Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

LITERARY REVIEWS.

CYCLOPEDIA OF COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS ANECDOTES. By Fraser Kirkland. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The personal incidents in the lives of great men are read with deep interest by posterity. Anecdotes of Napoleon and Alexander are eagerly sought for by military men; the reminiscences of Blackstone and Marshall are highly esteemed by jurists; and merchants will always take an interest in all that concerns Astor, Rothschilds, or Girard. Acting upon this idea, Mr. Kirkland has laid before the public, in two splendid volumes, the result of years of research through the mercantile annals of both hemispheres. We have here all the reliable incidents of the merchant princes of every age.

The work is entertaining as light reading, but it serves a higher and a nobler purpose. It lays before the young men of our country numberless instances of the success which always attends honesty, integrity, and perseverance. It shows to them how those men whom they are always taught to look up to as models of a life well spent, started in their career of honor, penniless but honest, as shop boys or cabin boys. How by diligent attention to business and strict honesty in every transaction, they gained the confidence of their employer, and so rose from poverty to wealth, from social nullity to the highest places in society. The work does not speak to them in these words, but by adducing instance after instance lays before them the most powerful argument of which the human mind is susceptible—an argument based upon *example*.

It is not satisfied with giving one, but it produces all the great moneyed men of every age as proofs of the results of industry and honesty.

George Peabody, the world-renowned banker of London, commenced life as clerk in a grocery store. He recently gave half a million to found a Baltimore Institute.

Joshua Bates opened his business career as clerk in a shoe store in Boston, and recently died leaving his millions.

The great house of Barring & Co. were originally German weavers.

Cornelius Vanderbilt rowed vegetables to market in his youth.

But it is unnecessary to quote further examples—the whole work teaches the great lesson that the only guarantees of wealth are honesty and industry.

We quote the following to show the style in which the work is written:—

"In his youth, Labouchere commenced his commercial training in Nantes, but subsequently engaged to become a clerk for a period of three years, to take charge of the commercial correspondence of Hope & Co., the world-renowned bankers of Amsterdam. Shortly before the close of the term young Labouchere gave his principal a hint that a moderate increase of salary was desirable. An answer was promised next morning. When he went at the appointed time to receive the reply, old Mr. Hope laid before him a contract, already drawn up, in which he named him as his partner, with a suitable share of the profits, and entrusted him with the signature of this princely house. Labouchere was at that time only twenty-two years of age, yet ere long assumed the eminent position as head of the house."

The work is splendidly printed, and should have a place in the counting-house of every merchant as well as in his library.

LOVE AND DUTY. By Mrs. Hubbach. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Hubbach is not a new writer to the American literary public. She has for years endeavored to procure a reputation, and until the appearance of the present work has failed. All her previous works have been but the offspring of a day. They were little read and soon forgotten. The present work is her *chef d'œuvre*. She has taken as her characters forms which have had existence in nature, and are not the production of a fertile imagination. A work purporting to be a sketch of real life should have no imaginary persons. The persons portrayed should be such as may be seen by any one every day in our common walks of life. If the production lays claim to the marvellous, let the author, in the work's title, indicate that the fabulous is the aim of the work. Do not let the public be deceived with claims which have no existence.

In some of her characters Mrs. Hubbach has been eminently successful. Hilary Duncan is the truthful figure of an unsophisticated country lady. Maurice is also a success; but Charles Huyton is overdrawn, and we think too changeable in feeling to be found in society. As long as Mrs. Hubbach keeps to the low or middling walks of life she succeeds; when she attempts to portray the *bon ton* she fails. She is like Mrs. Wood, who makes all her duchesses either vulgarly tyrannical or helplessly indolent. The great drawback to the present work is its unfortunate termination. While the minor details are faultless, the *tout ensemble* leaves an unpleasant sensation in the mind.

The work, however, is far above the ordinary run of novels, and deserves a large circulation. We cordially recommend it to the perusal of the lovers of fiction.

THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION publishes a work as a *Guide to the Great West*, which is written by one evidently well acquainted with the country. To every one meditating emigration it is invaluable. The whole West is mapped out, and excellent advice given as to the various routes of travel. The gold regions are admirably reviewed, so that while of little interest to the general public, to the emigrant and gold-seeker its value cannot be overestimated.

