Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1864.

GOD SAVE THE FLAG!

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Washed in the blood of the brave and the blooming,
Snatched from the slaves of insolent foes,
Burning with star-fires, but never consuming,
Flash its broad ripples of lily and rose.

Vainly the prophets of fate would rend it,
Vainly its worshippers pray for its fall;
Thousands have died for it, millions defend it,
Emblem of justice and mercy to all.

Justice that reddens the sky with her terrors,
Mercy that comes with her white-handed train,
Sooths all passions, redeeming all errors,
Sheathing the sabre and breaking the chain.

Borne on the deluge of old usurpations,
Drifted our ark o'er the desolate seas;
This was the rainbow of hope to the nations,
Torn from the storm-cloud and flung to the breeze.

God bless the Flag and its loyal defenders,
While its broad folds over the battle-field wave,
Till the dim star-wreath rewards its splendors,
Washed from its stains in the blood of the brave.

THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND.

We are about to attempt a sketch of the Judges of England, and we are reluctantly compelled to begin with the admission that they do not stand so high in the popular estimate, nor occupy a position of the same political and social importance, as in the olden time. Yet English justice was never more respected, and complaints of the administration of the law are almost exclusively confined to its costliness, which the best-intentioned law reformers have hitherto proved unable to restrict within satisfactory limits. Are, then, the most conspicuous members of the judicial hierarchy, the judges of Westminster Hall, with whom principally we have to deal in this place, deficient in the personal qualities which should adorn and dignify the bench? Do they, although confessedly incorrupt and impartial, want learning, accomplishment, elocution, or urbanity? Are they of lower birth and breeding, or of inferior general education, to their predecessors? Such certainly, is the more obvious conclusion; but before hastening to it, we must take into consideration sundry social changes which may have co-operated in the production of the result by gradually lessening the comparative rank and influence of this venerable body, without presupposing any positive decline in its constitution or desert in its chiefs.

Now, on looking round to see that not merely the legal profession, but the learned professions individually and collectively, have suffered in one sense from the diffusion of knowledge, the rise of the commercial and manufacturing classes, and the immeasurable intellectual advance of the landed aristocracy. It has been of late as difficult, if not impossible, for lawyers to keep their vantage-ground, as it was for the clergy, so long the monopolists of cultivation, to prevent the laity from eventually overtaking or surpassing them.

The alteration of manners and habits has operated in the same direction; for it would require an extraordinary degree of personal eminence to secure, for any set of dignitaries when mingling in the crowd, the same respect which is exacted from the mass of mankind by becoming seclusion or exclusiveness. Till after the commencement of the century, it was as much a matter of course for a judge to reside in or about Bloomsbury as for a barrister to have chambers in an inn of court; and James Smith used to say that when Lord Ellenborough set the present fashion, by removing from Russell Square to St. James's, the circumstance gave general dissatisfaction, and was a prominent topic in the newspapers for a week.

Again, the distinctive dress was not entirely given up till a much later period. Sir James Allen Park stuck to the square-cut coat, the scratch wig, the three-cornered hat, and the black breeches and stockings, to his dying day; and he might have been shaking his head reproachfully, when told of the appearance of a dandified colleague, his equal or superior in every other judicial requisite, in a figured waistcoat and carrying a crush-hat at a ball. In the curious work entitled "Armata," Lord Erskine gravely maintained that the judges should never be seen in the streets, going or returning from the courts, without their official costume. "If the robes of justice do not inspire the multitude with an additional respect for the magistrates, why are they worn at all? and if they have that effect, why should the illusion be so abruptly overthrown, by exhibiting to the populace the very same men, looking, perhaps, from careless habits, more meanly than thousands who had but a moment before beheld them with a salutary awe?"

At present, the judges are scattered over all the most fashionable quarters of the metropolis; they frequent clubs; they live, dress, and visit like other people; and some of them affect the manners of men of the world, or even occasionally of men of wit and pleasure about town. Whether their ermine remains as white to the vulgar eye—whether they do not lose, upon the whole, by descending to this description of social rivalry, may fairly be made a question. Lord Mansfield, the silver-tongued Murray, when young at the bar, drank champagne with the wits with impunity; but when Lord Loughborough (Wedderburne) tried the experiment at a more advanced period of his career, he failed signally. Foote asked, "What can he mean by coming amongst us? He is not only dull himself, but the cause of dullness in others." Johnson remarked of him to Reynolds, "This man has now been ten years about town, and has made nothing of it. I never heard anything from him in company that was at all striking."

