National Republican.

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PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
February 19, 1863.

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: Forts Ethan Allen and Marcy, on the south side of the Potomac, near Chain Bridge.

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

First. For wood standing, (price per cord.)

Second. For wood felled by U. S. Engineers or otherwise, (price per cord.)

Third. For wood cut and corded on the ground.

Proposals must specify the *locality*, *kind*, *quantity*, and *quality* of the wood.

Proposals will be received under this advertisement for the amount of wood required.

Proposals will be received at any time up to June 1st, 1863.

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

An oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States must accompany each 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 any bid.

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

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieut. Colonel Chief Quartermaster
feb 20—1m Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
January 28th, 1863.

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: Forts Alexander, Ripley, Franklin, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, Battery Tenallytown, Forts Kearney, De Russy, Massachusetts, Slocum, Totten, Slemmer, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Thayer, Lincoln, Batteries Vermont, Martin Scott and Cameron, on the north side of the Potomac.

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

First. For wood standing, (price per cord.)

Second. For wood felled by U. S. Engineers or otherwise, (price per cord.)

Third. For wood cut and corded on the ground.

Proposals must specify the *locality*, *kind*, *quantity*, and *quality* of the wood.

Proposals will be received under this advertisement for the amount of wood required up to June 1, 1863.

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.

An oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States must accompany each 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 any bid.

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

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieut. Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jan 30-tf Defences of Washington.

SOMES & BROWN,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND CLAIMS.

Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Officers' Recruiting, and all other just Claims, against the Government.

OFFICE—No. 476 SEVENTH STREET,
(Department Exchange,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
And No. 2 Park Place, corner of Broadway, opposite City Hall, New York.

Refers, by permission, to

Hons. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President, Me.; Martin Kalbfleisch, Mayor City of Brooklyn; Abijah Mann, Jr., New York City; John N. Goodwin, M. C., Me.; Thomas M. Edwards, M. C., N. H.; Edward H. Rollins, M. C., N. H.; Alex. H. Rice, M. C., Mass.; John B. Alley, M. C., Mass.; Alfred A. Burnham, M. C., Conn.; Dwight Loomis, M. C., Conn.; John A. Gurley, M. C., Ohio; James M. Ashley, M. C., Ohio; Sidney Edgerton, M. C., Ohio; John Hutchins, M. C., Ohio; John Covode, M. C., Pa.; Robert McKnight, M. C., Pa.; Justin S. Morrill, M. C., Vt.; John F. Potter, M. C., Wis.; Z. Chandler, M. C., Mich.; James H. Lane, M. C., Kansas; Cyrus Aldrich, M. C., Minn. Wm. Kellogg, M. C., Ill.; John T. Nixon, M. C., N. J.; John L. N. Stratton, M. C., N. J.; P. B. Fouke, M. C., Ill.; Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; F. P. Blair, Jr., M. C., Mo.; Elbridge G. Spaulding, M. C., N. Y.; Alfred Ely, M. C., N. Y.; Major General H. B. Duryea; N. Wyckoff, Esq., Pres. Williamsport City Bank; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., Pres. Mechanics' Bank.
jy 26—tf

NATIONAL LOAN.

THE NEW
TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS
of the
UNITED STATES
(*Known as "Five Twenties,"*)
The COUPON BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000,
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
(*Interest commencing at date of purchase,*)
FOR SALE AT PAR BY
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
452 *Fifteenth street.*

These BONDS are the
CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY
now in the market.
Interest payable semi-annually
IN GOLD
is equivalent, at present price of coin, to
8 PER CENT. in currency.
oc —f

PROPOSALS FOR CARPETS AND OFFICE CHAIRS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, m., the 5th day of March next, for furnishing the following articles for the use of the Quartermaster General's Department, viz:

CARPETING.

Seven hundred (700) yards, more or less, of Ingrain Carpeting, of the best quality, samples of which must accompany the offer; the price per square yard, to include making, binding, and fitting to each room, and putting down the same complete in the best manner. Measurement to be made on the floor, and payment made for quantities thus ascertained. The rooms to be carpeted can be seen by calling at this office.

OFFICE CHAIRS.

One hundred and twenty (120) Oak Chairs, cane seat, a sample of which can be seen at this office. The whole to be completed within two weeks from the time of signing the agreement. The price of each chair to include the delivery of the same at this office.

Proposals should be endorsed, "For Carpets and Chairs—or both, as the case may be."

By Order of the Quartermaster General.
feb 25—td

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 514 Penn. avenue,
Washington City, D. C.

GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

Merchandise, Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Notes, Stocks, Bonds, &c.,

Forwarded with SAFETY AND DISPATCH to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has Agencies in the principal railway towns in the
NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.
Its principal offices are
WASHINGTON, D. C., N. YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the Canadas and the British Provinces, and with steamship lines to Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Collection of Notes, Drafts, and Bills made at all accessible parts of the United States.

