National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862. NO. 278.

Contract Office

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., Sept. 22, 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Form of Offer,

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

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c. of 22d 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 this 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. 26. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 34. Tools for Stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Rosin, Tar; No. 44. Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction. Class A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; C. Lard Oil; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; P. Twine; K. Leather; M. 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. 20. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for Stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Rosin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils and Stoves; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Flax and Cotton Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; P. Tar for Ropewalk; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood; U. Ox Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

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

PHILADELPHIA.

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

WASHINGTON.

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

sep 24—law4Oct21

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, Principal of Chegaray Institute.

my 16—6m

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 121 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—TT&Sdm M. J. HARROVER.

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

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

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

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

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

oct 3 MRS. A. ZAPPONE, Principal.

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE, 368 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 dinners, &c.; attentive and obliging servants.

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

se 26—tf GEORGE W. OWEN, Formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

Please give us a call.

sep 6—6w* BARNES & CO., 481 Ninth street.

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 26—3m

WATER NOTICE.

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

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

And all persons using the water are urgently solicited to be as economical in its use as possible.

sep 30 B. B. FRENCH, Commissioner of Public Buildings.

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 frieght being engaged, a limited quantity will be taken.

Apply to FRED. S. COZZENS, Agent. Corner of 14th street and Penn's avenue.

oct 3—tf

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 4.30 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.

may—tf E. S. MARTIN, Agent, Pier 39, N. R.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 18th and G streets, Washington, Oct. 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday, October 30th, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing the Government with (2,000) two thousand Mules to the following

SPECIFICATIONS.

All to be (14) fourteen hands and over in height. All to be sound, serviceable Mules for draught purposes, and to be over three and under nine years of age.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals to be for (500) five hundred and upwards.

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

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the partners must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Mules."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States district attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed. Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph

Form of Guarantee.

We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All mules contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

The mules must all be delivered in this city within (20) twenty days from the date of signing the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will ensure the rejection of the proposal.

These mules will be awarded in lots of (500) five hundred each, unless the Depot Quartermaster may deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,

oct 16—15d Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner Eighteenth and G streets, Washington, Oct. 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, October 25th at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing to the United States the following articles, viz:

One hundred (100) large size Cylinder Coal Stoves.

One thousand (1,000) feet of Stove Pipe (more or less as may be required for the use of the above Stoves) with the necessary elbows.

Bids should mention separately the price per stove and the price per pound of the pipe and elbows.

All of the stoves and pipe to be delivered at the Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., within ten days after the awarding of the contract.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of allegiance to the U. S. Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guarantied by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened or the proposals will not be considered.

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

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Proposals must be addressed to Capt. Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for furnishing Stoves," &c.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded to him, we are prepared to become his sureties.

(To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.)

EDW'D L. HARTZ,

oct 16 Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

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.

oct 9—dtl17th F. E. DORSETT, Com'r Western District.

MAINE AGENCY AND Soldiers' Relief Association.

Office, No. 275 F street, corner Thirteenth

Communications to be addressed to J. W. HATHAWAY, State Agent,

oct 16—1t Lock box 88, Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT—A suite of Three Rooms, delightfully located, and on the first floor, neatly furnished, lit with gas, and in close proximity to the Post Office and Seventh street railroad.

Will be rented separately or together, being suited either for offices, chambers, or parlors.

For interview, address—

oct 16—d3t Box 806, City Post Office.

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

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

J. H. SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street, near F.

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

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

The PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 460 Seventh street, is the best place in town to buy your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps. J. H. SMITH & CO. Proprietors, 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 16—3m

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector's Office for the District of Columbia.

All persons engaged in either of the occupations mentioned in the 64th section of the act "to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," are notified that the office of the Collector is now open at No. 476 Seventh street west. Applications for license must be made to the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment District in which the applicant intends to carry on business and license will be issued by the Collector on receiving a certificate of such application and payment of the tax imposed. *Applicants are particularly requested to call for their licenses at the Collector's Office as early as the day after filing their application with the Assessor.* All licenses take effect from the 1st of September, and every person required by law to take out a license is prohibited from carrying on business until the same is issued, under a penalty of three times the amount of the tax. Manufacturers and Brewers are required to make to the Collector returns of their productions for the month of September within ten days after its close, and monthly thereafter, and, at the same time, to pay to the Collector the tax thereon. In all cases penalties are imposed for any default.

