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PUBLISHED DAILY.

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OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 10, 1866.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

1. All applications shall be filed within the space of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before said payments are made, shall be countersigned by regiment, battalion, or other separate organization, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the Account shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original Muster-in Roll of the company, and shall contain a full report of the date of enlistment, and such further evidence that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive, from the United States, bounty under the laws of Congress prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, under which the payment may and all matters material to the claim, as may be required by the Bounty Department.

3. In case of the additional bounty, commonly called the veteran compensation, provided for by the act of July 28, 1866, the applicant must also produce a certificate from the Adjutant General of the regiment, or other independent organization, stating the date of his enlistment, and the fact that he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, or if he was not mustered out, the fact must be so stated by the Adjutant General.

4. In case of the death of the claimant, the claim of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly noted upon the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A copy of this 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 statements 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 6th of that title, the affidavit shall state such 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 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 those 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 herein annexed 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. SCOWRESD,
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 ——, 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 —— of ——, 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 destroys 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* ——.

WHITE'S,
(LATE SHAFFALD'S)
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM ESTABLISHMENT
AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DINING SALOON,

No. 356 Ninth 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 adhered to 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-rate house by catering none other than the best patrons.

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

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ARTICLES AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U.S. NAVY,
200 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 26, 1866.

Separate sealed proposals, to be endorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until the 1st day of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock m., for the following articles, to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, viz:

FOR BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

(Hollow handed) patent galvanized Plumbago, best quality.

[illegible] Coke, Pitch, best quality.

[illegible] Cast-steel, best quality.

[illegible] square iron.

FOR BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

[illegible] pounds [illegible] inch round iron.

[illegible] inch square iron.

[illegible] inch round iron.

FOR BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

[illegible] Charts.

FOR BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

[illegible] (forty-two hundred and forty-four) Grass Twine, No. 1.

For conditions, &c., see pamphlet of this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Specimens to be delivered free of cost to the Ordnance Department, and at the other bureaus named, at the place of delivery of the articles proposed for.

S. C. TALBOTT,
Paymaster United States Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF STATISTICAL ARCHIVES,
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 to best suited to masonry, and the gravel must be free from clay, of the most suitable size for concrete. The bidder must exhibit 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 named be delivered by or before the 1st day of March, 1867. The price must include all the hauling and unloading. The materials will be inspected and measured by the inspector of Materials at 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 200 to 400 head blocks.
Providence, R. I., from 200 to 400 do.
New Haven, Conn., from 200 to 400 do.
New York city, N. Y., from 4,000 to 6,000 head blocks.
Philadelphia, Pa., from 5,000 to 7,500 head blocks.
Pittsburgh, Pa., from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Frederick, Md., from 1,000 to 1,500 head blocks.
Cumberland, Md., from 400 to 600 head blocks.
Baltimore, Md., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Annapolis, Md., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Fort Lookout, Md., from 3,500 to 4,000 head blocks.
Antietam, Md., from 4,000 to 7,000 head blocks.
Wheeling, W. Va., from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Charleston, (Kanawha C. H.,) from 200 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 16,000 head blocks.
Winchester, Va., from 4,000 to 6,000 head blocks.
Harper's Ferry, Va., from 1,500 to 1,800 head blocks.
Richmond, Va., from 8,000 to 10,000 head blocks.
Hampton, Va., from 3,000 to 4,000 do.
Norfolk, Va., from 700 to 1,000 do.
City Point (Petersburg), Va., 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 1,000 head blocks.
Hilton Head, S. C., from 2,000 to 3,000 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 15,000 do.
Milledgeville, Ga., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Mobile, Ala., from 700 to 1,000 do.
Selma (Montgomery), Ala., from 2,000 to 3,000 head blocks.
Barrancas, Fla., from 500 to 1,000 head blocks.
Fort Orleans, La., from 3,000 to 4,000 head blocks.
Baton Rouge, La., from 2,000 to 3,000 do.
Fort Hudson, La., from 500 to 600 do.
Brownsville, Texas, from 500 to 600 do.
Brazos Santiago, Texas, from 300 to 400 do.
Natchez, Miss., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Vicksburg, Miss., from 12,000 to 20,000 do.
Corinth, Miss., from 4,000 to 6,000 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.
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., from 3,000 to 4,500 head blocks.
Stone River, Tenn., from 4,000 to 5,000 head blocks.
Chattanooga, Tenn., from 5,000 to 10,000 do.
Knoxville, Tenn., from 2,500 to 3,000 do.
Columbia, Tenn., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Louisville, Ky., from 4,000 to 6,000 do.
Camp Nelson, Ky., from 2,000 to 2,500 do.
Bowling Green, Ky., from 1,500 to 1,000 do.
Lexington, Ky., from 1,000 to 1,500 do.
Cairo, Ill., from 5,000 to 6,000 do.
Chicago, Ill., from 10,000 to 4,000 do.
Springfield, Ill., from 800 to 1,200 do.
Quincy, Ill., from 200 to 300 do.
Rock Island, Ill., from 1,500 to 2,000 do.
Jeffersonville, Ind., from 400 to 1,000 do.
Indianapolis, Ind., from 1,200 to 2,000 do.
Mackinaw, Mich., from 100 to 200 do.
Cleveland, Ohio, from 700 to 1,000 do.
Columbus, Ohio, from 500 to 2,000 do.
Camp Dennison, Ohio, from 800 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, Ks., from 7,000 to 1,000 head blocks.
Burlington, Iowa, from 100 to 200 head blocks.
Keokuk, Iowa, from 800 to 1,000 do.
Little Rock, Ark., from 2,000 to 3,000 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 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 chemical iron; weigh not less than twenty (20) lbs. each, and be sealed thoroughly by dipping in melted star.