WE HAVE received Peterson's *National Ladies' Magazine* for December. This periodical is of more than ordinary interest, and the present number surpasses itself in every respect.

Eastward from Atlanta.

From Atlanta to Augusta, by railroad, is 171 miles. From Augusta to Charleston, 137 miles. From Atlanta to Macon, 103 miles. From Macon to Savannah, 190 miles. From Augusta to Savannah, 132 miles. The country from Atlanta towards Augusta is quite rolling, and in places rocky, with plenty of small streams and springs, and abundance of wood and forage for an army. It is a really well settled farming country. There are but few swamps, and the roads generally are good. The only serious obstructions that the inhabitants could place in the way of an army would be in the destruction of the bridges over the Savannah at Augusta. If they do that the army could turn its attention first upon Savannah, instead of Charleston, or it could recross the river without any serious delay. The country between Augusta and Charleston is not as good as towards Atlanta. Part of it is inhabited by poor "sandhillers," and part of it is very sparsely inhabited. From Branchville—the point where the railroads from Augusta and Columbia unite—to Charleston, sixty-two miles the country is very flat, with a good deal of swamp, and in summer time is so miasmatic that settlements are sparse, though there are some large plantations, and when cotton was king, there were a great many slaves kept at work upon the dry spots of this swampy region. It is not a bad one to march through in cool weather. It would be deadly in summer. Immediately around Charleston the land is very alat, sandy, or swampy.

The road from Augusta to Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is "across the ridges," which are generally low sand-hills, and over small streams, the borders of which are cultivated by small cotton planters and farmers who keep a good deal of stock, and have plenty of grain and sweet potatoes. The Congaree river, at Columbia, is a respectable sized mill stream—nothing more—and so is the Wateree, eastward of it, and so are the two Pedees, and if an army ever has to march from Augusta to Wilmington, it will find no serious obstructions in the way, except in a time of high water, when every small stream overflows its low banks and covers a broad swamp. The whole way is a good country for an army to march and subsist in. The distance from Augusta to Columbia is about eighty miles, and from Columbia to Wilmington, N. C., about two hundred miles. Some of the richest cotton planters of South Carolina are found along the rivers which such a march would cross.

Another Significant Waif from Sherman.

Colonel T. P. Robb, State Sanitary Agent, was in the city yesterday, having left Atlanta, Ga., a little more than a week ago. He reports an important movement on foot from that point, though details are contraband. He is confident that the country will soon be electrified by news of the most important and gratifying character.—*Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, 15th.*

ARMY CHANGES.—General Heward has gone to Memphis to take command of Sherman's old Department of the Tennessee. General Morgan L. Smith will take command of the post of Vicksburg, and General Dodge of the district. General Dana, recently at Vicksburg, will now assume command of the 16th Army Corps, with headquarters at Memphis. General C. C. Washburne is in command of the district west of the Tennessee, and General Buckland in charge of the post at Memphis.

Persons Who Voted for Washington Casting their Ballots for Lincoln.

—Augustus Griffin, of Orient, Suffolk county, Long Island, now in his 98th year, voted for George Washington, and for every Democratic candidate for the Presidency, except Buchanan. He then voted for Fremont. On November 8th he cast his ballot for "Uncle Abe."

—A most impressive scene was witnessed at the polls of the Third Ward, in this city, on Tuesday last. An elderly man, over whose head almost a century had passed, and who had voted for George Washington, when he was chosen President of the United States, turned his trembling steps from the grave, upon the brink of which he was almost tottering, and came, supported by his son and grandson, to give his last vote for Abraham Lincoln. He had twice voted for the Father of his Country, and it was permitted him to vote twice for its preserver. He had twice voted for George Washington, and he had lived to vote for the re-election of the man who will be gratefully remembered by the coming generations, not only of this country but of the world, as the second Washington.

The name of this venerable patriarch and patriot is George Wilder. He is the father of Arctus A. Wilder, the well-known machinist of this city. His son and grandson also cast votes for Abraham Lincoln.—*Detroit Advertiser, November 10.*

—The following is from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*:—

To the Editor of the *Republican*:—Deacon John Phillips, of this town, who is one hundred and four years, four months, and nine days old, appeared at the Town Hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential Electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers.

Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. The last soldier introduced, a Mr. King, an Irishman, said he had served the country three years, and had enlisted for three years more; and if that was not long enough to subdue the Rebellion, he was ready for another three years. After this three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers, by the whole assembly, for the "old soldier of the Revolution."

Colonel Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in the town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here, and "still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for George B. McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hands, and in an audible and deep-toned bass voice said, "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the Chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:—

Whereas, Our very memorable and highly-respected fellow-citizen, Deacon John Phillips, who is this day one hundred and four years four months and nine days old, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree, and,

Whereas, He has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential electors, and State, County and Town Officers; therefore,

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the annals of our Government.

STURBRIDGE, Massachusetts, November 8, 1864.

THE WOUNDING OF GENERAL CANBY.

The following extract from a private letter gives the particulars of the wounding of General Canby on the White river:—

"GUNBOAT 'CRICKET,' THIRTY-FIVE MILES UP WHITE RIVER, November 6, 1864.—General Canby, General Davidson, and several staff officers came to the White river a few days ago, General Canby being on a journey to Little Rock to look after affairs there. His purpose has been thwarted, however, by the guerillas.

"At an early hour this morning, they fired upon us from the banks of the river, wounding the General seriously, but it is believed not dangerously. The shot took effect in the left leg near the thigh.

"The General and myself were at the time standing on the hurricane deck. I helped him down stairs and called the surgeon at once.

"The wound is an ugly one, and was made by a rifled musket ball, passing clear through the upper part of his leg. There is every reason to believe—at least it is hoped—that the injury will not prove as bad as was apprehended at first.

"He is doing quite nicely, and with good care we think that he may before long be able to resume his duties. He and his party are now on their way to New Orleans.

"This river is so narrow that guerillas, if they chose, might obstruct its navigation entirely. In many places it is not more than a hundred yards wide.

"The party that fired upon us were not twenty-five yards distant, and the wonder is that they did not kill both of us. We returned the compliment with grape and shrapnel, but cannot tell with what success. Yours, E."

Military Order Regulating Steamboats in the Lower Mississippi.

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, Flag Ship *Black Hawk*, MOUND CITY, Illinois, November 10, 1864.—The attention of commanding officers in this squadron is particularly called to the printed orders of the Navy Department, dated March 31, and September 11, 1863, and the order of the President of the United States, dated January 26, 1864, and to the Circulars and Regulations of the Treasury Department for regulating commercial intercourse with and in the States declared in insurrection, to which these orders refer. Divisional and other Commanding officers should make themselves perfectly familiar with all the orders, regulations, and circulars on the subject.

Transports in the service of the army and navy, and other steamboats moving with goods and merchandise, in conformity to the afore-mentioned regulations of the Treasury Department, should, whilst prosecuting their lawful business, receive all the protection and assistance that the gunboats may be able, without injury to the public service, to give them, and they should be allowed to make proper landings to obtain necessary fuel, avoiding exposed and suspicious localities.

Necessary protection and proper assistance will be given to Treasury Agents in the performance of their duties, under the Treasury Regulations.

Like protection and assistance will be given for obtaining military supplies, in the accessible and controllable portions of the insurrectionary region, to parties duly authorized by the General commanding the Military Department.

Landing the supplies requisite for the Government plantations is a necessary part of the system and is allowable.

Landings for the above-mentioned purpose should be made by daylight only, and then all steamboats should keep pickets out and steam up, and have their pilots and engineers at their respective posts, lines attended, and every precaution observed to prevent boarding and capture.

A sound discretion must be exercised by commanding officers in performing the important and delicate duties confided to them, that the public interests may be properly protected and the policy of the Government promoted.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding Miss. Squadron.

Mr. W. H. Fry.

