TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HOOD.

[In the *West-Chester Republican & Democrat* we find the following poem, which is far too good to be allowed to languish in obscurity, and we have pleasure in adopting the introductory remarks of GEORGE W. PEARCE, Esq., the editor of that excellent journal. He says: "When Hood's 'Bridge of Sighs' came, like a wailing spirit, through the world of letters, human affection and sympathy bent as a reed before its marvellous pathos. It was the richest gem in the coronal of the poet, and those who had been wild with mirth over his flashes of unequalled wit were at once transferred to the humid realm of tears by the pathetic imagery of the 'Bridge of Sighs.' It was fit and right that Hood's memory should be embalmed in an imitation of his own charming poem, and how happily and exquisitely it has been done below, we need scarcely say." The lines are from the pen of the Hon. SAMUEL RUSH, a son of Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and are alike creditable to his genius and the tender sensibilities of his heart. So impressed have we been with their beauty that we have almost felt unwilling to see them placed in so ephemeral a niche as the columns of a rural newspaper. We sincerely hope, however, they will eventually meet with that preservation which they are honorably entitled to receive, for we are sure they are scarcely less beautiful than those they so closely and touchingly imitate."]—ED. PRESS.]

TO THE MEMORY OF HOOD, AND HIS "BRIDGE OF SIGHS."

BY SAMUEL RUSH.

"One more unfortunate,"
Gifted and great;
Never importunate;
With his sad fate;
Gone to his doom,
Whose wit hath ignited,
And long shall keep lighted,
The lamp on his tomb.

Think of him gloriously,
Warm-hearted man;
For pathos or pleasantry
First in the van;
Judge him censoriously,
Blame him, defame him
Then, if you can!

Think of him tenderly,
With pity's touch—
Living so slenderly,
Giving so much.—
Thoughts for man's preference,
Oft happy reference
Left for the young;
Left for the "old ones,"
Lines for untold ones,
Beautiful Poet, be honored and sung!

England's "keen vision"
Long in the dark,
And "rightful decision,"
(Bitter the mark,)
Made him live poorly,
Suffering surely
Sorrow and pain;
Misery lifting the latch of his dome—
Health and hopes fleeting,
Manfully meeting—
Peace our security,
Naught left but purity
In his hard home.

England relenting,
Too late repenting
Neglect for the while,
Her sunshine astray
Till his life passed away,
Has awoke to his worth,
His marvellous mirth,
And calls him her own,
When laid in the earth.

To the broken-down door,
And the pangs of the poor,
A friend and a brother,
Sympathier reaching,
Charity teaching
To love one another,
He who of "woman,"
With holiest tie,
Could paint her sweet beauty
In lovelliest dye,
Or think of her frailties
With gentlest sigh;

Who, scorning cold fashion
With bravest compassion,
Could tell of her holiness,
"Her evil behavior;"
And through rashness or guilt,
To forgiveness' hilt
Cast her sins on her Saviour."
Calm be his rest,
And his memory blest.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., 1857.

THE SIX GREY POWDERS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE RED COURT-FARM."

[CONCLUDED.]

A small, better-class cottage, built in the form of a lodge and so called, stood above the estate, which nearly surrounded it, a whole grove of them, thick, and high, and lofty. Had the trees possessed human ears, they might have detected sounds, late that night, inside the cottage—unusual sounds of dispute, and then commotion, and then distress; and afterward the outer door was flung open, and a woman servant sprang out of it with a smothered shriek, took her way at a top speed toward the village, and rang a loud peal at the lodge gate of Mr. Rice. That gentleman was just on the point of stepping into bed. He turned to the window, opened it, and looked out in his night-shirt.

"It's here, isn't it, that Mr. Castonel's partner lives?" a woman breathlessly uttered.

"That's near enough. Yes. What's wanted?"

"Oh, I did not know you in the flurry, sir. Please to come this instant to Mr. Castonel. There's not a moment to lose."

"To Mr. Castonel? Where?"

"He is down at Beech Lodge. Make haste, sir, or he may be dead before you come."

