Yancey on a Black Horse.

YANCEY RECEIVES A PRESENT OF A BLACK HORSE, WITH GOOD "MORAL ATTRIBUTES," AND THEREUPON WRITES A LETTER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, May 19, 1862

Hon. Wm. L Yancey:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned beg leave, on behalf of a number of your fellow citizens, to present to you a horse, as an evidence of their appreciation of your services as a statesman and a patriot. The steed which has been selected for this purpose is black in color, fifteen hands and two inches high, eight years old this spring, cost four hundred and fifty dollars, and in gait, speed, courage, and endurance, is supposed to represent in some faint degree those high moral attributes which have adorned your character as the leader of this great movement for Southern Independence. We ask that you will accept this horse, and use him in whatever capacity may best accord with your tastes and wishes.

We have the honor to be, your fellow-citizens,

J. R. POWELL, BENJ. MICOU,
JAMES PORTER, P. S. GERALD,
J. W. HUGHES, E. HARRISON.

YANCEY'S REPLY.

MONTGOMERY, May 20, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 19th inst., formally presenting to me a splendid horse, in the name of and "on behalf of a number of citizens," has, together with the horse, been received.

The animal is truly a noble one, and reminds me of the celebrated partisan troop horse of Marion's corps, so graphically described by Father Weems. He has "the eye of the hawk the spirit of the king eagle, the chest of the lion, is swifter than the roebuck, and stronger than the buffalo."

I am somewhat at a loss how most appropriately to express to you my thanks for this munificent and patriotic gift. Though couched in terms of personal kindness, I shall, perhaps, best interpret the spirit and object of your letter by considering it as expressive rather of a political than a personal idea—of the idea of an indissoluble unity of the people of the South—of a unity of resistance to its invaders, not only in the field but by their firesides—of a unity of sacrifices—of a unity in endurance of suffering—of a unity as well under reverses as in the hour of victory—of that unity which the gallant Lochiel claimed for his clansmen:

"Whose swords are a thousand—
Whose bosoms are one."

Such a condition is presented by the people of the South to-day—more united than any other people ever were under similar circumstances—more united than even our fathers of the Revolution in 1776.

Wide differences which once existed amongst us, often degenerating to personal hostility, have been utterly submerged under the tide of patriotism which has flowed so high over the whole land—and are now scarcely remembered but to stimulate us to a noble emulation in efforts for the cause of our beloved country.

The progress of the war which has been so wickedly and unscrupulously waged to enforce upon the South a Government unknown to our fathers, and which our people have repudiated, has but intensified—has not weakened this feeling.

As it has advanced, every leading principle which has been ostentatiously proclaimed as its object by the invader, has been abandoned—every principle of the Federal Constitution, of the law of nations, of truth and humanity, has been violated by him.

It is clearly no longer a war to reinstate the Constitution and the Union, but a war to reduce the States of the South to a territorial condition—to establish over such a military dictatorship, as in Tennessee, to compel loyal our citizens—to reduce them to a level with negroes—to confiscate our property—to subject our industry for untold years to exorbitant taxation to pay the enormous war-debt of the North. In its conduct, robbery of private houses distinguishes the officers and soldiers of the enemy; inoffensive, aged non-combatant citizens are seized and held as hostages for the safety of their marauding parties; and pure, refined ladies, it is officially proclaimed, are to be regarded and treated as harlots, if they exhibit contempt for their brutal officers and men, in any way within their unmolested cases, have been guilty of the infamous crime of rape.

No wonder, then, that in the South there is no longer love for the flag that waves over such a foe—no respect for the men that rally beneath it—that there is hatred for the cause in which it is borne. No wonder that an observing world has been astonished at the spirit and energy exhibited by a people so few in numbers, and so deficient in mechanical resources, when compared with those of the invader.

Accustomed to ease and indulgence, yet it is a literal truth that the whole population—old men, youths, women, and children—do participate in the glorious, yet hazardous, struggle for freedom and civilization. A half million of the young have volunteered for the field of battle; the old men have assumed the ploughing and raising the industrial pursuits of the country; while the women universally have organized efforts to clothe the army, and to nurse the sick and wounded. Every luxury of life has been cheerfully abandoned—every privation has been cheerfully endured.

Within the last eighteen months the people of the South, acting upon the sacred principles of the Revolution, have abolished one Government and established another. That Government, starting without an army or a navy, or a treasury, has raised and equipped armies which have won ever memorable victories, and hold at bay three-quarters of a million of armed invaders; it has built a navy, which, in its brief career, has astonished the naval world by its successes, and has revolutionized naval science. And yet so high, so great, is the spirit of the Southern people, that even these deeds do not satisfy them; the necessarily great expenditures of the year do not sufficiently tax their liberal patriotism.

