LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Saturday's Evening Edition.

Letter from Washington.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written from Washington, by a gentleman of this city:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1863.

I had a long, long interview with the President to-day in regard to the establishment of a Mission among the "Freedmen." He gave my papers an autograph endorsement, and recommends the War Department to give such facilities as may be consistent with the public service.

I was ushered into the Presidential presence in company with a number of gentlemen from Connecticut, who had no business, and whom, I suppose, the President expected to get rid of by giving his attention to my business. He remarked when they entered: "Why, we have been calling out the militia lately, and there are as many here from Connecticut as would nearly make a company." (I thought he meant more than he said by this.) He continued: "But as the man said to Noah, when he refused to give him a passage in the ark—'It is not going to be much of a shower after all.'" This is Mr. Lincoln's last

I remarked, when I presented my credentials: "I am not going to preach to your Excellency, but merely to make provision for preaching." "Well, if I can 'aid you,'" said he, "I will be happy to do so." I saw that he did not "take me up," and after the gentlemen left I told him that it was reported that he had said to a minister: "I was afraid you had come to preach to me." He said: "I don't remember to have said so—they make a great many things on me."

The President talked a good deal about Pittsburgh. He said that it was more an object both to the rebels and the country than Harrisburg, as there was an arsenal, some gun foundries, and a good deal of boat building.

The dust and heat here were intolerable, but a drenching rain has just fallen (4 p. m.) and allayed both. There was some hail, too.

I was assured to-day that Gen. Hooker is in the right place.

I visited the Navy Yard to-day and saw some practice with a boat howitzer.

The "Peace" Democracy--A Pittsburgher on the Stump.

The Jefferson *Star* reports a meeting of the peace democrats, held at Brookville, on the 9th inst.

The first speaker, George A. Jenks, Esq., made the assertion that eight millions of people, fighting (as the Southernors believe they are) for *liberty*, could not be conquered. He said nothing in condemnation of the rebellion, but was very severe on the "unconstitutional" acts of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Wilmarth, from Pittsburgh, followed. He had something to say about "sympathy," and had the happiness to tell us that the people believe that he and his like—the copperhead clan—have sympathy for the friends of the fallen in *this* war! He uttered no word of disapproval of the slaveholders' rebellion, but affirmed that he (the great Pittsburgher) could prove that the abolitionists of the North had brought on the war. He called President Lincoln a quack, at which the peace men shouted. He represented Mr. Lincoln as the weak prince surrounded by thirty thieves, viz: Chase, Sumner, Wade, &c. He had forgot Buchanan, and the thieves, Floyd, Thompson, &c. He is an unmitigated, shrieking, copperhead demagogue.

Judge Gillis was called out. We did not hear him, but are told by those who did, that in his few remarks he said that the rebels were deeply dyed traitors, and that the abolitionists were doubly dyed traitors and should be doubly damned. The peace men were quiet when he spoke of the Southern traitors, but shouted aloud when he spoke of the abolitionists.

Rebel Prisoner Arrested.

Capt. Kirker, Provost Marshal of the 23d district, yesterday arrested a rebel prisoner named Thomas S. Dannals, who jumped from the train in Allegheny City on Saturday last, while a large number of prisoners were being carried through to Fort Delaware. He was a member of the 12th Louisiana regiment, was taken prisoner at Champion Hill, Mississippi, by the forces under General Grant, sent thence to Young's Point, on the west side of the Mississippi, thence to Camp Morton, Indiana, and from thence he was on his way to Fort Delaware. He is an intelligent man, a native of Beaver county, in this State. He has been residing in the South for some years. Upon the passage of the Conscription law, he says he volunteered in the rebel service, rather than be conscripted. He expresses himself a stred of that service, and is desirous of taking the oath of allegiance. Gen. Brooks said he had no authority to release him on that condition, and ordered him to be sent to Fort Delaware. When arrested he frankly acknowledged that he was a prisoner, and gave all the facts of his being taken, his travels, and the manner of his escape.

Arrest of a Jeff. Davis Shouter.

A man named John Bradford, residing in the Third Ward, was arrested on the street to-day, by Dr. McCook, Sr., while engaged in the "innocent amusement" of shouting for Jeff. Davis. Bradford was somewhat excited with liquor, but the doctor nevertheless deemed it proper to stop his obnoxious shouting. Bradford became very valiant when his "freedom of speech" was questioned, and drew a knife in defense of his "constitutional rights," now about to be abridged by an "abolition fanatic." The sight of the weapon aroused the doctor, and grabbing hold of the "sympathizer," he dragged him before Alderman Kelly without further parleying. The doctor did not desire to prosecute this brawler, but was rather disposed to excuse him on the score of drunkenness. The magistrate, however, required Bradford to take the oath of allegiance, and to enter into bonds to keep the peace. He may be thankful that he was not handed into the custody of the Provost Marshal.

