National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1862. NO. 274

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., Sept. [illegible], 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 schedule 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 schedule therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c. of [illegible] 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 Pieces; 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. 35. 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; J. 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. 35. 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. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 24. 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. 35. 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. 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. 24. 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. 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 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. 35. 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—lawtOct21

EDUCATIONAL.

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,
my 15—3m Principal of Chegaray 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&Sm 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 8 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.
oct 3 MRS. A. ZAPPONE, Principal.

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE,

363 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 travelling 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 diners, &c; attentive and obliging servants.

House eligibly situated on the corner of Twentieth and F streets west, lately occupied by Surgeon General Lawson.
se 25—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.

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., 221 G street, Washington, D. C., and marked "Proposals for Wood." oct 7

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, betw I and K.
se 25—2m

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Taxes for 1862 have been fixed at seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars. A discount of ten per cent. is allowed under the law during the month of October, for prompt payment.
WM. DIXON, Collector.
oct 7—1w

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 Compartments, 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.
8.00 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 12 General Superintendent.

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 faint-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 guarantee 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 Eyelets.
Large French Eyelets.
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—3awtl5th

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 of 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,
oct 9—dtl7th Com'r Western District.

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,
oct 9—1w 498 Seventh street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, What 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,
oct 7—w3w* Administrator.

EDWARD LYCETT, BOOKBINDER!

No. 271 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.
Books bound in every style. Turkey, Morocco, [illegible]
oct [illegible]

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 8

CORINTH.

"Thou wast 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 descriptions, Boston Crackers, Fancy Pies, Candies, &c., &c., fresh every day at his Union Bakery, 456 Eleventh street, between G and H.
oct 9—1w

JUST TRY OUR NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING from the People's Clothing store, No. 460 Seventh street, near F. They out 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

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO MARYLAND

The question is on every lip,
"What was the object of the trip?"
The city's wild with wonder.
Some say "a screw was loose," and bet
On changes in the Cabinet,
They're all abroad, by thunder!

Dayton's "Split Bread" to recommend—
That was the object and the end
Of A. L.'s flying visit.
Said he to Mac, "Sir, by the rood,
'Tis generous, wholesome, *fighting* food,
Of flavor most exquisite."

Nor did our Chief, at the review,
Forget to praise the Crackers too,
And as McClellan ate one,
Said he, "The best of Cakes and Pies,
I'd have you know are made likewise
By Union-loving DAYTON."

The most delicious "Split BREAD," Boston CRACKERS, CAKES and PIES, in every variety, made from superfine premium flour, fresh every day from the oven, at JAS. L. DAYTON'S 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' 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 [illegible] 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 *fare-rate* go?
Why, DAYTON'S.

Dayton's famous Split BREAD, celebrated Boston and Graham CRACKERS, BISCUITS, Fruit and Plain CAKES, Fancy PIES, CANDIES, Snaps, Jumbles, &c., &c., fresh every day at His Bakery, 456 Eleventh street, between G and H.
oct 9—1w

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

From the N. Y. Independent.

HON. A. J. HAMILTON, OF TEXAS.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In all the discussions which during a full year preceded and prepared for the President's proclamation of freedom, the opponents of emancipation regarded the alleged repugnance of *Southern* Unionists as their Malakoff. "The Union has too few friends in the South already," they argued; "your policy will deprive it of these few. Aside from the negroes, who are fettered and helpless, the Union will have no remaining well wishers in the South after you shall have identified it with abolition. How can we afford thus to unite the Southern whites in one compact, determined phalanx against us? It is madness to urge it."

The logic was forcible, had the assumption whereon it was based been a fact. But it was not and is not, as every day's developments tend more clearly to establish.

A strip of the coast of North Carolina has been reconquered to the Union, and is now firmly held by its soldiers. That portion contains parts of two Congress districts, and it has been decided that the Unionists therein shall be invited to elect two members of Congress. The leading candidate in one of them desires to fight shy of the slavery question, but the people are not like-minded. After generations of abject bondage to the slave power, they have at length a partial deliverance, and they wish to improve it to achieve a perfect freedom. They demand of the candidates that they declare themselves favorable to the emancipation policy under the penalty of loss of confidence and defeat. It is highly probable that they will refuse to be represented by any but champions of the President's newly proclaimed policy.

