THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2 00
One square, four days.....$2 50
One square, five days.....$3 00
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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, NOVEMBER 19, 1866. NO. 803.

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. J. Menaiah & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $8.00 per annum; $4.00 for six months; and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $35.00. 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.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 10, 1866.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's Office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the 3d of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under his act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive *jointly* the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged at the expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8. The Act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the Rules and Regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

I have examined these amended Regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBERY, Attorney General.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

APPLICATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

State of —— County of —— ss:

On this —— day of ——, 186-, personally appeared before me, a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and state of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his age is —— years; that he is a resident of ——, county of ——, state of ——, and that he is the identical —— who was enlisted as a —— in Company —— of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that he has again enlisted as a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that there is additional bounty of $—— due him under the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866. And he does further declare that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to receive any other greater bounty than $100, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service rendered by him during the rebellion, and that he has never served otherwise than as stated, and he desires all communications concerning his claim to be sent to him at ——, county of —— and State of ——.

Signature of Claimant.

Also personally appeared before me —— and ——, the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for —— years acquainted with ——, the above-named applicant, who was a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, and know him to be the identical person named in the preceding declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of witnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ——, 186-.

Official signature

CERTIFY that ——, before whom the foregoing declaration and affidavit were made, is a ——, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this —— day of ——, 186-.

L. S.] ——, *Clerk of the* ——

WHITE'S

(LATE SHAFFIELD'S)

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM ESTABLISHMENT AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON,

No. 356 Sixth street, between G and H streets.

Mr. WHITE respectfully suggests to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, and all others, that he keeps constantly on hand a superior article of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY, and the PUREST ICE CREAM, at his own manufacture. His terms are at moderate.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, FAIRS, &c., furnished with the best article, at the shortest notice. He solicits from the public a call, having ever adhered to our ability to give entire satisfaction.

N. B.—The location is one of the best, and the Saloon is finest in the city, and the proprietor is determined to make it a first-class house by cultivating none other than the best patrons.

The former proprietor has no interest in any other establishment in the city. sod-1m

STEAMSHIPS.

NEW RIVER LINE.

The fine steamer WAWASETT will leave Seventh street wharf, Washington, every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS,

at 6 o'clock, and Alexandria at 7 o'clock, for CURRIOMAN. Returning, leave Carrioman at 3 o'clock, a. m., on SUNDAY and WEDNESDAY, stopping at all landings going and returning. Passage, meals and freight at lowest possible rates. For freight or passage apply on board or to

JOHN VAN RIGWICK, Gen. Sup't Potomac Ferry Comp'ny, Seventh street wharf.

oct3-1m

STEAMER LEAVES FOR

MT. VERNON

EVERY THURSDAY,

AT 10 A. M.

RETURNS AT 4½ P. M.

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, 25 cts.

(One third of this amount for use of Mount Vernon Association.)

Washington and Alexandria boats leave each place every hour from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The fine steamer WAWASETT can be chartered for excursions. J. VAN RIGWICK,

my7-3m Gen. Sup't P. F. Co.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, the CONNECTICUT RIVER, the WESTERN and VERMONT RAILROADS.

The first-class steamers of this line leave for New Haven from Pier 38, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 p. m. Passengers go North and East from New Haven at 11 p. m., or remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded by daily Express Freight Train from New Haven through to Bennington, Vermont, Western New Hampshire, Northern New York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent, Pier 38, East River, New York. ap2

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.—For BOSTON, WORCESTER, PALMER, FITCHBURG, NASHUA, LOWELL, CONCORD, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. The new and staunch steamers of the Novelty line, CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW YORK leave New York daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock p. m., from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Vestry street, for NEW LONDON, there connecting with the Steamboat Express Train from the above points via Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Worcester, Worcester and Nashua, and New London and Northern Railroads. Freight taken at the lowest rates. For information inquire of S. S. MARVIN, Agent on the Pier. ap2

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE of Steamers, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. Brayton,

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

CONSTITUTION, Capt. S. D. Curtis,

On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,

At 4 o'clock, p. m., from Pier No. 15 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 15, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington street, Boston, and at the Providence depot. Secure trains leave Boston at 5½ p. m.

M. B. SIMONS, Agent. ap2

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT and NORTH POINT, OLD COLONY and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, built expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport railroad.

Leave Pier 39, N. R., foot of Murray street, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 p. m.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Capt. W. Brown, leaves New York on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 p. m., landing at Newport.

