## Tennessee Repudiation.

The following infamous act has been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee:

*An Act* to authorize the Banks of Tennessee to receive and pay out the Treasury Notes of the Confederate States, and for other purposes

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That it shall be lawful for the banks of the State to receive and pay out the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America issued in pursuance of an act passed by the Provisional Congress of said States on the — day of May, 1861.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all officers of the State are authorized to accept said treasury notes in payment of moneys due the State and the several counties thereof; and that they are authorized to receive in payment of moneys due the State, and the several counties thereof, the circulation of banks of this State, which conformed to the bank code of Tennessee and the acts amendatory thereof.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the banks of this State, which are subject to the provisions of the bank code of Tennessee being included, shall resume specie payment simultaneously; and it is hereby expressly declared that it shall not be lawful for one of the banks to resume specie payment in advance of another.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the policy of the banks of Tennessee, in retiring and diminishing their circulation, is detrimental to the public interests; and that they be required to reverse their policy, and increase their circulation so as to answer their public wants: *Provided, however*, That such increased circulation shall not exceed two dollars for one of paid capital stock.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of Section 1 of an act passed on the 31st of January, 1861, as fixes the time of the banks therein named to resume specie payment by the first day of July, 1862, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any bank in this State, either directly or indirectly, to pay dividends due to stockholders who are citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America. This prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war, which the Federal Government of said States of America is waging against the Confederate States of America; and if any officer of any bank in this State, or agent or attorney thereof, shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than twelve months, and fined not less than one thousand dollars. For the purposes of this section ownership shall be determined by the books of the bank, as they stood on the 15th day of April, 1861.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful to pay the interest on the bonds of the State of Tennessee, or other bonds upon which the State may be liable, if said bonds were held and owned on the 15th day of April, 1861, by citizens of non-slaveholding States of the United States of America, or by any corporation of said States. The day named being the date of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for the subjugation of the South. Nor shall it be lawful to pay the principal or any part thereof of said bonds. This prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war which the United States of America are waging against the Confederate States of America. And at the close of the war the debt, principal and interest, shall stand subject to adjustment and accommodation between the two Governments upon such equitable basis as shall be in accordance with the usage and practice of civilized nations.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for citizens or corporations of the State to pay any debts which they may owe to corporations or citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America during the war now in progress. And that the payment of said debts shall stand for adjustment and accommodation at the conclusion of the war, upon the principles stated in section seven of this act. And it shall not be lawful for any person, by pretended assignment or otherwise, to represent himself as owner of any debts thus due, and in that manner evade the provision of this act; and an assignment of any of said debts since the commencement of hostilities shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was done to evade this act. It is in like manner made illegal for any agent or attorney to pay over moneys which may now be collected, or which may hereafter be collected, for the citizens and corporations of said non-slaveholding States, and the prohibition shall continue during the war; and in no event shall the State of Tennessee become liable for the debts of any individual debtor of the State, unless said debtor shall have paid the amount thereof into the Treasury of the State.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That a violation of section 7 and 8 of this act shall subject the offending party, on conviction, to imprisonment at the discretion of the court, and to a fine equal in amount to the same paid.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any bank, or the officer or agent thereof, to remove from this State the assets, or any of the assets, of any bank in this State for the benefit of stockholders who may be citizens of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America, and this prohibition shall continue during the existence of the war in progress. If any bank officer shall directly or indirectly violate the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, be sentenced to imprisonment in the State penitentiary, for a period of not less than five nor more than ten years.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the interest on all bonds of the State, or upon which the State may be liable, held by the citizens or corporations of friendly Powers, shall be paid at Nashville, Charleston, or New Orleans, at the discretion of the Comptroller of the State; and it shall be the duty of the various railroad companies to pay the interest required of them into the hands of the Treasurer: *Provided*, Said bonds were bona fide held and owned by such citizens and corporations on the 15th day of April, 1861, and that fact is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the State, by the affidavit of the party demanding payment, and proof of the fact desired by the Comptroller, or upon the establishment of the fact in such other manner as shall be satisfactory to said officer. The Comptroller shall advertise a list of said coupons the interest on said bonds will be met: *Provided further*, If any of said bonds shall be owned bona fide by a citizen of the Confederate States, and the same held by a guardian or agent, in the non-slaveholding, the interest shall be paid as provided in this section: *Provided*, The same shall be paid to the owner of said bonds, or to a duly authorized agent, attorney, or guardian, citizen of the Confederate States.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the four first words, "at their first meeting," of the 7th section, eleventh line, of an act passed February 11, 1856, chapter 210, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 13 *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

W. C. WHITHORNE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. L. STOVALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed July 1, 1861.