Lord Grenville used to say that he liked dining in company with lawyers, because the chances were some good topic would be rationally discussed; and Sir Walter Scott sets down in his diary, in 1828:—"We dined at Richardson's with the Chief Barons of England and Scotland (Sir William Alexander and Sir Samuel Shepherd), odd enough, the one being a Scotchman and the other an Englishman—far the pleasantest day we have had. I suppose I am partial; but I think the lawyers beat the bishops, and the bishops the wits." Both the statesman and the poet, however, were speaking of the best specimens of the old school; and, prior to their time, some causes of deterioration were at work. One is mentioned by Blackstone in his first Venerian lecture, where, arguing in favor of university education, he deprecates "the custom, by some so very warmly recommended, of dropping all liberal education as of no use to students in the law, and placing them, in lieu thereof, at the desk of some skillful attorney," rightly contending that no general rules can be drawn from the anomalous success of "some geniuses formed to overcome all disadvantages."

One such genius was the Chancellor Lord Hardwicke, himself the son of a Dover attorney; he was placed in the office of an eminent London attorney, who boasted of having had among his clerks or pupils, and about the same time, Jocelyn, afterwards Lord Chancellor Ireland; Parker, who became Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Strange, who rose to be Master of the Rolls. Kenyon and Dunning (Lord Ashburton) received the same training, and their mode of life is described by Horne Tooke, a fellow-student at the Temple. Out of term, they used to dine at an eating-house near Chancery-lane, at the charge of seven pence halfpenny a head. "Dunning and myself," added Tooke, "were generous, for we gave the girl who waited upon us a penny apiece; but Kenyon, who always knew the value of money, sometimes rewarded her with a halfpenny, and sometimes with a promise."

Another curious example may be read in a familiar letter of the poet Cowper, who writes:—"I did actually live three years with Mr. Chapman, a solicitor; that is to say, I slept three years in his house; but lived, that is to say, I spent my days, in Southampton row, as you may well remember. There was I and the future lord chancellor (Thurlow) constantly employed from morning to night in giggling and making others giggle, instead of studying the law."

Instead of placing young men intended for the bar in the office of an attorney or solicitor, it is now, we believe, almost the universal practice for them to pass a year or two in the chambers of a special pleading equity-draftsman, or conveyancer; but it may be made a question whether any marked improvement has taken place in the practising section of the bar—the class from which the judicial body must be supplied. Most assuredly its claims to superior quality have materially declined since 1661; when (as we learn from Dugdale), more by way of confirming an existing state of things than as an innovation, a royal ordinance, countersigned by Bacon, provided that "none should be admitted of an inn of court that is not a gentleman by descent." And those were days when the unauthorized assumption of name, crest, or shield, subjected the self-dubbed knight to severe penalties.

At present one of the most marked features of what is called the higher branch of the profession is its family or blood connexion with the lower—in other words, the number of barristers who are more or less related to attorneys. There is hardly an eminent firm in town or country, some partner in which has not a son, brother, nephew, cousin, brother-in-law, or son-in-law at the bar. The result was pointed out by Mr. Justice Talfourd in one of his most eloquent essays. No rule of etiquette, as he justly remarks, however strict, and no feelings of delicacy, however nice and generous, can prevent men who have connexions or intimate acquaintances of this sort, from possessing a great advantage over their equals who have none. "Without industry and talent they could have done little; but perhaps with both these they might have done less, if their early fame had not been nurtured by those to whom their success was a favorite object, and whose zeal afforded them at once opportunity and stimulus which to more elevated adventurers are wanting."

This is tantamount to saying that these more elevated adventurers have hourly less and less chance of obtaining the higher prizes; and so have all who, before securing a firm hold on the dispensers of labels, have acquired a name in literature. The author of "Ion" was the leader of his circuit, and a serjeant, before he ventured to announce himself as the author of a popular drama; and on the first night of its performance the stage box was exclusively occupied by his brethren of the bench.