4. Separate bids are invited for delivery at each place; and in case the same position 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.

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 Catharina Roedeger, 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, or before the 6th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1866.

CHRISTIAN LEDERER,
Administrator w. a.
nov7-law6w*

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock m., DECEMBER 1, 1866, for the purchase of the Free Stone work of the old portion of the State Department, including the columns, pilasters, the entablature, and pediment. The work to be taken down by the Department, and delivered on the ground to the purchaser. Payment to be made within five days after the acceptance of the bid.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for purchase of Old Free Stone Work," and addressed to the Supervising Architect of the Department.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

nov20-td

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 hereinafter given, the articles named in the following list. The proposals to indicate, in separate columns, at what place said articles will be delivered in New York city, and at what price they will be delivered at St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco. The goods to be delivered at either place at the cost of the contractor:

FIRST CLASS.

MACKINAC BLANKETS—FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

[illegible] pair 2 pt. white Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 3 pounds.
1,000 pair 2½ pt. white Blankets, 64x76 inches, to weigh 3½ pounds.
500 pair 3½ pt. white Blankets, 66x80 inches, to weigh 4½ pounds.
1,000 pair 3 pt. scarlet Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 3 pounds.
500 pair 3½ pt. scarlet Blankets, 64x76 inches, to weigh 3½ pounds.
500 pair 3 pt. green Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 3 pounds.
2,000 pair 2 pt. Indigo Blue Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 3 pounds.
2,500 pair 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Blankets, 64x76 inches, to weigh 3½ pounds.
100 pair 1½ pt. Indigo Blue Blankets, 48x60 inches, to weigh 4½ pounds.

SECOND CLASS.

CLOTHS—FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC.

600 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
6,000 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,000 yards Sealed List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Sealed List Scarlet Cloth.

THIRD CLASS.

DRY GOODS.

200 dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
500 pounds Linen Thread.
500 pounds Cotton Thread.
1,000 yards Turkey Red Oil Calico.
50,000 yards Blue Drilling.
50,000 yards Brown Drilling.
60,000 yards Red Stripe Bed Ticking.
8,000 yards Super Satinet.
5,000 yards Satinet.
8,000 yards Heavy Brown 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 3 to 3½ pounds, with handles.
100 dozen best cast steel Half Axes, from 3 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.
2,000 dozen Butcher Knives, 8 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 either 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 therein 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 30th 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.

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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 and the mould left 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 in 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.

nov14-lawtd

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, submitted by the column hereunto 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, confident as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, reverting the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union as it is reinstituted as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and promulgates 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 contains, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government, unimpaired 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 the right reserved 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 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.

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 exclude through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

6. Such 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 proposing 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 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 inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly invalid 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 proclaim our purpose to maintain unimpeached 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 rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10. In ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and unswerved by rancour, having faith unshakeable in the people and in the strength of the Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation 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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LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

A Lover that Don't Move the World—Grand Festival at Madame Chaus' Mansion House, &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1866.

