Contract Off

National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862. NO. 270

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., Sept. 29, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards, upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11 and those following, if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

Form of Offer,

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members:

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 29th September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors, { C. D. / E. F.

Date.
Witness.

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

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no contract or order, or any interest therein shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided,* That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Plank and Boards; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 34. Tools for Stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc-Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Rosin, Tar; No. 44. Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction. Class A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; C. Lard Oil; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; P. Twine; K. Leather; H. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery, for stores and equipment; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, and Boards; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 16. Black Walnut, Mahogany, and Cherry; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for Stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Rosin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils and Stoves; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Flax and Cotton Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; P. Tar for Ropewalk; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood; U. Ox Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. White Oak Knees; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, and Boards; No. 12. White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16. Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Cedar; No. 22. Mahogany; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat, and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Rosin, Tar; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards, &c.; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory, Capstan Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Spar Timber; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat, and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, tar, rosin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Store Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, tin, solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, tar; No. 44. Brown Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48. Tanks and Galleys; No. 49. Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No. 51. Poles; No. 52. Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Pipe for steamer fitting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

sep 24—law1Oct21

NEW BOATS—NEW CARS.

FOR BOSTON,
VIA
NEW LONDON, NORWICH, and WORCESTER
DAILY,
(Sundays Excepted,)
At 5 O'clock, P. M.,
FROM
PIER 39 N. R., FOOT OF VESTRY STREET.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, Wm. Wilcox, commander, from New York—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and from New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, from New York—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; from New London—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

These two new steamers have been built expressly for this route, with all modern improvements, including Water Tight Compartment, and are the only steamers ever built for Long Island Sound with this great life-preserving improvement.

Conductors accompany the steamers each way.

Passengers proceed from New London immediately on arrival of steamers, by Express Train to Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, the White Mountains, &c. &c.

Passengers returning from Boston leave the Depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad at 5.30 P. M. Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at New London 9.30 P. M.

Freight taken at the Lowest Rates, and delivered in Boston early the next day.

State Rooms in abundance can be had on board steamers, or at the Boston or New York offices, in advance.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent,
may—tf Pier 39, N. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers street, as follows, viz:

6.00 a. m. Mail for Dunkirk and intermediate stations.

This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning.

7.00 a. m. Express, for Buffalo and principal intermediate stations.

9.00 a. m. Milk, daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

12.15 p. m. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis and principal stations.

4.00 p. m. Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations.

5.00 p. m. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

7.00 p. m. Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal stations.

The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with railroad for Buffalo, at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning with the railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada railroads.

CHARLES MINOT,
sep 13 General Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW AND SIMPLIFIED METHOD FOR PIANO FORTE AND SINGING.—Professor ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI, Pianist and Composer, has returned from the London Exhibition, and opens a course for the Piano and Singing by his New and Simplified Method. By Professor Wolowski's system, a person having only a slight knowledge of music will be enabled in a very short time to read music with great facility, and execute operatic as well as classical music with rare perfection. As to the vocal part, by his way of vocalization, he arrives at most extraordinary results, renders the voice powerful, and enables the singer to vocalize with facility, accuracy, and fine quality of tone. Professor Wolowski receives visitors daily from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m., at his residence, No. 461 Tenth street, between E and F. sep 12—1m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
1527 and 1529 Spruce Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

The regular course of instruction embraces the English and French Languages and Literature—Latin, if required—and all the branches which constitute a thorough English and French education.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institution. It is the object of particular attention, and is taught from the rudiments to the highest course of Literature and Composition.

The scholastic year commences September 15th and closes July 1st.

Circulars, &c., can be obtained from
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
my 10—6m Principal of Chegary Institute.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY
MISS HARROVER'S

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
151 West Street.

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book stores in Washington, or by addressing the principal.
aug 20—TTh&Sim M. J. HARROVER

Circle Institute,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 61 K STREET, NEAR THE CIRCLE.

TERMS, per Quarter of ten weeks—Quarter commencing at the date of admission:

Elementary Classes in English	$6 00
Advanced Classes in English—Literature and Science included	9 00
Elementary Classes in English, French, and Music	12 00
Advanced Classes in English, French, and Music	16 00

Extra charge for Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, and other Languages.

Dr. ZAPPONE will give Lectures and otherwise assist, whenever he can spare time from his medical profession.