C. C. DUNN, Agent,
s 19 Washington, D. C.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—Tremendous rush for Smith's—No. 460 Seventh street—for some of our nice CLOTHING, which we are selling off at very low prices, (considering the great advance in goods.) We have on hand the best stock of Clothing ever offered in this market, and we are selling them off at astonishing low prices, at SMITH'S No. 460 Seventh street, two doors above J. Bruce & Co. ja 29

THE McCLELLAN SACKS, for citizens and officers, at SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street. ja 29

Daily National Republican.

VOL. III. WASHINGTON, D.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING, TRIMMING, &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, February 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, up to 12 o'clock m. on the 12th of March next, for grading, trimming, curbing, and laying the brick and flag footways and paving the gutters and alleys in the First and Second Wards of the city, forming one district; for the Third and Fourth Wards, forming the Second district; and the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards, forming the Third district, (each district to be bid for separately, and to be given to different contractors,) for the year commencing the first day of April, 1863, agreeable to the following specifications:

The curbstone to be of the best New York North river curbstone, in pieces of not less than two feet long, and not less than sixteen inches wide, and not less than three and a half inches in thickness, the upper surface or edge to be dressed to that thickness, and set in and well rammed with clean gravel, free from clay or loam, to the proper grade, and the joints well fitted.

The brick to be of the best quality hard red paving brick, to be laid on a bed of sharp river sand, spread four inches deep on a bed of fine clean gravel, free from clay or loam, three inches deep, with two courses on the edge next to curb, and one course on edge on the inner line, where the pavement is less than the full width; no extra measurement for brick on edge will be made.

The stone pavement to be of common quartz, not exceeding four inches in diameter, except the stone on the outside line of the gutters, which must be of six inches in diameter, laid on a bed of coarse sand and clean gravel, free from clay or loam, at least nine inches deep, and to be twice well rammed, the second time after being well wet, and after being examined (and not before) by the Commissioner, to be covered with fine clean gravel or coarse sand, and the interstices between the stones well filled with the same material.

The flagging to be of the best quality blue rock or gneiss, in pieces of not less than two feet six inches long by eighteen inches wide, and not less than three inches thick, to be laid on a bed of fine clean gravel, free from clay or loam, or sharp river sand six inches deep, and with close joints.

All grading not exceeding six inches, to be rated as trimming.

The work to be done in the best manner and to the satisfaction of the Mayor, and to be commenced within ten days after the order is given to the contractor, and to be completed within the time named in the order directing it to be done, and warranted to stand twelve months after its completion. And upon the failure of the contractor or contractors to commence the work or to complete it within the time named, or upon his or their failure to execute the work of the materials and in the manner herein required, the Mayor to have the right of employing other persons to do the same, upon such terms as he may deem expedient, in which event the contractor or contractors so failing shall pay any loss or damage the Corporation may sustain in consequence thereof.

Any repairs or relaying which may be required before the expiration of the time for which the work is warranted to stand, to be done by the contractor free of charge within five days after notice from the Commissioner of Improvements of the Ward; and upon failure of any contractor or contractors to make any repairs or to relay any pavement within five days after notice aforesaid, the Mayor is to have the right of employing any other person or persons to do the same on such terms as he may deem expedient; in which event the contractor or contractors so failing shall pay any loss or damage the Corporation may sustain in consequence thereof.

For the due performance of the work and the furnishing of the materials as herein required, bond and security to the amount of two thousand dollars will be required of the contractors.

The bidders will state the rates at which the curbing, paving, and flagging will be executed, including materials.

For setting new curb of New York North river curbstone, per running foot.

For laying new brick pavement, per square yard.

For laying new stone pavement, per square yard.

For grading, (whether excavating or filling,) per cubic yard.

For trimming, per running foot.

For spout gutter, per foot.

For laying down New York flagging, per square foot.

For laying down flagging gneiss, per square foot.

For laying five courses of brick on edge, as required by law, in gutters and alleys, per running foot.

And at the rates at which the following work, exclusive of materials, except the gravel and sand which may be required:

For setting new curb, including dressing, per running foot.

For laying new brick pavement, per square yard.

For taking up and relaying old brick pavement, per square yard.

For taking up and resetting old curb, per running foot.

For taking up and relaying old stone pavement, per square yard.

For taking up and relaying old flag footways, per square foot.

No bid will be received which does not include an offer for each separate item of work and materials.

By law the Mayor is prohibited from awarding contracts for the above work to any person or persons who are not practical pavers.

RICHARD WALLACH,
feb 19—w4t. Mayor.