S. J. BOWEN, Collector.

October 9th, 1862 oc 15—1w

BILLIARDS, BILLIARDS, BILLIARDS.

GRAND OPENING OF THE Atheneum Billiard Saloon, 480 *Pennsylvania Avenue.*

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that MILLER & SIMPSON are again on the track. They have entirely renovated their Saloon, and are now prepared to accommodate their friends.

oc 15—3t*

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 iv 23

THOMAS E. LLOYD, Attorney for Claimants, AND AGENT FOR PROCURING Bounty Lands, Pensions, Arrears of Pay, Extra Pay, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will give prompt and efficient attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the Government, and make no charge unless successful.

Both *references* and *charges* for services will be made satisfactory.

Pensions secured for soldiers wounded or diseased during the existing war; also, for the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died from wounds or disease incurred while in the United States service; also, *Bounty Money* for the heirs-at-law of soldiers deceased during the existing war.

Fees divided with attorneys or other persons forwarding business.

The highest prices paid for Land Warrants.

Address THOMAS E. LLOYD, *Attorney for Claimants,* No. 476 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

N. B. Editors of papers publishing the above card will be entitled to my services to the amount of their charges.

dec 19—w T. E. L.

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 12th 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

POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

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

[illegible] between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE, making two trips per week each way, touching at POINT LOOKOUT and all the principal landings on the route.

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

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29, 1862. oct 2

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 28th day of October, 1862, for supplying the United States with 6,000 BEEF CATTLE on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, D. C., in six lots, viz:

1,000 head on the 10th day of November.
1,000 head on the 18th day of November.
1,000 head on the 26th day of November.
1,000 head on the 4th day of December.
1,000 head on the 10th day of December; and
1,000 head on the 18th day of December.

Each lot must average 1,300 pounds gross weight, and no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross weight. Heifers and bulls not wanted.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be retained until the contract is completed.

A bond, with good and sufficient security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes, or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contract, or when the bidder is not present to respond to his bid.

All bids must be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms must be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

Form of Guarantee.

We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

oct 14

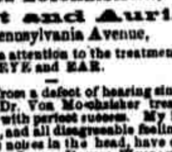
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INform the public that he has entered into business relations with the house of FREEBORN & Co., Bankers, Rome, for the selection, purchase, or forwarding of Works of Art, or other articles of Roman manufacture, which he is prepared to do on the most favorable conditions and with the greatest promptitude.

The greatest care will be given to selecting and packing.

The most liberal terms allowed in all banking transactions; and circular letters of credit on any European or American house cashed by FREEBORN & Co. W. J. STILLMAN,

oct 14—w3t U. S. Consul, Rome.

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*

POSTAGE CURRENCY NOTE CASES, MANUFACTURED BY EDWARD LYCETT, BOOKBINDER, 271 *Pennsylvania Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets,* WASHINGTON, D. C., BY THE DOZEN OR GROSS.

oct 11—6teo

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. C. H. MUNCK.

sp 6

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Information to Pension Claimants.

The Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Barrett, has addressed the subjoined full and satisfactory letter to one of the numerous correspondents who have written to him inquiring as to the mode of establishing claims for pensions in behalf of the mothers of soldiers deceased in the military service of the United States, under the act granting pensions, approved July 14, 1862:

PENSION OFFICE, Oct. 13, 1862.

SIR: To the several questions contained in your letter of the 10th instant, concerning the pension claims of mothers of deceased officers and soldiers who have left neither widow nor minor child, I reply:

1. In no case will the dependence of the mother upon her son for support, whether wholly or in part, be taken for granted on the mere affidavit of the claimant. The allegation must be sustained by positive proof that she has actually received her support during a stated period, either wholly or in part, from the deceased soldier, on account of whose military services she presents her claim. This can be proved by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, who are not interested in the result of the application; by the production of evidence that a portion of the soldier's pay (by allotment ticket or otherwise) was regularly transmitted to the mother; by proof that he constantly paid, or contributed towards paying, her board, house rent, or other specific and necessary expenses, or by such other equivalent testimony as will clearly establish the fact in question. It is not sufficient to prove that the mother received occasional presents from the deceased.