MRS. A. ZAPPONE, / DR. A. ZAPPONE, } Principals.

DR. ZAPPONE continues to solicit the patronage of this community in his profession as a Physician and Surgical Dentist. He will attend almost exclusively to office practice, and will, therefore, be found at the Institute, or in that vicinity, almost at all hours. oct 8

MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 130 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Seven Buildings, Washington, D. C.

This Institution is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars to be had at the Bookstores and at the school.
se 25—2w*

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE,
366 I street, between 13th and 14th,

One of the oldest, most thorough and most desirable Schools for Young Ladies and Misses in the city. Session commences September 8th. Tuition according to age and advancement.
au 23—dtf [Star] L. C. LOOMIS

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the citizens and traveling community to the House he has just opened for the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, with day or table board.

The House is furnished in splendid style—large airy rooms, chambers, and parlors. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. No pains or expense shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may patronize the house. Strict attention to orders that may be given for dinners, &c.; attentive and obliging servants.

House eligibly situated on the corner of Twentieth and F streets west, lately occupied by Surgeon General Lawson.
se 26—tf GEORGE W. OWEN,
Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BARNES & CO.,
481 Ninth Street,
BETWEEN D AND E STREETS,

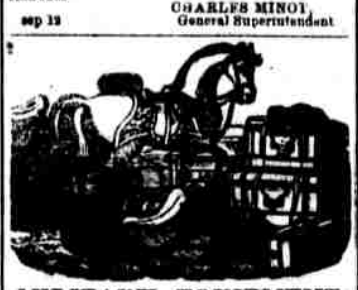
Invite the attention of SUTLERS and DEALERS to their Extensive Stock of Goods particularly adapted to Sutlers' wants, selected with the greatest care, and now offered at low prices for cash.

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
PRESERVED MEATS,
FRUITS,
FISH,
PICKLES,
CATSUPS,
JELLIES, &c.

Also BOOTS and SHOES, and a general assortment of "NOTIONS."

Please give us a call.
BARNES & CO.,
sep 6—6w* 481 Ninth street.

EDWARD LYCETT,
BOOKBINDER!
No. 271 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.
Books bound in every style, Turkey, Morocco, Russia, Calf . june 1—tf



MILITARY EQUIPMENT,
TRUNK,
AND
Harness Manufactory,
499 Seventh Street,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I manufacture of the best material, and have constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of

Military and Citizens' Saddles,
Bridles,
Breast Collars,
Felt Saddle Cloths,
Shabraques,
Patent Feed and Water Buckets,
Spurs,
Officers' Haversacks,
Officers' Fine Sword Belts,
Belt Trimmings, and
Field Glass Cases.

TRUNKS.

Sole Leather,
Iron Frame,
Dress, and
Wood Box Trunks,
Valises,
Traveling Bags,
Harness, &c.

REPAIRING.

As I manufacture Trunks extensively, and necessarily have all kinds of Trunk Material, I am better prepared to repair Trunks, &c., thoroughly and promptly, than any other establishment in the city.
jy 7 JAMES S. TOPHAM

JUST TRY OUR NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING from the People's Clothing store, No. 460 Seventh street, near F. They cut wear anything you can buy, and they are sold so cheap at
J. H. SMITH'S,
No. 460 Seventh street, near F.

I would advise all to come and buy their Clothing at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street.

If you are wise you will come to SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, near F, opposite City Post Office, to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps.

The PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 Seventh street, is the best place in town to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps. J. H. SMITH & CO., Clothiers, 460 Seventh street.

Call soon and see our new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at very low prices, at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 Seventh street, near F.

Great attractions at No. 460 Seventh street. New stock of Clothing just arrived, and selling at our usual low prices. J. H. SMITH & CO., Clothiers, No. 460 Seventh street, and corner Twentieth street and Penn avenue.

Great bargains in Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, on the corner of Twentieth street and Penn. avenue.

SMITH & CO., Clothiers, First ward, cor. Twentieth street and Penn. avenue, is the cheapest place in town to buy your Fall and Winter Clothing.

Call at the First Ward Clothing store and get your Fall and Winter Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes. SMITH & CO., Clothiers,
Cor. Twentieth street and Penn. av.