"*He* dead? Mr. Castonel! What in the world is the matter with him?"

"Poison, I believe. Please to bring your remedies for it."

"Here"—for she was striding away—"what description of poison?"

"I can't tell. You had better come and see, sir, instead of wasting time."

Full of consternation and alarm, Mr. Rice thrust on a pair of trowsers over his night-shirt, and a coat, and came out in that way, without a waistcoat or necktie. He rang at Mr. Castonel's.

"Law bless us!" cried John, in his surprise, as he flung open the door, "I didn't expect you, sir; I thought it was master. I'm sitting up for him."

Mr. Rice vouchsafed no answer, he was too hurried. He collected what he wanted from the surgery and turned to the door again.

"Do you know anything of master, sir, whether he ain't a coming home?" demanded the tiger, looking with curiosity at the signs of Mr. Rice's hasty toilet, and his as hasty movements.

"Your master is ill. He has been taken ill at Beech Lodge. Where's Ralph?"

"He's gone to bed, sir."

"Call him up to mind the house, and you come after me down there. You may be useful."

Away sped Mr. Rice again. Just before he turned off to the fields, he met Mr. Ailsa, near to the gate of their own house. They were walking home from a half-mile.

"What's the matter?" cried Mr. Ailsa.

"I can't wait to tell you," was Mr. Rice's hurried answer, without arresting his steps. "I fear Castonel has destroyed himself. One of those women has been up to me from Beech Lodge. He is there."

"I will go with you. I may be of service," eagerly cried Mr. Ailsa. "How many more tragedies are we to have? Mary, my dear, can you run in alone?"

"Oh yes, yes, James, lose no time?"

The two women—the young, and handsome lady, about whom so much mystery had existed, and the woman servant—were standing outside the Lodge, looking out for Mr. Rice, when the surgeons approached.

"You are too late."

They did not know which spoke; they pressed on, in-doors. Mr. Rice half turned his head at a noise behind him. It was the tiger, galloping down. In the small sitting-room, stretched on the floor, between the table and the fire-place, was Mr. Castonel—dead.

The servant followed them into the room. Not so her mistress.

"Too true!" uttered Mr. Rice, "he has committed suicide. What's this?"

He was looking on the table. A decanter of wine and two glasses were there. One of the glasses was full and the other had been emptied. The woman was sobbing violently, and seemed to have lost all idea of caution or self-control.

"I can't say I ever liked him," she said, "but it is horrible to see a man, well one minute, and the next die before one's eyes."

"What was led to this?" inquired Mr. Rice.

"He came here about eight o'clock, and he had a violent quarrel with my mistress. I heard bits of it, here and there."

"Well?"

"It grew very bitter, and my mistress at length flew into a state of frenzy, and came to the door and called me in, that I might be a witness to her words, she said. I had never seen her in such a state before, nor anybody else; and she knelt down and swore a solemn oath that things should go on, in the way they had been going on, no longer; and that she would declare the truth to the world, and force him to acknowledge it, be the consequences what they might. That calmed Mr. Castonel; though, for the matter of that, he had not been so violent, but I think his cold sneers provoked her. He looked at her with a curious expression, and sat down on the sofa and seemed to be thinking. Then he told me to get the wine and some wine-glasses, and——"

"What are you saying?" interrupted a calm voice, and the mistress of the lodge appeared. "Any information necessary for these gentlemen I can give myself."

The servant shrank from the room and began talking to John in the kitchen. The lady confronted the surgeons, keeping the table between herself and the body.

"Can you do nothing for him?"

"Nothing, I grieve to say," replied Mr. Ailsa, speaking with involuntary respect in spite of his prejudices.

Whatever may have been that lady's history, she had the bearing and manners of a refined gentlewoman.

"He must have been dead a quarter of an hour," added Mr. Rice.

"Did he wilfully poison himself?"

"No," was the lady's calm answer.

Mr. Rice paused, probably in surprise.

"Then could it have been taken in mistake?"

"Neither that. I gave it him."