Mr. W. H. Fry, the composer and critic, leaves to-day for St. Thomas by the steamer *Emily B. Souder*. Mr. Fry's health has been in a precarious condition for several years. During the Presidential campaign of 1860 he exerted himself with a will that was too great for his strength. A fluent, witty, and powerful speaker, he overtaxed the capacity of an organization that was always more mental than physical. His lungs became affected by too much work of this sort, and it is to repair them that he now goes to the friendly climate of the West Indies. We trust that his most sanguine hopes will be more than realized. Mr. Fry's grief, it will be perceived, comes from politics. His happiness, we are sure, has always been in music. He is unquestionably the most prominent musician that America has yet produced. Two operas from his pen are known to the public—*Leonora* and *Notre Dame de Paris*—both of which were eminently successful. As a critic he leaves a void that cannot easily be filled. His style was trenchant, his observation rapid and correct, his language peculiar but happy, and his manner always that of a gentleman. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fry's recovery may be rapid and permanent, and that he will shortly return to us again to grace a position which he has made honorable by kindly wisdom, genial advice, strict impartiality, and a complete devotion to art.—*N. Y. Times, 16th.*

—The rice-paper tree has been naturalized in New South Wales, and has proved itself to be a very hardy plant, having survived the operation of great heat and cold, moisture and drought. The tree is a native of China, and is known as the source of that peculiar spongy fabric upon which the Chinese paint their gaudy pictures of butterflies, &c.

FOURTH EDITION

FREE MARYLAND.

Congratulatory Visit to President Lincoln.

HE IS COMPLIMENTED FOR HIS DISCRETION.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—This afternoon the Maryland Union State Central Committee formally called upon President Lincoln to congratulate him on his re-election.

Mr. W. H. Purnell, Chairman, in his address, said they felt under deep obligations to him, because, by the exercise of rare discretion on his part, Maryland to-day occupies the proud position of a free State, and they desired that his future administration of the Government, as in the past, might result in the restoration of the Union with universal freedom as its immaculate basis.

The President, in reply, said he would not attempt to conceal his gratification with the result of the election. He had exercised his best judgment for the good of the whole country, and to have the seal of approbation placed on his course was exceedingly grateful to his feelings.

He expressed his belief that the policy he had pursued was the best, and the only one which could save the country.

He repeated what he had said before, that he indulged in no feelings of triumph over any one who had thought or acted differently from himself. He had no such feeling towards any living man.

He thought the adoption of a free State Constitution for Maryland was "a big thing," and a victory for the right worth a great deal more than the part of Maryland in the election, although of the latter he thought well, too.

In conclusion, he repeated what he had previously said, namely, "Those who differed from and opposed us will see that their defeat was better for their own good than if they had been successful."

Some time was spent in pleasant intercourse, the President relating several anecdotes appropriate to the occasion.

Loss of the Ship Ocean Pearl.

BOSTON, November 17.—The ship *Ocean Pearl*, of Boston, from New York for Lisbon, arrived at Tarrazona on October 27. Her pilot anchored her, but before she could get a *pratique* to go inside the mole, a furious gale came on, which drove the ship ashore, and she became a total wreck. All hands were saved.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 17.—Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Cumberland preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 120¾; Reading, 134; Hudson River, 118; Canton Co., 52½; Erie, 85¼; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 30½; Treasury 7 30s, 113; 10 40s, 97; 5-20s, 103½; Coupon 6s, 110½; Registered 110; U. S. 6s of 1867, 122; Gold opened at 218½, now held at 124¾.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the night of the 20th of October last JAMES CAMPBELL was murdered in Chesnut above Sixth street, by some person or persons unknown; now know ye, that I, ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do hereby offer the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to whomsoever shall give such information as to secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons by whom such murder was committed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of Philadelphia, this sixteenth day of November A. D. 1864.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11-17-2t

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL. PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of October, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS WORKS, AND TO CREATE A LOAN THEREFOR,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To take Possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain:—That the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are hereby authorized to take possession of the Works of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, so soon after the first day of July, 1865, as can be done in accordance with the terms of an Act approved April 1, 1865. P. L. 264.]

Section 2. That for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Gas Works mentioned in the first section hereof, the Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums of money as the Trustees may require, not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, and without requiring the payment of any money therefor; the City Treasurer is hereby directed on the requisition of the Trustees to issue certificates of the loan of the City of Philadelphia in such amounts and to such parties as they shall designate not exceeding said sum.