There is one road to promotion, much trodden of late years, which renders the bench more easily accessible to the higher class of aspirants, and so compensates in one way for the mischief it is supposed to work in another. When a preference is given to members of parliament, and party services are allowed to do duty as make-weights, what is lost in technical knowledge and professional experience may be regained in ready eloquence, in general accomplishments, in bearing, and in tone. All these are valuable, if not essential, requirements in a judge, who has to go circuits and try causes, as well as sit in banco and give judgments on points of law. It is an obvious advantage that he should leave a good impression on the magistrates and jurymen with whom he is brought in close contact at the assizes; and considerable command of language is required to enable him to expose the sophistry of counsel, and pave the way for a sound verdict, by a clear and sound summing up. Besides, when the lord chancellor or the Government is blamed for not accepting public or professional opinion as a peremptory guide in their selections, they may be tempted to recall some remarkable instances in which public and professional opinion was notoriously at fault.

It was taken for granted, when Sir James Scarlett became Lord Abinger and chief baron, that he would try causes to admiration. But it is difficult to conceive a more perverted use of an unparalleled combination of peculiar faculties. The ingrained habits of advocacy were too strong for him; instead of aiming at truth and justice, he chose a side, commonly the weakest and the worst, as affording more scope for ingenuity; and employed his wonderful power of selecting and marshaling facts, for the gratification of his vanity. The very juries at length became alive to this defect.

When Sir R. Rolfe (Lord Cranworth), an equity lawyer, was made a baron of the exchequer, it was said that he hesitated before accepting the dignity, and it was expected that, from want of practice in common law and criminal trials, he would cut a bad figure for a season. He shone forth at once as one of the best *nisi prius* judges ever known. At his very first circuit, it was an intellectual treat to hear him sum up in a complicated cause.

When the late Lord Campbell exercised his undoubted prerogative as lord chancellor in naming Mr. Justice Blackburn to a vacant seat in the Queen's Bench, even the bulk of the profession were taken by surprise, and the appointment was loudly denounced as a piece of Scotch nepotism by the most influential portion of the press. It was stated, and we believe truly, when the proposal was first made to the dignitary elect, he mistook it for an offer of a local judgeship, and asked time to consider. Mr. Justice Blackburn (despite of some uncouthness of manner), is confessedly one of the main pillars of his court.

Having now shown plausible grounds why some diminution of social importance, if not of solid worth, may have been anticipated in the judicial body, let us see how far the *a priori* and possibly superficial argument is in accordance with the facts.

Without pleading guilty to any culpable superstition as to numbers, we own to a feeling of regret when the twelve judges of England were increased by three; for there is little chance that the English public will ever acquire for the fifteen the same prescriptive reverence which is felt by the Scotch. "A man's aye the better thought o' in our country," was Dandie Dinmont's reply to Counsellor Bleydell, "for having been afore the Fifteen." Besides, the supply was not more than equal to the demand prior to the augmentation, which took place in 1830. The three principal common-law tribunals are now composed as follows:—

The Queen's Bench.—Chief Justice Cockburn. Puisne Judges: Crompton, Blackburn, Mellor, and Shee.

The Common Pleas.—Chief Justice, Erle. Puisne Judges: Vaughan, Williams, Willes, Byles, and Keating.

The Exchequer.—Chief Baron, Pollock. Puisne Barons: Martin, Bramwell, Channell, and Pigott.

The Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, a baronet by descent, and a member of a family which has furnished an ample share of contemporary illustrations, will certainly not be cited as a judge whose birth and breeding might prove out of keeping with his rank. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and took his degree in civil law—an easy mode of graduating, which suited his careless and pleasure-loving disposition. At college, and for some years after leaving it, his constant associates were the two distinguished brothers, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer. All three were then unknown to fame; and although it was plain enough to close observers of ordinary sagacity that the craving desire of distinction was the animating principle of each, few would have ventured to prophesy that those three saunterings young men of family, who would hardly take the trouble to get up a subject for a debating club, were to become—one, Lord Chief Justice of England; another, ambassador at Constantinople and a distinguished author; the third, a leading statesman and orator, a cabinet minister, and one of the first writers of the age.

