THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 14, 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 law or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any one or more military services rendered and being the late rebellion, and stating the amount therein claimed.

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

4. In lieu of the certificate of the status of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly stated 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 prorated under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claim 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 this 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 its 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 illness 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, where 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 18, 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 or 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 this claim to be sent to him at ——, county of —— and State of ——.

Signature of Claimant.

Also personally appeared before me —— and ——, of 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 foregoing 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

I 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* ——

C. 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, of his own manufacture. His terms are most moderate.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, FAIRS, &c., furnished with the best article, at the shortest notice.

We solicit from the public a call, having ever advance in our ability to give entire satisfaction.

N. B.—The location is one of the best, and the Saloon the 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. oct-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, Rappahannock County, to be followed "Proposals," will be received at this office until the 1st day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the following articles, to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, viz:

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 (two hundred) pounds galvanized Plumbago, best quality.

27 (twenty-seven) dozen Files, best quality.

850 (eight hundred and fifty) pounds Cast-steel, best quality.

5,000 (five thousand) pounds round and square Iron, best quality.

FOR BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

3,000 (two-thousand) pounds ½-inch round Iron.

1,000 (one thousand) pounds Rivets, ⅞ by 1⅛ inches.

48 (forty-six) pieces Gasketing.

8,000 (eight thousand) feet No. 3 white pine Boards.

FOR BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

2,520 (thirty-two hundred and fifty) feet White Pine, No. 1.

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

C. C. JACKSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
November 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., DECEMBER 1, 1866, for furnishing and delivering fifteen hundred (1,500) loads of Sand, and one thousand (1,000) loads of Gravel. The sand must be sharp, clean, and of such grain as is best suited to masonry, and the gravel must be free from clay, of the most available size for concrete. The bidder must submit specimens of the sand and gravel he proposes to furnish, and the material must be delivered at such places near the Treasury Building as may be designated by the Supervising Architect, and the whole of the amount must be delivered up or before the 1st day of March, 1867. The price must include all the hauling and unloading. The material will be inspected and measured by the Inspector of Materials of the Treasury Extension, and any not equal in quality to the sample will be rejected.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids, as it may be deemed for its interest to do.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Sand and Gravel," and addressed to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

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 National Cemeteries, delivered in quantities about as follows, viz:

At Boston, Mass., from 300 to 500 head blocks.
Providence, R. I., from 300 to 500 do.
New Haven, Conn., from 200 to 500 do.
New York city, N. Y., from 4,000 to 6,000 head blocks.
Philadelphia, Pa., from 3,000 to 3,500 head blocks.
Pittsburgh, Pa., from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Frederick, Md., from 1,000 to 1,500 head blocks.
Cumberland, Md., from 500 to 600 head blocks.
Baltimore, Md., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Annapolis, Md., from 2,500 to 2,700 do.
Point Lookout, Md., from 2,500 to 4,000 head blocks.
Antietam, Md., from 4,000 to 7,500 head blocks.
Wheeling, W. Va., from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Charleston, (Kanawha C. H.,) from 200 to 500 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 16,000 head blocks.
Winchester, Va., from 5,000 to 6,000 head blocks.
Harper's Ferry, Va., from 1,000 to 1,500 head blocks.
Richmond, Va., from 6,000 to 11,000 head blocks.
Hampton, Va., from 3,000 to 4,000 do.
Norfolk, Va., from 700 to 1,500 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 2,500 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 3,500 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 4,000 to 7,000 do.
Andersonville, Ga., from 12,000 to 13,000 do.
Milledgeville, Ga., from 1,500 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 300 to 500 do.
Natchez, Miss., from 1,200 to 2,000 do.
Vicksburg, Miss., from 15,000 to 25,000 do.
Corinth, Miss., from 4,000 to 6,500 do.
Memphis, Tenn., from 6,000 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 4,000 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 3,000 do.
Jackson, Mich., from 100 to 200 do.
Cincinnati, Ohio, from 700 to 1,000 do.
Columbus, Ohio, from 300 to 3,400 do.
Camp Dennison, Ohio, from 200 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 900 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 nine (9) 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. They will 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 stove-plate iron; weigh not less than twenty (20) lbs. each, and be coated thoroughly by dipping in melted star.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same parties offer to supply more than one locality, it should be stated at what reduced price the articles would be furnished in the increased number.