## A Horrible Catastrophe in Richmond, Virginia.

MAN BLOWN TO PIECES BY DETONATING POWDER.

Mr. Joseph Laidley, the well-known chemist, came to an untimely, sudden, and horrible death about twenty minutes to one o'clock yesterday, by the explosion of a quantity of detonating powder, which he and an assistant named Robert Clayton, of Manchester, were preparing for the use of the Confederate Army, in a building erected especially for their use on an eminence in the rear of the State armory, and equi-distant between that and Thomas' factory, where cartridges are now being fabricated for the Government. At the hour above named an explosion was heard, resembling the discharge of a six-pounder. On repairing to the place a scene of horror met the gaze. The wooden out-building, and the interior one in which the powder was manufactured, were found blown down, and many of the timbers wrenched, twisted, and broken in a manner to show the almost inconceivable power of the powder. Mr. Laidley was found lying on his back, one of the most horrible objects of mutilated humanity which it is possible to conceive. Within a few yards of the body was found a portion of the poor man's brains, looking as if they had been torn by a superhuman agency from the skull and splashed upon the floor. The entire head, except the lower jaw, had been blown off, and nothing remained to mark the features of a man, except a pair of whiskers and a portion of the neck. The right arm was torn off below the elbow, and from the bloody stump hung the fragments of nerves, veins, and sinews which were left behind. The hand was afterwards found about two hundred yards from the place of explosion, in the yard of the State Armory, a portion of the face was likewise found, it is said, three hundred yards distant, near the banks of the river. The search for the remainder proved unavailing.

His assistant, Mr. Clayton, was found in a reclining posture, against a post, doubled up as if he had suffered a fearful contortion. He was perfectly insensible, and so remained up to a late hour last night, but it was not ascertained to what extent he was internally injured.—*Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.*

## From Western Virginia.

MORE ABOUT WISE—THE FORMER NEWS PARTLY CONFIRMED.

[From the Wheeling (Va) Intelligencer of Saturday.]

Mr. Starr, of Mason county, who arrived in this city last evening, reports that it is reliably ascertained that Henry A. Wise, if not actually dead, is so badly wounded that there is no danger of his recovery. Wise and his body guard, as before stated, were going to fill an appointment at Sissonsville. Some forty Union men, who, not feeling safe at their homes, had been spending most of their time in the woods, armed with ordinary rifles, heard of Wise's coming, and secreted themselves—determined to give the rebels a surprise upon their approach, each man fired at his man, when the assaulting party retreated to the top of a high hill. Wise and Patton, together with about thirty or forty others, were seen to fall. The Union men, after reaching the top of the hill, saw those who escaped carrying off the dead and wounded.

Several persons, recently arrived from Charlestown, say that there is no mistake about Wise being wounded, and, as he has been suffering from disease, it is supposed he cannot recover.

There were about four thousand Federal troops at Gallipolis, Ohio, who intended crossing the river soon, in order to fix up things and put the Union men on their pegs. There was not a single prominent Union man between Point Pleasant and Ravenswood, on the river, nor for ten miles back. All had crossed over to Ohio.

A REMARKABLE PARISH.—The first church in Braintree, Mass., was gathered in September, 1707, since which time it has had but three pastors besides Rev. Dr. Storrs, the present minister. None of his predecessors has lived less than seventy-five years, or preached less than fifty years. The second pastor was blessed with good health to such a rare degree that he preached every Sunday but two during forty-six years. Dr. Storrs has just entered upon the fifty-first year of his ministry over this ancient society.

MRS. LONGFELLOW.—The wife of Professor Longfellow was married to the poet soon after his second return from Europe. She was distinguished by her rare personal beauty, her graceful manners, and the sweetness of her devotion to her family. She leaves behind her five children, three of them daughters and two sons.

PRESENT TO GEN. KELLY.—On Thursday last, Gen. Kelly, of Western Virginia, received from the Corn Exchange, Philadelphia, a magnificent sword and a pair of splendid navy pistols. The articles are tokens of esteem from the General's old business friends, of whom he has many in and out of the Exchange.

ALMOST everything that is done by the civil and military authorities of the United States is called by the Southern organs an outrage. We expect every day to see the capture of Southern privateers by United States ships-of-war denounced as one of the most flagitious outrages in the world's history.

