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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
PUBLISHED DAILY.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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One square, four days.....2 50
One square, five days.....3 00
One square, six days.....3 50
Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional. Twice a week advertisements, 75 per cent. additional.
Editorial notices 25 cents per line, each insertion. Local notices 20 cents per line, each insertion.
Advertisements coming under the heads of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, ten cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.
Six lines or less constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1866. NO. 184.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
PUBLISHED DAILY.
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. J. McGuire & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month.
Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $25.00.
Single copies, 5 cents.
THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Friday morning: One copy one year $2 00; Three copies one year, $5.00; Ten copies one year, $15.00.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments are published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

CLOTHING.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSE.

Sure Bridget's me wife; and see she "me dear Teddy
Yer the joy of me life and I love yer already;
But much harder I'd love you from yer head to yer toes,
Yes swate Turtle-dove you, if yer'd get some new clothes."

So I wint down the sthrate, just to hunt up a sthore,
Whin who should I mate but Timothy Moore:
"For new clothes I'm frettin', Tim, where shall I go?"
"Why run nuer yer'll be getting at Smith Brothers & Co."

Thin for fear I'd be late I made haste to Smith's sthore,
It is on Sivint sthrate, number four sixthy-four;
And for mighty few greenbacks I got a whole suit,
With gons of yer seam-cracks—and handsome to boot.

I hav'n't been drinking, but faix I must laugh—
Ha, ha, I am thinking of me fooled bether half,
As I walked in me house, in me Smith Brothers suit;
See I "Kiss me, swate mouse"—see she "Get out, yer base brute."

She didn't know me from Adam, so to keep up the joke
See I "Me dear madam me poor heart yes have broke;"
Thin she whacked me a scoring across me pug nose,
Out the blood came a pouring and ran down to me toes.

"Oh, Biddy, how cruel its yes own Teddy yer've pounded,
Me nice clothing, swate jewel, yerself has confounded."
If yer'd enjoy metamorphose, there's but one plan I know—
Get a suit of nice clothes at Smith Brothers & Co.

SMITH BROS. & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OAK HALL,
464 Seventh street.

Just received, the largest and finest stock of PIECE GOODS ever offered in the city of Washington. Having secured the best artists in the city, we are prepared to make up in the Finest Style, and at lower prices than any other establishment.
ap28 S., B. & CO.

H. PUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
474 Fourteenth Street, opposite Willard's Hotel.
Would be to inform his friends that he has just received a full assortment of French, English and Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres of the most fashionable styles and color, and he would be pleased to serve them on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
ap28-1m

LAW AGENCIES.

LAW OFFICE.
JERMIAH S. BLACK, C. F. BLACK,
WARD H. LAMON,
BLACK, LAMON & CO.,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT,
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.
OFFICE, 468 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Directly Opposite Willards' Hotel.
de18-tf

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.
C. S. BUNDY & CO.,
235 Pennsylvania avenue, (opposite Willards' Hotel,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CORRESPONDENTS:
J. D. REYNERT, Esq., 136 Nassau st., N. Y.
DONOR, CONSTOCK & BROWN, N. Y.,
and others. ap6

CARD.
N. H. MILLER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE, NO. 511 NINTH STREET WEST,
Near Pennsylvania avenue.
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now attending to all legal business, such as administering the Amnesty, as well as all other oaths, Drawing Leases, Deeds, Wills, Power of Attorney, Landlord and Tenant Notices, &c., &c.
Legal advice given in all its branches.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of debts and claims in general. le24-tf

HOTELS.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
CORNER PENN. AVE. AND FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY. a27-tf

HOFFMAN HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
MITCHELL, READ, AND WALL,
PROPRIETORS.
The HOFFMAN HOUSE is conducted upon the plan of the best American and European Hotels. It combines all the modern improvements necessary to the greatest comfort of guests that art, ingenuity and liberality can possibly devise and produce. The bill of fare for the table embraces every variety and delicacy afforded by the American markets, in their season. jy16-y

PUBLIC LAND SALES IN WISCONSIN.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION No. 710, DATED JUNE 14, 1866.

It orders public sales in the State of WISCONSIN as follows:

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, on the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, the reserved sections in thirty-six Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau and Buffalo.

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, seventeen parts of Townships, the counties as above.

At the Land Office at FALLS ST. CROIX, on the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the reserved sections in forty-four Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Dunn, Pierce, and St. Croix.

At the Land Office at FALLS ST. CROIX, on the 22d day of OCTOBER next, ten parts of Townships, in the counties of Pepin and Pierce.