The EMPIRE STATE, Capt. D. Harrison, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 p. m., landing at Newport.

A baggage-master is attached to each steamer, and accompanies the baggage to its destination.

A stamer runs in connection with this line daily (Sundays excepted) from Newport and Fall River to Providence.

For freight or passage apply on board, or on the office, Pier 39, N. R.; to secure state-rooms in advance, to

ap2 S. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, 75 Broadway.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

OFFICE.....No. 136 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property against Loss by Fire

DIRECTORS:

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GEORGE T. STEDMAN,
HENRY LEWIS.

SAMUEL E. CRAFT, Sec'y. MARCUS P. ROBBINS, Pres't.

jel-3m

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS, JANUARY, 1866.....$1,648,594.93

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on CARGO or FREIGHT; also against loss or damage by FIRE.

IF PREMIUMS ARE PAID IN GOLD, LOSSES WILL BE PAID IN GOLD.

The assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend, declared January 20, 1866,

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
CLINTON B. FISK, Jr., 2d Vice Pres't.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

CHARLES KING, Agent, Room No. 4, Washington Building, jel-1y Cor. Pennsylvania av. and Seventh street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post Offices in the United States, for one year, from and after the 31st day of December next, of the following description, namely:

1st. Balances capable of weighing eight ounces avoirdupois weight, to be graded down in quarter ounce. Of these, it is supposed, 800 to 1,000 will be required.

2d. Balances capable of weighing two pounds avoirdupois weight, to be graded down to half ounce. Of these, it is supposed, 50 to 100 will be required.

Perfect correctness, and strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balance must accompany each bid; and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances ordered, of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box, for transportation, and delivered free of all expenses to the Department of the Blank agency of the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C. where the same will be accepted, if found to be perfect, and equal to the sample.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposals evidence of his ability to comply with his bid.

Two efficient sureties will be required to a contract.

A failure to furnish the Balances as contracted for, promptly, or the furnishing of those of an inferior quality, will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Proposals must be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

oct27-1awtw

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Levi Neal, 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, as or before the 23d day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of October, 1866.

G. S. WHITE, Executor.

oct31-1awtw

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, p. m., of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from January 1, 1867, to July 30, 1868, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-half pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, smoke and Sidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee good Rio; the sugar good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186-.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspaper authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM S. BLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

oct22-wtf

PROPOSALS FOR IRON HEAD BLOCKS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1866.

1. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., until NOVEMBER 30, 1866, for furnishing Cast-iron Head Blocks for Railroad locomotives, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:

At Boston, Mass., from 200 to 400 head blocks.
Providence, R. I., from 200 to 250 do.
New Haven, Conn., from 200 to 300 do.
New York city, N. Y., from 4,000 to 6,000 head blocks.
Philadelphia, Pa., from 2,000 to 2,500 head blocks.
Pittsburgh, Pa., from 150 to 200 head blocks.
Dunkirk, N. Y., from 400 to 500 head blocks.
Cumberland, Md., from 400 to 500 head blocks.
Baltimore, Md., from 1,400 to 2,000 do.
Annapolis, Md., from 2,000 to 2,500 do.
Point Lookout, Md., from 2,500 to 3,000 head blocks.
Antietam, Md., from 400 to 500 head blocks.
Wheeling, W. Va., from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Charleston, (Kanawha C. H.) W. Va., from 300 to 400 head blocks.
Washington, D. C., from 20,000 to 25,000 head blocks.
Alexandria, Va., from 3,000 to 4,000 head blocks.
Fredericksburg, Va., from 12,000 to 15,000 head blocks.
Winchester, Va., from 2,000 to 3,000 head blocks.
Harper's Ferry, Va., from 1,000 to 1,200 head blocks.
Richmond, Va., from 8,000 to 11,000 head blocks.
Hampton, Va., from 300 to 400 do.
Norfolk, Va., from 700 to 1,000 do.
City Point or Petersburg, from 15,000 to 20,000 head blocks.
Newbern, N. C., from 1,000 to 1,500 head blocks.
Wilmington, N. C., from 2,000 to 3,000 head blocks.
Salisbury, N. C., from 500 to 600 head blocks.
Goldsborough, N. C., from 1,500 to 2,000 head blocks.
Charleston, S. C., from 500 to 1,000 head blocks.
Florence, S. C., from 500 to 2,500 head blocks.
Hilton Head, S. C., from 2,000 to 2,500 head blocks.
Beaufort, S. C., from 1,000 to 1,500 do.
Savannah, Ga., from 1,000 to 1,500 do.
Marietta, Ga., from 6,000 to 7,000 do.
Andersonville, Ga., from 12,000 to 15,000 do.
Dillon, Ga., from 1,000 to 2,000 do.
Mobile, Ala., from 700 to 1,000 do.
Selma or Montgomery, Ala., from 2,000 to 3,000 head blocks.
Barrancas, Fla., from 500 to 1,000 head blocks.
New Orleans, La., from 3,000 to 4,000 head blocks.
Baton Rouge, La., from 2,000 to 2,500 do.
Port Hudson, La., from 500 to 600 do.
Brownsville, Texas, from 500 to 600 do.
Brazos Santiago, Texas, from 200 to 300 do.
Natchez, Miss., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Vicksburg, Miss., from 12,000 to 16,000 do.
Corinth, Miss., from 4,000 to 5,000 do.
Memphis, Tenn., from 8,000 to 12,000 do.
Fort Donelson, Tenn., from 2,000 to 3,000 do.
Nashville, Tenn., from 15,000 to 20,000 do.
Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., from 3,000 to 4,500 head blocks.
Stone River, Tenn., from 4,000 to 5,000 head blocks.
Chattanooga, Tenn., from 8,000 to 10,000 do.
Knoxville, Tenn., from 2,500 to 3,000 do.
Columbia, Tenn., from 1,200 to 1,500 do.
Louisville, Ky., from 4,000 to 5,000 do.
Camp Nelson, Ky., from 2,000 to 2,500 do.
Bowling Green, Ky., from 1,200 to 1,500 do.
Lexington, Ky., from 1,000 to 1,200 do.
Cairo, Ill., from 6,000 to 8,000 do.
Chicago, Ill., 1,000 to 4,500 do.
Springfield, Ill., from 600 to 1,200 do.
Quincy, Ill., from 200 to 300 do.
Rock Island, Ill., from 1,200 to 2,000 do.
Jeffersonville, Ind., from 800 to 1,000 do.
Indianapolis, Ind., from 1,200 to 2,000 do.
Jackson, Mich., from 100 to 200 do.
Cincinnati, Ohio, from 700 to 1,000 do.
Columbus, Ohio, from 200 to 2,400 do.
Camp Dennison, Ohio, from 300 to 400 do.
Johnson's Island, Ohio, from 200 to 300 do.
St. Louis, Mo., from 4,000 to 5,000 do.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from 3,000 to 4,000 head blocks.
Fort Leavenworth, Mo., from 1,000 to 1,500 head blocks.
Davenport, Iowa, from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Keokuk, Iowa, from 800 to 1,000 do.
Little Rock, Ark., from 2,000 to 2,500 do.
Fort Smith, Ark., from 1,200 to 1,500 do.
Omaha, N. T., from 1,400 to 2,000 do.
San Francisco, Cal., from 800 to 1,000 do.

2. The head blocks to be made in accordance with the specifications, and to conform strictly to the samples, both of which may be seen at the offices of the Depot or Chief Quartermasters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Ga., Tallahassee, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro', Louisville, Cairo, Chicago, Jeffersonville, Columbus, (Ohio,) Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Little Rock and San Francisco. Bids for San Francisco will be received until December 31, 1866.

3. They will be about size (3) inches high, from ten (10) to twelve (12) inches long, and from three and a half (3½) to four and a half (4½) inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. The top to be hollow, and will have a number cast on the back, and an inscription of the name, rank, regiment, arm, company, or corps, and date of death of the deceased, cast in raised letters on the top. They must be cast of good serviceable iron; weigh not less than twenty (20) lbs each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted asphaltum.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, should the lowest bidder refuse or be unable to furnish the increased number.

5. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee, signed by responsible parties that the contract if awarded will be faithfully and promptly executed. (The responsible nature of the guarantee must be attested by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.)

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any bids if unsatisfactory, and to divide the award between the lowest bidders if deemed advisable, in some instances, to change the quantity of delivery, a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased or diminished transportation will be made.

7. The time of delivery to be subject to future arrangement, sufficient time being allowed after the lists of names are furnished to fill the contract.

8. The articles must conform strictly to the sample, and will be subject to and inspected at the point of delivery by the Chief Quartermaster, or agent.

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

10. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, or to the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

nov6-tno30

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as belonging to every State and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to more therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are "the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to secede, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The rules of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

6. Each amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions, and in promoting such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their industrious, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly inexpedient and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable and we pronounce the purpose to maintain it unimpaired the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and equitable claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have fallen the care of the government and comfort to their survivors.

10. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved himself true to his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, vindicated by patriotism and unswerved by reproach, having firmly maintainable in the people and in the prerogative of the Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the union and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

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[From Belgravia.]

AN INCIDENT AT SADOWA.

BY MONTFORD THOMAS, U. S. A.

The armies were belching their last
O'er the fields where the recked corse lying,
And shouting processes strode fast,
Through the homes of the dead and the dying.

War's rage was beginning to wane,
The fierce arm no longer to strike;
And the good angel to soften the pain
Of victors and vanquished alike.

A yellow-haired Austrian lad,
Lay at length on a shot-furrowed knoll;
He was comely and delicately clad
In the glittering dress of his rank.

But so white, though, his cast as his cheek,
For so red the gash crossing his chest
As the horrible crimson streak
Of the blood that had welled from his breast.

He was approached where he was laid,
To bear him to reach of their skill;
But he murmured, "Give others your aid,
By our Fatherland! let me lie still."

At dawn they came searching again,
To succor the quiet from the dead;
The boy was on rise from his pain,
And his faithful young spirit had fled.

As they lifted his limbs from the ground,
To hide them away out of sight,
Lo, under his beard they found
The flag he had borne through the fight.

He had folded the silk he loved well,
Lest a shred should be seen at his side;
He meant in triumph he fell,
He gave it from sapiers he died.

The hand of the dearest was bared
As they passed on the shot-riven rag,
And the hand of the hardiest spared
To make prey of that American flag.

O'er the tomb of their brother they bowed,
With a prayer for a spirit on brave;
And they gave him a flag for a shroud
In his sorrow and somelone grave.

Mexico—Maximilian Going Back to His Capital.

[From the New York Herald.]

HAVANA, Nov. 8, 1866.

There can be very little or no doubt that Maximilian's intention, when he left the capital of Mexico, was to proceed to Vera Cruz for the express purpose of "vamosing" altogether, and abandon forever the unhappy country which has cost him so much trouble, without fruit for any one. That he should have come to that determination, and above all in his present affections, without one friend to console him, can surprise no one. But Marshal Bazaine, it appears, sent a dispatch by special messenger after him pointing out the impropriety, not of relinquishing a crown which he was not entitled to, but of abandoning the country in a shabby manner and without making a formal abdication. The Marshal not only pointed out the expediency of doing so, but the absolute necessity of Maximilian returning to the capital without one moment's delay, else the Marshal could not answer for the consequences, both to Maximilian and the people. Such is the information I have gleaned from the source alluded to, and on which I feel full reliance, (if anything from Mexico can be relied upon,) not only because the information was closely connected with Government matters in Mexico, but also because the whole was related and explained to me with a spirit of great impartiality and consideration for Maximilian's misfortunes throughout this Mexican muddle. From a similar source I hear it hinted that Bazaine's ambition was to be named Regent during the minority of young Iturbide, whom he would proclaim as rightful successor of Maximilian. This and many other schemes of "conspiracying" emperors must be very edifying to the American people, especially at this particular stage of the Mexican question.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN MEXICO.

The precise strength of the foreign expeditionary forces in Mexico must be interesting to your readers for more reasons than one. The whole corps is composed of two divisions of infantry and one brigade of cavalry. Two battalions of Chasseurs à Pied, the Seventh and the Eighteenth; six of infantry of the line, the First and Second of the Seventh and Fifty-first, Sixty-second, Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth regiments; four of Zouaves, Second and Third of the First regiment and First and Second of the Third regiment; one of the three of Light African infantry, the Second and one foreign regiment of eight battalions. Each battalion may be assumed as on average to make 800 men effectively—therefore, the twenty-five battalions of infantry present a force of 20,000 bayonets. The cavalry brigade is composed of four squadrons of the Twelfth chasseurs, of two of the Fifth hussars, of three of the First African chasseurs, of two of the Second and two of the Third of the same arm; Total, thirteen squadrons, or about 1,500 sabres. The artillery is formed of the Eighth battery of the First regiment; the first of the two of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Eleventh regiments, making a total of eight batteries, the personnel of which may be 1,600 artillerymen and forty-five bouches de feu, bearing in mind that the first battery of the Eighth regiment is to be composed of pontooneers. The thirteenth company of the Third regiment of engineers, about 120 men strong, have not left Mexico yet