CARTHAGE, the scene of the late battle in Missouri, is in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, only fifty miles from the Arkansas line.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THE steamship *Karnak*, Captain Le Messurier, arrived at New York on Friday evening, from Havana and Nassau, her last trip this season. Dates from the former are to the 6th, and from the latter place to the 5th. There is no local news of importance of any importance. The crops throughout the British West India islands were promising, and the small-pox was disappearing from the infected localities. At Grand Turk, Turk's Island, very little salt had been disposed of during the week ending the 29th of June. Several cargoes had been raked, and there was a favorable prospect for further gatherings. The p ice obtained at the last sales was 7½ cents. Export duty 2 cent.

By the same arrival we have Mexican news of some importance. On Sunday, June 1, Senor Don Melchor Ocampo, one of the most prominent men in the republic, and ex-Cabinet Minister, was inhumanly butchered on his plantation at Pocoma, where he had been living in retirement, by the followers of Marquez and Zuloaga, though the latter denied having anything to do with the affair, and pretended to be very much affected when he heard of it. Another person of distinction, and especially well known, General Don Santos Degollado, ex-Commander in Chief of the liberal army, was killed a few days after by the same party—in fair fight, however. He had gone to avenge the death of his friend Ocampo.

GEORGIA CROPS.—The prospect of a good cotton crop in Georgia is flattering. The Augusta *Chronicle* says: "We learn from one of our citizens, who was present, that Vice President Stephens made one of his best speeches at Elberton yesterday (Thursday). The audience was enthusiastic in the cause, and the planters of Elbert very generally subscribed half their growing crop. This is what we might expect from that sterling old county. Mr. Stephens will speak at Lincolnton to morrow, and at Appling on Monday next, and we hope to hear a good account from Lincoln and Columbia. We saw a statement some days ago that the planters of Alabama would subscribe 500,000 bales of cotton to the Confederate loan. If they do, they will have to buy it, for they do not produce that much. But we think Georgia and Alabama together may subscribe 500,000 bales, worth $25,000,000, something like half, or perhaps a little more, of their whole production this year. The remaining Cotton States will probably subscribe 1,500,000 bales, so that the Government may count on a cotton revenue of near $100,000,000."

ANOTHER MAN SHOT.—At noon to-day a soldier named James Valiant, belonging to the Wayne Guards, of Philadelphia, was shot near the military store house. It appears that a guard was sent to the city to arrest and take to the camp all drunken stragglers, of whom this man was one. After his capture he broke away from the guard and attempted to make his escape, when one of them fired at him while running, the ball taking effect in his leg, inflicting a severe wound, and bringing him to the ground. The man was conveyed to camp where the ball was extracted. The wound is not considered dangerous, although it will disable the man for duty for several days.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 13th.*

LYNCHERS STABBED AND DEFEATED.—At Sabattisville, in the town of Webster, Maine, on Tuesday night, a number of persons undertook to administer some lynch law to a man by the name of Wood for the alleged utterance of Secession sentiments. They went to his room, locked the door; they took a stick of timber and stove it, when a fight ensued, in which Wood stabbed one of his assailants, one of them, it is feared, fatally. The names of the persons stabbed are Edwin Wyman and John Bangs. Wyman was stabbed in the side, the knife penetrating to the lung, which it is feared, will prove fatal. Wood made his escape.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD A VESSEL FROM MATANZAS.—The following deaths occurred on board the brig *C. C. Perry*, from Matanzas, and now anchored in the lower quarantine, New York harbor: June 24th, at Matanzas, Andrew Lincoln, cabin boy, of Boston, 17 years of age; July 5th, at sea, Robert Scullion, passenger, a native of Philadelphia, aged 22 years, and a cooper by trade; July 6th, at sea, Pratt Wheeler, first officer, of Bristol, Me., aged 22 years; July 4th, John Lang, seaman, of Boothbay, aged 22 years.

The general belief at Washington is that Scott's huge army is about to get in motion and take its winding way through Virginia. The papers call it "the anaconda." But the Virginians needn't be afraid that it will bite them; the anacondas always "swallow its victims whole."—*Prentice.*

GREAT HAIL STORM.—A hail storm passed over Clarion county, Pa., on *Friday*, doing great damage. It is said that some of the stones were as large as a goose's egg. The grain crops of many farmers are wholly or in part destroyed, and some of the farmers are gathering their wheat and rye for fodder.

We expect that, notwithstanding General Scott's high character and illustrious services, the Virginians, during his tour through their State, will turn their backs on him.—*Prentice.*

THE New Orleans papers are gloating over a telegraphic announcement that "forty thousand bales of American cotton" were destroyed by the fire in London. It will be recollected that it was "India cotton" that was burned.