Said loan to be used for the conversion of the stock of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and the principal thereof to be payable at the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such conversion, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof. The certificates of said loan shall be in the usual form in which certificates hereafore have been issued on the requisition of said trustees, and shall be transferable at the office of the City Treasurer.

Section 3. That the said Trustees shall set apart out of the profits of said Gas Works, the sum of twelve per centum per annum on the amount borrowed by virtue of this ordinance, for the purpose of paying the interest thereon, and for refunding the principal thereof, when the same shall be payable; and on or before the thirty-first day of December and the thirtieth day of June in every year, until the said loan is redeemed, the sum of six per centum on the amount of said loan shall be paid by the said Trustees to the City Treasurer, who shall apply three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest on said loan, as the same may fall due, and to no other purpose, and the remaining three per centum shall be paid over by the said Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who shall invest the same and its accumulations in the loans to the said Gas Works, or in any other loans of the City of Philadelphia, as a sinking fund, which is hereby specifically pledged to the repayment of said loan; and any surplus remaining after the payment of said loan, shall be applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund towards the extinguishment of the other loans of the said Gas Works, if any, otherwise of the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 4. Upon taking possession of the works, pipes, &c., conveyed under or by virtue of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Trustees of the Gas Works to make a detailed report to Councils of the property, real and personal, so conveyed, and the assessed value; and the said Trustees shall have, with respect to said works, pipes, &c., the same powers and authority in all respects as they now have, or hereafter may have, with respect to the works already intrusted to their care.

Section 5. For the purpose of enabling the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to carry on the various trusts committed to them by Ordinances of Councils, to increase, extend, locate, and improve in the most economical manner the pipes, meters, and works under their care, so as to meet the increasing wants of the citizens for gas light, the said Trustees are hereby authorized and required so to regulate the price of gas and the several products of its manufacture as may from time to time be necessary; the said price of gas to be the same in all the Wards of the City supplied by the Gas Works under the control of the Trustees.

Section 6. Anything in any other ordinance contrary to this ordinance is hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION

Directing the Clerk of Common Council to Publish a Loan Bill.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers, daily, for six weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 27th day of October, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works, and to create a loan therefor," and the said Clerk at the stated meeting of Councils next after the expiration of four weeks from the said publication, shall present to Councils one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 10-31-1w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Giesboro Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $190 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Colonel in charge First Division.
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-14-15t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the most unparalleled success. Immense numbers from all sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-6t

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-2ms

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. sc6-3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.
OFFICE EXPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

THREE HUNDRED (300) BARRELS OF CORN MEAL,

to be delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, or at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C., at such time as the Government may direct, after five days' notice.

The Corn Meal to be delivered in good sound new barrels, each containing one hundred and eighteen (118) pounds net, without tare, and of good merchantable quality, and will be inspected and tested if so required.

Proposals will be made in such terms as the Government may have for disbursements.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 233 G street, Washington, and endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal."

S. C. GREENE,
11-15-5t Captain and C. S. V.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, November 19, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hunter street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

(1) (a) reams heavy (4-month) double medium Wrapping Paper.
4 (three) barrels French glue.
50 (two hundred) yards Baize and Furniture, assorted shades.
1 (one) 3-foot Cam pointer Stick.
2 (two) Tents Hobson Quartette.
6 (eight) Grasses (one Fescue, four Rye Mix).
1000 (twenty-five hundred) Card Boards, assorted colors.
4 (three) Bundle Binder (the quarter Cords).
1 (one) Rolling Machine and Fixtures.
1 (one) 50 pounds foul English Indigo, with Spaces and Quires.
36 (sixty-eight) Skins Imitation Russian Leather.
18 (forty-eight) Skins Blue English Tiede Leather.
1 (one) (gall.) Jar Blue Paste, for Writing Ink.
2 (two) (gal.) Bottles Rose Carmine Ink (for ruling head lines).
1 (one) Mitreing Machine and Lead Cutter (combined).
6 six) Boxes Single Rule.
6 (one) Box 2 Nickel Rule.
2 (two) Fonts Double Rule.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection or an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to*, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, under whom the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. GEMM,
11-14-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

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, 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 &c., Depot of Washington.