HARDWARE, BAR-IRON AND STEEL.

Hardware, Bar-iron, Steel
Horse Nails and Shoes
Diamond State Shoeing Iron
Axles and Axle Boxes
Springs, Carriage and Tire Bolts
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts
Duck, Drill and Canvas
Wheels, Buggy and Wagon Bows
Haircloth Springs
Excelsior, Tow, Hair
Castings of all kinds
English and American Varnishes.

A large and complete stock of the above constantly on hand.

THOMPSON & CO.,
No. 545 Ninth st., opposite Centre Market,
feb 7 Late G. R. Thompson & Bro.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF AN
INVALID.

Published for the BENEFIT and as a warning and
A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN
who suffer from Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. By one who has cured himself, after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.
nov 29—d3mif Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

NEW INVENTION
OF
ARTIFICIAL CLEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH,
without metal plate or clasps, by
DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
910 Broadway, New York; and 260 Penn. avenue,
between Twelfth and Thirteenth sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Calls the attention of the public to the following advantages of his improved system:

1st. The teeth of his manufacture will never corrode nor change color by any acids, and are three-fourths lighter than any other.

2d. No teeth nor roots need be extracted, as the artificial ones can be inserted over them.

3d. The roots will be made inoffensive and never to ache.

4th. No temporary teeth are needed, as permanent ones can be made immediately, thereby preserving the natural expression of the face, which, under the old system, is frequently disfigured.

5th. This work has been fully tested, for over five years, by many of the first chemists and physicians of this and the old country.

Dr. S. has also invented a white indestructible metal filling, with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain, and can build up a perfect sound tooth on any side roots, which will last through a lifetime.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Dr. V. Mott; Dr. Doremus, Professor of Chemistry; Hon. A. Mann, Jun.; Capt. Crabtree, Vice President of the Emigration Company of New York; Hon. Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, of Washington, D. C.; and thousands of others.

Call and examine for yourselves. nov 5—4m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO., are now opening their Fall and Winter Goods, embracing fine Dress Coats, Doeskin Pants, Vests, &c. A large and well-selected Stock of fine heavy Overcoats. We have also a complete assortment of Business Suits, made in the most durable manner. Officers will find our Military Goods desirous to their wants. Heavy Woollen Blankets, for camp use at reasonable prices.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
322 Pennsylvania avenue, between
d1f Ninth and Tenth streets

THE PEOPLE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
482 Seventh Street near E.
jan 7—6m

MILITARY VESTS AT SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street. ja 28

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
February 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at the

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
Bureau of Construction and Repairs,
Bureau of Steam Engineering,

until the 12th day of March next.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of (naming the Bureau) for which they are intended.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedule, 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 the respectie Bureaus. 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 contracts 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 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.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given and deliveries can be demanded.

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.

Bids must not contain classes for more than one yard in the same envelope, and bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope the Navy Yard for which the bid is made.

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 Department of February 12, 1863. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date,
Witness.

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

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee 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 the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee 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 Jul 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 willful 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:

The following are the classes under *Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:*

KITTERY.

Class G, Cooking Utensils.
" K, Leather.
" L, Hose.
" N, Bunting.
" O, Lanterns.
" Q, Sperm Oil.
" S, Stationery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class G, Cooking Utensils.
" J, Flax and Cotton Twine.
" K, Leather.
" L, Hose.
" M, Brushes.
" N, Bunting.
" Q, Sperm Oil.
" S, Stationery.
" T, Fire Wood.
" X, Whale Oil.

BROOKLYN.

Class G, Cooking Utensils.
" H, Flax Canvas.
" J, Twine.
" K, Leather.
" L, Hose.
" M, Brushes.
" N, Dry Goods.
" O, Lanterns.
" Q, Sperm Oil.
" R, Ship Chandlery.
" T, Firewood.
" ss, Tar.

PHILADELPHIA

Class G, Cooking Utensils.
" H, Flax Canvas.
" I, Cotton Canvas.
" J, Twine.
" K, Leather.
" L, Hose.
" N, Bunting and Dry Goods.
" Q, Sperm Oil.
" R, Ship Chandlery for Stores and Equipments.
" S, Stationery.
" T, Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class G, Cooking Utensils.
" H, Flax Canvas.

C., THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1863. NO. 83.

Class I, Cotton Canvas.
" J, Twine.
" M, Brushes.
" N, Bunting and Dry Goods.
" O, Lanterns.
" K, Leather.
" R, Ship Chandlery for Stores and Equipments.
" S, Stationery.
" T, Fire Wood.
" 33, Hardware.

The following are the classes under the Bureau of Steam Engineering:

KITTERY.

