National Republican.

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National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$1.00
One square, four days.....1.25
One square, five days.....1.50
One square, six days.....1.75

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional.

Once a week advertisements charged as new for each insertion.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock, m.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State)——————
(Date)——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——day of ——, 186—, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186—, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —————— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186—.

[Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,
deb-tf Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this department until 4 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following carriages:

For 15-inch Guns.
70 Barbette Front Pintle.
20 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch guns.
100 Casemate Carriages.
200 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch guns.
70 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for Wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR CASEMATE.

Cheek-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail-Plates, Rail Chocks, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Chocks, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron in circular memoranda No. 5, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford, or Alleghany Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above-named places. On these bills will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

ROLLED IRON.

Check-Plates and Rail-Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length, tenacity not less than 45,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length, tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs. per square inch.

Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron, tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters, and Counter-Hurters, all to be of good medium iron, tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chocks, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality of well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All bolts and Rivets to be of best charcoal fibrous iron. Tenacity not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes, and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron. Tenacity not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose, with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposal for wrought iron plates and bars for iron gun carriages."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
ap8-12t Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 26, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs.	30,000	65,000
Thread, black and white, lbs.	200	1,000
Riband, hat, pieces	2,000	8,000
Tape, white, pieces	4,000	4,000
Tape, black, pieces	3,000	1,000
Spools cotton	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs.	200	800
Pocket handkerchiefs	8,000	21,000
Needles, sewing, papers	1,000	14,000
Thimbles	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives	——	5,500
Scissors	1,800	2,500
Razors	500	3,000
Razor strops	15,000	3,000
Shaving boxes	1,200	12,000
Shaving brushes	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes	2,000	2,000
Blacking brushes	1,000	2,000
Whisk brooms	1,000	2,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen	600	——
Eagle medium buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle vest buttons, dozen	1,000	——
D. E. buttons, dozen	5,000	20,000
Pine combs	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs	4,000	20,000
Spoons	2,500	15,000
Forks	2,500	2,500
Matches, boxes	6,000	40,000
Can openers	500	——
Stearine candles, lbs.	60,000	——

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. *The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the sample at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

mi8-law4w

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, March 19, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs.	50,000	18,000	——
Dried Apples, lbs.	25,000	50,000	——
Sugar, lbs.	225,000	250,000	——
Tea, lbs.	2,000	——	1,700
Coffee, lbs.	——	300,000	——
Beans, galls.	30,000	30,000	13,000
Molasses, galls.	16,000	7,000	——
Vinegar, galls.	15,000	——	——

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the said navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the office of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

mi9-law4w

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

HEADQ'R'S DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Wood to the troops in and around the forts hereinafter specified, from parties owning wood or wood lands in the vicinity of the same, viz:

North of the Potomac—Forts Sumner, Mansfield, Bayard, Simmons, Gaines, Reno, Kearney, De Russy, Stevens, Slocum, Totten, Slemmer, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Thayer, and Lincoln, and Batteries Smeade, Kimball, Parrott, and Cameron.

East of Eastern Branch Potomac—Forts Greble, Carroll, Snyder, Stanton, Baker, Davis, Dupont, Meigs, Mahan, and Batteries Ricketts and Wagner.

South of Potomac—Forts Marcy, Ethan Allen, C. F. Smith, Bennett, DeKalb, Corcoran, Haggerty, Woodbury, Whipple, Cass, Tillinghast, Craig, and Albany.

Proposals will be received under this advertisement for wood anywhere within the limits of the Department of Washington for supply of troops in said Department.

Proposals will be made in the following manner, to wit:

1. For wood standing (price per cord.)
2. For wood felled by the United States engineers or otherwise (price per cord.)
3. For wood cut and corded on the ground.

Proposals must specify the locality, kind, quantity, and quality of the wood, and its distance from the nearest fort, camp, or station for troops.

Each bidder must attach his full name and post-office address to his bid, and the names of all parties interested in the proposal must appear in the bid.

Bids will be opened from time to time, and contracts or purchases made as the wood may be required.

