract.

Deliveries must be free of charge, at the Treasury Department, Washington.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bonds, if his bid be accepted.

The failure to comply with any one order under a contract, to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond; or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantees will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

CLASS No. 1.

White Cap Paper
White Legal Cap Paper
White Quarto Post Paper
White Packet Note Paper
White Commercial Note Paper
Yellow Envelope Paper
Brown Wrapping Paper
Red Blotting Paper
Card Blotting Boards
White Envelopes, official size
White Envelopes, letter size
White Envelopes, note size
White Envelopes, official size, cloth lined
Brown Manilla Envelopes
Copying Paper
White Demy Paper
White Medium Paper
White Super Royal Paper
Letter Press Copying Books

CLASS No. 2.

Best quality Copying Ink
Best quality Black Ink
Best quality Blue Ink
Best quality Writing Fluid
Best quality Carmine Ink
Faber's best Black Lead Pencils, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4
Faber's best Red and Blue Pencils
Steel Pens
Steel Pen-handles
Gold Pens
Best Quills
Best four-bladed Knives, with pearl or stag handles
Best Erasers, with ivory handles
Scissors for office use
Shears for office use

CLASS No. 3.

Glass Inkstands
Gutta Percha Rulers
Nine and twelve inch Ivory Folders
Letter Clips
Best quality Sealing-Wax, made entirely from shellac
Mucilage
Linen Tape
Silk Taste, assorted colors
Twine
Best solid-headed Pins
Swartwout's Metallic Paper Fasteners
Pneumatic Inkstands
Eylet Machines
French Eylets
Pasteboard Reference Files
De La Rue Visiting Cards
Ivory Pounce Boxes
Elastic Rings
Glass Paper Weights
Glass Sponge Cups
Sponge
Erasing Gum
Mann's or Bisson's Patent Binders.

The Department reserves the right to accept bids for individual items in classes 1 and 2.

Bidders will be required to conform their bids to the written specifications furnished with the samples, and failure to do so will cause the rejection of any bid.

Bids which contain items at prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be deemed fraudulent, and will not be considered.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
je6—2awtm

PROPOSALS FOR CASES.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 1st day of August next, for furnishing and constructing the cases for models in the north saloon of the Patent Office building, including all materials and workmanship, except the iron pilasters of the lower tier of cases, the stairways, and the railings. These will be furnished by the Government, but it will devolve upon the contractor to put them up.

These cases will be similar in form and construction to those of the saloon of the west wing; but the lumber must be of the best quality, well seasoned, and free from knots and shakes; and the work must be done in the best and most workmanlike manner.

The contractor will be required to furnish the brass hinges and to fit them in; also, to furnish locks like those of the present cases.

The whole work to be finished throughout with four coats of paint, composed of the best pure lead ground in oil. The glass must be equal, in every respect, to that of the cases in the west saloon, and must be well bedded and bradded, and left clean and whole on the completion of the contract.

The plans may be seen at the office of the Architect of the U. S. Capitol Extension, on East Capitol Square, every day, Sundays excepted, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if he considers it to the interest of the Government to do so.

All bids must be addressed to "the Commissioner of Patents," and indorsed "Proposals for Cases for the U. S. Patent Office."

The said bids will be opened at 12 o'clock m. on the aforesaid 1st day of August, in the presence of such of the bidders as may see proper to attend.

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner.
jy1—lawtaul

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 15th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, m., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 barrels of FLOUR.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels. Separate bids will be received for Flour put in good second-hand barrels of the same grade as above. Bids for the different grades, and for second-hand barrels, should be upon separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to be commenced on or about the 20th July, or as soon thereafter as the Government may direct, at the rate of 800 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves, or at the railroad depot, Washington, D. C.

The barrels to be strong and head lined.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for distribution.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

An oath of allegiance must accompany each bid.

No bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Bids to be directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Flour."
jy1-1d

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—2w

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES.--1863-'64.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 12, 1863.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving ten days' notice,) at the United States navy yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, viz:

Rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, and vinegar.

The rice shall be of the very best quality the market will afford.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the date of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The bean shall be of the very best quality white bean, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel, and no deliveries to be required until the 1st of October next.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞ inch thick; the barrels and half barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th-inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th-inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one half the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-half to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.)

The quantities named in the following list, at the places therein indicated, such quantities only being received from time to time as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz:

	Boston.	New York.	Philadel'a.
Rice, lbs	120,000	200,000	100,000
Dried apples, lbs.	60,000	100,000	50,000
Sugar, lbs	300,000	500,000	250,000
Tea, lbs	20,000	30 000	15,000
Coffee, lbs	———	200,000	———
Beans, gallons	40,000	60 000	30,000
Molasses, galls.	20,000	30,000	15,000
Vinegar, gallons	20,000	30,000	15,000

Contractors not residing at the place where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct a purchase to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right, to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs. Every proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the law of Congress.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

je15—1aw4w

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 9th day of July, for furnishing for the use of this Department—

400 tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of the best White Ash Coal, furnace size
50 tons Red Ash, same size, and
250 cords best seasoned Oak Wood.