THE Columbia (S. C.) *Times* says that a bitter stream has been running into South Carolina's cup of suffering. That cup should be full by this time—unless it leaks.—*Prentice.*

MISS AUGUSTA EVANS, of Mobile, the author of Beulah, is now in the Southern camp, at Norfolk, administering to the comforts of her friends.

THE CITIZENS of Detroit have presented Mons. Berger, the famous billiard player, with an elegant silver snuff-box.

## OFFICIAL.

### NAVY SUPPLIES—1861-62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1861.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., for the following articles, namely:

(On receiving ten days' notice, except for bisket, which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the commanding officer of the said navy yard, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, beans, molasses, vinegar, and bisket.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fine-ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned sound, bright barrels, or half-barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with hump hoops around the head; two half-barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth of the required quantity to be in half-barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables shall weigh sixty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and be delivered in new, well-seasoned, red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1½-inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarter hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white-oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in fresh, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅝-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that article for which his proposal may be lowest.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages shall be marked with their contents and the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered.

Contractors not residing at the place of delivery are required must establish agencies at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at the navy yard aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agent at Philadelphia.

A record, or duplicate of the offer, informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations of the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

*Attention of bidders is called to the description of articles required, as, in the inspection for acceptance, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 3rd March, 1854, and to the act of the 19th August, 1856.*

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## OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August next.

These proposals must be endorsed, "*Proposals for Anthracite Coal*," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 30,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which, equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the economy of the service may require; and no commodore when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will otherwise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of a proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the proper delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, *signed by one or more responsible persons*, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, in addition to their responsibility, for the faithful performance of the same, which will be required within five days' notice, shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required, or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the commanding officer of the said navy yard, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fine-ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half-barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with hump hoops around the head; two half-barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth of the required quantity to be in half-barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound casks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 16 inch thick, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables shall weigh sixty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and be delivered in new, well-seasoned, red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1½-inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarter hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white-oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in fresh, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅝-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered.

Contractors not residing at the place of delivery are required must establish agencies at such place, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at the navy yard aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agent at Philadelphia.

A record, or duplicate of the offer, informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations of the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

*Attention of bidders is called to the description of articles required, as, in the inspection for acceptance, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 3rd March, 1854, and to the act of the 19th August, 1856.*

jel6-2tdt


## MEDICINAL.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

*INSTANT RELIEF!*
*STOP YOUR COUGH!*
*PURIFY YOUR BREATH!*
*STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!*

SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
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They give strength and volume to the Voice.
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They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections. They will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings, for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists' and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

*My Signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.*

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CURE ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE!

*From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.*

**Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.**

*From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.*

**They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.**

*From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.*

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, "Cephalic Pills," so that you may have them in case of an attack.

*From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.*

**The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remedy of efficacive remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.**

*From the Western R.R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.*

**We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.**

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**We are sure thousands suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.**

*From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.*

**Very them if you are afflicted, and we are sure that you will testify to the efficacy, honesty, and worth of the article that has receive benefits that no other medicine can produce.**

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**The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.**

*From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.*

**Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.**

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**The testimonials their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.**

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**Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.**

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**Said to be very efficacious for the headache.**

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**Suffering humanity can now be relieved.**

☞ A Single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times their cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to do without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to gain off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the Outside Wrapper; all others are swindling Counterfeits. fe15-tf

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 309 WALNUT STREET.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in town or country.

CASH CAPITAL, $221,10 00—ASSETS $317,143 94.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount | $163,900 00 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co's 5 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par | 5,000 00 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co's 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($30,000) | 27,900 00 |
| Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage | 4,000 00 |
| Ground rent, first-class | 2,603 50 |
| Collateral loans, well secured | 4,600 00 |
| City of Philadelphia 6 percent. loan | 20,000 00 |
| Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan | 15,000 00 |
| Commercial Bank stock | 5,185 01 |
| Mechanics' Bank stock | 2,812 50 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock | 4,000 00 |
| The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock | 23,300 00 |
| The Security Fire Insurance Co.'s stock | 1,000 00 |
| The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock | 700 00 |
| Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip | 1,000 00 |
| Bills receivable | 14,322 74 |
| Book accounts, accrued interest, &c | 7,154 66 |
| Cash on hand | 11,544 64 |
| | $317,143 94 |

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the *profits* of this Company, without liability for *losses*.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
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| William M. Thompson, | Robert Bacon, |
| Frederick Brown, | William Musser, |
| William Stevenson, | Benj. W.