The right is reserved to accept all or any part of a bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid, or modification of the same, must be in writing.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
mi30-15t Department of Washington.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office until 12 M., on MONDAY, 18th day of April inst., for continuing the sewer in Sixth street west, from I to L street north. The size of the sewer is six feet inside diameter, walls nine inches in thickness, to be laid in the best cement mortar; the excavation will be about ten feet deep. Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the main sewer, which shall involve excavation, and filling and making good all gutters, streets, &c., which may have to be disturbed in executing the work.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

Specifications can be seen in the City Surveyor's Office.

W. DOUGLAS,
Commissioner Fourth Ward.
E. P. MOHUN,
C. H. UTERMEHLE,
Assistant Commissioners.
ap12

GUROWSKI'S NEW BOOK,
DIARY FOR 1863,

will be published to-morrow, and will stir up the dry bones of incompetent and incapable officials throughout the land, and make a sensation generally.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

GUROWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1863.

A new volume by Count Adam Gurowski, embracing a Diary of Political and Military Events and Transactions, in the Cabinet and in the Field, for the year of 1863.

*** For sharp criticism, alternating with epigrammatic trenchant, caustic praise and castigation, this work must bear away the palm from all others ever printed in this country. 12mo., cloth bound, price $1.25.

CARLETON, Publisher, New York.

NEXT WEEK:

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY will be ready with HIS BOOK, rich with Songs, Services and Speeches, and Comically Illustrated. feb8

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the Northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, Washington City, D. C.,

Attends especially to claims upon the United States. 1y18-1y

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27th at 4 p. m., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed Arsenals, viz:

25,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania.

20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

35,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Alleghany, New York, Frankfort, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will enclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
mi26-stuth18t Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 m. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the places where the Vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or Steamboat Wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vault's or Safes will be furnished by the Department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
mi28—mthsm1 Supervising Architect.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until 12 m. on MONDAY, 18th day of April, instant, for the continuing of the sewer in Ninth street west, from the north side of Massachusetts avenue to the north side of L street north; also, the building of 4 stench traps, two on the east and two on the west side of Ninth and L streets north; also, the building of a branch sewer, which shall begin at the intersection of L street north and Ninth street west, and run west along the centre of L street to opposite the centre of the alley leading into Square No. 369, thence up said alley to such point as the City Surveyor may designate.

The size of the main sewer is 5 feet inside diameter.

The branch sewer will be circular in shape, inside diameter eighteen inches, walls nine inches in thickness. The 4 stench traps will be similar to those at Sixth street west and G street north; the average depth of sewer will be about 9 feet, the work to be laid in cement mortar.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the main sewer, which shall include all excavation and filling required; also, per lineal foot for the branch, which shall include all excavation, filling, and repairs of flag foot-ways and gutters, &c., and per stench trap each, which shall include all excavation required, under an act approved 2d of May, 1863.

Specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office.

None but practical workmen need bid.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.
JOHN T. GARNER,
Commissioner of the Third Ward.
WASHINGTON DRANE,
JOHN W. SCANLIN,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office until MONDAY, 18th day of April next, for paving and grading that part of B street north, between Seventh and Ninth, which is not paved; also, for the construction of four sewers, to be located where the Surveyor may direct. Bidders will state the price per square yard for Arkrome paving, per cubic yard for the grading, per lineal foot for the sewers, which shall include excavation and filling and making good the canal wall. The size of the sewers will be two feet inside diameters, walls nine inches in thickness, to be laid in cement mortar. The paving to be laid in bed of sharp gravel nine inches in depth; the stone to be uniform in size, to be well rammed, and done to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner.

J. T. GARNER,
Commissioner Third Ward.
PETER BACON,
J. H. SEMMES,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until MONDAY, 18th day of April inst., for paving and grading the carriage-ways on C street north, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets west.

Bidders will state the price per square yard for the stone paving, per cubic yard for the grading.

The stone shall be good and uniform in size, and laid in a bed of good sharp gravel nine inches in depth, to be wet and rammed three times before being received by the Commissioners.

None but practical pavers need apply.

WM. DOUGLAS,
Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.
JAMES PUMPHREY,
THOMAS HAVENER,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until 12 o'clock m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of April, instant, for the building of a brick culvert across Second street east, in F street north; the culvert will be circular in shape, in inside diameter 7 feet, walls 9 inches in thickness, to be laid in the best cement mortar.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot, which shall include all excavation or other expenses incident to the work.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

WM. DOUGLAS,
ap12-eod1 Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, *in duplicate*, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this Depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, and at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this Depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ja5-tf Depot of Washington.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Corner Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth street,
Washington D. C ja5-1y

(Written for the National Republican.)