Editor National Republican:

Your correspondent has noticed that great interest centres upon New York at this time, which he thinks is strange, New York being only a suburb of Boston; but Morrissey was lately made honorable here, and the *Herald* has been trying an experiment quite interesting to the student of natural philosophy. Archimedes was a Greek—not a Phenian—who proposed to do great things with a "lever." Public opinion has determined during the present century that the Press is a "lever." A *Gallic "cully sack"* started a press in this city much years ago, and conceived the idea of carrying out the programme of the ancient Greek, which was no less than to rake the world. He first tried a preliminary experiment of getting a "shirt to his back"—one of his own. The result was highly satisfactory.

Next he raised himself up to Washington Heights. Not the heights of military glory and patriotism achieved by the Father of his country, but the "Heights of Rocks," called by that name. Then he raised up Barnum. The lever seemed to increase in strength during these trials. Next it was applied with considerable success on other subjects. All the theatrical managers, many merchants, some bears and bulls got a *boost*.

The ability of the lever never seemed to fail except when applied to politicians. Whenever it was attempted to *hist* some one into the Presidential chair with it, or to make a Senator, Governor, or even a member of Congress by its aid, the result usually was it *fapped* them over; perhaps because they were top-heavy. Politicians have so much brains, or the lever was too strong, it usually *skooted* them away over into Salt River.

However, it continued to "kite up" and support Barnum and the managers until they all got fixed on their "high roost," when the *Herald* noticed they were "*dirty* birds," and was dismayed when it was seen what had been done.

The managers behaved as badly as the "Bald-Headed Eagle" a gentleman of Philadelphia, "perched high" over the head of his carved and gilded rosewood sleeping couch. The bird had to be taken down the next morning!—although reluctantly—for "the time was a critical one in the history of the country;" "treason" was abroad "against the purest and the best Government the world ever saw." The circumstances about the bird were related to the *Herald* correspondent in confidence. He reported them to the *Herald* through the Atlantic Dock Cable. The facts were never published—never! They were, however, suggested to the owner of the "Great Lever," at the time grown very stout and hefty. In his cogitations he said to himself: If the "great American Eagle" can can be "laid low," and if politicans of such *gravity* can be toppled over, why can't the managers be made to suck-come!

So he fixed the lever for a great effort, and bore down on it vigorously, in the meantime telling the people to "stand from under." But the spectators noticed that the managers didn't "come down," but only went up higher. Then the managers got astride of a "new broom" and a "black crook," and began to soar to a great height. The "greenbacks" were flying about profusely in the air, and the "black crook" hauled them in successfully. Then did the possessor of the "lever" "take hold" of the "crook," and tried to pull the managers down with it; but he only pulled out a few feathers and some "heavy parts," when the remaining "parts" went up higher than ever; even so wonderfully that the lever itself, with all its strength, could not have *histed* tehm more effectually. "Full houses" were even drawn to the managers with the "crook." The *Herald* then noticed that the "crook" had much levity in it.

Then he that possessed the "lever" said to himself—again: "Could I but get them under the lever, then might I (alluding to the power of the lever) pull them down."

A *roving diplomat* was then dispatched to the chief of the managers, who endeavored to wheedle them into "coming under" the lever, which they cunningly professed a willingness to do.

Then did the sage of Washington Heights prepare to apply great weight to the "one end" of the lever and procured a "holy man" to dwell upon the "latter end" who was *exceedingly heavy*, thinking, undoubtedly to crush the managers down. But the *levity* of this "Black Crook" proved to be too great for even all that *gravity*.

Considerable feeling is beginning to be expressed here at what is considered an outrage, perpetrated by Mr. Wheatly, who keeps large posters up in the grand entrance to Niblo's, to the following effect: "This establishment does not advertise in the New York *Herald*," which is known to be untrue by everybody, for no theatre was ever before so effectually advertised in the *Herald*. The houses continue to be crowded, and the success of the "Black Crook" is undoubtedly due to the *Herald*. The *Herald* says the piece has "no plot." Perhaps the plot was to trick the *Herald* into giving the play notoriety gratis. Wheatly is undoubtedly a "naughty, naughty man."

The dinner to Gen. Nelson Taylor