Pittsburgher Killed in Arizona.

Thomas C. McClelland, the young man who fell in the late gallant expedition against the Apache Indians, noticed in yesterday's paper, was a son of Mr. James H. McClelland, architect, of this city. He left here in 1861, in company with Col. Lalley, to assist in managing the business of a large silver mining company. The death of Col. Colt, of New York, led to a suspension of the work on the mines, which are situated a few miles from Tucson, Arizona; and in March last Colonel Lalley left for the East, placing his business in charge of young McClelland, together with the clerk of the works. It appears that the Apaches had been frequently troublesome to the settlement, and a company of civilians, of which McClelland was one, had volunteered to assist in chastising them, but he unfortunately fell mortally wounded in the conflict.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—A first-rate number of this popular magazine appears for the delectation of its July readers. We have, as the opening paper, the second of the series of papers, "Scenes in the War of 1812," which was commenced last month. This one gives an interesting sketch of Harrison's campaign, with numerous illustrations. Equal in interest will be found the lively, well-written narrative which follows, entitled "An American Family in Germany,"—also profusely illustrated. We might thus go through the whole table of contents; and find small matter for dissent anywhere, but much the reverse, had we either the time or the space for such a review. As we have neither to-day, we just refer our readers to Messrs. J. W. Pittock, opposite the Post-office, Henry Miner, next door to the Post-office, and W. A. Gildersleeve, 45 Fifth street, for copies which they can read and "note the contents" as their own taste and judgment may prescribe.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Thomas Layton, an individual well known in this community, was arrested by a squad of the Provost Guard yesterday, and lodged in jail. He is a deserter from Co. I, 11th Pa. Reserves, and will be forwarded to his company in a few days. A man named Hood, belonging to Allegheny, was also picked up as a deserter, and given into the custody of the Provost Marshal.

STRAGGLERS AND CONVALESCENTS.—Fifteen men who were cut off from General Milroy's command at Winchester, and fourteen man, who were in the hospital at Cumberland, but who were given passes by the Surgeon for ten days to get out of the way of the rebels, reached this city this morning. They will be forwarded, by order of Major General Brooks, to Baltimore.

THE following donations have been received by the Allegheny Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, for sick and wounded soldiers, for the week ending June 17th:

Miss Mary Patton, Butler county, 1 sack dried peaches; Mrs. E. Mitz, Butler county, 1 sack dried blackberries; Mrs. Jas. E. Day, 24 magazines and a quantity of muzquito net; Mrs. Gibson, 3 cans fruit; Mrs. F. R. Bunnot, 1 piece muzquito net; Mrs. Robt. Hays, 2 quart cans currant jelly, 2 quarts tomatoes, 1 bottle currant wine, 4 magazines and 1 book.

Work by ladies of Society—4 shirts and 5 pairs drawers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM SOMMAMBULISM.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, a little daughter of Col. James Lindsay, aged about nine years, and residing in the Diamond, fell from a third story window, a distance of over thirty feet, upon a brick pavement, dislocating her left arm, breaking the shoulder blade, and receiving a slight cut on the back of the head. She had been in the habit of walking in her sleep, and the accident is attributed to this cause. Her mother was awakened by the noise of the fall, and calling out of the window, was answered by the child below. The little sufferer was attended to by Dr. Hamilton, and is getting along well.

COW KILLED.—During the storm on Friday, a fine cow belonging to Mr. John McMillen was killed by the blowing down of a portion of Irwin's rope walk, in the First Ward, Allegheny.

DESERTERS.—Capt. Coulter, Provost Marshal of the Twenty-first District, this morning brought to this city eight deserters.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OBJECTS OF LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF TWO DESERTERS.

Stuart's Cavalry at Warrenton.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY MASSED NEAR FRONT ROYAL.

The Rebel Army Preparing to March,

PROPOSITION TO BRING LOUISIANA INTO THE UNION.

Rebel Officers Killed by Indians.

AN ORDER RESPECTING OFFICERS' HORSES.