Maryland has been most obsequious to the slave power. Her position as a border slave State, with a constantly diminishing proportion of her population enslaved, rendering her ruling caste exceedingly jealous of the inroads of free labor principles. Hence the stringency of her slave laws, the violence wherewith one of the few Republicans in Baltimore was treated on the Exchange a very few years since, the plot to assassinate President Lincoln in passing through Baltimore, with the actual assassination of some of the first Massachusetts soldiers who traversed that city on their way to defend Washington City against the rebels. Hence the vote of all, or nearly all the members of Congress from Maryland against the President's project of gradual and compensated emancipation.

But the ice is at last broken, and the inundation of liberal sentiment is already manifest. There are bigoted devotees of slavery in Maryland; but few or none of them now pretend to be Unionists. There are hearty Unionists in that State, but few or none of them pretend to love and cherish slavery. A member of Congress from that State—elected as a Unionist in a central district—recently informed a friend confidentially that his own race was over—that he could not be re-elected, because of his vote against the President's emancipation policy for the Border States. Others will find the same lion in their path to re-election. The people are not hair-splitters. They believe in something tangible, definite, decisive. Those among them who are not for Jefferson Davis and universal slavery are fast taking ground for Lincoln and liberty!

Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, is a striking illustration of this truth. He is a native of Alabama, reared a slaveholder, always surrounded by slaves, and always regarding slavery with indolent and unquestioning approval. But for the rebellion, he would probably have died a slaveholder and a reputed admirer of "the peculiar institution."

But Mr. Hamilton, though a slaveholder, was never a disunionist. When he saw those who worked very hard to bring Texas into the Union working even harder to get her out again, and others with her, he stood up to resist them. In 1859, the Democratic party of Texas, with which he had always acted, held a State convention, and nominated H. G. Runnels, formerly Governor of Mississippi, for Governor of their State. Runnels was a disunionist; his leading supporters were of the same stripe; the resolves and speeches of the convention which nominated him smacked of treasonable intent; in short, the nomination was calculated to test the disposition of Texas as to the scheme of a Southern Confederacy. General Sam Houston came out as "stump" candidate for governor in opposition, and was elected by eight thousand six hundred and seventy majority—a result to which his prominent connection with the early history of Texas and his personal popularity doubtless contributed. Mr. Hamilton in like manner ran for Congress in the western district as an independent Union Democrat, and was elected over the regular Democratic candidate, Judge Waul, by four hundred and forty-eight majority out of thirty two thousand three hundred and seventy votes.

Thus elected to Congress as a Unionist, Mr. Hamilton did not, like John Bell, betray the cause that had honored him. When, in the early part of 1861, his colleague, John H. Reagan, now a member of the Confederate Cabinet, rose to declare his own adhesion and that of his State to the Confederacy, Mr. Hamilton listened till he had concluded, and then said:

"I care not for myself. I made up my mind, at the beginning of this trouble, never to pause in any exertions because of the condition in which it would place me for the time being, either here or at home. I have not allowed one single motive of selfishness, if I know my own heart, ever to interfere with the exercise of what little judgment I have been able to bring to bear upon these great questions. I am solemnly impressed, however, Mr. Speaker, with the condition in which I actually find myself. In traveling hither from my home, more than two thousand miles distant from this capital, for the discharge of a public duty, my foot pressed no spot of foreign territory. My eye rested upon not one material object, during my journey, that was not a part and parcel of my country, as I fondly deemed it. When we assembled together, as far as I know, every State and Territory was represented upon this floor. The great fabric of the Government was then complete; but now, how changed! When I go hence, it will be to find my pathway intercepted by new and strange nationalities. Without ever having wandered from my native land, I must traverse foreign countries, if I would return. I might be excused for doubting my own identity. Surely I may be pardoned for having involuntarily prayed that this might prove a troubled and protracted dream. Yet it is too true—too many evidences force conviction of the sad reality. But a few days past, Mr. Speaker, the noble temple of American liberty stood complete in all its parts—stood in all the majesty of its vast proportions, and in the glory of its apparent strength and beauty of construction; not a pillar missing nor a joint dissevered. And its votaries were gathered about the altar, worshipping, as was their wont, with hopeful hearts. Forbodings were felt, and predictions made, of the coming storm, and the destruction of the temple. And the storm has come, and still rages; the temple still stands, but shorn of its fair proportions, and marred in its beauty. Pillar after pillar has fallen away, and while its proud dome still points to heaven, it is reeling in mid-air like a drunken man, while its solid foundations are shaken as with an earthquake. Yet there are worshipers there about the shrine, and I am among them. I have been called by warning voices to come out and escape the impending danger; I have been wooed by entreaties and plied with threats. But, sir, neither entreaties nor threats, nor hope of reward, nor dread of danger, shall tear me away until I lay hold of the horns of the altar of my country, and implore heaven, in its own good time, to still the storm of civil strife, and through such human agency as may be best, again uprear the fallen pillars to their original position; that they may through long ages contribute to the strength and beauty of the noblest structure yet devised by man."