FIRST WARD CLOTHING HOUSE, corner Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

You can buy your Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes cheap, corner of Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue.
se 25—3m

JUST RECEIVED OUR NEW STOCK OF FALL and WINTER Clothing, which we are selling at very low prices, at L. A. Beall & Co., No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K. Come one, come all to L. A. Beall & Co. to get your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K. Now is the time to buy your Clothing at L. A. Beall & Co., No. 361 Seventh street, between I & K. Especial attention is called to our new stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps.
L. A. BEALL & CO.,
Clothiers, No. 361 Seventh street.

The cheapest Clothing house in town is at L. A. Beall & Co's., No. 361 Seventh street, bet. I and K.
se 25—3m

WATER NOTICE.

In consequence of the lowness of the water in the General Reservoir it will be necessary, unless great economy of water is practiced, for the Government soon to shut off the supply to citizens entirely.

All persons are, therefore, forbidden to use the hydrants on Pennsylvania avenue, or on any streets or avenues under the care and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for watering the streets or pavements, or for any private purpose whatever.

And all persons using the water are urgently solicited to be as economical in its use as possible.
B. B. FRENCH,
sep 30 Commissioner of Public Buildings.

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE INTERNAL TAX LAW.

Letter from Commissioner Boutwell.

The following letter is important, as it settles many hitherto disputed points as to the proper construction of certain clauses of the tax bill. The letter is addressed to one of the Philadelphia assessors:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th is received. Nothing in the printed slips enclosed by you is official, or was authorized by me, except the letter to the Baltimore assessor.

I consider that a tavern keeper must be licensed as a retail liquor dealer, in order to sell liquor. He is expressly permitted to sell cigars by article XVI, section 64, and his tavern license enables him to "provide food and lodging." I see no reason for subjecting him to an eating house license.

Any person selling meat or produce at a stall or store should be considered a retail dealer.

Those who sell in wagons, from house to house, should be licensed as pedlars.

I have considered sailmakers as manufacturers.

If a person whose occupation is that of a retail dealer, occasionally sells in original packages to consumers, he is not thereby required to take a license as a wholesale dealer; but if he sells in original packages, or by the piece, to those who buy to sell again, he must take license as a wholesale dealer.

I have decided that persons who are engaged in the production of the articles enumerated in the last part of section 75 as not considered manufacturers within the meaning of the act, do not require to be licensed as manufacturers.

The provision, in section 66, relating to manufactures, does not apply to them, and they must be licensed as wholesale or retail dealers, as the case may be.

This decision involves bakers, millers, and similar occupations.

Where bakers sell their bread from carts, a pedlar's license should be taken out for the driver of each cart. Butchers' carts are subject to the same rule.

Very respectfully, GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner.

LICENSES.

The following epitome of the law, in relation to licenses, is important:

Every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring to obtain a license, shall register with the assessor of the assessment district in which he shall design to carry on the trade or occupation; first, his or their name or style; and in case of an association or partnership, the names and residence of the members of the association or partnership; second, the trade or occupation for which a license is required; third, the place where such trade or occupation is to be carried on; fourth, if a rectifier, the number of barrels he designs to rectify; if a pedlar, whether he designs to travel on foot, or with one, two, or more horses; if an innkeeper, the annual value or rental of the house he intends to occupy; if the house is not rented, the assessor shall fix its annual value. The assessor will then certify these facts to the collector, who will grant the license upon payment of the fees required by law.

The following persons are required to take out licenses:

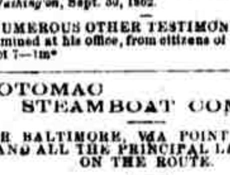
Bankers	$100
Auctioneers	20
Wholesale dealers in liquor	100
Retail dealers in liquor	20
(Those selling less than three gallons at a time to be considered retail dealers.)	
Retail dealers	10
Wholesale dealers	50
Pawnbrokers	50
Rectifiers—	
For license to rectify 500 barrels	25
For each additional 500 barrels or fractional part thereof	25
Distillers—	
Over 300 barrels per year	50
Less than 300 barrels per year	25
Of apples and peaches, less than 150 barrels per year	12½
Brewers—	
Over 500 barrels per year	50
Less than 500 barrels per year	25
Hotels, Inns, and Taverns—	
First class—yearly rental $10,000 and over	200
Second class—yearly rental $5,000 to $10,000	100
Third class—yearly rental $2,500 to $5,000	75
Fourth class—yearly rental $1,000 to $2,500	50
Fifth class—yearly rental $500 to $1,000	25
Sixth class—yearly rental $300 to $500	15
Seventh class—yearly rental $100 to $300	10
Eighth class—yearly rental less than $100	5
Eating Houses	10
Brokers	50
Commercial Brokers	50
Land Warrant Brokers	25
Tobacconists	10
Theatres	100
Circuses	50
Jugglers	20
Public Exhibitions and Shows	10
Bowling Alleys and Billiard Saloons, per alley or table	5
Confectioners	10
Horse Dealers	10
Livery Stable Keepers	10
Cattle Brokers	10
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	10
Coal Oil Distillers	50
Peddlers, with more than two horses	20
Peddlers, with two horses	15
Peddlers, with one horse	10
Peddlers, on foot	5
Apothecaries	10
Manufacturers	10
Photographers, receipts under $500	10
Photographers, receipts $500 to $1,000	15
Photographers, receipts over $1,000	25
Lawyers	10
Physicians, Surgeons, and Dentists	10
Claim Agents	10
Patent Agents	10

Any person carrying on a business without a license shall forfeit for each offence a sum equal to three times the amount of the license fee required.

Where the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating houses, tobacconists, or retail dealers, shall not exceed $1,000, they are not required to take out a license. The amount of their gross receipts or sales are to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

P. M. PEARSON,
oct 7—3t U. S. Assessor District Columbia.

Eye and Ear.
DEAFNESS.



DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
Oculist and Aurist,
227 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Gives his exclusive attention to the treatment of the EYE and EAR.

I have suffered from a defect of hearing since joining the service. Dr. Von Moschzisker treated me for the same, and with perfect success. My hearing now is most acute, and all disagreeable feeling I experienced, such as noises in the head, have entirely left me. LIEUT. DANIEL WHITAKER,
Harris Light Cavalry.

Washington, Sept. 30, 1862.

NUMEROUS OTHER TESTIMONIALS can be examined at his office, from citizens of Washington.
oct 7—1m*

POTOMAC
STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

FOR BALTIMORE, VIA POINT LOOKOUT AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL LANDINGS ON THE ROUTE.

The steamer KEYPORT will run hereafter between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE, making two trips per week each way, touching at POINT LOOKOUT and all the principal landings on the route.

Those wishing freight or passage can apply at G Street Wharf, Washington, and Government Wharf, Baltimore, and at the different Landings on the route. WM. R. SNOW, Agent.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 30, 1862. oct 2

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for two thousand cords of PINE WOOD, (known in the market as bakers' pine, will be received until the 15th of October, 1862, the Wood to be delivered at any wharf in the city of Washington or Georgetown that may be designated by the undersigned, corded and measured (at the expense of the seller) to the satisfaction of the Government before it is received.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Proposals to be addressed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S., U. S. A., 223 G street, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for Wood." oct 7

FOR SALE.

A Second hand BOILER and OSCILLATING ENGINE, of three-horse power.
Apply at this office. aug 30

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

General Lee's Wooing.

"MY MARYLAND! MY MARYLAND!"

My Maryland! My Maryland!
Among thy hills of blue,
I wander far, I wander wide,
A lover born and true;
I sound my horn upon the hills,
I sound it in the vale,
But echo only answers it—
An echo like a wail.

My Maryland! My Maryland!
I bring thee presents fine—
A dazzling sword with jeweled hilt,
A flask of Bourbon wine;
I bring thee sheets of ghostly white
To dress thy bridal bed,
With curtains of the purple eve
And garlands gory red.

My Maryland! My Maryland!
Sweet land upon the shore,
Bring out thy stalwart yeomanry!
Make clean the threshing floor;
My ready wains lie stretching far
Across the fertile plain,
And I among the reapers stand
To gather in the grain.

My Maryland! My Maryland!
I fondly wait to see
Thy banner flaunting in the breeze
Beneath the trysting tree;
While all my gallant company
Of gentlemen, with spurs,
Come tramping, tramping o'er the hills,
And tramping through the furze.

My Maryland! My Maryland!
I feel the leaden rain!
I see the winged messenger
Come hurling to my brain!
I feathered with thy golden hair,
'Tis feathered not in vain;
I spurn the hand that loosed the shaft,
And curse thee in my pain.