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

6. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, if unsatisfactory; and to delay the award not later than the first of January, 1867; and also, in some instances, to change the points of delivery of a portion of the head blocks, in which case a reasonable allowance for increased or deduction for 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 the contractor.

8. The articles must conform rigidly to the sample, and will be subject to such inspection at the point of delivery as the Chief of the Bureau may direct.

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

10. Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Iron Head Blocks," and be addressed "To the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C."

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

nov5-tuo30

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 w. a. on the personal estate of Catharine Seedeger, 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 6th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

CHRISTIAN LEDERER,
Administrator w. a.

nov7-lawtw*

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING ONE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of December, 1866, for Building and Equipping one Second-class Light Vessel, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessel is to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-House Board or to the Light-House Inspector at Portland, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship-building; and each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty signed by the bidder and competent surety, that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into.

Bond and security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required.

The sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip the vessel, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing before the vessel will be received and payments authorized to be made.

The proposals will state the time required to complete the vessel, not exceeding one hundred days from the date of the contract, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon, the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Building Light Vessel," and then enclosed in another envelope and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-House Board:

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

nov12-3tawtd

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ARTICLES AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
200 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1866.

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

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 (two hundred) pounds galvanized Plumbago, best quality.

27 (twenty-seven) dozen Files, best quality.

850 (eight hundred and fifty) pounds Cast-steel, best quality.

5,000 (five thousand) pounds round and square Iron, best quality.

FOR BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

3,000 (two-thousand) pounds ½-inch round Iron.

1,000 (one thousand) pounds Rivets, ⅞ by 1⅛ inches.

48 (forty-six) pieces Gasketing.

8,000 (eight thousand) feet No. 3 white pine Boards.

FOR BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

2,520 (thirty-two hundred and fifty) feet White Pine, No. 1.

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

C. C. JACKSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1866.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock m., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list. The proposals to indicate, in separate columns, at what price said articles will be delivered in New York city, and at what price they will be delivered at St. Louis, Missouri. The goods to be delivered at either place at the cost of the contractor;

FIRST CLASS.

MACKINAC BLANKETS—FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

2,500 pair 3 pt. white Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 5 pounds.
3,000 pair 2½ pt. white Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 4 pounds.
500 pair 1¾ pt. white Blankets, 50x60 inches, to weigh 4½ pounds.
1,000 pair 3 pt. scarlet Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 5 pounds.
500 pair 2½ pt. scarlet Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 4 pounds.
200 pair 3 pt. green Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 5 pounds.
1,000 pair 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 4 pounds.
2,500 pair 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 4 pounds.
100 pair 1¾ pt. Indigo Blue Blankets, 48x56 inches, to weigh 4½ pounds.

SECOND CLASS.

CLOTHS—FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

500 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
6,000 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.

THIRD CLASS.

DRY GOODS.

200 dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
500 pounds Linen Thread.
500 pounds Cotton Thread.
2,000 yards Turkey Red Oil Calico.
50,000 yards Blue Drilling.
50,000 yards Brown Drilling.
50,000 yards Red Stripe Bed Ticking.
5,000 yards Super Satinet.
5,000 yards Satinet.
5,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
20,000 yards Brown Shirting.
20,000 Hickory Shirts.
10,000 yards Duck, (for tents.)

FOURTH CLASS.

HARDWARE.

100 dozen best cast steel Axes, from 2 to 2½ pounds, with handles.
100 dozen best cast steel Half Axes, from 2 to 3 pounds, with handles.
1,000 Camp Kettles, assorted sizes.
1,000 short-handle Fry-pans.
500 dozen Tin-pans, 3, 4, and 6 quart, in equal quantities, pressed.
1,000 dozen Iron Table Spoons.
1,000 dozen Tin Cups.
2,500 dozen Butcher Knives, 6 inch blade.
1,000 dozen Fish Hooks, (assorted.)
500 dozen Fish Lines, (assorted.)