They both stood staring at her. Was she to be believed? so quiet, so collected, so lovely-looking! How were they to act? An indistinct idea of having her secured ran through Mr. Rice's mind. But he did not know how to see about it, or whether he would be justified.

"I will give you an outline of the circumstances," she proceeded.

"Madam," interrupted James Ailsa, "it—I beg your pardon—but it may be my duty to caution you not to criminate yourself."

A proud smile of self-possession, one full of meaning, arose to her lips. "I wish to tell you," she answered.

"May it not be well to reserve it for the coroner's inquest?"

"No. I should be an ineligible witness for him, in any court of law."

"Why ineligible for him?" involuntarily inquired Mr. Rice.

"Either for or against him. My testimony would not be taken."

Her words to them were as riddles, and they waited in silence.

"He came down here to-night, and we quarrelled. No matter what the quarrel was about; it was such that we had never had before. He calmed down, apparently. I knew the more smiling he was without, the more tempestuous he was within. I stood here. Here," she added, advancing to the mantel-piece, but still not looking at what lay beneath her, and placing her elbow on the shelf and her hand before her eyes, "I stood in this way. He was pouring out some wine he had asked for, and I watched his movements in the glass, through my fingers. I did not intentionally watch him; my thoughts were far away, and I suspected nothing. Suddenly I saw him slip something from a paper into one of the glasses; I felt sure I saw him; but I had my senses about me, and I took no notice whatever, only drew away and sat down in this chair. He handed me the glass, *the* glass, mind, saying the wisest plan would be to forget our dispute for to-night, for he must be going, and we could discuss the matter at issue another time. I took the glass from him, raised it to my lips as if to drink, and then, as though by a sudden impulse, put it on the table without tasting it. 'If I am to drink this wine,' I said, 'I must eat a biscuit first. Reach them.'"

The lady paused for a moment, and her hearers waited with breathless interest.

"He knew where they were kept—in that closet," she added, pointing with her finger to the closet opposite the fireplace, and two medical men glanced at it. "He opened the door and stepped inside, it is rather deep, and came forth with the biscuits. But in that moment I had changed the glasses. I took a biscuit, began slowly to eat it, and he drank up his wine. In a few minutes he shrieked out convulsively. I went for aid, and when I hid myself amidst the trees, for I was afraid of him. When my servant came back, we went in together, but I think the poison had then done its work. It must have been subtle and deadly."

Mr. Ailsa took up the empty glass, and with Mr. Rice examined the few drops left at the bottom. Not at first did they detect the nature of the poison; it was indeed rare and subtle, leaving, where it should be imbibed, but little trace after death.

"She says master's dead," sobbed John, as the gentlemen went out. "It can't be true."

"Too true, John," answered Mr. Rice.

"Sir, did he poison himself, as she says? Did he do it on purpose?"

"No. He drank a glass of wine, and there was poison in it. He did not know it."

"Oh, my poor master!"

Full of excitement as Ebury had been—and had cause to be—on several previous occasions, it was nothing compared with what rose with the following morning. Mr. Castonel dead! Mr. Castonel poisoned! John ostentatiously closed all the windows of the house, and sat himself outside on the door-step, forgetting dignity in grief, to answer the mass of inquiries. It was Mr. Ailsa who carried the news to Mr. Chavasse.

"Is not this a confirmation of our fears?" exclaimed the latter.

"I fear it looks very like it."

"Oh, it is horrible!" groaned Mr. Chavasse. "Three young and happy girls to have been fowly——"

"Nay, nay," interrupted James Ailsa. "Nothing is proved."

"And never will be now," replied poor Mr. Chavasse. "It is a mercy for the rector that he went beforehand."

Before the day was over, fresh news had gone out to Ebury—that Mr. Chavasse meant not to pursue the investigation he had contemplated. Where was the use? he argued, since the guilty man—if he was guilty—was gone. Where, indeed? echoed a few judicious friends. But Ebury in general considered itself very shabbily treated, and hardly got over the disappointment to this day.

An inquest, however, there was to be over Mr. if not Mrs. Castonel, and Ebury's curiosity concentrated itself upon that event. Some gossip, told by the parish beadle, fanned the flame. When he had gone down to serve the two summonses at the Lodge, and required the name of the lady, she had replied "Castonel."

