Contract Office

National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. NO. 273

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 5 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 each 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 offices 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 fulfillment. 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 company 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 16th 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 as 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, 1845.

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 the same 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 thereto, 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 address ed 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 afore said, 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 avoid 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. 15. *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 Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. Yellow Pine Logs; 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. 12. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 13. White 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. 23. Mahogany; No. 25. Lignumvitæ; No. 26. Iron, round, flat, and square; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 29. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 32. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 35. 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 Canvass; 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. 5. 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. 12. 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. 24. 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. 32. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 35. 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 Canvass; 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 Heedings; 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. 35. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Oakum; No. 44. 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 Canvass; 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—lawtOct21

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 vocalise 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. 451 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 Literatures—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,
Principal of Chegary Institute.

may 10—6m

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,

M. J. HARROVER.

aug 20—TTaSm

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

TERMS, per Quarter of ten weeks—Quarter commences ng 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, } Principals.
DR. A. ZAPPONE, }

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 3

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 305 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.

GEORGE W. OWEN,
Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

se 26—tf

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.,
481 Ninth street.

sep 6—6w*

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

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. Wilson, 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 3.30 P. M., Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at New London 9 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,
Pier 39, N. R.

may—tf

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.

6.00 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,
General Superintendent.

sep 19

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 7th, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY will be received at this Department until the 20th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock m.

Samples of the articles in Class 1 will be furnished to parties desiring to bid, on application at the Department.

The Department reserves to itself the right to order the writing paper plain or ruled lined to any required pattern.

Deliveries of all articles in the several classes must comply with the written specifications, which will be furnished to bidders, with the samples of articles in Class 1.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of any inferior article shall be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract.

Deliveries must be free of charge, at the Treasury Department, Washington.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bonds, if his bid be accepted.

The failure to comply with any one order under a contract to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond; or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantees will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

CLASS 1.

White Cap Paper.
White Legal Cap Paper.
White Quarto Post Paper.
White Note Paper.
Yellow Envelope Paper.
Brown Wrapping Paper.
Red Blotting Paper.
Card Blotting Boards.
White Envelopes, official size.
White Envelopes, letter size.
White Envelopes, note size.
White Envelopes, official size, cloth lined.
Copying Paper.
White Demy Paper.
White Super royal Paper.

CLASS 2.

Best quality Copying Ink.
Best quality Black Ink.
Best quality Blue Ink.
Best quality Writing Fluid.
Best quality Carmine Ink.
Faber's best Black Lead Pencils, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Faber's best Red and Blue Pencils.
Steel Pens.
Steel Pen handles.
Gold Pens.
Best Quills.
Best four bladed Knives, with pearl or stag handles.
Best Erasers, with ivory handles.
Scissors for office use.
Shears for office use.

CLASS 3.

Glass Inkstands.
Gutta Percha Rulers.
Nine and twelve-inch Ivory Folders.
Letter Clips.
Small French Erasers.
Large French Erasers.
Best quality Sealing wax, made entirely from shellac.
Mucilage.
Linen Tape.
Silk Taste, assorted colors.
Prepared Indian Rubber.
Twine.
Best solid headed Pins.

The Department reserves the right to accept bids for individual items in Classes 1 and 2.

Bids which contain items at prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be deemed fraudulent, and will not be considered.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

oct 9—2aW12th

PROPOSALS FOR GRAVELLING, &c.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Mayor's Office until 12 o'clock m. on Friday, the 17th instant, for grading and gravelling L street north, between Fourth and Fifth streets west, the gravel to be nine inches deep in the centre, tapering off to four inches deep at the gutter line; to be raked of all stones or improper size and well rolled with a heavy roller. The work to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of the Western District and two Assistant Commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor.

F. R. DORSETT,
Com'r Western District.

oct 9—dtf7th

A THRILLING BOOK!

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD READ IT.

THIRTEEN MONTHS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

BY AN IMPRESSED NEW YORKER.

Price 50 Cents.

It gives an interior view of the Rebellion, such as no other work has attempted, and makes startling revelations of the power, purposes, and Military Despotism of the South.

For sale by

WM. BALLANTYNE,
494 Seventh street.

oct 9—1w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth Fries, late of Washington City, 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 fourth day of October next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this fourth day of October, A. D. 1862.