THE MAUL.

I saw a boy in a "black-jack" wood,
With a tall, lank, awkward "nigger,"
Striking away with his heavy maul,
By the side of a young slave "nigger;"
And he said to himself, "I'll maul away,
And cleave a path before me;
I'll hew all "black-jacks" out of my way
Till the star of fame shines o'er me."

I saw him again on a broad, swift stream,
But the maul this time was a paddle;
And I watched the tiny rainbows gleam,
As he made the waves skedaddle.
And he said "I'll paddle away, away,
Till space shall vanish before me;
And I yet shall live to see the day
When the star of fame shines o'er me."

I saw him again with his musty books,
A-pondering Coke and Story;
And little there was in his homely looks
To tell of his future glory.
But he said "I'll master, I know I will,
The difficult task before me;
I'll maul my way through the hard work still,
Till the star of fame shines o'er me."

I saw him again when he rose to cope
Hand to hand with the "Western Giant;"
And his eye was lit with a beam of hope,
On his sinewy strength reliant.
"I'll fight him," he said, "with the maul of Truth,
Till he shrink and quail before me—
Till he stand abashed, in astonished ruth,
While the star of fame shines o'er me."

I saw him again in the White House chair,
A-writing the Proclamation;
And the pen he used was the heaviest maul
In this rail-mauling nation;
And he said, "'Tis the only way to make
The traitors flee before us;
While the light it sheds will leave a wake
That will shine when the sod grows o'er us."

I saw him again the other night,
And he shook my hand in greeting;
And little he thought how soon I'd write,
And tell the world of our meeting.
The hand I clasped has swung the maul,
And my own has written its story;
But never, I ween, could any hand
Write half of its toil and glory!

FOLLY PEACHLEGOOSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Vice President Hamlin in Wheeling, Va.

We clip the subjoined from the *Daily Intelligencer*, of Wheeling, Va., April 12:

According to previous announcement, Vice President Hamlin yesterday morning delivered a brief address to the people, from the balcony of the McLure House. Gov. Boreman introduced the Vice President in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Hamlin said he was proud to stand for the first time in the presence of a people upon whom every intelligent person in the country had been looking with the most intense interest. He thought it was generally conceded that the people of the little State of West Virginia, by their prompt and patriotic action in the beginning of the present struggle, and under the leadership of the gallant Gen. Kelley, who is now present, rolled back the tide of rebellion and literally secured their independence. He was proud to bear testimony that every call made for troops by the President upon the State of West Virginia had been promptly responded to. The calls were hardly made and the quotas assigned until they were full.

The historian will assign you one of the brightest pages in the country's history when the record of the present times shall be written. The State had a great future before it, in the system of labor which she had adopted, in the mines that underlie her mountains and in the numerous sources of wealth and prosperity which she possessed. All history, the world over, sustained the truth of the motto of the State—"Mountaineers always free." Wherever such mountains rear their crests towards heaven there freedom loves to linger among the hills and valleys.

Thanking the people for their attention the Vice President withdrew, and joining the rest of the distinguished visitors proceeded to the Baltimore Depot and took the cars for Washington.

At the conclusion of the Vice President's remarks Mayor Crangle proposed three cheers for the distinguished visitor, which were heartily given.

Working Cows in Place of Oxen.

In our last paper, we took occasion to recommend training oxen to work separately, or singly, like horses, believing that their usefulness and value would thereby be largely increased.

We now desire to call the attention of farmers—especially *small* farmers—to the convenience and economy of having a team of trained cows. We have seen a few such teams in our life-time, and in every case the testimony of the owner was decidedly in favor of them. They declared that a pair of cows, *and a horse*, could do any work required to be done upon the farm, except, perhaps, ploughing very heavy sward land.

As every farmer has a horse, and must have cows, it is self-evident than if he can so contrive as to make them do all his work, he makes a considerable saving. A single pair of cows would, of course only be able to do the work of a small farm; but on larger places, where a single yoke of oxen is hardly sufficient to do all the heavy work required, a pair of cows might be made to supply the deficiency, and thus save the expense of a second pair of oxen.

Cows might be worked a part of each day without injury to them for breeding purposes, and without seriously diminishing their product of milk. Of course, they should not be worked too near their calving, nor be worked hard when yielding a full flow of milk. But it could easily be so managed that they would not come in just as spring work comes on.