Class A, boiler iron and rivets; E, gum packing; F, miscellaneous tools for engineers; R, ship chandlery.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class C, lard oil, &c; D, boiler felting; E, gum packing, &c.; F, miscellaneous tools for engineers; Q, sperm oil; R, ship chandlery; T, firewood; 36 X, white lead; 38 X, colored paints; 39 X, boiled oil; 44 X, tallow.

BROOKLYN.

Class A, boiler iron, tubes, &c.; B, pig iron; C, lard oil; D, boiler felting; E, gum packing, grommets, &c.; F, miscellaneous tools for engineers; K, leather; Q, sperm oil; R, ship chandlery; S, stationery; T, firewood; V, wrought iron, pipe, valves, &c.; 26 X, steel; 28 X, iron nails, bolts, and nuts; 31 X, tin, copper, &c.; 33 X, hardware; 36 X, white lead; 37 X, zinc, paint; 38 X, colored paints, dryers, &c.; 39 X, linseed oil, turpentine; 44 X, metallic oil, tallow soap.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class A, boiler iron; F, miscellaneous tools for engineers; Q, sperm oil; R, ship chandlery.

WASHINGTON.

Class A, boiler iron and rivets; C, lard oil; F, miscellaneous engineers' tools; K, leather; L, hose; M, brushes, &c.; O, lanterns; Q, sperm oil; R, ship chandlery; S, stationery; T, firewood; 26 X, steel.

The following are the classes under Bureau of Construction and Repair.

KITTERY.

Class 4, White Oak Plank; 6, Yellow Pine Logs; 11, White Pine Plank and Boards; 13, Ash Plank and Boards; 14, White Ash Oars; 16, Black Walnut and Cherry; 17, Cypress; 23, Lignumvitæ; 24, Brushes; 25, Iron; 26, steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28 Iron Nails; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc and Tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; 39, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 44, Oil, Tallow, Soap; 46, Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, &c.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 6, Yellow Pine Bogs; 11, White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 24, Brushes; 25, Iron; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails; 30, Lead; 31, Zinc and Tin; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; 39, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch and Rosin; 44, Fish Oil.

BROOKLYN.

Class No. 1, White Oak Logs; 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; 3, White Oak Promiscuous Timber; 4, White Oak Plank; 10, White Pine Mast Timber; 11, White Pine; 14, Ash Oars; 15, Hickory, Butts, and Handspikes; 16, Black Walnut, Cherry; 21, Cedar; 25, Iron; 26, Steel; 27, Iron Spikes; 28, Iron Nails, (wrought, cut); 30, Lead; 31, Zinc, tin; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paints; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Linseed Oil; 41, Glass; 44, Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; 46, Miscellaneous, Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, and Ship Chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 6, Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; 11, White Pine Logs; 13, Ash Logs and Plank; 16 Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; 17, Cypress and Cedar Boards; 18, Locust Timber. 22, Lignumvitæ; 24, Brushes; 25, Iron; 28, Iron Nails; 33, Hardware; 34, Tools for Stores; 36, White Lead; 37, Zinc Paint; 38, Colored Paints, Dryer; 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Rosin, &c.; 44, Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; 46, Miscellaneous, Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 11, White Pine Logs; 14, Ash Oars; 16, Locust Butts; 24, Brushes; 25, Iron; 26, Steel; 33, Hardware; 38, Colored Paints; 39, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; 41, Glass; 43, Pitch, Rosin, Tar; 50, Chain Iron; 46, Ship Chandlery.

feb 15—law4w

PROPOSALS FOR WELLS, PUMPS, &c.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 17, 1863.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of March next, for making Pumps, Hydrants, Logs for conveying water, and for sinking Wells, including all necessary materials and workmanship in digging, laying, fixing, and completing in the best manner, and for keeping the same in perfect repair for constant use, in the First district, composed of the First and Second wards; in the Second district, composed of the Third, Fourth, and Seventh wards; and in the Third district, composed of the Fifth and Sixth wards, (each district to be bid for separately, and to be given to different contractors,) for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1863, agreeably to the following specifications:

FOR WELLS.

Digging and walling wells, including materials and removing the dirt, per foot, lineal. The walls to be four inches thick, of good hard brick.

Cleaning out wells each.

Sinking old wells deeper, per foot.

Taking out old walls and putting in same, per foot.

Cases of eight feet length, per foot.

Cases more than eight feet length, per foot.

Covering new wells, including materials. The covering to be of the best Eastern Shore joist, not less than three inches thick, laid double.

Paving new wells, including brick and pump stone.

Opening old wells, and covering same with old materials, each.

Opening old wells and covering same with new timber.

FOR PUMPS.

Taking out and putting in old pumps, per log each.

Making new joints in old logs.

New logs put in old pumps, per foot.

New boxes and spouts in old pumps, each.