"Then it is a relative of his, after all," said the village. "And we have been judging so harshly of her and of him!"

"I think I shall call and leave a card, when it's all over, and I am about again," said Mrs. Major Acre. "That is, if she stops here."

The "dummy drawer" was examined previous to the inquest, and found to contain exactly what Mr. Castonel had said—a phial of hartshorne, and some magnesia.

"Which, of course, he was putting there," was Dame Vaughan's comment, "when little Tuck caught him on the steps."

The drawer had evidently possessed a secret spring, which had been recently wrenched away and was gone.

The day appointed for the inquest dawned, and those who were connected with it, and those who were not, flocked up to the "Hardwick Arms."

The strange lady was called in her turn, and the coroner demanded her name.

"Lavinia Castonel. I presume my evidence will be dispensed with, when I state who I am. A wife cannot give evidence in matters that touch upon her husband."

The room started. "A coroner's court is an exception," called out a voice, which was drowned by the coroner's "Hush."

"Lavinia Castonel," said he. "Any relation to the late Mr. Castonel?"

"His wife."

A rising hum—a shock—almost a shriek. Squire Hardwick interrupted it, surprised out of his magisterial etiquette of silence in another's court.

"It is impossible you can be his wife. You state what is not true."

"Mr. Castonel's wife," she calmly repeated. "His widow now."

Great confusion arose, and the coroner was powerless at first to repress it. Possibly he had his curiosity like the rest. Everybody was asking questions; one rose high,

"Had she married him since the death of the last Mrs. Castonel?"

"No, she had not," she replied. "She had married him before he first came to Ebury."

Higher rose the confusion. "Then, if she was his wife, what was the position of the unhappy young ladies to whom he had given his name?"

"The inquirers might settle that as they pleased," she carelessly answered. "It was no business of hers. She was his lawful wife."

Nothing more, touching this, could be got out of her. She would afford no other explanation, no confirmation of her assertion, or any details. But her calm, equable manner carried a conviction of its truth to half the court. The coroner took her evidence relating to the death of Mr. Castonel; it was exactly what she had told the two medical men, and the maid servant, so far as she was able, confirmed it. That, at any rate, was truth. The jury believed it, and their verdict was to the effect that Gervaso Castonel had met his death at her hands, but that she was justified in what she had done, having acted in self-defence.

So that was the end of Mr. Castonel and his doings in Ebury; and a very unsatisfactory ending it was, in every sense of the word. The lady and the maid left the place the day subsequent to the inquest, and that was the ending of them. Numerous tales and surmises and rumors went abroad; as floating rumors always do. One said the money to establish Mr. Castonel had been hers, not his, and that she dared not publicly avow herself to be a wife, or it would be lost to her; another, that he had forced her to submit to his apparent marriages under threats, for that he held some dreadful secret of hers in his power, and she feared to gainsay him; another—— But why pursue these reports? Nobody could tell where they originated, or if they were true or false. The whole affair remains a miserable mystery in Ebury, and probably ever will do so; and its exasperated curiosity has never been able to ascertain whether the three ill-fated young ladies did or did not die an unnatural death.

Mr. Castonel was buried in the churchyard by their side, and it took the beadle and four subordinates an hour and a half to clear it of the mob afterward. And Mr. Ailsa quietly dropped into his old practice, and took on Mr. Rice and Mr. Tuck and John, for he found there would be work for all. And to the latter's extreme discomposure, he found Mrs. Muff was to be taken on too, and would rule him as of old. And since Ebury subsided into tranquillity, it has become a matter of "good taste" there never to breathe the name of Gervase Castonel.

The fast line of passenger cars going west on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, when one mile east of Mifflin, ran over a man named John Murphy, mutilating his body in a most shocking manner, so that death must have been almost instant. It appears that he was walking on the track, and failed to observe the near approach of the train, when he met with the disaster. His remains were secured and placed in a coffin by Mr. C. M. Lewis, of Mifflin, to be forwarded to the friends of the deceased at York, Pa.