We recommend training cows to the yoke, for similar reasons that we recommend training oxen to work singly—economy and convenience—but we do not intend to convey the idea that in either case can they be made to supersede entirely the ordinary ox-team. If any of our readers have had experience in working cows, we should like to hear from them.

WINE MAKING IN CONNECTICUT.—I am surprised to find in the course of my drives back in the country, how many of our old-time farmers are applying themselves, in a modest and somewhat fugitive way, to wine making. It is true that they bring under contribution a great many foxy swamp varieties, and are not over-careful in regard to ripeness; but faults of acidity they correct by a heavy sugaring, which gives an innocent and bouncing per centage of alcohol. The practice is not, I fear, entered upon with a purely horticultural love, and I suspect they bring a more lively stomachic fondness to it, than do the pomologists to their science of fruiting. I think the development of this home manufacture has been quickened by Maine laws, heavy import duties, and by a growing reluctancy on the part of the heads of families—to carry a demijohn in the wagon.

I also hear the home product commended by the old gentleman manufacturers, as "warming to the in'ards;" and in large doses, I should think it might be. Their town customers for this beverage are mostly exceedingly serious and sedate people, who have a comical way of calling home-made wines—"pure juice." And pray, why should not sedate people enjoy the good things of life—call them by what names they will? I know an exceedingly worthy man who never buys his cider except of a deacon; and then only by the cask; and he buys it very often.—*The Marvel.*

IT IS difficult to decide from reading the New York papers which subject excites most interest in that city at present—the Metropolitan Fair or the stage fare. A Broadway stage trip now costs ten cents.

Bill to Prevent the Depreciation of the Currency.

The following is the bill reported by Representative Stevens, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to prevent a depreciation of the currency:

First. That every person and every bank association or corporation issuing notes, bills or obligations, calculated or intended to circulate as money, unless therein authorized by act of Congress, shall pay a duty of one-fourth of one per centum each month on the amount of such notes, bills or other obligations so issued by said person, bank association or corporation, and shall, on the first Monday of each and every month make a delivery to the assessor of the district in which such bank association or corporation may be located, or in which such person may reside, a true and accurate return of the amount of notes, bills or other obligations so issued, whether in circulation or in its vaults or elsewhere, in possession or on deposit; and shall annex to every such return a declaration, with the oath or affirmation of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank association or corporation in such form and manner as may be directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amount of circulation as aforesaid, and shall deliver a copy of said return to the Collector of the District in which said bank association or corporation is located, and shall, within ten days from the first Monday in each and every month, pay to said Collector said duty of one-fourth on the amount so returned; and for any neglect to render or make such return or payment as aforesaid, every such person, bank association or company, shall pay a penalty of one per centum on the amount of notes, bills or other obligations issued as aforesaid, which amount shall, in default of a proper return, be estimated by the Assessor upon the best information he can obtain; and every such penalty may be recovered for the use of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Second. That after one year from the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any person, bank association or corporation, to issue or circulate notes or other obligations designed or calculated to circulate as money, unless authorized thereto by act of Congress.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Correspondence Laid Before Congress by the Department of State.

FRANCE—Continued.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, February 24, 1863.

SIR: I have carefully considered the communication of Charles Heidsick, which you have placed in my hands, and given also, as I trust, due weight to the representations which you have submitted to me upon the subject in question. I have also made inquiry of the military authorities who were concerned in the transaction at New Orleans of which Mr. Heidsick complains. But I am unable to announce a change, on my part, of the convictions I have heretofore expressed to you concerning his case.

I learn that when New Orleans was recovered from the insurgents and brought into military occupation by the national forces that city had a large quantity of flour bought, paid for, and stored at Mobile, and the municipal authorities of New Orleans desired permission to have the flour brought to the city for the benefit of the inhabitants threatened with famine. The commanding general, Major General Butler, assented to this proposition, and a general order was made, to the effect that a steamboat might pass from Mobile to New Orleans for the purpose of bringing the flour to the latter place, but upon the express consideration that no passengers should be allowed upon the steamer except Mr. Greenwood, the agent of the city government of New Orleans. The steamer Dick Keys was used, and after she had made three voyages she was put into the insurgent service, and the Natchez was substituted for the transportation of the flour from Mobile to New Orleans. About the end of June, 1862, the major general discovered that contraband commodities were carried by means of this steamer between the insurgents at Mobile and New Orleans, respectively.