Samples of all articles to be forwarded to this office with the proposals, and the goods furnished to be equal in all respects to the samples.

No bids for less than an entire class of the articles specified will be considered.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payment will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

The right will be reserved to require a greater quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, not exceeding three times the amount thereof.

Any of the bids, or any parts thereof, may be accepted or rejected at the option of the Department.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract with the United States.

No proposal will be considered that does not STRICTLY COMPLY with the following requirements:

Proposals must embrace the articles with the quantities thereof, as set forth in the above schedule, with the prices annexed to each, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up, each class to be separately stated and footed up. Said prices and amounts must be so given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

Proposals should be submitted in the following form: "I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 21, 1866, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed: [Here insert the list prepared as indicated in the first paragraph of this advertisement.] Said articles are to be deliverable either at New York or St. Louis as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may elect, on or before the 20th day of February next; and, if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guaranty, in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated November 21, 1866; and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner.

nov22-thsatsnidec5

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AND EQUIPPING ONE SECOND-CLASS LIGHT VESSEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of December, 1866, for Building and Equipping one Second-class Light Vessel, of the following dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars, 81 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, moulded, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold from top of timber strake to top of beam, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage about 150.

The white oak to be of the best sea-coast timber, and the yellow pine of the finest grain untapped southern timber. The printed specifications by which the vessel is to be constructed, and which will, with the drawings and plans, be attached to and form a part of the contract, can be had on application to the Light-House Board or to the Light-House Inspector at Portland, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at which places, also, the plans and drawings may be seen and examined.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal or to refuse to receive any vessel not built in strict conformity to the terms of the contract; and no contract will be considered binding until it shall have been approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. No proposal will be received or considered unless from persons engaged in ship-building; and each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty signed by the bidder and competent surety, that, in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into.

Bond and security for the faithful fulfillment of the contract will be required.

The sum for which the bidder proposes to build and equip the vessel, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed by each bidder, as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

A drawing of the vessel contracted for will be furnished to the contractor, to which he will be required to adhere strictly; to this end the mould loft lines will be taken off and the mould examined by the superintending officer, who will be assigned to the duty by this Board, and who will be required to see that the work executed and the materials used are in strict conformity to the terms and specifications of the contract, and who must certify to the same in writing before the vessel will be received and payments authorized to be made.

The proposals will state the time required to complete the vessel, not exceeding one hundred days from the date of the contract, and deliver it to the agent of the Board at such place as may be agreed upon, the same to be named in the bid. All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Building Light Vessel," and then enclosed in another envelope and addressed to the Secretary of the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Any person submitting a proposal may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-House Board:

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

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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 abiding in 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 seats 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.'"

"Was there ever such a willful and gainsaying people as not to heed such an earnest, patronizing call? Was there ever such a flagrant rejection? We advise the REPUBLICAN not to take down the platform, but let it stand on the middle column of its title page, an antique memorial of popular stupidity and ingratitude.

"In this connection, we cannot but admire the REPUBLICAN's fidelity in revealing the motives of its late allies, the Copperheads. They were undoubtedly after *prog* in that untoward coalition, and the REPUBLICAN is only at fault in not finding it out before. It is, however, making good time on the last quarter."

The Constitutional Amendment and Representation.

The New Bedford *Mercury* has discovered that under the proposed amendment to the Constitution Massachusetts would lose something of her representative power in Congress. The amendment provides that "when the right to vote is *denied to any* of the male inhabitants of any State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or when said right is *abridged in any way* except for participation in rebellion or other crime," then the number of Representatives to which that State is entitled shall be reduced in the proportion which the number thus excluded shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age.

The Constitution of Massachusetts, the *Mercury* says, denies the right of suffrage to paupers and persons under guardianship, and also to persons who have paid no tax or who cannot read or write. Therefore, it is inferred Massachusetts must lose something of her representative weight in Congress.