New pumps, per foot.

Boxes and spouts for new pumps, each.

Copper chambers for pumps.

The top log of the pumps to be of the best seasoned white oak, and the remainder to be of the best seasoned yellow pine.

FOR HYDRANTS.

Keeping the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., all new valves and spouts, repairing the old ones, and repairing the old irons belonging to them, when it can be done without taking the hydrants out, each.

Taking out hydrants and putting in same, each.

New hydrants, per foot.

Spouts for hydrants, each.

Spout stones do do.

Painting pumps and hydrants, each.

IRON WORK.

Handles, axles, spears, plates, bands and repairs, per pound.

Spout and lower box irons for pumps, each.

New joints to old spears.

New spout and valve irons for hydrants.

The work and the materials to be all of the best quality of their respective kinds.

No offer will be received that is not made by a practical pump maker.

The person or persons whose offer may be accepted will be required to enter into bond for one thousand dollars, with two good sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of his or their contract; and should any contractor or contractors fail or refuse to comply with any of the conditions or terms of his or their contract, or to execute any work within the time named in the order of the Commissioner directing it to be done, the Mayor is authorized to employ any other person or persons to execute the same, or to furnish the materials, upon such terms as he may deem expedient, in which event the contractor or contractors so failing shall be responsible to this Corporation for any loss or damage it may sustain thereby, and the Mayor may, at his discretion, annul the contract of such contractor or contractors.

RICHARD WALLACH,
Mayor.

feb 18—w4t

BOSWELL'S MEDICATED
COUGH CANDY
For COUGHS,
COLDS,
BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,
And all incipient stages of Consumption.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
O. BOSWELL, Druggist,
Cor. Maryland avenue and Seventh st.,
And Z. D. GILMAN,
Penn. avenue, near Browns' Hotel.

Charles Allen, W. B. Entwisle,
D. B. Clark, John R. Major,
L. M. Smith, B. C. Major,
H. H. McPherson, J. W. Nairn,
S. C. Ford, J. D. O'Donnel,
J. P. Milburn, J. F. Dawson,
Charles Stott D. G. Ridgely.

In Georgetown by Kidwell, Sothoron, Scissell, and Barnard.

And by Druggists and Sutlers generally.
au 15

MILITARY COATS AT SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street. ja 28

WE Manufacture all our own CLOTHING at SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street. ja 28

WHERE is the best place to buy Clothing! At SMITH'S, 460 Seventh street. ja 28

THE BUTCHERED BULL.

A BALLAD OF PARIS ISLAND.

The following memorial was addressed to Gen. Hunter in regard to a bull killed on Paris Island by some straggling soldiers from Gen. Naglee's command. The name of the writer was not appended to the copy which came into our possession, through the kindness of a staff officer at headquarters, but we have reason to believe that the verses emanate from a distinguished source.—ED.:

Dear General H., my heart is full,
Lamenting for my butchered bull;
The only bull our islands had,
And all my widowed cows are sad.

With briny tears, and drooping tails,
And loud boo-hoos and bovine wails,
My cows lament, with wifely zeal,
Their perished hopes of future weal.

Sad is the wail of human wife
To see her partner snatched from life;
But he—the husband of a score—
For him the grief is more and more!

No future hope of golden cream;
Even milk in tea becomes a dream:
Whey, bonny clabber, cheese, and curds,
Are now, ah, me! mere idle words!

The cruel soldiery, fierce and full
Of reckless wrath, have shot my bull;
The statelicst bull—let scoffers laugh—
That e'er was "Father" called by calf!

A bull as noble, firm and fair
As that which aided Jove to bear
Europa from the flowery glade
Where she, amidst her maidens, played.

Dear General H., accept my vows,
And oh! take pity on my cows—
With whom, bereft of wifely ties,
All tender hearts must sympathize.

Quick to Van Vliet your order send
(By Smith's congenial spirit penned,)
And order him, in language full,
At once to send me down a Bull.

If possible, a youthful beast,
With warm affections yet unplaced,
Who to my widowed cows may prove
A husband of enduring love.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 18, 1863.

Mr. Bright, M. P., at Rochdale.

A large and crowded meeting was recently held in the Public Hall, in Rochdale, England, for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to the American subscribers to the fund in aid of the unemployed work-people of Lancashire. The meeting had been called by requisition to the mayor, and hundreds of people were unable to obtain admission after the hall was filled. The mayor presided.

Mr. Kelsall moved, and Mr. Ashworth seconded, a resolution thanking the merchants of New York and other American citizens who had contributed to the relief of the distress in Lancashire, and expressing a hope that peace would soon be restored, with the Union preserved.