At the Land Office at EAU CLAIRE, on the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the reserved sections in ten parts of Townships, in the counties of Clarke, Chippewa, Eau Claire, and Dunn.

At the Land Office at STEVENS POINT, on the 29th day of OCTOBER next, one hundred and ten Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Marathon and Oconto.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, on the 5th day of OCTOBER next, sixty-seven Townships and parts of Townships, in the county of Oconto.

Containing over five and a quarter millions of acres of public lands.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 14, 1866.

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the Department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are specially authorized to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. je21-w13t

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1866.

On the petition of William Moore, of Brooklyn, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to John Carman, assignee of the said William Moore, on the 18th day of September, 1852, for an improvement in "Door Locks" for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of September, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 27th day of August next, at 12 o'clock m., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, especially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; testimony filed by either party, to be used at the hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the argument, if any, within ten days after the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Tribune, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Ed itors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. je30-law3w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1866.

Proposals will be received for the delivery, for the use of the Department, for about:

No. 1—550 tons best quality Baltimore Company's White Ash Anthracite Coal, (2,240 pounds to the ton.)

No. 2—600 tons best quality Baltimore Company's White Ash Anthracite Coal, (2,240 pounds to the ton.)

150 tons best quality Baltimore Company's White Ash Anthracite Coal, egg size.

250 tons best quality Ash Coal, same size.

And, for about 50 cords best quality Bakers' Pine Wood, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

Bids will be received until the 4th of July, addressed to the General superintendent of Treasury Building, under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be considered binding for two weeks after that date, the Department reserving the right to reject all or any portion of the bids received.

No bids will be entertained unless satisfactory evidence can be given of the ability of the parties to fill the contract. je21-d5t

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the navy yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 11th July next, at 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in awarding the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guaranty, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; no bid will be considered which shall be received after the periods stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)"

To the Chief the Bureau of Yards and Docks Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantor's responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly when or such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be corrected according to the prices stated.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant there of. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. Where bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and no employee, by description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days thereafter, after the same shall have been passed by the secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are not required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps will be required on the contracts, one five-cent stamp on each sheet of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each piece of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and canceled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No 2, Stone; No. 3, Stone; No 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard Wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Fire Sand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron spikes, and nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Fire Wood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad-top Coal, (and Pictou at Boston yard;) No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building, (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier, (Philadelphia.) Class A, repairing Building No. 11 (Norfolk.) Class B, repairing Building No. 12, (Norfolk.)

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filling Icehouses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective navy yards and Naval Asylum:

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

No. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29.

NEW YORK.

Nos 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 26 27 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK VA.

Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31.
je16 law1w

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS,
WASHINGTON June 20, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July next, for the delivery of seven hundred (700) tons (2,240 lbs.) of large egg or steamboat-furnace White Ash Coal, thoroughly screened.

ALSO,

50 cords best Pine Wood, thoroughly seasoned.

The Coal to be weighed and the Wood measured by the Chief Engineer or his assistant, and packed away in the Senate vaults under his direction.

The whole of the Coal and Wood to be delivered on or before the 31st of August following.

GEORGE T. BROWN,
je21-d(7)10 Serg't-at-Arms, U. S. Senate.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE CONIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish Materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock, a. m. of the 15th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from 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; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated, within ten days after the receipt of certificates of the Commandants of the yards, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.	No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored, Paints, &c.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.	No. 24. Fire Wood
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, &c.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 29. Lanterns.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 30 Lamp wick.
	No. 31. Dadgeons, Pumps, &c.
No. 13 Brick, Sand, &c.	
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, &c.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 33 Patented Articles.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 17. Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18 Copper.	No 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 20 White Lead.	

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 16 18, 19, 20 21, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 33, 36

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28 31, 33, 36

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON

Nos 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. je30-w6w

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 19th, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, July 9th, 1866, for supplying the Stationery described in the schedule below for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867.

The stationery must be of the best quality.

Samples must accompany each bid.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, and the Department reserves the right to order the articles as it may deem proper, and to increase or diminish the quantities below stated.

Articles not named in the schedule below are to be furnished at the option of the Department, at the lowest market.

Paper made of Linen Stock.