2. If the mother has a husband living, that fact is regarded as *prima facie* evidence that she was not, in any degree, dependent upon her son for support. In such case, before she can be admitted on the pension roll it must be clearly proved that her husband has refused or neglected to provide for her support, (stating for how long a time,) on account of physical disability to labor, having no other source of income; or else that, having deserted her, he is beyond the reach of legal compulsion to contribute to her maintenance. The proof required in this case is that of two credible and disinterested witnesses, who must state their means of knowing the facts to which they make affidavit.

3. It is my opinion that if the mother of a deceased soldier has a husband living, who is not proved to be either unable to support her, or in such a situation that she cannot enforce her legal claim upon him for subsistence, she is not entitled to receive a pension by reason of the service and death of her son.

4. Proof of the mother's marriage to the father of the deceased soldier is regarded as indispensable, and the fact should be established by record evidence, when that can be obtained. If the marriage took place in a foreign country, a record of the baptism of any child of the parties will be accepted in place of the marriage record, if the latter cannot be obtained without great inconvenience. If neither can be obtained, an affidavit to that effect, a private record or the evidence of common reputation, shown by two credible witnesses having no interest in the result, will be received. Respectfully, yours,

JOS. H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

A Letter from Gen. Scott.

At the Democratic ratification meeting in New York, October 13, John Van Buren read the following letter addressed by Gen. Scott to Mr. Seward on the 3d of March, 1861:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat, in writing, what I have before said to you orally—this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

I. Throw off the *old* and assume a *new* designation—the *Union* party; adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure, the remaining slaveholding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days—when this city, being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it.

II. Collect the duties on foreign goods *outside* the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by act of Congress, and blockade them.

III. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able general—a Wolfe, a Desaix, or a Hoche, with three hundred thousand disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side, would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest—with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated *provinces!* not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held for generations, by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them—followed by a protector or an emperor.

IV. Say to the seceded States, *Wayward sisters, depart in peace!*

In haste I remain, very truly yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD, &c.

Africa for Freedom.

Twenty-five years ago, thousands of Christians were held as slaves in the regency of Tunis, North Africa. The doctrine which lies at the foundation of the so-called Southern Confederacy, was regarded as of divine origin. Slaves were bought and sold like cattle.

But a change was at length wrought. Slavery was abolished. The policy of the Government was changed, and now we learn from a reliable source that the progress of civilization there has been marked since the date above referred to. We also learn that the present Government of Tunis lends its full sympathies to the cause of freedom beyond its own confines. A minister of the Tunis Government recently communicated to our informant his abhorrence of the principles avowed in America and abetted by a great body of the English people. He declared that the effects of slavery were injurious to all classes of society; most corrupting and damaging to those who seek to be benefited by it.—*London American.*

Election in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Oct. 14.—The Newark city charter election has resulted in a Democratic triumph. The democrats carry nearly all the wards and retain a majority in the council.

Missouri.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12, 1862.

The rebels who so vauntingly proclaimed their intention to winter in this city, have been driven from the southwestern counties by Gen. Schofield. His army at last accounts was on the eve of following up its success by crossing the line into Arkansas. The rebels have or recently had a camp at Cross Hollows, and on their retreat from Newtonia and Cassville, fell back on this camp. It is doubtful whether they will wait for the presence of Schofield's army; their officers know the inability of the motley gathering of conscripts to stand up against the superior armed and disciplined volunteers of the Northwest. It is confidently predicted that they will skedaddle across the Boston mountain, which is equivalent to disbandment, as the rebel authorities can never feed a large concentrated army through the Winter. There may be a battle, but it is extremely doubtful. The rebels are commanded by the poorest lot of officers in the Confederate service. Whisky is the god they all worship; and conscripts, with inferior arms and ammunition, and destitute of the actual necessaries of life, are not apt to improve as soldiers very rapidly. Another week will determine the matter of a fight. Gen. Schofield's army is advancing in three columns, under Gens. Brown, Salomon, and Blunt. Gen. Totten is second in command to Gen. Schofield, and commands a large reserve force. There is no danger to be apprehended in case of a battle. The rebels will be wiped out as clean as the tracings of a slate pencil may be removed with a sponge.