The enormous burdens and sacrifices imposed by such a war, with commerce entirely destroyed, call forth no complaints, except the complaint that they are not able to give more to their country, both of life and property, than they have been enabled upon a single year, and that half has not been done that would have been done in our defence. The Administration and Congress, in spite of such a record, to-day stand arraigned before their masters—the people—for not having fully comprehended the measure of this mighty movement. I cannot better illustrate this spirit than by relating the last words spoken to me by a planter of Dallas as I passed up the Alabama in March last, on my way to Richmond. "Say to President Davis and to Congress that they are not yet a live to the magnitude and importance of this contest. It is a contest for constitutional liberty. Tell them that the people are far ahead of their representatives; that we are ready and anxious to give, at their call, all we have of property, of blood—ay, and of life. But there is one thing we will not give—we will not give our liberties. Take all else, but save our liberties. History furnishes the example of no people superior to this people.

I left you for Europe last spring, and you were at peace with all the world. I returned just as the public mind had fully comprehended the great military disasters of Fort Donelson and Roanoke Island, and I then witnessed for the first time, in its full proportions, in all its grandeur, contrasting so magnificently and significantly with these losses in the East and in the West, this indomitable spirit, rising above all difficulties, trampling upon all reverses, and demanding victory as its birthright. It has been the constant theme of my admiring thought since. It has sustained and reinvigorated every hope in the future of my native land which I have ever entertained even in hours of most sanguine expectation—and I now say calmly and dispassionately, I have not stated an iota of my belief that the resources of the South, concentrated as is the territory now in its possession, are wisely used we will win this battle for freedom.

Trouble and sacrifice and suffering—perhaps greater than we have yet undergone—may have to be endured. The furnace may be already heating in which we are to be tried; but it is to be a trial of the good, of the brave, of the patriotic, and we must come out of it as gold from the fire, purified and refined, and in doing so we shall be but the better prepared to govern ourselves wisely and successfully as an established nation among the Powers of the world.

Pardon me for the great length into which I have run in returning you thanks for your kind and neighborly notice of me. The theme is inviting, and I could have gone on suggesting a course of action for the future. It may be wise, however, to leave that to the authorities.

Most respectfully,

Your obliged fellow-citizen,
W. L. YANCEY.

Messrs. J. R. Powell, Ben. Micou, James Porter, P. S. Gerald, John W. Hughes, Edward Harrison, and others.

Fidelity to the Union in Nashville.

The Nashville *Union*, June 7th, marshals before it the loyal people of the country to renew the pledge of their fidelity to the Republic. We extract a few of its stirring paragraphs:

With banners streaming high in heaven, and trumpets giving "no uncertain sound," the patriots of the Border States press to the vanguard. Baltimore awakes at last from her long night and comes forth with the vestments of freedom, sprinkled with the blood of her corrupt aristocracy; Western Virginia is stirred with a holy enthusiasm; Kentucky comes with Rosecrans and Crittenden in the van, laurelled with immortal honors from their triumphant charge at Shiloh, where the traitor Breckinridge fled dismayed and disconfited from their presence; Missouri steps forth with the vestments of imperial beauty, of sleepless watchfulness, which awaits her; and Tennessee sends forth an immortal Campbell, mild as a woman when at peace, yet terrible as a lion when aroused—Stokes, who never bowed his head to the rebellion, and Johnson, the incarnate soul of his day, in his love of freedom, his intense scorn for a corrupt aristocracy, and his devotion to the glory and progress of his country—heroes all, and fit to be captains of the Union's Life Guard on any battle-field where freedom's to be won. Even from Louisiana, the daughter of the Gulf, comes the gallant Bouligny, who walked unharmed through the fiery furnace of rebellion; and the brave North State awakes from her slumbers at last by the potent voice of Gilmer and Stanley.

And now, the loyal States, marching in martial order from the banks of the Hudson, the fountains of the Allegheny, the banks of the Ohio, the sources of the Missouri and Mississippi, meet together by the waters of the great national highway to the Gulf, scooped out by the Almighty himself for the commerce of the Republic, the public, and lift up their hands and swear this solemn oath in the presence of God:

By the priceless legacy of freedom and Christian civilization, which come from Deity himself, and was transmitted to us by our ancestors:

By the wisdom, the devotion, the toils and the blood which the heroes of the Revolution gave to earn this legacy for their children:

By our immortal hatred of British tyranny, and our undying abhorrence of Arnold and Burr:

By the never-fading laurels which wreath the brows of Washington, of Hancock, of Adams, of Sherman, of Jefferson, of Marion, of Webster, of Clay, and of Jackson:

By the millions of unborn of remote posterity, whose number no mortal may calculate, and whose interests God has entrusted to our charge:

By our love for oppressed humanity throughout the world, who behold the galaxy of our republic with joy, and hail it as their star of hope, in the darkest night of tyranny:

By the memories of the past, the solemn duties of the present, and the hopes of the future:

We swear that the Federal Union must be preserved; that the Union shall never be dissolved; that our banner shall bear upon its ample folds, on every hill-top of the land, and on the masthead of every vessel which ploughs the remotest sea, the legend—LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!"