Parties will be at liberty to bid for the Wood and Coal together, or for either one separately, and their bids will be considered accordingly.

Satisfactory arrangements must be made to secure to the Government full weight and measure.

The Wood is to be corded and measured upon the premises, and one-half is to be sawed into three pieces and the other half into two, and all to be piled away in the cellar.

The Coal to be stowed away in the vaults, which are very accessible.

No bids will be entertained unless satisfactory evidence can be furnished of the reliability and loyalty of the parties.

Samples of Coal, such as is desired, can be seen by calling upon the Superintendent.

Payments will be made promptly after the delivery of the fuel.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal."

JAS. S. HALLOWELL,
Disbursing Clerk Post Office Department.
je24-dtd

MAYOR'S OFFICE, JUNE 29, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 6th of July next, for grading and gravelling D street north, from First to Third street west. The gravel to be a quality to be approved by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners, and to be twelve inches in the centre, tapering off to four inches toward the gutter; to be well raked of stones of an improper size, and to be well rolled with a heavy roller.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for grading and square yard for gravelling.

No part of the appropriation will be paid the contractor except upon the written certificate of the Commissioner of the Ward and both the Assistant Commissioners that the work has been properly executed.

WM. DOUGLAS,
Commissioner of Fourth Ward.
H. C. BALDWIN,
WM. DANTE,
Assistant Commissioners.
jy1—dtd

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, DRY GOODS, &c.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, July 1, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing for this Department, to be delivered in this city, the following articles, suitable for clothing contraband men, women, and children:

Russet Brogans, and other serviceable Shoes, for men, women, and children's wear.

Chip, felt, and woolen Hats, and cloth Caps.

Ready-made hickory and check Shirts, and Denham Over-alls.

Kerseys, linseys, ginghams, blankets, and other Woolen and Cotton Goods.

Samples should be sent with each bid, at the expense of the party forwarding the same.

No bids will be entertained unless satisfactory evidence can be furnished of the reliability and loyalty of the bidder.

Proposals will be opened from time to time, and contracts awarded as the interests of the service may require.

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

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Dry Goods, &c."

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

(New York Herald, Times, and Tribune, and Philadelphia Press will copy.) jy2—1m

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. 7, Square 456, in Washington City.

Whereas that part of lot numbered seven (7), in square numbered four hundred and fifty-six (456), described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot, and running east forty-four (44) feet, eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches; thence north ninety-nine feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the rear line of said lot; thence west forty-four (44) feet, eleven and one-quarter (11¼) inches; thence south ninety-nine (99) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches to the place of beginning, 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 James J. Waring 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 sixteenth day of June, 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 sixteenth 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 real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title, and interest therein of the said James J. Waring 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 August, the first publication to be on or before the first Monday of July next.

By order of the Court.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
je30—2awtAug3

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

United States vs. the west half of Lot No. 6, Square No. 455, in Washington city.

Whereas, the west half lot numbered six (6) in square numbered four hundred and fifty-five (455) 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 Henry B. Tyler 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 sixteenth day of June, 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 sixteenth 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 real estate, and all persons interested or claiming an interest therein, to appear and answer this information on the first Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why said property and real estate, and the right, title, and interest therein of the said Henry B. Tyler 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 August, the first publication to be on or before the first Monday of July next.

By order of the Court.

Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
Copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
je30—2awtAug3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary Frances Stearns, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1863.

WILLIAM A. STEARNS,
Administrator.
je30—1aw3w*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Francis J. Stratton, late of Washington, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1863.

HESTER A. STRATTON,
Administratrix.
je30—1aw3w*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of Administration on the personal estate of EDWARD S. THOMAS, late of Washington City, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1863.

CLARISSA THOMAS,
Administratrix.
jy2—w3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jeremiah Murtagh, late of Washington County, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of June, 1863.

CATHERINE MURTAGH,
Administratrix.
je24—1aw3w*

MADAME S. FAVARGER, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, No. 360 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., Front room, two flights up. feb 21—

THE RAIN—THE BABELS OF THE PRAYERS.

We heard a dozen men complain,
When, Wednesday, it began to rain;
Just as before, when it was dry,
They mourned a drought with many a sigh,
And seemed most strangely to forget
The Lord made water rather wet!
If all men's prayers were heard together,
The world would have the *queerest* weather.

"My mill stands still!—oh, Lord, give rain!"
"My grain is down—oh, Lord, refrain!"
"My corn is parched!" "Ah, Susan's bonnet—
Don't let a drop of water on it!"
"Oh, not to-day, our washing's out!"
"Roll up, ye clouds—I go for trout!"
"The hen's come off—the brood is drowned!"
"Ah, let it pour—my boat's aground!"