11-1

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," Class 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, to be delivered in the city of New York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, instant, for furnishing the following named articles, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes:—

CLASS No. 1.

MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY GOODS.

1,950 pairs 2 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 56 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
2,200 pairs 2½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
900 pairs 2 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
750 pairs 1½ pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
300 pairs 1 pt. White Mackinac Blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 pounds.
200 pairs 3 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
700 pairs 3½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
300 pairs 3 pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½ pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 pt. Green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 3½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
250 pairs 2½ pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 pt. Indigo Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
100 pairs 2½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
350 pairs 3 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
350 pairs 2½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
200 pairs 1½ pt. Gentinella Blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
1,200 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
1,000 do do do Green Cloth.
1,000 do do do Black Cloth.
1,500 do Gray List Blue Cloth.
1,000 do Saved List Green Cloth.
2,000 do do do Blue Cloth.
2,000 do do do Scarlet Cloth.
100 dozen 8 4 Wool Shawls.
100 do 6 4 do
1,800 pounds Linen Thread (No. 40.)
1,000 do Cotton Thread.
50 gross Worsted Gartering.
25,000 yards Calico.
30,000 do Merrimac.
10,000 do Turkey Red.
10,000 do Blue Denims.
10,000 do Cottonades.
15,000 do Brown Drilling.
10,000 do Bed Ticking.
1,000 do Satinets.
2,000 do Kentucky Jeans.
10,000 do Cassimeres.
25,000 do Unbleached Domestic Sheeting.
7,500 do Bleached do do
2,000 do Checks, Stripes, and Plaids.
5,000 do Flannels, assorted.
3,000 do Plaid Linseys.
1,000 pounds Brown Gilling Twine.
500 do do Cotton Mattie.
2,000 Flannel Shirts.
2,500 Calico Shirts.
300 dozen Plaid Madras Handkerchiefs.
200 do Printed Cotton do

CLASS NO. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

250 Frock Coats, Indigo Blue Broadcloth.
200 Fatigue do do
200 Vests, do do
200 Blue Satinet Frock Coats.
200 do Pants.
200 do Vests.
100 Steel-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
100 do do Pants.
200 Cadet-mixed Satinet Frock Coats.
200 do do Pants.
200 do do Vests.

CLASS NO. 3.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

1,500 pounds Brass Kettles.
100 nests Japanned Kettles.
200 Camp Kettles.
30 dozen 2 quart Tin Pails.
50 do 4 do
125 do Tin Cups.
300 do Spring Axes.
350 do Fish Hooks.
200 do Fish Lines.
100 do Coarse Tooth Combs.
50 do Fine Tooth Combs.
25 do Scissors.
75 do Shears.
10 do Weeding Hoes.
2 do Grubbing Hoes.
75 do Hand Saw Files.
1,000 Flying Pans.
50 dozen Basting Spoons.
100 do Iron Table Spoons.
250 do Axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ lbs. each.
50 do Half Axes, Hatchet, to weigh 2½ lbs.
10 do Pine Mortars.
10 do Spades, Arms No. 2.
10 do Shovels, Arms No. 2.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are of foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a bid under the article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office, the prices bids will be rightly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected. In which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind of quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received, on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, at the prices proposed, and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department, and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles; the proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each. In cases of contract with the United States, or where no manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles; the proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each. In cases of contract with the United States, or where no manufacturers or wholesale dealers can be found, the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or qualification whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading:—"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated November 5, 1864, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for), deliverable in the city of New York by the 1st day of March next, or at such time or times during the year 1865, as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words 'in whole or in part,' if more than one class is proposed for), I (or we) will within twenty days thereafter enter into contract accordingly; and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney:—"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them), according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian Goods, dated November 5, 1864; and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney.

No proposal will be considered which does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

W. P. DOLE,
11-5-10t&s2t Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, *at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all those diseases.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
OF
UNEQUALED STRENGTH.

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "Male or "Female," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "Immediate" in *action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Sarsaparilla or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happi