Mr. Bright, in supporting the motion, said he regarded this transmission of assistance from the United States as an evidence that, whatever might be the faults or crimes of the Governments, the peoples of the two countries were beginning to draw together. There had been not a little jealousy between some portions of the people of this country and the people of the United States, which had found expression through the press, not in the choicest language. Why should there be this jealousy between two peoples so numerous, powerful, and great? He had never been in the United States, but he could understand the pleasure expressed by those who had, at finding a people who spoke the same language, read the same books, and to a great extent enjoyed the same laws, and who, if we came to the question of personal freedom, enjoyed it as fully as we did in this country. Its Government was not very different in its essence from that which prevailed in this kingdom. The difference was that our constitution had never been fully enjoyed by the people, because the members assembled in the place where he should probably be sitting in forty-eight hours from that time were not a full and fair representation, like the Congress which assembled in Washington. But there were points of agreement between them which more than counterbalanced the others. The people of Europe often owed much more than they knew to the people of the United States. America had, in fact, been an ark of refuge for the people of Europe, and especially of this country. In proof of this he pointed to the fact that in fifteen years there had emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland to America 2,400,000 persons, enjoying when they got there all that at home they could have wished or anticipated of personal and political freedom. Looking at all this, and he had but touched on some prominent points, he should say that the position of America offered to us every motive not for fear, jealousy, or hated, but rather for admiration, gratitude, and friendship. He was persuaded that the more perfect the friendship between England and America the more the path of progress in England would be made easy. After seventy years of peace, the United States had become the scene of a war more gigantic, perhaps, than any which we had on record. Was it possible to stand neutral in regard to the contending parties? He found men sometimes who professed a strict neutrality. This arose either from their being perfectly ignorant or sympathizing with the South. There were two great questions involved—first, the continuance of abolition of African slavery among Christian nations; and, secondly, the question of freedom to men of all races.

If we were to take the opinions of leading men in the South, the freedom of white men was not safe. He quoted from the articles of the Richmond *Examiner* and the speeches of Mr. Cobb, to show that the Southerners desired to convert laborers into capital, and thus put an end to disputes between capital and labor. Nor was there a paper in the South, or a man more eminent than Mr. Cobb, who had dared to condemn the atrocity of this language. This great strife had its origin in an infamous conspiracy against the rights of human nature. These principles which the Southern leaders proclaimed were not to be found in any of the old heathen writers, or in the practices of savages in our times. It was the doctrine of devils, and not of men, and all mankind should shudder at the enormity of the guilt which the leaders of this conspiracy had brought upon their head. [Great cheering.] They argued, and with a perfect logic, that if slavery was right, the slave-trade could not be wrong. The reason why cotton did not come from America, though the port of New Orleans was not blockaded, and though the United States had proclaimed that even persons in arms against the Government should be permitted to send it thence to Europe, and receive unmolested the proceeds—the reason why it did not come was its being kept back by way of influencing public opinion in England. The Southerners kept back cotton that it might injure us; and they injured us because they thought we could not live for a year without their cotton, and that to get it we should send ships of war, break the blockade, make war upon the North, and assist the slave-owners to obtain their independence. To prove that this was the view of the South, he quoted from Mr. Mann, Senator Wigfall, and Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy. These were the men who sent envoys to seek alliance with the Queen of England, and who were received beneath the gallery of the House of Commons as if they were accredited from the most honorable Government with the most honorable mission. Why, the very thing they had broken off from the United States to maintain was felony by our law. They were not only slave-owners, slave-buyers and sellers, but that which out of Pandemonium itself never was conceived of—they were slave breeders for a slave market. He regretted more than he could express this painful fact that, of all the countries of Europe, England was the only one which had men in it willing to take active steps in favor of this intimidating slave Government. The other day a member of the Government who was not a statesman, but was the son of a great statesman, and who occupied the position of Secretary for Ireland, dared to say to an English audience, that he wished the Republic should be devided. Why, if that island, which he [Mr. Bright] supposed, in punishment for some of its offences, had been committed to his care, [great laughter,] had attempted to secede, not to set a slave kingdom, but a State more free even than the old Union, the Government of which that minister was a member would sack its cities and drench its soil with blood, rather than allow it to be established. [Great cheering.] But the working men and middle classes had been right on this great question. [Cheers.] The working men were too slowly emerging from a condition far from independent to have much sympathy with slavery. If, as was said, that great meeting in London were not collected by the reputation of its promoters, the fact only proved that it was collected by the cordial and ardent sympathy of the audience with the friends of emancipation. [Cheers.] The fact was, people had been greatly misled by the newspapers about America, and were becoming better informed every day. We were in no way responsible for the war, but we were responsible for our sympathies. He did not believe it possible to be coldly neutral. He did not blame those who drew different conclusions from his own as to the issue; but he blamed those who desired that catastrophe. For himself, he never despaired, and would not despair. From the outburst of this great convulsion he had but one hope and faith, and that was that the result would be the eternal freedom, grandeur, and prosperity of America. [Cheer.]