Colored Regiments.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following: Gen. Lee has not force opposite us sufficient to attack at this time, as a considerable portion of his army is yet up the valley; but there is an impression here that his object was to move by a sudden dash upon our detached forces at Winchester, Berryville, and Martinsburg, to do an effective stroke of business thereabouts, and at the same time, by a feint at an invasion, cajole Hooker into transferring the bulk of his army north of the Potomac, by which manœuvre he (Lee) could reclaim the sacred soil to the line of the Potomac, and perhaps by a quick movement, gobble up supplies, and any detached forces of ours south of the river, and not protected immediately by the strong defences at Washington.

Two deserters from Stuart's cavalry came into Union Mills to-day, and say that Stuart's cavalry is at Warrenton, twelve thousand strong, and Lee's army is massed near Front Royal. It consists of four corps, under Longstreet, Ewell, A. P. Hill, and D. H. Hill, and numbers about eighty thousand men.

The troops sent to capture Winchester, have mostly returned, they state the whole rebel army is preparing to march, and will try to turn Hooker's right flank, and cross into Maryland.

The rebel soldiers have no confidence in the success of this movement, remembering the issue of a similar plan last fall.

Wealthy men from Louisiana, one of them an owner of 300 slaves, are now here. They pretend to represent 40 out of the 50 parishes in the State, and promise to bring the State once more back into the Union, if her own constitution and laws can be guaranteed; that is to say, slavery restored. It is presumed that this proposition will not be acceded to, but the planters are still here.

A letter to Commissioner Dole, from W. S. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian Territory, dated Fort Scott, Kansas, June 10th, says a party of rebel officers, consisting of three Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and four captains, were attacked by the Osages while passing through their country, and killed. These officers were on the way to Colorado and New Mexico, to muster up all the rebels they could find there. They were armed with four revolvers, a carbine and sabre each. They made a desperate resistance, but were overpowered by numbers.

General Order No. 171, from the Adjutant General's Office, provides that when an officer is detached in any way from the army in active service, he will turn over to the Chief Quartermaster any horse belonging to him, which may have been purchased from the Quartermaster's Department under privilege of paragraph 1143 of revised regulations, and will be allowed the value at the time returned, fixed by the board of officers appointed by the commanding officer of the troops present. In no case shall such value exceed the original price paid.

No officers will be permitted to sell serviceable horses which have been purchased of the Quartermaster's Department under paragraph 1143. Officers applying for transportation of authorized horses at the expense of the Government must send also a certificate that such horses are private property, purchased at a distance from the seat of war, and never belonged to the United States. Without the certificate, no application for transportation will be considered. Such transportation will not be allowed when officers are transferred for their own convenience.

Land for agricultural colleges is accepted as follows: Iowa, 240,000 acres; Kansas, 90,000 acres; Michigan, 240,000 acres; Minnesota, 120,000; Wisconsin, 240,000.

The Secretary of War has directed Captain Foster, of the Bureau for colored troops, to recruit colored regiments in Illinois.

Thirteen hundred applications have been made for a commission in colored regiments before the Examining Board.

Hart, commander of Battery A, First New York Artillery, who was in the Peninsula campaign, has been made Major of the first regiment of New York colored troops.

Gen. Martindale has organized a commission to examine the cases of colored soldiers maltreated by whites.

Michigan has received her land sections for railroads as follows: Six miles limits, Detroit and Milwaukee, 6,389 acres; fifteen miles limits, 22,913 acres; Detroit, Milwaukee, Amboy Landing and Traverse Bay, 1,057 acres; Grand Rapids and Indiana, 23,226 acres. Total, 31,694 acres.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that producers of coal are entitled to an exemption from taxation where the annual product shall not exceed $600.

Christopher Morgan, of Auburn, N. Y., has been appointed Consul General at Havana.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 20 1863.

Gold opened at 143¼ in New York to-day, and rose gradually to 144, on rumors of Lee's passage of the Potomac, and of a rebel raid on Baltimore. Toward the close, however, the price was reduced to 143¾. Here, our bankers are paying 140 for Gold and old Demand Notes, and 127@128 for Silver. Eastern Exchange remains unchanged.

Business, generally, continues very dull and restricted, in consequence of the fact that most of our merchants have almost entirely suspended trade, and devoted their time and energy to the completion of the fortifications around the city. Although our business men are as fond of money as those of any other city in the Union, yet they are too patriotic to neglect their duty to themselves and our common country, to remain idle at a time when we are menaced by a treacherous and unprincipled foe. Money making, for the time being, has been abandoned, and all have have been engaged directly or indirectly on the defenses of our city.