The rebels have retreated from their advanced positions in Southwest Missouri toward Pocahontas. They scoured the country as far north as Cedar Creek in Wayne county for provisions, horses, and forage. Union men and secessionists were robbed alike. McBride is in command, and while at Greenville, it is said, he remained drunk for seven days consecutively. A citizen of Greenville computes McBride's force at 5,000, and says that when our troops commenced pouring into Pilot Knob from this city, the rebels reported the arrival of 10,000 Union reinforcements. The actual number was less than 3,000. They did not enforce the rebel conscription law very generally while around Greenville, on account of the scarcity of provisions. They told their rebel sympathizers that they were not afraid of any movement in their rear by General Steele's army from Helena, as General Holman had 20,000 men at Little Rock prepared to fall upon Steele's rear in case he attempted to cut off McBride's retreat.

The situation of Missouri is therefore changed for the better within a few weeks. The fall campaign is about over, unless Schofield meets with reverses in the South-West. The rebel invaders and their allies the guerillas, will soon go into winter quarters. The guerillas have made a miserable failure of the part they were to play in handing the State over to rebel rule. They have not been able to maintain their ground anywhere. The only notable successes were at Independence through the treachery, and at Lone Jack through the carelessness of the Union commanders. Poindexter, a captive, with one leg amputated, confined in the St. Louis county jail; Porter, a fugitive on his way to Arkansas, his gang disbanded; Quantrel, alternately hiding from equal Union forces and prowling on defenceless towns; Coffee, Cockerell, Ike Shelby, sharing the fate of their accomplices in wickedness—and the minor guerilla leaders afraid to show their faces in daylight anywhere for fear of capture. Brilliant encouragement to Missouri guerillas. Price has not returned to the State as promised; the State militia has been perfectly organized in nearly every county, and the Union rule is comparatively undisputed. The November election, which the rebels hoped to prevent, will probably be one of the most peaceful the State has ever held.

Another Naval Expedition.

No necessity exists for concealing the fact that an expedition is now preparing to operate against one or more Southern ports. The rendezvous has already been occupied by a fleet of vessels, the presence of which, within view of the rebel signal posts, will reveal the strength of the intended demonstration. The expedition, whatever its destination, will be commanded by naval heroes of acknowledged ability. It will be stronger in point of armament and class of ships than any fleet which has embarked on an offensive movement. The points toward which it will be directed, are, under any circumstances, unable to successfully contend against them, for the fleet will be provided with every appliance which ingenuity, experience or skill can devise to secure the accomplishment of the object.

These are by no means enigmatical assertions, as the events of a very few weeks will prove. When success has crowned these efforts—as it most surely will do—we shall be in possession of ports by means which will close them effectually against armed or cunning opposition. The season will not be unpropitious even, as has been suggested. In the early part of November, last year, we achieved the great naval victory of Port Royal, and in the latter part of December the victory by Burnside in North Carolina. True the latter was, in a measure, disastrous, but this was the result of more serious causes than the elements.

Therefore, with a powerful, almost invincible fleet; the skill of able commanders; a measurably propitious season, and eligible points of attack, we may safely promise to record, ere long, a series of brilliant naval victories which shall dismay our enemies and seriously disconcert the plans of their trans-atlantic friends.—*New York Correspondent.*

From the Augusta (Georgia) Sentinel, October 7.

Clothing for the Army.

The importance of this subject must be our excuse for the frequency with which we now bring it before the public. The needs of our army in the field are imperative, and the sooner shall we lessen the amount of suffering. The weather is propitious now, and here, at home, but among the mountains of Virginia the reverse is the case. Premonitions of winter have already made themselves felt there. If ever there was a fit time for the exercise of true patriotism, it is now.

Various modes have been suggested to raise clothing for the men. Blankets are an essential in a soldier's wardrobe, and it has been proposed that, as in this warm climate, carpets are more a luxury than a necessity, they may be cut up for blankets. What say our friends to this? It merits consideration, and we believe a majority, if not all, who have carpets, would cheerfully give them for the comfort of the soldiers.

A gentleman, fertile in expedients for the amelioration of the condition of the army, proposes that all the bachelors whose incomes are eight hundred dollars or upwards a year, should contribute one pair of shoes each for the same worthy object. The suggestion comes from a bachelor, and therefore is worthy of consideration by that class of our citizens. We see no impropriety in asking married men of like income to assist, and no doubt they would willingly do so. At all events, *something* must be done, and done at once.

Gen. Curtis Moving.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—A special Indianapolis dispatch to the *Commercial* says: A large portion of Gen. Curtis's army left Helena some days since and ascended the Mississippi and disembarked at Cape Girardeau. Destination unknown.