The resolution was unanimously carried, and the meeting soon afterwards broke up.

Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A grand mass meeting of foreigners was held to-night to protest against the threatened intervention of foreign Powers. Speeches were made in English, German and French, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The new railroad in Brooklyn has raised the fare from three to five cents.

New counterfeit notes of the denomination of five dollars, on the Highland Bank, of Jersey City, were put in circulation.

A young woman was arrested to-day while attempting to put an end to her life by drowning. The old story of seduction and subsequent desertion by the betrayer was the cause.

The common council are in favor of the advance in the wages of mechanics.

A number of State prisoners, recently liberated from Fort Lafayette, held a sort of indignation meeting this evening. Their proceedings were conducted in secret. That arrant traitor, Mahoney of the Dubuque *Herald*, presided, but the nature of their proceedings is yet unknown.

A number of gentlemen, interested in the Atlantic telegraph, met at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Mayor Opdyke presided. Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, W. E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, E. Cunard, and A. A. Low made remarks, and resolutions, recommending the public to aid the undertaking, were adopted. Mayor Opdyke subscribed five hundred pounds sterling to the fund, and other gentleman contributed twenty-two thousand seven hundred pounds sterling. Mr. Field stated that one hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds was subscribed in England, but it was determined upon not to commence operations until three hundred thousand pounds sterling had been subscribed.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, by direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well-assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes; gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my establishment.

425 *Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.*

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.

Oct 10—1y

A QUESTION.

Come, schoolboys, all, your skill to try,
I'll give you an Equation;
Not hard enough to make you sigh
With trouble or vexation.

Two gentlemen, named Jones and Brown,
Came to OAK HALL lately,
To see the finest stock in town;
And they admired it greatly.

Both garments bought, but Jones bought more
Than Brown—this point remember;
The clothes were excellent, I'm sure,
And suited to December.

The number each one bought, from ten
Subtracted, leaves a sum
Which multiplied by the number's self,
To twenty-one does come.

How many garments, now declare,
Did Mr. Jones obtain?
How many, too, did Mr. Brown
At moderate prices gain?

Now, lads, if you these things so tell
Possess the skill and power,
Your parents should reward you well
With suits from our OAK HALL.

Our stock of CLOTHING is now very large, and we offer it for the next sixty days at wholesale prices, at OAK HALL CLOTHING ROOM, No. 464 Seventh street, two doors below Smith's.

J. BRUCE & CO.,
Clothiers.

jan 28

GOLD HAS GONE UP! COTTON GOODS HAVE gone up! Sugar, Lard, Flour, and Molasses ditto. And still we sell, at wholesale, our—

Boston Crackers at 8 cents
Soda Crackers at 7 cents
Water Crackers at 7 cents
100 bbls. Ginger Cakes, at $5.25 per barrel
Small Pies, $4.50 per hundred
Large Pies, $9 to $11 per hundred—at

DAYTON'S BAKERY,
456 Eleventh st., bet. G and H.

feb 20—1m

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

TERMS, per Quarter of ten weeks—from $6 to $16, according to age and advancement, English, French, Music and all, included.

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

oc 8
MRS. A. ZAPPONE, Principal.

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AND
COLLECTION AGENCY,
433 FIFTEENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.

J. H. PULESTON, J. J. PINKERTON,
Late Military Agent of Penn. *Attorney at Law.*

feb 3

WHY IS IT THAT THE PEOPLE ALL RUSH to SMITH'S for Clothing? *Because he sells* good Clothing at low prices. ja 28

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, fifty per cent. additional.

Once a week advertisements charged for each insertion.

Eight lines or less constitute a square.

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

TELEGRAPHIC

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PEOPLE OF LIVERPOOL ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENDORSE PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION POLICY.

They Unanimously Pass Resolutions Condemning the Lord Mayor of London.

POLISH INSURRECTION SPREADING.

PORTLAND, March 4.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 19th, and Londonderry on the evening of the 20th ult., arrived at half-past six this evening.

The steamer Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown on the 19th.

Lord Stratherden has given notice in the House of Lords that he would move for copies of the dispatches from Mason to the English Government relative to the claims of the confederates to be acknowledged by Great Britain.

Meetings, lectures, etc., in favor of President Lincoln's emancipation policy are of daily occurence in various parts of England, and imposing demonstrations were expected at the Amphitheatre at Liverpool the day the Hibernian sailed.

A meeting on the subject was held at St. James' Hall, on the 18th ult. The speakers indulged in bitter invectives against the Lord Mayor and Mr. Mason, for the late affair at the Mansion House banquet, and a resolution condemning the Lord Mayor was unanimously adopted.