On the 18th ult. an election for delegate to Congress was held by the settlements in Dakotah Territory, and Alpheus G. Fuller, formerly of St. Paul, was duly chosen by the people to represent them in that capacity at Washington.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 13th of November, 1857, for supplying the marine corps with the following articles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, viz:

500 to 800 uniform caps, complete.
1,000 to 2,000 marine pompoons
1,000 to 2,000 patent-leather stocks.
500 to 800 privates' uniform coats, complete, of navy blue cloth, indigo dye—to be chemically tested.
50 to 100 sergeants' uniform coats, (same as above.)
50 to 100 musicians' coats, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
100 to 200 pairs non-commissioned officers' epaulettes.
800 to 800 pairs brass cantoo straps.
30 to 50 red worsted sashes.
1,000 to 2,000 pairs linen overalls.
1,000 to 2,000 linen shirts.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs brogans, Nos. 5 to 11.
500 to 800 marine blankets, (gray.)
500 to 800 knapsacks.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs woollen socks.
500 to 800 marine fatigue caps, the cloth to be navy blue, indigo dye, and chemically tested.
500 to 800 fatigue frocks.
1,000 to 1,500 flannel shirts.
500 to 1,000 pairs woollen overalls, blue kersey.
500 to 1,000 woollen jackets, do.
500 to 800 watch or great coats, do.
500 to 1,000 pairs Canton flannel drawers.
25 to 50 musicians' jackets, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
1,000 to 2,000 yards 6-4 sky-blue kersey
1,000 to 2,000 yards navy-blue cloth, to be chemically tested
500 yards scarlet cloth, cochineal dye, to be chemically tested

Samples of the above articles may be seen on application at this office, or at the office of the assistant quartermaster marine corps, 189 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

It is to be understood that the accepted bidder is to take all material used for manufacturing coats, overalls, &c., on hand at the time of entering into contract, at the contract prices thereof.

Bids will be received for the whole or in parts for the articles required, and it must be explicitly understood that a critical inspection will be given all articles furnished as to fit and quality, and that articles which do not come up to the sample will be rejected and thrown upon the hands of the contractor.

The quartermaster reserves to himself the right to increase or diminish the quantity named above, as the exigencies or interests of the service may demand.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Quartermaster of the Marine Corps," Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Supplies."

The papers publishing this advertisement will send the paper containing the *first* insertion to this office for examination, accompanied by a duplicate account of the expense, at the rate of 75 cents for 300 ems *first insertion*, and 37½ cents per 300 ems for all subsequent insertions.

The National Intelligencer, Star, and States, Washington, D. C.; Herald, Portland, Me.; Patriot, Concord, N. H.; Gazette, Portsmouth, N. H.; Post and Courier, Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport Farmer, Conn.; Daily News and Atlas, N. Y.; Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Argus, Pennsylvanian, and Press, Philadelphia, Penn; Patriot, Harrisburg, Penn.; Republican, Baltimore, Md.; States-Journal and Argus, Norfolk, Va.; Democrat, Tallahassee, Fla.; Courier and Orleanian, New Orleans, La.; will publish the above three times per week, until 10th November.

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PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING MARINE BARRACKS AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 21, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida," will be received at this department until the 6th day of November, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection of quarters for the Marine Barracks authorized to be erected at Pensacola, Florida, according to the plans and specifications prepared by the director of the Navy Department, copies of which may be seen at the offices of the commandants of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Pensacola, and at the Navy Department

The proposals must be for furnishing all the materials and completing the work in a manner and time satisfactory to the person who may be appointed by the Navy Department to superintend the same; and the department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if it shall deem it to be for the interest of the public so to do.

Bids will not be received in gross, and no contract will be awarded to a bidder unless details are furnished the Department of the prices of the different kinds of work and materials, which shall be subject to the revision of the Department, so that it may adopt the whole or part of the bid, as the interest of the United States may require.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done, and materials delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained from an estimate of an agent of the Department appointed for that purpose,) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work, &c., by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of contract.