FLOUR & GRAIN.—We have but few transactions to notice in Flour. Sales in the small way at $5 for Superfine; $5,37@5,50 for Extra Superfine; $5,75 to $6,25, and $6,50@6,75 for common to fancy brands of Extra Family. There is but little doing in Grain, and the market is dull and prices are altogether nominal. Sales of Wheat from wagon at $1,20 for Red, and $1,25@1,30 for White. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 60 to 65c, and from store at 70 to 75c, according to quality. Corn is dull and prices are irregular ranging from 73 to 75c. Rye remains unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is dull with small sales at former quotations. Sale of 40 pcs Sugar Cured Dry Beef at 13c. City Lard is selling at 10¾c, and Country at 9¾c@10c. Mess Pork is very dull, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

BUTTER & EGGS.—Butter is dull with small sales at 12c for Packed, and 12@14c for Prime Roll. Sale of 10 bbls Eggs at 14c.

CHEESE.—firm with sales of 75 lbs at 9¾c for Common, and 10c for prime W R, and 10¾c for Hamburg.

POTATOES.—steady with a good demand at prices ranging from $1,50 to $2,00 per bbl.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

JUNE 20.—There is no new feature to notice in Crude, with the exception that the market is hardly so firm under the unfavorable advices from New York, and the prospect, under the influence of the recent raise, of a rise in the Allegheny river. As yet, however, there is no particular change in value, and we continue to quote at 15½@16c, packages returned, and 21@22c, packages included. There was not a single transaction reported.

Refined is firm with a fair demand at our last quotations. There is, however, but little offering, and the market, comparatively speaking, is almost bare. Sales of 500 and 200 bbls in bond for immediate delivery at 40c, less the usual commission.

The following on the present position of Petroleum is from the Circular on the subject, issued by Mr. C. J. Tarner, an oil broker of New York:

"The stock of Oil here now is estimated at 50,000@60,000 barrels, crude and refined, and the stock at the wells and at Pittsburgh is said to be very little if any, more than usual. The home trade, it is well known, are entirely bare of stock, and the supply of 'free' Oil is now almost exhausted; so that, at last, the government is beginning to realize some income from the tax on Petroleum. It is well known that the export trade has absorbed the entire product of refined, since Jan 1st, as well as the three months' accumulation of bonded stock, and this accounts as it fully shown by the fact that, until within a few weeks, the difference in the price of "bonded" and "free" Oil has been greater than five cents per gallon, and during a large portion of the spring there was scarcely any difference between them."

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 20—Evening—Crude has declined to 27@27½c on the spot. Refined in bond is nominal at 45@46½c for present delivery. Refined, free, is scarce, and the market is firm and higher rates are asked. C.

Five-Twenties.

On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of Legal Tender Notes into the National Six per cent Loan (commonly called "Five Twenties") will cease.

Chicago Market.

JUNE 19—There was more inquiry for No 1 Spring Wheat, and the market was steady, but No 2 Spring was dull and lower—with moderate sales, at $1,12@1,13¾ for No 2 Red Winter; $1,16@1,01 for Rejected Winter in store; $1,10@1,14 for No 1 Spring; 94@95c for No 2 Spring; and 90@97c for Rejected Spring. The market closing dull and drooping. The demand for Flour was very light, and the market remains dull and nominal—with very trifling sales. Corn declined 2c per bushel, and closed firm at the depreciation—with sales of about 275,000 bushels at 64@64½c for River and Canal, and 65@65½c for No 2 and 50@c for High Mixed afloat; 47½@47¾c for Rejected Corn in store; 40½@40¾c for Rejected Corn in store at railroads; closing with buyers and sellers at 47½c. Oats were in good supply, and the market ruled very dull—prices closing about 2c per bushel lower—with light sales of No 2 at 39@40c—closing at the inside quotation. Rye shows an improvement of ½@¾c per bushel, with sales of No 1 at 65@66c. Barley was quiet. Highwines were generally held at 46½c, with a fair demand at 46c, and light sales at 40@40½c. A lot of city wines, in store—consisting of Madeira, Sherry and Port—was sold at 41½c; but that sale was no criterion of the market.

Loans on Gold--Official Decision.

The following is the official decision of Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and loans thereon:

1st. All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency secured by the pledge or deposit or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period, exceeding three days, must be in writing, or printed, and signed by the parties, their agents or attorneys.

2d. Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amounting to one-half of one per cent of the price to be paid, or of the amount of money or currency loaned, and in addition thereto, stamps equal to the amount of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the contract, for the longest time named therein.