Mr Hamilton returned to Texas to find her the helpless prey of the disunion conspirators. The treacherous surrender, by Gen. Twiggs, of the greater portion of the regular army of the Union, (which Floyd had ordered from Utah to Texas, doubtless for that very purpose,) had placed in the hands of the active traitors nearly all the arms and ammunition in the State. They were united by a secret league; they were ready for the emergency; and the weakness of Gen. Houston in surrendering the government of the State into their hands, had completed the ruin of the Union cause. For a year or more, Mr. Hamilton remained at home, suspected and watched, but not arrested, his character and position being such, that any wanton assault upon him would have redounded to the injury of the secession cause. During that time, he was advised of repeated instances in which Unionists less conspicuous and with fewer personal friends than himself were hunted down, fettered, abused, and slain, for no other offence than that of fidelity to their country. Unionism was everywhere repressed with a strong hand, yet nowhere extinguished. Thousands who were induced to plunge into the black pool of secession by assurance that it was merely a device to frighten the North into concessions of her rights to the South—by representations that there would be no bloodshed, and that all would be settled and smiling within a few months—have long since been bitterly undeceived by the relentless conscription which has torn every son capable of bearing arms from the paternal hearth, and by the various devices whereby all their stock and crops are swept into the Confederate droves and garners, and paid for in Confederate scrip or not at all. He has no doubt that a majority of the people of Western Texas (with the other half of the State he is comparatively little acquainted) would welcome to-morrow the unfolding among them of the dear old flag under which they always enjoyed abundance, security, and happiness. And Mr. Hamilton, hunted at length from his home, compelled to hide for weeks in the mountains and thickets, and to make his way furtively to the Rio Grande, and thence to Matamoras, New Orleans, and our city, is among us to plead the cause of the Unionists of Texas, who ask that they may be enabled to help themselves. Let them have arms and ammunition and the nucleus of an army, and they will fill its ranks and joyfully co-operate in crushing out their oppressors, restoring their State to freedom and the Union.

But Mr. Hamilton, though born, reared, and always living in the cotton States, is no conditional Unionist. He is openly, unequivocally in favor of strangling the monster, slavery, as well as his offspring, treason; and, recognizing in slavery at least the fulcrum whereby the traitors were enabled to upset the loyalty of the South, he favors its demolition in order that loyalty may safely rear its head again. Believing that if slavery were extinguished, the rebellion would be a fire without fuel, he is a champion of the policy which says, "Let slavery die, that so the Republic may live." Regarding secession as a revolt against democratic institutions, in order that a narrow oligarchy may monopolize the semblance as well as the reality of power, he would crush out that oligarchy by abolishing that which gives it unity and prestige, that so liberty and Union may abide and flourish evermore. Such is Hon. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas. Do not miss an opportunity to hear him, and let his earnest words fire your heart with a deeper devotion to freedom and our country!

BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, October 9, 1862.

The modern Athens, Mr. *Republican*, is in not a little commotion, by reason of an unusually vigorous stirring of the political cauldron. The gubernatorial and congressional campaign has opened in quite an animated "free fight," the parties to which are the supporters of the President in a vigorous and earnest prosecution of the war for the re-establishment of the supremacy of the Government over the States and territorial possessions of the Federal Union upon an enduring basis, and a mongrel coalition combination of the recent supporters of those saintly patriots, John C. Breckinridge and John Bell, who claim, under advice of their fears of Fort Warren, to be shoulder to shoulder with Father Abraham, while really biding their time for an opportunity to pierce him with a traitorous thrust, and send him bowling to political perdition. That this is their purpose is quite evident, from current events, if indeed any evidence of design, additional to the reputations the leaders of this crusade have before earned for themselves, were necessary to enable a blind man to "see it." It is not too much to presume, however, that the President knows something of the horse he is riding, and that notwithstanding he may have his tile injured slightly, and suffer an uncomfortable strain upon his "institution" generally, he will be able to restrain the vicious beast, and on the whole make better "time," as he is reported to have done not long since while astride an unruly nag, of a morning, confidingly wending his way to the cabinet house.