My Maryland! My Maryland!
Alas! the ruthless day!
That sees my gallant buttonwoods
Ride galloping away;
And ruthless for my chivalry,
Proud gentlemen, with spurs,
Whose bones lie stark upon the hills,
And stark among the furze.

Gen Wadsworth's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1862.

GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH: *Dear Sir:* I have the honor to inform you that you were nominated for the office of Governor of the State of New York by a convention composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union without regard to their past party relations, and held at Syracuse on the 24th of the present month.

I inclose the series of resolutions adopted by the convention, as an indication of its sentiments and purposes.

Your nomination was made with a very remarkable degree of unanimity and enthusiasm, and, on behalf of the convention, I beg leave respectfully to request your acceptance of it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY J. RAYMOND,
President of the Convention.

WASHINGTON, October 2, 1862.

HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND, President, &c: *Dear Sir:* I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29, informing me that the convention, held at Syracuse on the 24th of that month, composed of men resolved to maintain the integrity of the Union, irrespective of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name before the electors of the State of New York for the office of Governor.

I respectfully accept the nomination.

I cordially agree with the convention in the sentiments expressed in their resolutions, and, if elected, I shall zealously labor to carry out their wishes as therein defined.

I might, perhaps, with propriety stop here, but as the duties of my present position will not allow me to return to New York for some time, and possibly not until after the election has been held, I ask your indulgence while I express briefly my views as to the questions involved in the canvass.

I think I cannot be mistaken in assuming that the election will turn upon the necessity of sustaining our National Government in its efforts to uphold itself, and maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the proclamation of the President, issued to that end, and referred to in the fourth resolution of the convention.

I entirely approve of that proclamation, and commend it to the support of the electors of New York, for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of this rebellion.

Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their government, and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four millions of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history.

Strike from this rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth.

The slave-owners once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and its appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government.

This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great increase of trade to the Northern States, and the whole commercial world, which would result from the wants of four millions of free and paid laborers over the same number held as heretofore in slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the ultimate vast increase in the production of the great Southern staples. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies of slave breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this great struggle with a cheerfulness and promptness of which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy alone, sacred as are the principles therein involved; nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitable discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of national life or death, and of the mode in which we can most surely and effectually uphold our Government and maintain its unity and supremacy.

Our foreign enemies, for it is not to be disguised that we have such, reproach us with waging a territorial war. So we do, but that territory is *our country.* For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they hate us. We can bear that; but if we were to yield to their suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us.

This great domain, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country, governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms; and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity, however great, any calamities, however dire, would give up one acre of it.

It is more than a year since I left our State. Great changes have taken place within that period. Costly victories and disastrous defeats have, in the vicissitudes of war, befallen our arms. Bereavements and destitution have overtaken many families.

I can only judge of the spirit of my fellow-citizens of New York by that of her gallant sons who have rushed to the field. These I have seen in great numbers, and particularly those who have been in the hospitals within my command.

Among these brave men, feeble and exhausted by disease, tortured and mutilated by cruel wounds, I have never yet heard the first word of despair, the first sigh of regret, that they had given health and life to their country.

If we may judge of the spirit of those they have left at home, and who may yet be called to the field, by the heroic temper of these men, we have nothing to fear as to the result.

In the solemn verdict of the ballot, and the deadly conflict of battle, this Government of the people will be sustained.

I beg that you will accept for yourself and convey to the members of the convention over which you presided, my sincere thanks for the great honor which they did me in placing my name before the electors of New York, for a position so responsible and distinguished as that of Governor of the State.

I am, sir, with great respect, truly yours,
JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

Interesting and Important.

We publish below the terms on which prisoners are now being exchanged:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Sept. 25, 1862.

General Orders, No. 142.

The following is the cartel under which prisoners are exchanged in the existing war with the Southern States:

Haxall's Landing, on James River, Va.,
July 22, 1862.

The undersigned, having been commissioned by the authorities they respectively represent to make arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners of war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that all prisoners of war held by either party, including those taken on private armed vessels known as privateers, shall be discharged upon the conditions and terms following:

Prisoners to be exchanged man for man and officer for officer; privateers to be placed upon the footing of officers and men of the navy.

Men and officers of lower grades may be exchanged for officers of a higher grade, and men and officers of different services may be exchanged according to the following scale of equivalents:

A general commanding in chief or an admiral shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or for sixty privates or common seamen.