20 reams Despatch Cap, weighing 16 pounds.
30 reams Legal Cap.
200 reams Foolscap, ruled or plain, weighing 14 pounds.
800 reams Quarto Post, ruled or plain, weighing 10 pounds.
200 reams Quarto Post, ruled or plain, weighing 10 pounds, headed as per pattern.
150 reams Note Paper, ruled or plain.
5 reams Note Paper, ruled or plain, headed as per pattern.
10 reams Copying Paper.
2 reams Blotting Paper.
300 dozen Blotting Boards.
25 reams envelope Paper buff or yellow, royal.
150 reams Manilla Wrapping Paper, super royal.
1,000 Envelopes, official size, plain.
25,000 Envelopes, letter sizes, plain.
500,000 envelopes, letter sizes, extra heavy, headed as per pattern.
50,000 Envelopes, letter sizes, extra heavy, headed as per pattern.
600 gross Metallic Pens.
2,000 Quills, No. 80.
300 dozen Faber's Black Lead Pencils.
20 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
100 dozen Penholders.
10 dozen Ivory Folders.
10 dozen Erasers, ivory handles.
10 dozen Rodgers' or Westenholm's four blade Penknives.
4 dozen Scissors.
3 dozen Shears.
40 dozen Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink, quarts.
30 dozen Maynard & Noyes' Black Ink pints.
250 dozen French Carmine
25 dozen Inkstands, Draper's, Whitney's, or equal quality.
100 pounds Sealing wax, scarlet.
30 pounds India rubber, prepared.
20 dozen Silk Tape, assorted colors.
8 dozen Red Tape, in pieces, assorted.
400 dozen rolls Red Tape.
200 pounds Linen Twine.
30 dozen large jars Mucilage, with brushes.
10 dozen quart bottles Mucilage.
10 dozen Blank Books.
20 dozen pack visiting Cards.
5 dozen Pen Racks.
10 dozen Rulers.
600 gross India rubber Bands, assorted.
5 dozen Memorandum Books.
4 dozen boxes Rosinal Sealing Wax.
2 dozen Portfolios.
2 dozen boxes Eyelets.
1 dozen Eyelet Punches.
2 dozen Letter Files.
25 dozen Writing Pads.
5 dozen Letter Clips.
10 pounds Sponge.
3 dozen Gold Pens and Holders.
125 yards Tracing Linen.
5 dozen Sponge Cups.
5 dozen Paper Weights.
20 boxes Patent Paper Fasteners.
12 Ealing Pens. je20-law1w

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ARTICLES AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the following articles, to be delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, viz:

FOR BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

600 (six hundred) feet Walnut Timber.
600 (six hundred) feet St. Domingo Mahogany.

FOR BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR.

56 (fifty-six) slabs soapstone.

FOR BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

50 (fifty) barrels Beef; 75 (seventy-five) barrels Pork; 25 (twenty-five) barrels Flour; 2,500 (twenty five hundred) pounds Rice; 300 (three hundred) gallons Molasses, Sugar-house Syrup; 300 (three hundred) gallons Vinegar. All to be heavy standard

FOR BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

4 (four) Watchman's Clocks
1 (one) good carryall Horse; to be selected.

For dimensions, decorations, &c., see schedule at this office. The above articles to be delivered free of cost to the Government for freight and transportation, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing. Sufficient guarantee for delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
je26 2t Paymaster U. S. N.

JOHN WELCKER'S
BUHLER RESTAURANT.
(A la Maison Dorée.)
324 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Ninth and Tenth streets, (up stairs.)

The proprietor of this favorite Restaurant has spared no pains to make this the best Restaurant in Washington; and he points with pleasure to the large patronage he has always been honored with, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

GAME, OYSTERS, and other refreshments constantly on hand, and at the most reasonable rates.

BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER

prepared at the shortest notice and in the most satisfactory manner.

Breakfast from 8 to 12 o'clock. Dinner and Supper at all hours. may8-tf

National Union Convention.

A [illegible] at least two d[illegible] al district [illegible] Territory, [illegible] da, and four d[illegible] te, will be held [illegible] on the second [illegible] t.

Such [illegible] electors of [illegible] in the Admis[illegible] en the union [illegible] tution which [illegible] who agree [illegible]:

The [illegible] case, indisso[illegible] Constitution [illegible] laws passed [illegible] creof, suprem[illegible] their obligati[illegible]:

The [illegible] ity of the Stat[illegible] right of repre[illegible] manly guarant[illegible] save which f[illegible] and treasure [illegible] war;

There [illegible] solve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representativps, nor by the national Government in any other form;

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction;

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right;

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty;

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary;

Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself;

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit;

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble, as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are speedily requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Executive Com. Nat. Union Club.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor.

DANIEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESMITH,
JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1866.

On the petition of Henry C. Smith, of Cleveland Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 25th day of September, 1852, for an improvement in "Lath Machines" for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 25th day of September, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 10th day of September next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., and in the Tribune, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. jel1-law3w

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[From the Sutes.]