Charles Heidsick was domiciled at Mobile, and became there a teamster or waiter at the barroom of the truce boat Dick Keys, on her trip from that city to New Orleans. The military authorities at New Orleans understood that he obtained this place through a feigned sickness of the incumbent of it. Mr. Heidsick's position in society was that of a gentleman and merchant selling wines, not in one country alone, but extensively in Europe, as well as in America. The simple fact of his descending to an occupation so obscure and humble as that of a bar-keeper on a mere freight-boat, was calculated to draw down suspicion upon him from the necessarily vigilant military authorities. He virtually confesses this; for he answers that his purpose in taking upon himself the occupation was to get letters to his address which he understood were lying in the French consulate at New Orleans. This confession is accompanied with the statement that he wished to obtain from the occupation the profits which could be derived from selling his wines, these profits being rendered important to him by a reverse of his pecuniary affairs. But certainly Major Gen. Butler could be expected to know nothing of these compound motives or objects of Mr. Heidsick. He could only know Mr. Heidsick as he appeared to the public view. But Mr. Heidsick says that his name was fully registered, and was reported to the military authorities without objection being made. This is true; but what reason had Major Gen. Butler, when he saw the name of Charles Heidsick as servant on board the Dick Keys, to identify him with Charles Heidsick of the renowned champagne vineyards in France? Again: it is admitted that Mr. Heidsick pursued his humble occupation on board of the boat after he had obtained or might have obtained his letters, although one voyage ought to have sufficed for that purpose. Major Gen. Butler seems to have been warranted in suspecting that the object of selling wines, when it was avowed, was a pretence; for, without explanation, it is unreasonable to suppose that the crew of so pitiful a steamer as the Dick Keys would buy enough champagne of the bar tender to indemnify him for his time and expenses in selling it to them. Nor does it seem to have been altogether unreasonable on the part of Major Gen. Butler to regard with suspicion the coincidence of the same Charles Heidsick being a bar-keeper not only on the Dick Keys when she was plying between Mobile and New Orleans, and his being found exercising exactly the same occupation on the Natchez, when that vessel replaced the Dick Keys in the same trade.

Ultimately, however, the Natchez was found coming again to New Orleans, and then Mr. Charles Heidsick, now in the character of a bearer of despatches. He ceased to be a bar-tender when the intelligence had ceased to ply, by Major General Butler's permission, between Mobile and New Orleans. On his coming to New Orleans in his new character he was arrested on the suspicion of his being a spy. His explanations were not satisfactory. He was committed to Fort Jackson, which was at that time the only military prison in the department of Major General Butler. The French Consul at New Orleans prosecuted Heidsick's case to you, and you represented the same to me. Major General Butler reported upon it to the Secretary of War, and that report was submitted to me. The interference of this Department for the release of Heidsick on a specific parole caused his discharge from confinement in lieu of his being tried by the proper tribunal as a spy, with whatever of hazard might have attended that proceeding. Having received his discharge upon that condition, his complaint that he has had no trial does not seem to me to be a reasonable one. Upon a careful review of the case, I am obliged to conclude that the privation of which Mr. Heidsick complains were drawn down upon himself by conduct and proceedings which were imprudent, even if not dangerous, and in intended violation of the military rules and regulations established at New Orleans. Nor can his complaint that he was not allowed an examination or trial be allowed. It is understood by this Government from the military authorities at New Orleans that he would have been proceeded against and tried by competent authority upon the charge of being a spy. He did not wait the public convenience in that respect, but appealed through the intervention of his Government, and his release was conceded upon the ground of comity and good-will towards France, irrespectively of the merits of the complaints which were pending against Mr. Heidsick. He having thus been discharged, and having left the military department where the transaction occurred, it is now altogether too late to bring him to trial upon the complaint on which he was originally confined.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. HENRY MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 9, 1863.

SIR: I was absent from this city from the 1st until the 9th day of November, in attendance on a member of my family dangerously ill at Auburn. Owing to this cause my notices of those of your communications which were received during that interval will be found dilatory, and perhaps, for the moment imperfect.

Your despatch No. 365 has been received. It relates to the United States ship-of-war