IGNATIUS FRIES,
Administrator.

oct 1—w6w*

EDWARD LYONS,
BOOKBINDER!
No. 271 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.
Books bound in every style. Turkey, Morocco, Russia. 3d Gall. 1222 tf

OSTHEIM BROTHERS,
OSTHEIM BROTHERS,
295 Pennsylvania Avenue,
295 Pennsylvania Avenue,
295 Pennsylvania Avenue,
BRANCH OF
39 South William Street, N. Y.,
39 South William Street, N. Y.,
IMPORTERS OF
Choice Brandies & Wines,
Choice Brandies & Wines,
Choice Brandies & Wines,
Choice Brandies & Wines,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
AS WELL AS EVERY VARIETY OF
Liquors, Cordials, &c.
Liquors, Cordials, &c.
Liquors, Cordials, &c.
AND THE BEST BRANDS OF
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

We also offer for sale a complete assortment of

Hermetically Sealed Fruits, Meats, &c.,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits, Meats, &c.,
Hermetically Sealed Fruits, Meats, &c.,
EXPRESSLY PUT UP FOR CAMP USE.

BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET,
BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES,
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
295 Pennsylvania Avenue.
295 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Between Ninth and Tenth Sts.

oct 9

CORINTH.

"Take unto Corinth lost and won!" —BYRON.

Rosecrans, a health to thee,
Worthy soldier of the free!
Once again, as oft before,
'Mid the battle's blaze and roar,
Thou hast made Secession's rag
Fly before the Spangled Flag!

Boasting Lovell, Price, Van Dorn,
Thou and Grant have overborne—
Scattered far and wide their files,
Heaped the dead in gory piles.
Corinth's with Iuka's boys,
Intertwine in glory's rays!

Would that thou wert here to-day,
Feast should follow after fray;
Dayton's Crackers, Cakes and Pies,
All his Bakery supplies,
Free of cost, should grace the board,
Noble brother of the sword.

Dayton's "Split BREAD," CAKES of all description, Boston Crackers, Fancy Pies, Candies, &c., &c., fresh every day at his Union Bakery, 456 Eleventh street, between G and H.

oct 9—1w

A DOZEN QUESTIONS
ANSWERED
IN FOUR WORDS.

Who bakes delectable "Split Bread"?
Cakes, of all others, far ahead?
Crackers of purest premium flour,
White as the snow-cloud's feathery shower?
Pies, unsurpassed since art began
To cater for the taste of man?
Candies of flavor, that eclipse
All sweets that melt on ladies's lips?
Say, who these dainties fresh supplies
To all our first-class families?

Why, DAYTON.

Whose ovens, working night and day,
Produce as fast as scales can weigh?
Whose customers can one declare
His articles "Ambrosial Fare!"
Whose Cakes, whose Pies, do Sutlers buy
For all the camps, most eagerly?
Whose prices for whate'er you want
Are never deemed exorbitant?
Whose store is the Popular Depot,
Where all who know what's *first-rate* go?

Why, DAYTON'S.

Dayton's famous Split BREAD, celebrated Boston and Graham CRACKERS, BISCUITS, Fruit and Plain CAKES, Fancy PIES, CANDIES, Soups, Jumbles &c., &c., fresh every day at the Bakery, 456 Eleventh street, between G and H.

oct 9—1w

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

We make the following extracts from the speech of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered in Cooper Institute, New York:

WADSWORTH AND SEYMOUR COMPARED.

When the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as examplars in such a crisis, there were two whom subsequent events have made conspicuous in domestic history. They did not, like the two characterized by the prophet Nathan, live in one city, nor was the one rich and the other poor; but neither was far from the central regions of this great State. Both were in the full maturity of natural life; both had been honored by marks of popular confidence; both had been educated by that care known only to a father's solicitude and a father's hope; both were blessed with ample wealth—the fruits of industrious and enterprising progenitors, and both were qualified by circumstances and fortune to exercise an important influence upon public affairs in moments of peril.

In this, their country's evil day, both left the State of their birth and residence, and their homes of comfort and plenty, about the same time, and went abroad. One bid adieu to his wife and children, turned his back upon his broad and fertile acres, and his extensive business pursuits, and with his sons and assistants repaired to the the theatre of strife and danger, while yet the arm of Government was paralyzed by treachery, and destitution reigned in the camp, and ordered forward cargoes of subsistence for famishing soldiers, and with his own hands, and by the aid of his sons, apportioned them among the needy upon the rebellious border. He gave, too, three sons to the cause of the Constitution; he volunteered his own services to the Government for the field, in any capacity where he could be most serviceable in crushing the rebellion; was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, accepted a commission, and has since devoted his time and energies and ample means to his country's cause, and is at this hour doing service. This man's name is James S. Wadsworth.