The *Democrats*—a comical name for the political genus assuming it—held a convention at Worcester on Wednesday, and endorsed, in *opposition* to the report of the committee on resolutions, the nominations made the day previous in Faneuil Hall by the Bell worshipers and other sympathisers with our Southern brethren—at any rate that is the opinion of the newspaper reporters. The convention adjourned in such utter confusion, however, that it may turn out that they did not do anything of the sort. The gathering seems to have been quite as harmonious as the last funeral love feast of the fierce Democracy at Charleston and Baltimore. I think we are to have in Massachusetts quite an earnest, vigorous, and warmly contested canvass this autumn, but by no means a doubtful issue. Senator Wilson pronounced the opening lecture before the fraternity in Tremont Temple, on Tuesday evening, before a very large, intelligent, and attentive audience. I understand his manuscript is in the hands of the printer, and that the address will appear in the journals of Saturday. As a political review it will well repay perusal.

It appears, from creditable rumors, that our little dapper Democratic Mayor, the redoubtable Wightman, who has for sometime assumed the dignity of high-mightiness, by not only exceeding his legitimate powers as a municipal magistrate, but by taking upon himself to interfere with and dictate to the Executive of the Commonwealth, has been detected in the despicable act of purloining, in the city of Washington, from cases carefully packed and trustingly forwarded by sympathising friends and patriotic citizens to their sick, wounded, and perishing sons, brothers, and friends, wines and delicacies which were used in midnight bacchanalian revelries by "his Honor" and his Honor's honorable friends. I am informed that the "colonel," of the *Post*, has promised that Joseph shall be "shown up" after the State officers and Legislature are elected, the municipal election not occurring for some weeks thereafter.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—THE FAST sailing, copper and copper-fastened, first class A 1 schooner, Ald. W. B. Hutchings, master, will sail for the above port about Friday or Saturday of next week. Part of the freight being engaged, a limited quantity will be taken.
Apply to FRED. S. COBBENS, Agent,
Corner of 14th street and Penn's avenue.
oct 3—3t

The Governors' Convention.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

A paragraph copied into your paper of this morning, from one of the Boston papers, in reference to a declaration said to have been made by Governor Bradford, and communicated in a letter read in the late Union Convention in Massachusetts, requires some notice at my hands.

I wrote the letter referred to under the following circumstances: I received, a short time since, a letter from a friend in Boston, requesting me to inquire of Gov. Bradford whether, in the convention at Altoona, Gov. Andrew had moved to recommend the removal of General McClellan.

I called on Gov. Bradford and made the inquiry, and he replied that he did not feel at liberty to make any statement of the proceedings of that meeting beyond what it had thought proper to publish, but this he would say, that no formal proposition to remove Gen. McClellan had been made by Gov. Andrew or any one else. I so replied to my correspondent.

By some strange misreading of my letter, Gov. Bradford is made to say by the paragraph referred to, that "a" formal proposition, instead of "no" formal proposition was made to remove Gen. McClellan, and in justice to Gov. Bradford I feel called on to correct this mistake, and other papers copying the statement will please publish this correction.

G. W. WARD.

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 warlike, 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.

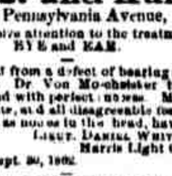
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PASSES ON THE POTOMAC.

On and after the 15th instant day of September, passes will be required from all vessels, boats, &c., navigating the Potomac river. These will be issued by the Commanding Officer of the Flotilla, and may be obtained from the naval vessels stationed at Alexandria or at the mouth of the river.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 11, 1862. sep 11

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*

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited till the 18th day of October, until 12 m., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 20,000 Barrels of Flour.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels.

Bids for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government Warehouses in Georgetown, or at the Railroad Depot at Washington, D. C.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

The barrels to be head-lined.

Bids will be accompanied by an oath of allegiance, and be directed to COL. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C., and C. S., U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." oct 11

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PROFESSIONAL Gentlemen, and others.
The undersigned are prepared to print Speeches, Briefs, Pamphlets, Reports, or any description of Book-work, and solicit orders.
W. C. SCAMMELL & CO.,
Office corner Indiana avenue and Second street, [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing between LYLE & COFFIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN G. LYLE,
J. A. COFFIN.

John G. Lyle still continues the business at the old stand.
WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862. ly 22

A RETREAT! is necessary, either for an Officer or a Private, in order to capture two certain articles, viz: One new SHIRT and one pair of HOSE, which was left at my shop during last week.
G. H. MUNCK.

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