Cockburn, whose father, Colonel Cockburn, was long minister at one of the smaller embassies, had the advantage of speaking two or three foreign languages with facility—a plausible excuse for desultory reading as well as an added zest to the enjoyments and consequent allurements of society. It may be doubted whether he ever took to the serious and sustained study of the law at any period. His marvellous rapidity of perception, his instinctive discovery and tenacious grasp of the precise knowledge required for the occasion, his power of penetrating to the principles and generalizing the facts of the cases successively presented to him, not only supplied all want of application and book-learning, but prevented the outer world from even suspecting him of such a want. We know no one comparable to him in this respect, except Lord Derby, in a debate on a subject of which he knows little or nothing—one involving the doctrines of political economy, for example; and his lordship has been compared by a competent critic to Mrs. Pritchard, of whom Johnson said that, admirably as she acted "Lady Macbeth," she never read the play through, nor ever knew any part but her own. Best, afterwards Lord Wynford, whose learning (such as it was) was also picked up at hap-hazard, and as he wanted it, was celebrated for the charm of his voice and the graceful fluency of his elocution. One of his colleagues in the Queen's (then King's) Bench was Holroyd, an old special pleader saturated with case law, whose mode of delivery made his profoundly learned judgments unintelligible to all, except the judge who sat next to him. That fortunate neighbor was best, who might be seen carefully dotting down authority after authority, which, when his turn came, assumed a shape as different from that in which they had first been mumbled and jumbled, as the tempting edible which came out at one end of the sausage-making machine, recorded in "Pickwick," differed from the rude and somewhat heterogeneous material thrown in at the other. Cockburn was never driven to such an expedient. On the bench, by the time the counsel—supposing them to be worth their salt—have concluded their arguments, he is armed at all points and ready to give judgment. At the bar, he could commonly have followed, with very little risk, the avowed practice of Curran:—"When I am for the plaintiff, I am obliged to read my brief, or most of it; when I am for the defendant, I can pick up the facts from my opponent."

Cockburn, then, despite of some early recklessness, soon made a reputation, became a leader at sessions, and compelled the established leaders on his circuit (the Western) to look about them. They were formidable competitors, and not easy to overtake, much less to distance; but there were classes of cases in which he shone preeminent, cases in which the indignation of juries was to be roused or their feelings were to be touched. Then his rich mellow voice and his exquisitely appropriate (though dramatic or melodramatic) action told to admiration. He was strong in conspiracy, happy in seduction, grand in crim. con. His defence of a clergyman accused of immoral conduct by his parishioners was a masterpiece in this line. Another eminently successful effort, and in the highest walk of advocacy, was his speech for Macnaghten, the madman who shot Mr. Drummond by mistake for Sir Robert Peel. Cockburn's definition of legal madness was the best ever delivered in a court; and nothing could be happier or finer than the manner in which he imperceptibly shaded down the popular horror and indignation at the crime into pity and mercy for the perpetrator.

Another field, in which he was reaping a golden harvest, was presented by the committee-rooms of the Houses of Parliament, particularly in election cases, when, with the well-founded consciousness of superior talent, he made up his mind to play the great game, and was the successful candidate for Southampton in 1848. He was not fully appreciated at first by the House of Commons. There is a lurking prejudice against lawyers, as a class whose trade is talking; and to acquire a parliamentary (as contradistinguished from a professional) position, is becoming harder and harder annually, by reason of the time required to get up such subjects in such a manner as to command the attention of so practical and business-like an assembly. His opportunity came at last, and he made the best of it. In the course of the Don Pacifico debate, the Whig Government were looking about for a supporter who could defend their policy from the legal point of view—the point of view from which it had been more vigorously assailed. They fixed upon Cockburn, who, duly instructed, undertook the case, and made one of those rattling and telling speeches with which he was wont to carry juries along with him. The house, in this instance, resembled a jury, except in impartiality; and Lord Palmerston's position was closely analogous to that of the defendant in an action for trespass and extortion. The foreign secretary was brought off with flying colors, and he was not the man to forget a service of this kind.

Fastidious critics thought that the style of oratory thus opportunely and effectively brought into play savored too much of the *nisi prius* court; but no one denied that a forensic debater had arisen, capable of rendering good service to his party either in an official or unofficial capacity. He became successively solicitor-general and attorney-general, and, on the retirement of Sir John Jervis in 1856, was created Chief

[*Continued on Seventh Page.*]

BANK NOTICES.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WM. McCONNELL, Cashier.
12-15-wfm 190

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.—
FRANKFORD, December 26, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.
W. H. RHAWN, Cashier.
12-26-1t 9

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.
12-9-13t

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 19, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Western Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required thereto by the laws of the United States.
C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.
12 19-30t

MILITARY NOTICES.