About the same time the other individual designated left his family and residence of repose, but not for the seat of war. He hied himself away upon the double quick in the opposite direction, and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and roman tic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin, and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged among us." There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted, until Autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate, and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief, by entering the field. They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason, as the hypocrite

"Stole the livery of the court of heaven
To serve the devil in."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and parricides and ingrates, through all future time.

This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding place, and he came forth, with all the courage of him, who, in conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, while remaining thus ensconced, declared that, whether she consented or not, he would look out through a knot hole in the clap boards, so long as he had the spirit of a man! He entered the political canvass, and on the 28th of October, 1861, a few days before the election, made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the rebellion, and a condemnation of the Administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the Government. Though abounding in flimsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point, worthy of not only notice but of the severest reprehension, and here it is:

"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

What! Place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum of the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of slavery? No! Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it, perish with it, and be known no more forever.—And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour.

SLAVERY.

Now that it is unnecessarily made the pretext for a wicked and causeless rebellion by the Southern people, I care not how soon I see its end. With no abolition proclivities, in a political sense, but the reverse, I would not have gone out of my way to look up slavery in this conflict, or to avoid slavery, but would have treated it like any other element, taking it when it would give us strength or weaken them, and employed it accordingly. I have never seen a moment since the outbreak when I would have touched the institution for itself alone, nor when I would not have cut it from its moorings in one hour, if it would have aided in disposing of the rebellion, and I would do the same now. I hold the war power broad enough to cover the whole question, and I confess, in a time when our Government is trembling in the balance before the world, I like to see it exercised when it is well, and boldly, and thoroughly done.

I early saw that rebellion, if long continued, would end in emancipation—that from a necessity emancipation was to enter into the question, for as the rebellion progressed and declined, and was on its last legs, it would at the last moment liberate the slaves in its desperation, if events had not sooner practically done so, or emancipation had not then been proclaimed by the Federal Government. I would have preferred practical and real acts in the premises as occasions demanded, under martial law, as such, to theories or paper proclamations, for I hold the war power abundant and legislation unnecessary; but the President, having determined upon a proclamation, I would have preferred to see how it would work in the last few months of the old year, to the first day of the new.

NECESSITY OF A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

A war of rebellion is a fearful and alarming reality, and is neither to be run away from nor quieted by reciting boarding school homilies. It demands and should receive every element of power which slumbers in the bosom of the nation. When Lord Wellington upon an exigency proclaimed martial law, on being asked what it was, replied that it was the discretion of the commanding general.

The President has no such power as a civil magistrate in the ordinary administration of the Government, but, in a time of conspiracy, rebellion and war, as commander in-chief, when in his judgment the public safety demands it, he possesses, and may and should exert, it necessary, as much power as the autocrat of all the Russias, for the purpose of preserving from destruction the Government confided to him.

The course of the President in arresting spies and the apologists of rebellion—in suppressing treasonable presses—in suspending the habeas corpus, and in laying his hand upon the aiders and comforters and abettors of treason and conspiracy, entitles him to the admiration and thanks of every good citizen. Let assassins whet their knives—let spies and traitors and pimps and informers scowl and gibber and whisper discontent because the "freedom of speech" is abridged—let conspiracy and treason plot at their internal conferences—let politicians scheme and elongate and contract their gum-elastic platforms to suit emergencies—let trimming, balancing Joseph Surface candidates indulge in ground and lofty tumbling to divert popular attention from the true issue—let pestilent newspapers, engaged in stimulating rebellion and sowing broadcast seeds of disunion and revolt among the people in the name of the "liberty of the press," spread abroad their ill-concealed hatred of the Government of their fathers because it fails to minister to their depraved wishes; and when all this has been done, the action of the President in these measures, though probably not free from mistakes and errors, will be approved by honest men and in the sight of Heaven, and will, when rebellion shall only be remembered for the blood it has shed and the wrongs it has perpetrated, "stand the test of talents and of time." Loyal men find the rule no inconvenience. That the disloyal should condemn it, and hate it as they fear it, is natural; for

"Norgue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

Jerusalem Underground.