Contracts will be awarded only to master-builders and mechanics; and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons (certified to be so by the United States District Judge, or Attorney of the said District), in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond with proper and sufficient security for its faithful performance.

Bidders are invited to examine the plans and specifications at the offices herein-before mentioned.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed to this department, and plainly endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida."

The bidder only whose offer may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which he will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office named by him.

All the above work is to be completed in all respects according to the plans and specifications within twelve months from and after the date of the contract.

ARNOLD & WILSON,
CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
CLOVER SEED
On consignment from the interior of Pennsylvania, where our new Cleaning Mill is now in general use.
☞ Also, TIMOTHY AND RED TOP always on hand.
sep12-tf

HANDY & BRENNER—COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North FIFTH Street, East side above Commerce street, Philadelphia. aug-tf

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 188 Walnut street, second story. aug-1y

WM. D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 1,009 and 1,011 CHESTNUT St., above Tenth, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining style, durability, and elegance of finish, from the Manufactory, at the corner of SIXTH and MASTER Streets, to which the attention of citizens, and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called.

N. B.—Especial attention given to carriages for repairs, in the shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut street. sell-4 tu & th-2m

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.—HUNT, WEBSTER, & Co., beg respectfully to introduce themselve to the public as the manufacturers of the IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, adapted to manufacturing or family purposes.

Free from the objections which have been urged against those already known in this market, THIS MACHINE COMBINES THE GOOD QUALITIES OF THEM ALL, and will be sure to commend itself, upon examination, to families, tailors, saddlers, shoemakers, and seamstresses. Those in want of a GOOD ARTICLE, that will make a handsome lock-stitch, work WITH LITTLE NOISE, that will HEM, BIND, STITCH, RUN, or GATHER; indeed, that will give entire satisfaction even after they have been used for years, are invited to call at our rooms, 820 CHESTNUT Street.

Sewing of every description executed in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Samples of our work sent by mail to any part of the United States. ut22-tuths 3m

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER, BAKER, & CO.'S UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES still retain the confidence of the public, and their popularity increases. After years of trial it is demonstrated beyond all question that it is the popular Machine, and the only one upon which any reliance can be placed to work well on all kinds of shoes. The fact that it does one-third more work in the same time, and does it better; that it is the least liable to get out of repair, being simple in its construction; that it makes the least noise, and that it is acknowledged on all hands that it is best for a new beginner, has given the proprietors a demand for it to such an extent that they are obliged to delay the filling of orders in many cases for months. Over eight hundred are in operation in this city, and the case has yet to occur where a person who has purchased one has exchanged it for another kind.

Taking into consideration, also, the fact that those who employ from 15 to 40 hands in their shops, doing the work for the manufacturers, without exception, use this machine in preference to any other kind, and always recommend them in preference to others, it would seem unnecessary for the proprietors to advertise their excellence, or set forth their superiority.

The undersigned, SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these Machines, always have a supply, and have made such arrangements that they sell them upon terms that will meet the wishes of all.

Unlike other Machines sold in this market, it is free from all infringements of other patents.

BAKER & BROTHER,
oct 27-tf CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY OFFICE, NO. 116 WALNUT St., below FIFTH. oc 14-tf

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 15, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," [class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,] will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington city, until ten o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 14th day of November next, for furnishing goods for the Indian department for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other Indian purposes, as follows:

CLASS No. 1.
Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2¾-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 51 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,500 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 54 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,500 pairs 1¾-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 40 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
1,500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 40 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2¾-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 51 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
400 pairs 2¾-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2¾-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3¼-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
800 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
350 pairs 2¾ point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
3,500 yards fancy list blue cloth
2,000 " " black cloth
500 " " green cloth
4,500 " gray list blue cloth
3,500 " sayed " blue cloth
3,000 " " scarlet cloth
1,000 " " green cloth
1,000 pounds worsted yarn, 3 folds
100 dozen cotton bag handkerchiefs
100 " Madras "
250 " fancy cotton "
50 " black silk "
50 " 8-4 cotton shawls
100 " 6-4 " "
100 " 4-4 " "
50 " 8-4 woollen shawls
1,000 pounds linen thread
75 " sewing silk
500 pieces ribands
150 gross worsted gartering
75 pieces silk handkerchiefs
35,000 yards calico
25,000 " Merrimac calico
15,000 " blue drilling
15,000 " white "
5,000 " Georgia stripes
2,000 " Kentucky jeans
3,000 " cottonade
15,000 " bed ticking
2,000 " fancy linsey
2,500 " satinets
10,000 " plaid linsey
5,000 " checked shirting
20,000 " domestic shirting, (unbleached)
20 000 " " sheeting "
10,000 " cheese, stripes and plaids
200 dozen woollen socks
2,000 yards flannels, assorted
1,000 pounds cotton thread
600 dozen spool cotton
300 pounds best Chinese vermillion
500 " American "
1,500 " brown grilling twine, No. 30
1,000 " cotton insire
1,000 " flannel shirts
2,400 calico
10 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS No. 2.
Ready-Made Clothing.

200 frock coats, indigo blue broad cloth
200 pantaloons, " "
200 vests, " "
100 frock coats, " heavy twilled
100 pantaloons, " "
100 vests, " "
100 Mackinac indigo blue blanket capotes
100 black satinet overcoats, (No. 1)
100 sheep's gray cloth overcoats
100 " " " coats
100 " " pantaloons
100 black satinet coats
100 " pantaloons
100 " vests
200 blue satinet coats
200 " pantaloons
200 " vests
200 cadet mixed satinet coats
200 " pantaloons
200 " vests.

CLASS No. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Axes.

6,000 pounds brass kettles
1,000 tin kettles, (5 sizes)
200 nests Japanned kettles, 8 in a nest
50 dozen 10-quart tin pans
75 " 9 " "
75 " 4 " "
100 " 2 " "
300 " butcher knives
200 " sculping "
25 M gun flints
50 gross gun worms
150 " squaw awls
125 " fish hooks, assorted
300 dozen fish lines
350 gross needles
150 dozen coarse tooth combs
150 " fine "
150 " scissors
15 " assorted scythes
15 " grass "
15 " grain "
10 " adzes "
30 " grubbing hoes
60 " weeding "
100 pairs hames
200 " trace chains
100 log chains
800 drawing knives, 10 and 12 inches in length
250 augers, in equal proportions of 1⅛, 1, ⅞, and ¾-inch
200 hand saws
80 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
80 " " " 6 "
50 dozen hand-saw files
10 " cross-cut saw files
10 " wood rasps
250 quarters socket chisels, ½, 1, and 2 inch
70 planes fore and jack
25 dozen shovels
25 " spades
600 camp kettles, (3 sizes)
3,000 short handled frying pans
100 dozen basting spoons
200 " tin table spoons
200 " tin cups
15 " scythe snaths
25 " axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
100 " half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
70 " hatchets, to weigh 1½ pound
15 " broad-axes, ordinary size
50 " zinc mirrors
75 " fire steels

CLASS No. 4.
Northwest Guns.

1,000 northwest guns, flint lock
210 " " percussion lock.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of said goods at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, or Cincinnati; but in considering the bids, the cost of the transportation of the same to their respective destinations from the places proposed to be delivered will form an element in deciding upon the proposals.

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, also any others of a different description that may be needed, at the lowest market prices.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required style and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform in quality and equal with the samples recently selected, which may be seen at this office. They will be rigidly inspected and compared with those 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 or 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 will be understood that all bids for furnishing the goods above specified may be rejected at the option of the Department, notwithstanding offer made by one who is known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished; which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; and no bid will be received from any person or persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States; nor shall, at the option of the Department, be rejected, in accordance with the letter and spirit of a joint resolution of the United States, relative to bids for provisions, clothing, &c., for the use of the navy, approved 27th March, 1854.

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 by a United States judge or district attorney.