A flag officer or major general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or forty privates or common seamen.

A commodore carrying a broad pennant or a brigadier general shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or twenty privates or common seamen.

A captain in the navy or a colonel shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or for fifteen privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant colonel or a commander in the navy shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or for ten privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant commander or a major shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or eight privates or common seamen.

A lieutenant or a master in the navy or a captain in the army or marines shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or six privates or common seamen.

Master's mates in the navy or lieutenants and ensigns in the army shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or four privates or common seamen.

Midshipmen, warrant officers in the navy, masters of merchant vessels, and commanders of privateers shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank or three privates or common seamen.

Second captains, lieutenants, or mates, of merchant vessels or privateers, and all petty officers in the navy, and all non-commissioned officers in the army or marines, shall be severally exchanged for persons of equal rank or for two privates or common seamen; and private soldiers or common seamen shall be exchanged for each other man for man.

Article 2. Local, State, civil, and militia rank held by persons not in actual military service, will not be recognized, the basis of exchange being the grade actually held in the naval and military service of the respective parties.

Article 3. If citizens held by either party on charges of disloyalty or any alleged civil offence are exchanged, it shall only be for citizens. Captured sutlers, teamsters, and all civilians in the actual service of the either party, to be exchanged for persons in similar position.

Article 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held, and those hereafter taken, to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon, at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Article 5. Each party, upon the discharge of prisoners of the other party, is authorized to discharge an equal number of their own officers or men from parole, furnishing at the same time to the other party a list of their prisoners discharged and of their own officers and men relieved from parole; thus enabling each party to relieve from parole such of their own officers and men as the party may choose. The lists thus mutually furnished will keep both parties advised of the true condition of the exchange of prisoners.

Article 6. The stipulations and provisions above mentioned to be of binding obligation during the continuance of the war, it matters not which party may have the surplus of prisoners, the great principles involved being—1st. An equitable exchange of prisoners, man for man, officer for officer, or officers of higher grade exchanged for officers of lower grade, or for privates according to the scale of equivalents; 2d. That privateers and officers and men of different services may be exchanged according to the same scale of equivalents; 3d. That all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of their capture, if it be practicable to transfer them to their own lines in that time; if not, as soon thereafter as practicable; 4th. That no officer, soldier, or employee in the service of either party is to be considered as exchanged and absolved from his parole until his equivalent has actually reached the lines of his friends; 5th. That the parole forbids the performance of field, garrison, police, or guard, or constabulary duty.

[Signed] JOHN A. DIX, Major General
[Signed] D. H. HILL, Maj. General, C. S. A.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

Article 7. All prisoners of war now held on either side, and all prisoners hereafter taken, shall be sent with all reasonable dispatch to A. M. Aiken's, below Dutch Gap, on the James river, Virginia, or to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Mississippi, and there exchanged or paroled until such exchange can be effected, notice being previously given by each party of the number of prisoners it will send, and the time when they will be delivered at those points respectively; and in case the vicissitudes of war shall change the military relations of the places designated in this article to the contending parties, so as to render the same inconvenient for the delivery and exchange of prisoners, other places, bearing as nearly as may be the present local relations of said places to the lines of said parties, shall be by mutual agreement substituted. But nothing in this article contained shall prevent the commanders of two opposing armies from exchanging prisoners or releasing them on parole at other points mutually agreed on by said commanders.

Article 8. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing articles of agreement, each party will appoint two agents, to be called agents for the exchange of prisoners of war, whose duty it shall be to communicate with each other, by correspondence and otherwise, to prepare the lists of prisoners, to attend to the delivery of the prisoners at the places agreed on, and to carry out promptly, effectually, and in good faith, all the details and provisions of the said articles of agreement.

Article 9. And in case any misunderstanding shall arise in regard to any clause or stipulation in the foregoing articles, it is mutually agreed that such misunderstanding shall not interrupt the release of prisoners on parole, as herein provided, but shall be made the subject of friendly explanations, in order that the object of this agreement may neither be defeated nor postponed.

[Signed] JOHN A. DIX,
Major General.
[Signed] D. H. HILL,
Major General C. S. A.

By order of the Secretary of War:
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

From Fortress Monroe.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 5, 1862.