So, 'mid the murmurs of the world,
The clouds like banners are unfurled;
The rains descend, the bow is bent,
The sky smiles clear, God's azure tent;
Sweet springs and robins sing together,
And rain or shine, 'tis pleasant weather;
The sower's hopeful seed is flung,
And harvest songs are always sung.

THE PATRIOTISM OF MAINE.

SUMNER, ME., June 29, 1863.

DEAR REPUBLICAN: During the past week I have been rusticating amid the northern hills of the "Pine Tree State," and having had unusual opportunities to learn the sentiment of the people of this State, I thought a line or two from this point in my rambles might not be uninteresting.

Whatever politicians may say, I am satisfied that the people of Maine are right on the all-important questions which now agitate the nation. They are for the Government and the Union at all hazards. The majority heartily indorse all the war measures of the Administration, and will stand by the President in his efforts to crush this infamous rebellion, whatever the cost may be in blood and treasure.

Already our people have sacrificed much. There is not a town in the State that has not laid its victims on the altar of country. Many household circles are broken. The mourning habiliments, the quivering lip, and the gushing tear tell the bitter tale of the loved and lost—the husband, father, son, and brother slain on account of this pro-slavery rebellion. And yet the cry is, "Never yield; never give up until the nation is saved!"

I have just conversed with a patriotic mother, whose whole-souled devotion to country would do honor to old Romans. She says she has sent four sons to the war, one of whom has died nobly defending his flag. She has two younger sons at home to sustain her in her declining years; but rather than have the Government destroyed, she says they shall go too. "Unless I can have a Government to leave to my children, I do not wish to have any children." And this is the spirit which animates thousands of patriotic hearts in the loyal North. Who can doubt the result when we have such women in our midst?

This town has sent to the army of the Union about one-tenth of her population. From three families in this town *thirteen* soldiers have been furnished for our country's defence. I doubt if there is another town in the Union can boast of three fathers who have done so well.

I am sorry to be obliged to say that Maine is cursed with "Copperheads." These sly "snakes in the grass" are putting forth all their efforts to poison the minds of the people. They are unusually active, as they know they are in a minority. Already the hirelings of this traitorous party are in the field "preparing" the people for the ensuing elections. They promise "peace and every other blessing" if we will only give the reins of Government into the hands of the Democratic party, yet they are very careful not to reveal their plans for restoring peace and prosperity. The party that has plunged us into civil war now insist upon their measures for a deliverance. I am satisfied that the people feel that they have had enough of Democratic rule.

RAMBLER.

Gen. Lee's Address to His Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, CHAMBERSBURG, PA., June 27, 1863.—*General Orders No. 73*: The Commanding General has observed, with satisfaction, the conduct of the troops on the march, and confidently anticipates results commensurate with the high spirit they have manifested. No troops could have displayed greater fortitude or better performed the arduous marches of the past ten days. Their conduct in other respects has, with few exceptions, been in keeping with their character as soldiers, and entitles them to approbation and praise.

There have, however, been instances of forgetfulness on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet unsullied reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and Christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the enemy than in our own.

The Commanding General considers that no greater disgrace could befall the army, and through it our whole people, than the perpetration of the barbarous outrages upon the innocent and defenceless and the wanton destruction of private property that have marked the course of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings not only disgrace the perpetrators and all connected with them, but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present movement.

It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eyes of all whose abhorrence has been excited by the atrocities of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in vain.

The Commanding General, therefore, earnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

Let no man from the Northwest cherish the hope that he would be permitted to live peacefully at home, by the South, if its independence were acknowledged. Never. An immense standing army of "cavaliers" would always be maintained to make raids and invasions into the North. Unless the Northern people would return every fugitive slave to his owner, and they would be running away continually, bands of horsemen would dash over the line and carry off plunder to ten-fold the value of the slaves lost. The Northwest would live with a naked sword suspended over its head forever.—*Nashville Union.*

Jennie June says: "Men never so entirely worship women as when they are surrounded by the wondrous folds of a delicate semi-transparent muslin dress. They may respect them in calico, they may admire them in velvet, but they love them in muslin." With delightful simplicity the Boston *Post* asks, "Is it the semi-transparency, Jennie?"

EXTRA

TWELVE O'CLOCK.

THE SITUATION.

The information received at headquarters this morning is cheering, and no doubt is entertained that the rebel invasion will result in the total defeat of Lee's army in its last desperate struggle.

It would not be proper to lay before our readers the plans of our Generals, and the facts which render it morally certain that the concentrated forces of the enemy will be overthrown; but if the public knew all, they would participate in the feeling of confidence that animates the Government to-day.