3d. A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same conditions; and if a contract originally made for a period not exceeding three days be renewed or in any way extended, such contract must be duly stamped when so renewed or extended.

4th. No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or of any certificate or other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

5th. Gold and silver coin, loaned at the par value thereof, is subject only to the duty imposed on loans.

6th. Contract, loans or sales of gold or silver coin, or bullion, not made in accordance with this decision, are void; and in addition to existing penalties for violation of the excise law, any party to said contract or transaction within two days after is exempt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is delivered or transmitted.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the con ract, and their responsibility certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount due 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—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default is made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bill for in the contract, or the quality at such 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, 1811.

No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the out side "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the navy-yard at" (name the yard) "—class No. —," (name the class,) and address "to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer,

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

——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the class as hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules thereto, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated ——, 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. P.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. The amount of each class bid for must be set down, and the aggregate carried out. The schedule price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the writer, who bid do not make 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 addressed.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid or offer 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 in good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we hereby agree 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 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 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.

Section 16 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the united States, shall be found guilty by a court martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish such supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

Approved July 17, 1862.

Section 8. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the Navy Bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same.

Approved March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leath er Hose; 12, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 16, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather, 11, Leather Hose; 14, Ox Hide; for Ropes; 15, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow, 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow, 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather and Gum Hose; 15, Lanterns and Lamps; 15 Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 28, Water Filters; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy Irons; 34, Chain Iron; 35, Pig Iron.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 20—21 bbls liquors, 1, 11; 22 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 34 bbls oil, A Lyons; 138 bgs corn, 100 bbls flour, 1 car corn, no consignee; 200 bdls paper, Lupton & Olden.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, June 19—117 oil bbls, Clark & Sumner; 20 bxs cheese, 1 bbl eggs, E Youngborg; 25 bbls flour, W F Beck & co; 51 bxs cheese, L H Voigt & co; 31 cks pearls, J B Lyon & co; 9 bxs cheese, J Brownlee; 25 do do, D Haworth; 40 do do, J M Snowden; 495 sks corn, Bingham, Sturgeon & co; 7 bxs cheese, J Daub; 8 do do, W F Beck & co; 10 do do, M W Rankin; 10 do do, G C Baisley; 20 bbls tobacco, Allen & Trimble, 18 bales wool, Kennedy & Childs; 46 bxs cheese, Wm Haslage; 56 bbls whisky, Jas Little; 22 cks clay, A Gordon; 40 bbls lard, Reiter & Ding; 5 hhds tobacco, John Fraziers; 8 bbls butter, 3 bbls eggs, Jas A Fetzer; 12 bxs wine, John McDonald Crossan; 101 oil bbls, J C Kirkpatrick & co; 2 hhds tobacco, J Murphy; 4 do do, John Greer; 8 sks rags, Fleming & Torrens.

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N. NELSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Has removed to Kuhn's Law Building,
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting,
Washington, June 6, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1863, at 12 o'clock m., for delivering in the City of Washington, at such points as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JULY NEXT,

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies 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 bureau. This division also embraces the conveniences 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 schedules 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 articles of other yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or to any particular class or classes, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column or 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 fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards 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, and, weight, as the same shall be received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, inspection, 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 law of 19th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer such oath, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

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

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is delivered or transmitted.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the con ract, and their responsibility certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount due 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—unless requested by the contractor to be paid at other navy agency—within ten days after warrants shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default is made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bill for in the contract, or the quality at such 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, 1811.

No bids for more than one yard must be enclosed in one envelope, and the same must be distinctly indorsed on the out side "Proposals for materials for the navy, for the navy-yard at" (name the yard) "—class No. —," (name the class,) and address "to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

Form of Offer,

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

——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the class as hereto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules thereto, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated ——, 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. P.

(Date.)
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. The amount of each class bid for must be set down, and the aggregate carried out. The schedule price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the writer, who bid do not make 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 addressed.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid or offer 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 in good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we hereby agree 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 LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 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.

Section 16 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the united States, shall be found guilty by a court martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish such supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

Approved July 17, 1862.

Section 8. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the Navy Bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same.

Approved March 3, 1863.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 16, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather, 11, Leather Hose; 14, Ox Hide; for Ropes; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow, 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Tar; 16, Soap and Tallow, 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy Irons; 34, Chain Iron; 35, Pig Iron.

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TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, for supplying the paper used by the State for the year commencing July 1st, 1863. Said paper to be Book Paper, measuring 25 by 40 inches, and to weigh, respectively,