The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the foregoing schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they will be furnished, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. They should be submitted with the following heading:

"I [or we] hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian department, and according to the terms of its advertisement therefor, dated October 15th, 1857, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, [here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,] delivered in the city of [Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, or Cincinnati, as the case may be,] by the 30th day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1858 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and I [or we] will also furnish, at the same price, such additional quantities of the same kinds and qualities of goods, and at the lowest market prices, such other articles of a different description as may be required for the service of the Indian department during the year 1858, deliverable as above stated; and it this proposal be accepted, [here insert the articles, or the whole or part thereof, that may be proposed for,] I [or we] will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same" (Here insert whether the party proposing is or is not a manufacturer or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished.)

Each proposal must also be accompanied by a guarantee, in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by one or more persons, personally or officially known to the department:

"I [or we] hereby guaranty that the above bidder, [or bidders,] if a contract shall be awarded to him, [or them,] according to his [or their] foregoing bid or proposal, will execute a contract, and give security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated October 15, 1857; and I [or we] agree to pay any and all damages or losses which the United States or the Indians may suffer by reason of failure so to do on the part of the said bidder, [or bidders."]

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.
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Commission Merchants.

J. H. CHASE & CO.
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
46 North FRONT and 44 WATER Street, Philadelphia.
CONSTANTLY RECEIVING
CLOVER SEED
On consignment from the interior of Pennsylvania, where our new Cleaning Mill is now in general use.
☞ Also, TIMOTHY AND RED TOP always on hand. sep12-tf

HANDY & BRENNER—COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North FIFTH Street, East side above Commerce street, Philadelphia. aug-tf

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 188 Walnut street, second story. aug-1y

WM. D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 1,009 and 1,011 CHESTNUT St., above Tenth, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining style, durability, and elegance of finish, from the Manufactory, at the corner of SIXTH and MASTER Streets, to which the attention of citizens, and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called.

N. B.—Especial attention given to carriages for repairs, in the shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut street. sell-4 tu & th-2m

Sewing Machines.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.—HUNT, WEBSTER, & Co., beg respectfully to introduce themselve to the public as the manufacturers of the IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, adapted to manufacturing or family purposes.

Free from the objections which have been urged against those already known in this market, THIS MACHINE COMBINES THE GOOD QUALITIES OF THEM ALL, and will be sure to commend itself, upon examination, to families, tailors, saddlers, shoemakers, and seamstresses. Those in want of a GOOD ARTICLE, that will make a handsome lock-stitch, work WITH LITTLE NOISE, that will HEM, BIND, STITCH, RUN, or GATHER; indeed, that will give entire satisfaction even after they have been used for years, are invited to call at our rooms, 820 CHESTNUT Street.

Sewing of every description executed in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Samples of our work sent by mail to any part of the United States. ut22-tuths 3m

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER, BAKER, & CO.'S UNRIVALLED SEWING MACHINES still retain the confidence of the public, and their popularity increases. After years of trial it is demonstrated beyond all question that it is the popular Machine, and the only one upon which any reliance can be placed to work well on all kinds of shoes. The fact that it does one-third more work in the same time, and does it better; that it is the least liable to get out of repair, being simple in its construction; that it makes the least noise, and that it is acknowledged on all hands that it is best for a new beginner, has given the proprietors a demand for it to such an extent that they are obliged to delay the filling of orders in many cases for months. Over eight hundred are in operation in this city, and the case has yet to occur where a person who has purchased one has exchanged it for another kind.

Taking into consideration, also, the fact that those who employ from 15 to 40 hands in their shops, doing the work for the manufacturers, without exception, use this machine in preference to any other kind, and always recommend them in preference to others, it would seem unnecessary for the proprietors to advertise their excellence, or set forth their superiority.

The undersigned, SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these Machines, always have a supply, and have made such arrangements that they sell them upon terms that will meet the wishes of all.

Unlike other Machines sold in this market, it is free from all infringements of other patents.

BAKER & BROTHER,
oc 27-tf CENTRAL SQUARE, LYNN.

Shipping.

NEW ORLEANS PACKET NOTICE.
LOUISIANA LINE.—Shippers per ship Mary and Adeline, Captain Watts, will please hand in their bills of lading this day to the counting house for signature.