After a week of the most oppressive weather the mercury in the shade ranging from 82 to 88 degrees, the Sabbath dawns once more with a clear atmosphere and a most refreshing breeze. There are many naval officers in and around the work, including several of the Spanish frigate, who have had a fine opportunity of inspecting Fortress Monroe.

Captain Grier Tallmadge, of the regular army, and quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, for several weeks past has been lying dangerously ill of liver complaint, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

Arrangements are now making with the view of mounting those monster guns, the "Union," 12 inch, and the "Lincoln," 15 inch, upon the ramparts of the fortress. They are now lying on the seabeach near the lighthouse, and their removal will be superintended by Lieutenant Thomas G. Baylor and Ordnance Sergeant Leivers. We notice already on the ramparts several two hundred pounder Parrott guns, and understand that two more are to be placed in position.

Among the United States vessels lying in the Roads is the steamer Delaware. She is bound for Newbern, N. C., with a draft of men, and expects to return in a few days. The following is a list of her officers: Amos P. Foster, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; F. R. Curtis, Assistant Paymaster; L. Traver, Acting Assistant Surgeon; John D. Williamson, Acting Second Assistant and Chief Engineer; J. H. Kernes, Acting Ensign; J. H. Sprigman and William McCreary, Acting Master's Mates; A. Dunbar, T. Brown, and James Melloo, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; C. S. Hallowell, Paymaster's Clerk; R. Dodson, Surgeon's Steward. All hands are well.

The 3d New York volunteers, under the command of Col. Alford, are now at Fortress Monroe performing garrison duty both inside and outside the work, and some idea may be formed of the extent of this service when it is known that 180 men are detailed each day and night. It is regarded as one of the best regiments in the service. Fortress Monroe has been almost entirely deserted by the regulars, only four remaining at the present time.

One of the finest ships of war seen for a long time in Hampton Roads is the Spanish frigate La Princessa Asturias, Capt. Jose Maria Alverado. She has been visited by a number of American officers, who speak of the condition and discipline of the vessel in the highest terms. Capt Alverado on Friday visited Washington and had an interview with the Spanish Minister. The officers and crew of the frigate are reported well, and she expects to steam out to sea in the course of three or four days.

It is gratifying to perceive that Major Wm. H. Ludlow, of Gen. Dix's staff, has received the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel—a promotion well deserved—as he is one of the most efficient officers in the service. In addition to his ordinary duties, Col. Ludlow has charge of the exchange of prisoners between Fortress Monroe and Richmond, which requires much time and labor. Thus far his arrangements have worked well, and there seems a fair understanding between him and Robert Ould, Esq., the Confederate Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. After more exchanges have been made, both parties will meet at City Point for the purpose of final deliberation.

Workmen have commenced the work of demolishing the outbuildings of the Hygeia Hotel, in accordance with the recommendation of Maj. Gen. Dix. Several months since the General addressed an official communication to Major Gen. Halleck, in which he declared those buildings a nuisance and a disgrace to the army. Concerning the hotel structure the communication avers that it is a blind to the fortress in case of the approach of an enemy, especially as it is much higher than the ramparts of the fortress adjacent to it; besides, if its destruction by fire should be demanded by an emergency, it could not be destroyed by fire without endangering the Government property inside the work, which is of great value. The hotel will be pulled down and the wood work removed by the Government railroad to the other side of Mill Creek, where it can be erected on the splendid country seat of Col. Segar, its principal owner. It has also been determined to remove all the buildings outside of the fortress, but some time will be allowed the proprietor in order to make the necessary arrangements. C. W. K.

Sixty men employed in Colt's armory were among the drafted soldiers in Hartford. The Government ordered their discharge from the military service, and sent them back to the armory.

CABINET MAKERS' WEBBING,
CHAIR CANE,
TACKS, BRADS, and SCREWS,
GIMPS and TUFTS,
TUFTING TWINES,
HAIRCLOTH—at July prices,
GREEN ENAMELED CANVAS,
For sale by JOHN R. ELVANS,
oct 8—3teo 309 Penn avenue.

CARRIAGE POLES,
FINISHED SHAFTS and BARS,
LINING TACKS,
CARRIAGE FRAMES,
CARRIAGE BANDS,
JOINTS, PROPS, and CASTINGS,
LACE, FRINGE, SEAMING CORD.
For sale without advance on old rates
JOHN R. ELVANS,
oct 8—3teo 309 Penn. avenue.