An account of Signor Pierotti's discoveries, in the subterranean topography of Jerusalem has been published. Employed by the Pasha as an engineer, he has discovered that the modern city of Jerusalem stands on several layers of ruined masonry, the undermost of which, composed of deeply beveled and enormous stones, he attributes to the age of Solomon, the next to that of Zorobabel, the next to that of Herod, the next to that of Justinian, and so on till the times of the Saracens and Crusaders. He has traced a series of conduits and sewers leading from "the doom of the rock," a mosque standing on the very side of the altar of sacrifice in the temple, to the Valley of Jehoshaphat, by means of which the priests were enabled to flush the whole temple area with water, and thus to carry off the blood and offal of the sacrifices to the brook of Kedron. The manner of his explorations was very interesting. He got an Arab to walk up through these immense sewers, ringing a bell and blowing a trumpet, while he himself, by following the sound, was able to trace the exact course they took. About two years ago he accidentally discovered a fountain at the pool of Bethesda, and on his opening it a copious stream of water immediately began to flow, and has flowed ever since. No one knows from whence it comes, or whither it goes. This caused the greatest excitement among the Jews, who flocked in crowds to drink and bathe themselves in it. They fancied it was one of the signs of Messiah's coming, and portended the speedy restoration of their commonwealth. This fountain, which has a peculiar taste like that of milk and water, is identified by Signor Pierotti with the fountain which Hezekiah built, and which is described by Josephus. The measurements and position of most of these remains accord exactly with the Jewish historian's descriptions. Some of the Signor's conclusions are disputed, but no one has succeeded in so disinterring the relics of the Holy City.

PHYSICIANS OSING DIPTHERIA BY THE PORTION OF THEIR MOUTHS.—It is not long since that one of the most promising of the younger members of the medical profession sacrificed his life to the voluntarily contracted contagion of Diptheria, in an attempt to clear, by the suction of his own lips, the throat of an infant dying, strangled by the exudations of that fearful disease. Notwithstanding the proved danger of this expedient, however, it has not lacked, and will never lack, imitators, for the sole reason that it is the prompteest, and often the only, means of saving life. We find an instance recorded in the *Union Medicale*, for May, which should not be limited in its circulation to the medical press. The expedient, notwithstanding the operator well knew its danger, was practiced, and with complete success in rescuing the child, by Dr. Edmond Bessette, a young surgeon of Angouleme. What adds to the satisfaction of the account, the child was not only saved by his heroism, but Dr Bessette suffered no ill effects. This is attributed to his immediately rinsing his mouth and throat with strong brandy. The case is reported, not by the noble young operator himself, but by his superior in the Angouleme Hospital, Dr. Glande Gigou.—*Medical Magazine.*

To the Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 19, 1862.

From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant me in so doing, I consider it my duty to warn all persons contemplating the crossing of the Plains this fall to Utah or the Pacific coast that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Bannock and Shoshone or Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plains and along the Platte river.

The Indians referred to have during the past summer committed several robberies and murders. They are numerous, powerful, and war like, and, should they generally assume a hostile attitude, are capable of rendering the emigrant routes across the Plains extremely perilous. Hence this warning.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior:

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Notice to Vessels Entering or Leaving the Potomac River.

The guard vessels off Alexandria and Piney Point, on the Potomac river, will be distinguished, during the day, by a SQUARE WHITE FLAG WITH A RED CROSS, (St. Andrew's,) and at night by TWO RED LIGHTS.

The officers in command of these vessels will furnish the Naval Potomac Pass to all masters of vessels navigating the river, after they shall have given proof that they are lawfully employed.

Vessels entering or departing from the river will be subject to detention if unprovided with a pass.

AND'W A. HARWOOD,
Commodore Com'g Potomac Flotilla.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Jan. 25, 1862.

The Secretary of State will hereafter receive members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commencing with Saturday, the first of next month.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Important From Kentucky.

A General Battle in Progress.

PERRYVILLE, Oct. 9.—Bragg's army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCook's corps yesterday. The fighting was desperate. Gen. Jas. S. Jackson, (ex Congressman,) of Ky., commanding a division, was killed, and Gen. Terrell, of Va., commanding a brigade, formerly of Terrill's battery, was severely wounded. On two occasions the fighting was a hand to hand encounter.

The rebels were in greatly superior force, and they gained ground. Gen. McCook was then heavily reinforced, and the battle was renewed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Rosseau's division, formerly Mitchell's. Col. George Webster, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, acting brigadier general, was severely wounded. The firing ceased about 7 o'clock.

A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of a part of the field.

Later from Perryville says that Gen. Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed; but this is doubtful.

Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is not ascertained. The enemy are north of Perryville, and a general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

ARRIVAL OF TH