Undoubtedly—but why not? Why should Massachusetts complain of the operation within her own borders of a principle she proposes to apply to all other States? This effect of the law had been understood from the outset, except possibly by the *Mercury*. Nothing but the adoption of absolute universal suffrage, without qualifications or conditions, can save any State from losing something of the representation based on population. But there is no reason why Massachusetts should object to this more than any other State.—*N. Y. Times.*

LETTER FROM RISTORI.—At the farewell matinee of Madame Ristori in New York, her friends presented her with a short poem expressive of their estimation and regard for her as the Queen of Tragedy. The poem was written by Mr. Tuckerman and rendered into Italian by Professor Botta. On receiving the poem Ristori made the following reply, its beauty of course being somewhat lost in the translation:

"The ties which bind Italy to America are strengthened by the immortal spirit of liberty which unites the mother of ancient civilization to the great republic, the youngest and yet so grand a nation! If Columbus discovered America; if Vespucius gave her an Italian name, Washington founded the edifice of freedom. Fulton gave steam navigation to the sea, and Morse the electric medium of intercourse. O, may the Atlantic cable—magnificent result of American enterprise—carry with it the velocity of thought to my country, now regenerated, the voice of sympathy, greeting and good council, and Italy hail in America a wise guide and faithful ally. The reception which I have received from Americans binds me to you with an indissoluble chain of affection and gratitude. A stranger in a land of strangers, you received me with an enthusiasm which has profoundly impressed my heart. If, on the stage, I have been able to excite in your breasts any noble and pure sentiment, and speaking a language not your own, if I have touched a chord in your hearts, the merit is more yours than mine. Your indulgence and your affection have displaced my imperfections. Of your intelligence as a people I shall preserve the most precious memory, and of your kindness and sympathy an endeared recollection that will never die from my breast."

THE marriage of the Czarewich and the Princess Dagmar took place in St. Petersburg, with great ceremony, on the 8th instant. A correspondent writes:

"At a certain part of the service the Czarewich and his bride stepped forward from the circle of the Imperial family, and having been conducted by the Emperor to a raised dais, joined in the prayers of the Metropolite. Later, two younger Princes of the blood, one of whom I recognized as Prince Alexis, approached and held above the heads of the bridal pair the marriage crowns peculiar to the orthodox ritual. They resemble in shape and size the Episcopal tiaras, and seem to be of silver wire, or some such material, interwoven with silk. This singular ceremony continued for about twenty minutes, the officiating Princes being repeatedly obliged to change their hands from weariness. Suddenly the music became softer, quicker, and more melodious. Its eloquent notes predicted the speedy consummation of the hallowed act. To this tune bride and bridegroom were led thrice round the altar by the Metropolite. Then they were pronounced to be man and wife."

HON. CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, died last Friday.

FUN AT A FUNERAL.

The *Virginia State Journal* perpetrates the following leading editorial in its issue of the 26th instant. We can stand it if the "late allies" can:

"REMINISCENCE.—The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN keeps the middle column of its title page still devoted to the promulgation of the Nation Union party's platform of principles. It does not, probably, do so with a view to proselytism, but as a faithful mnemonic. Its utility is about as obvious as an old tavern sign, creaking on its dreary perch across the street, year in and year out, after the inn has gone up, the water trough decayed, and human footsteps in quest of entertainment for man and beast, have long ago died away on the ear. It is, at best, only a sad reminder of a chapter of human life inexorably closed. So with the platform. It speaks of the assemblage in Philadelphia of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union; it appeals, admonishes and adjures, with a faith worthy of a nobler birth; it summons anew the tearful wedlock of Orr and Couch, and the whole captivating *role* of Doolittle, Raymond & Co., now, alas! simply snuffed out. The fourth plank in the platform is especially mournful in its associations:

"'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 seats 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.'"

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Complimentary Dinner to General Nelson Taylor—He Will Not Contest the Seat of Mr. Morrissey.

On Saturday evening a