A CHANCE TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Principals furnished with substitutes at the shortest notice and at low prices.
JOHN MANSFIELD,
12-23 1m* Office, No. 408 LIBRARY street, 2d story.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Also several good Fifers.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
Marines receive Prize Money.
Applications for transfer from the Army will not be attended to.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.
G. G. McCAWLEY,
12-19 Major United States Marine Corps.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER, SANSOM STREET HALL, SANSOM STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

WILLCOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machines.
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
4-28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH and MARKET, and
12-10wfm3t N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

CHARLES E. CLARK'S BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AT No. 15 N. ELEVENTH STREET,
11-23tf PHILADELPHIA.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Parlor Stoves, Hub Boilers, Sheet-iron Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-3-1m*

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 BOCE Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.
In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
has been published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.
WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES OF THE YEAR 1864, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—
That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of such deficiencies as now exist, or which may exist on the first day of January, 1865, in the appropriations to the several departments of the city government, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or for previous years, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be by force of this ordinance annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estate and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
To publish a Loan Bill to pay Deficiencies.
Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, December 1, 1864, entitled
"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay Certain Deficiencies of the year 1864, and previous years."
And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 12-2-4w

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1864.
Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillery service, will be purchased at Gleisboro depot, in open market, till December 31, 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, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in Charge First Division,
12 1 27t Quartermaster General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 711 MARKET STREET,
December 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for furnishing and setting up complete for use at Fort Mifflin:—
Fifty (50) IRON BUNKS, two story.
Twenty (20) " single.
Proposals must be made out upon the regular forms furnished at this office; must state the price per pound for the bunks set up, complete, and the shortest time in which they can be delivered.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-24 6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 711 MARKET STREET,
December 21, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for delivering immediately to Camp William Penn:
40 pieces, 3 by 8, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
24 pieces, 4 by 8, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
200 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 16 feet long.
1500 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 18 feet long, running measure.
1500 feet, 2 by 4, Hemlock Scantling, 12 feet long, running measure.
16 square feet Oak Lath, 2¼ inches wide, 12 feet long, running measure.
500 feet third common inch Pine Boards, 16 feet, running measure.
8 Fire Ladders, 2 of 20 feet each, 2 of 24 feet each, 4 of 18 feet each.
12 Fire Hooks, 2 of 10 feet each, 2 of 24 feet each, 8 of 18 feet each.
4 kegs 6-inch Spikes.
1 keg 40d. Nails.
3 kegs 10d. Nails.
6 kegs 10d. Wrought Nails.
The Lumber to be well seasoned, and approved after delivery by the United States Inspector.
Proposals must be made upon the regular forms, to be had at this office, and must state the shortest time for delivery.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-23-3t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Depot of Washington,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1864.
All dealers in Horses, Harness, Leather, Leather Office Furniture, Harness, and Saddlery, are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal for the month, 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 articles 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,
11-1 Depot of Washington.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz.:—
1000 Yards Coffee Cassas linen, 28½ inches wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Yards Enameled Cloth, 1¼ wide, 12 ounces.—Sample required.
500 Pounds Curled Hair.—Sample required.
500 Front Axle tree Bolsters 4x6 inches, for army wagons.
50 Iron Axle-trees and Stocks, 2½ inches, for army wagons.
300 Wagon Pipe Boxes, 2½ inches, for army wagons.
300 Wagon Tongues not turned.
25 Pole Boxes, 2¼ inches at large end, and 11 inches long.
500 Double Bars, for army wagons.
500 Hickory Bars for army wagons.
10 Omnibus Carts.
All the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state prices—to include boxes and delivery—both in writing and figures—the quantity bid for, and the 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. Otherwise, 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. ORMSBY,