The right wing of Gen. Meade's army, after having performed marches that are almost without parallel, withstood on Wednesday the shock of Lee's best and freshest troops, superior in numbers to ours, and entirely defeated their attempt to turn our right; and to-day we occupy the position from which they tried to drive us.

A decisive battle may be going on at this moment, although it is the opinion of many in military circles that Lee will not dare to risk all upon a battle immediately.

Heavy skirmishing was going on yesterday, which led to the report that a general fight was going on, and to which we gave credence. We expect additional news from the seat of war before our next edition is printed.

THE REBEL INVASION

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Maj. Gen. Reynolds and Brig. Gen. Paul Killed.

We copy the following from the Baltimore *American* of this morning:

Major Bumgarten and another officer of the staff of Maj. Gen. Reynolds, arrived here yesterday from Gettysburg, bringing with them the body of Gen. Reynolds, who fell mortally wounded in the battle on Wednesday, west of Gettysburg, and died soon after being carried from the field.

From Major Bumgarten we learn some interesting particulars of the battle, and are happy to be able to say that it closed for the day with the army of Gen. Meade in a most advantageous position, either for attack or defence. Nearly all the remaining divisions of our army reached the field shortly after the firing ceased for the day.

It appears that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning the 1st and 11th corps of the Army of the Potomac reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy in the town falling back as we advanced. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg turnpike in line of battle towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town.

The 1st corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was in the advance, and pushed forward at double quick to secure the advantageous position. The enemy under Longstreet and Hill advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry was opened along the whole Federal and rebel lines. The 11th army corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time quite a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces, and endeavored to turn our right wing. General Reynolds advanced to meet them and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In this charge Major General Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight. General Paul, commanding the 3d brigade of the First Army Corps, was also killed on the field, and Colonels Wistar and Stone fell severely wounded, and were taken prisoners by the enemy. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded, and it is said that the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we did, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time two more corps of General Meade's army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstrations that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him, as the commanding general might decide.

The First army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to flank its right, and scarcely faltered for a moment when its gallant commander fell under the murderous fire of the enemy. A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces. The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success. General Meade had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

Col. Wistar commanded the Pennsylvania Bucktails, and Col. Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment, and both were in the second brigade of the first army corps. Col. Stone, at the time of receiving his wound, was acting as Brigadier General of the second brigade.

Gen. Newton took command of the first army corps on the fall of Gen. Reynolds.

Gen. Paul commanded the third brigade of the first army corps, and was a most efficient officer.

Another Account.

Some gentlemen connected with the press, who arrived here last evening from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of a successful issue than the previous information we had received. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds, and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town, took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was in a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's Eleventh Corps, which broke and ran at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from.

The Third and Twelfth army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday morning Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, ready to push the enemy so soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburg is just twenty-five miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battles of the rebel invasion.

Unfavorable Accounts.

From one of the officers who came down in charge of the prisoners who arrived last night, and who left Gettysburg on Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts not so favorable as those given by other parties. He describes the fight on that day as rather unfavorable to our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our force having fallen back after the fall of Gen. Reynolds; that the attack of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet were for a time engaged with Gen. Reynolds' corps, and that the Eleventh corps took but little part in the battle. We will doubtless have reliable intelligence to-day.

Arrival of the Body of Gen. Reynolds.

The body of Major General John F. Reynolds, killed in the battle near Gettysburg, arrived here yesterday, and, after being embalmed by Mr. Weaver, was taken to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Gildersleeve.

THE FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

Large Number of Prisoners Captured

Our Arms Still Successful.

We learn, from parties who left Gettysburg at noon yesterday, that everything was progressing favorably for the ultimate success of our arms. Up to that time they assert that over six thousand prisoners had been captured and sent to Union Bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At 9 o'clock last night a train with eight hundred prisoners, the first instalment of those captured, arrived at the Baltimore depot, and shortly after General Schenck announced, from his headquarters at the Eutaw House, that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to twenty-three hundred.

We learn that nearly one thousand of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday evening by the Eleventh corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but their officers cried to them to remember Chancellorsville, when they rushed into the fight with a fury that was irresistible, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of the day yesterday up to noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of nearly five thousand prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entirely successful, but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. Meade in the management of his army, and the strategy evinced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence along the lines drew forth the strongest demonstrations of attachment. The army evinced a determination to win at all hazards, and had been strongly impressed by their officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if a disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops yesterday, from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. If Gen. Couch presses on him down the valley with his troops from Harrisburg, which is confidently expected, we may look for a glorious result.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

Shortly before 10 o'clock last night, 838 rebel prisoners, including 60 or 70 officers, reached Baltimore via the Western Maryland railroad, under escort of a military guard, composed of a detachment of the 8th regular infantry, under Lieut. Sydney W. Cooper. They were a portion of the rebels captured in the engagement on Wednesday