JEALOUSY.

I love my love so well, I would
There were no eyes but mine that could
See my sweet piece of womanhood
And marvel of delight.

I dread that even the sun should rise,
That bold, bright rover of the skies,
Who dares to touch her closed eyes,
And put her dreams to flight.

No maid could be more kind to me,
No truer maiden lives than she,
Not yet I die of jealousy,
A thousand deaths in one.

I cannot bear to see her stop,
With her soft hand a flower to crop;
I envy even the clover top
Her dear foot treads upon.

How cruel is my sight to bless
Even her bird with the caress
Of fingers that I dare not press,
Those lady fingers, white,

That nestle off in that dear place
Between her pillow and her face,
And, never a king leave or grace,
Caress her cheek at night.

'Tis torture more than I can bear
To see the wanton summer air
Lift the bright tresses of her hair
And careless let them fall.

The wind that through the roses slips,
And every sparkling dew-drop sips,
Without rebuke may kiss her lips,
The sweetest rose of all.

I envy, on her neck of snow,
The white pearls hanging in a row,
The opals on her heart that grow,
Hushed with a tender red.

I would not, in her chamber fair,
The curious stars should see her, where
I, even in thought, may scarcely dare
For reverence to tread.

Oh, maiden, hear and answer me
In kindness or in cruelty;
Bid me to live, or let me die,
I cry, and cry again!

Give me to touch one golden tress,
Give me thy white hand to caress,
Give me thy red, red lips to press,
And ease my jealous pain.

PHŒBE CARY.

The Failure of (Sir Morton) Peto & Betts—Railroad Projects in this Country.

The developments made at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Peto & Betts, held in London on the 8th inst., furnish some very interesting facts in regard to that firm. The recent visit of Sir Morton Peto to this country, the interest which he appeared to take in the construction of railroads, and especially his efforts to extend the Atlantic and Great Western to the Atlantic seaboard, created no little curiosity and sympathy for him among our people. Many wondered at the time why he became so active just then and manifested such willingness to engage in further railroad enterprises in the United States. Sir Morton Peto's agents here were given the credit of securing the visit of their capitalist, which was to bring about great results. But from the facts brought to light at the meeting of the creditors, and the debates in Parliament upon the liabilities of companies, it would appear that both Sir Morton Peto and his agents had a far different object in their visit to this country than was generally supposed at the time.

It will be remembered that the effort of Peto's party to make an arrangement with the Erie Railroad Company that would secure the operation of that road for the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western failed. Thereupon they turned their attention to a route between the Erie and that of the Pennsylvania Central. Negotiations were made and a contract entered into for the purchase of what is known as the Catawissa road, in Pennsylvania, which, with the construction of intersecting links, could, with an arrangement with one of the New Jersey railroads—the Morris and Essex—secure a complete line under one management from New York to St. Louis. Not only would the route be under one management, but it would be considerably shorter than any other line from the Atlantic to St. Louis. The preliminary arrangements were all made and the contracts entered into. This accomplished, Sir Morton Peto returned to Europe, confident that he had performed a great feat, and, as the developments now seem to indicate, removed all danger of a financial disaster to his firm, which seems to have been in a precarious condition even at that date. This new and shorter line to the seaboard was, as it now appears, to furnish the basis for another issue of bonds through which the firm of Peto & Betts would be able to remove all their embarrassments and carry through all their other projects without being obliged to succumb to the first stringency in monetary affairs. This seems to have been the great object of this movement.

The final success of the middle route, as contemplated by Sir Morton Peto and those connected with the Atlantic and Great Western road, would prove a serious blow to all the other trunk lines from this city to the West, including both the New York Central and Erie, also the Pennsylvania Central, which has become about as great a monopoly in Pennsylvania as the Camden and Amboy has in New Jersey. No sooner was the fact known to the managers of these lines that the negotiations had been completed than legal proceedings were instituted to prevent the final consummation of the sale of the roads in Pennsylvania. By the time that Sir Morton reached London the whole thing was brought into the courts, and the influence of the Pennsylvania Central Company in the courts of that State secured an injunction which effectually put an end to the new middle route. Following this a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving to the Central company a perpetual right to lay tracks and construct roads in any portion of that State which they might deem expedient, and prohibiting any other company from constructing a road over or across the route which the Central company might survey and file maps of.

It was not necessary for that company to construct the roads to secure this exclusive right, but merely to survey and locate. This measure was pushed through the Legislature, and thus Sir Morton Peto and his party found