12-27-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, December 15, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, December 31, 1864, from dealers for each of the following articles as they can furnish for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army:—
60 Bowling Low Moor Tyres to be 58 inches.
4 do do do 55½ do
5 do do do 60¼ do
[illegible] do do do 57 do
4 do do do 67½ do
The above to be flanged and 2½ to 3 inches thick.
Proposals will be considered for Tyres made by other manufacturers, if equally serviceable.
40 kegs each Hot-pressed Square Nuts, ½ and ⅝ inch.
36 Parallel Bench Vices.
500 pounds Borax, 25 barrels Coal Oil.
12,000 Hickory Pick Handles.
10,000 Hickory Spike Maul Handles.
50 Pigs Lead, 50 Pigs Rubbin.
25 kegs Dupont's 25,000 feet Safety Fuse.
100 dozen Ames' No. 2 Shovels, or an article equally good.
20 Reams Emery Cloth, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
20 do Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2.
2 barrels best Copal Varnish.
5 do Mineral Paint (in oil).
When samples are furnished, they must have the name of the bidder upon them, and be numbered to correspond with the bids.
The articles bid for, and time of delivery, must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, who must be citizens of the United States, and who must each be able to bond for the fulfilment of his contract, should one be awarded to him.
Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.
By order of Colonel WM. W. MCKIM, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PHELPS,
12-29-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north.
Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1865.
ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and Statent Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1865.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2; and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.
Additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required will be as follows:—
On route No. 1 ..... $100,000
On Route No. 2 100,000
On Route No. 3 60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of operation at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
H. C. HODGES,
11-19-56t Capt and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 26, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1865, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, properly packed and ready for transportation, of the following described quartermaster's stores, viz.:—
100 Iron Axels.
100 Collar Axels.
50 Frame Axes, Beatty's make. Sample required.
500 Chopping Axes, do do
50 Ambulance Axles and Boxes. Length of box, 7½ inches; diameters, 1½ inches; 1 3-16 inch inside.
110 gross Wire Horse shoe Buckles, 2½ gross ½ inch, 35 gross ⅝ inch, 50 gross ¾ inch, and 10 gross 1 inch.
85 dozen Auger Bits: 10 ½ inch, 5 9-16 inch, 20 5-16 inch, 10 ¾ inch, 10 ⅞ inch, 5 1 inch.
Sample required.
8 dozen Spiral Bits, No. 4, double cut. Sample required.
50 sets Bits and Braces; full set bits to each. Sample required.
3000 Horse Blankets. Sample required.
5000 Horse Brushes, wooden back, best articles. Sample required.
256 Scrub Brushes, large hand. Sample required.
500 Wall Brushes, ten knot large, do do
1000 Corn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.
2000 Stable Brooms, rattan. Sample required.
1000 Hand Buckets, 11½ inch and 2-inch.
200 pounds Refined Borax.
1000 Gum Buckets, gum handles (not fire). Sample required.
2 gross Assorted Paint Brushes. Sample required.
2 dozen Varnish Brushes do do
1 gross each of Tool Brushes. do do
615 gross Roller Buckles, 10½-inch, 50 ⅝ inch, 50 ¾-inch, 100 ⅞ inch, 70 1-inch, 100 1⅛ inch, 50 1¼ inch, 25 1½-inch, 100 2-inch.
3 00 feet Coil Chain, "O." Iron, for chin chains. Sample required.
3600 Halter Chains, heavy, and less each one. Sample required.
2000 yards Enameled Cloth, 30 inches wide, for ambulance covers. Sample required.
150 Finner Chisels, 50 2-inch, 50 1¾-inch, 50 1¼ inch. Sample required.
300 Framing Chisels, 50 2-inch, 50 1¾ inch. Sample required.
[illegible] Wall Buckets, to be made of 10-ounce cotton duck, with leather white, army standard, and 18 feet long, best workmanship throughout, with four hemp cords on each side, and one through each end. Sample required.
100 Camp Cooks, No. 222, 21 dealey make. Sample required.
100 Lamp Chimneys, medium size, for coal oil lamps.
50 pounds White Lead (Dry).
1 pounds Red Lead (Dry).
1 dozen Rucker Converse, medium size. Sample required.
1000 yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28 inches wide, No. 10 and 12. Sample required.
15 boxes Razors, 1 doz.
1 doz Fork Handle Pitchers.
1 gross Flat Files, bastard, 6-inch. Sample required.
1 gross half round Files, assorted, 4, 6, and 14-inch. Samples required.
10 gross Hardwater Files, 2 gross 3½ inch, 2 gross 4½ inch, 2 gross 5½ inch, 2 gross 6-inch. Samples required.
15 dozen Wood Files, 14 inch. Sample required.
100 pounds Wire do do
2000 feet Window Glass, 200 8x10, 1700 10x12, 200 12x14 inches.
6 Gilm Pots and Saucers.
200 Farmer Ovens Handles. Samples required.
100 Claw Hammers. do do
100 Hammers Handles, hickory. do do
2 00 Axe Handles, hickory. do do
24 Jack Plane Handles, beech. do do
24 Fore Plane Handles, beech. do do
500 Long Fork Handles, heavy. do do
240 Spade do do beech. do do
100 Long Shovel Handles, ash. do do
100 Short do do ash. do do
1000 Ambulance Door Locks and Handles. Sample required.
300 Pick Helves, ash. Sample required.
200 Sledge Hammer Handles, hickory. Sample required.
200 Pick Handles, ash. Sample required.
200 Sledge Hammer