The *Times* complains that the grand old cause against slavery and the anti-slave trade movement has degenerated into a mere catspaw to Seward, and refers to a recent report, that Lord Brougham earnestly entreated the new Emancipationists not to dishonor the old cause, and also to a recent address to Mr. Adams, the American minister.

The Bank of Mobile had remitted to London about £40,000 in specie, to meet the demand until July, 1864, of the interest on the bonds of Alabama.

The *Shipping Gazette* points out that the accounts of the Charleston affair, per the Arabia, are far too meagre to justify any Government taking decided action.

Commercial News per Steamer Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 20.—Cotton sales for the week—2,000 bales to speculators, 5,000 to exporters; very dull, and a decline of 1d; American, ¼ @ ½d on Surats. Sales for Friday, 2,000; market closing firmer; prices quiet and unchanged. Quotations are: fair and middling Orleans, 23½d @ 21½d; Mobile, 24½ @ 20½; Uplands, 23½d @ 20½d.

Stock 414,000, including 62,000 American. Breadstuffs have a downward tendency. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, Friday.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money. The increase of bullion in the Bank of England is £518,800. The bank has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Latest Sales.—Erie Railway 44¾, Illinois Central Railroad 41, discount.

The proceedings of Parliament are unimportant.

A Naples telegram of the 18th of February announces that the war steamer St. George had left for Malta, with Prince Alfred on board suffering from fever.

Preparations to welcome Princess Alexandra indicate that the event will be one of the most magnificent ever given in England.

The rumors that France considers that the Charleston blockade was raised, still lacks confirmation.

Bourse flat. Rentes 70f., 5c.

The Prussian Government did not follow the Russian policy. The Liberals have brought forward a resolution that Prussia should not side with either party, and neither should they enter Prussian territory without being disarmed.

The Paris *Patrie* represents the insurrection as spreading throughout all parts of Poland.

In American securities in London considerable transactions occurred during the past week, many parties having appeared as buyers under the impression that the strife will end ere long.

Latest via Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—Noon.

Three young Polish students, in the French military school of St. Cyr, have been delivered to the Russians by Prussia. Since then it has been remarked that a change suddenly came over Paris. A semi-official paper on the question of Poland, reported in Paris yesterday that a French diplomatic note was addressed to Prussia on the subject of Prussian interference in Poland.

Advices from Paris mention a contract for a Confederate loan to have been received for three million pounds in bonds at seven per cent., exchangeable against cotton. The *Times'* city article says: As the Government possesses all the means of transport from the interior to other ports, the cotton thus hypothecated will be first available for shipment to Europe. The price at which the bonds are to be issued has not transpired.

The deaths of the Marquis of Cheltenham and Lord Ralay are announced.

The secretary of the emancipation society says no letter or telegraph dispatch has been received from Lord Brougham, imploring them not to present their address to Mr. Adams. The meeting at Liverpool in favor of emancipation was very enthusiastic.

FROM VICKSBURG.

ANOTHER BOAT RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

THE TOWN OF LAKE PROVIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

CAIRO, March 4.—The steamer Tycoon, from Memphis, has arrived. The latest advices from below state that two dredging machines had arrived, and would be put to work on the canal immediately.

The river is rising fast, and the water is interfering very much with the camps at the head of Island No. 95.

The levees are broken, and the water is pouring over at a fearful rate.

Another flat boat ran past the batteries at Vicksburg. She was fired on by the rebels, and struck three times.

The fire at Lake Providence on Monday destroyed nearly the whole town and a considerable amount of commissary stores. A canal barge with a propeller, had got through into Lake Providence. It was pushed overland on slides, to be used for exploring the lake and neighboring bayous.

A Traitorous Meeting in New Jersey.

TRENTON, March 4.—A large mass meeting of Democrats from all parts of the State was held here this afternoon. In the evening, thirty-four guns were fired to celebrate the termination of the present Congress.

General Lilly, of Huntertown, presided. Speeches were made by Judge Narr, C. C. Burr, and Dan. Holsman, who denounced Executive usurpation and the conscription bill, and then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock this evening.

When the meeting reassembled the crowd was immense. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the usurpations of the Executive and Congress, and taking strong States' right ground, calling upon the people of the State to show firmness and courage in this emergency.

The conscription bill was denounced as an aggression upon State sovereignty.

Hons. Chas. Skelton and James Brooks, and Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, addressed the meeting.

MAINE AGENCY
AND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Office, No. 275 F street, cor. Thirteenth.
Communications to be addressed to
J. W. HATHAWAY,
State Agent,
oct 16—tf (Lock box 60, Washington, D. C