Sumner's Opinion of Lincoln.

We copy from the Boston *Journal* the following letter, written by the Hon. Charles Sumner to a gentleman in that city:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that if you knew him, as I do, you would not make it.

Of course, the President cannot be held responsible for the malfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or, at least, tolerated by his act. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted, by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with Stanly in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camp into a hunting-ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought; and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way into the national lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to Emancipation in the States, Emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia—even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His whole soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind, it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming short-comings, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the Administration. It need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really know the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firmly together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly; for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much regard, ever faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

The Trial and Conviction of Appleton Oaksmith.

The trial of Appleton Oaksmith, charged with having fitted out the bark Marguerite Scott as a slaver, was commenced in the United States District Court, at Boston, before Judge Clifford, on Monday week, and continued throughout the week till Friday afternoon, when the case was given to the jury. Oaksmith appeared incourt, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Oaksmith, a little child three years of age, and a host of ladies, all appearing to take a deep interest in the prisoner.

The book-keeper in the Merchants' Bank of New Bedford testified that the sum of $7,275 had been deposited in that bank in the name of Oaksmith, between August 1 and September 9, 1861, the whole of which was withdrawn before the 10th of September.

It was proved by a number of other witnesses that, during the time specified, a vessel had been bought and fitted out ostensibly for a whaler, but really for a slaver; and that a captain and other officers had been engaged specifically by Oaksmith for the purpose of proceeding to the coast of Africa to procure a cargo of negroes. The negroes, when taken, were to have been carried to Cuba, where the captain and the crew were to be paid off in solid gold. Captain Landra, the principal witness, who was the man engaged to command the Marguerite Scott, was to have met a schooner off the Island of Cuba, and receive further orders relative to the disposition of the negroes. He was also instructed to change his flag, when on the coast of Africa. The purchase of the vessel by Oaksmith was proved by her former owners. It was also shown in evidence that the prisoner had directed various parties to address letters to him, under the name of "A. Morris," and that he had corresponded with them over that signature. Mrs. Landra, wife of the captain, testified that the prisoner had called at her house, and there announced himself as Mr. Morris, and she was under the impression that the Marguerite Scott was bound for a whaling voyage.

A number of witnesses from New York were examined as experts, in reference to the fitting out of the vessel, and the peculiar manner of disguising the whole business, from the purchase of the vessels to their destruction, after disposing of their human cargo. A number of ladies were called upon the stand as witnesses for the defence, but they all broke down in tears the moment they were lighted upon the prisoner. During the trial they wept copiously, and their beautiful cambric handkerchiefs were used extensively.

Mr. Sawyer, counsel for the prisoner, did his best for his client, endeavored to throw discredit upon the witnesses for the prosecution, and wound up his defence with an appeal to the jury for merciful consideration. He was followed by the United States District Attorney, R. H. Dana, who presented an able and straightforward argument, briefly reviewing the evidence, and marking out the important statements pointing unmistakably to the prisoner as the guilty party.

Judge Clifford charged the jury, telling them that the crime with which the prisoner was charged was one of more malignant character than that against the captain in actual charge of a slaver, while at the same time the law did not set it down as a capital offence. The crime consisted of instigating others to engage in the unholy traffic, furnishing means for the voyage, procuring a cargo by fraud, and providing the general means for the expedition. The case was then given to the jury on Friday, and they retired to deliberate

On Saturday the jury rendered a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, and he was remanded for sentence.

The punishment for the crime of fitting out a slaver is five years' confinement in the State Prison, and a fine of $5,000, in default of payment of said fine, one year's imprisonment for each $1,000.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAM'L W. DE COURSEY, JAMES O. HAND, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Wyomia Burton.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Union, Heard.....Pernambuco, soon
Bark Hiawatha, Ryder.....Algoa Bay, OGH, soon
Bark A. J. Murray, Miller.....Port Spain, Trin, June 10
Brig C H Jordan.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—June 18, 1862.

SUN RISES.....4 32—SUN SETS.....7 30
HIGH WATER.....4 36—LOW WATER.....7 36

ARRIVED.

Brig Wabash, Bigley, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Emily, Blanc, from Prince Edward Island, via New York, 4 days, with 3411 bushels potatoes to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.

Schr Challenge, (Br) Le Blanc, 12 days Charlottetown, PE, with 2600 bushels potatoes to Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.

Schr George L Green, Cobb, 5 day from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Jonathan Cone, Mehaffey, 5 days from Haddam, Conn, with stone to captain.

Schr Mary Standish, Atwood, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr B W Price, Townsend, 7 days from North Edisto, SC, in ballast to captain.

Schr R A Bayliss, Bayliss, 3 days from New York, with mdse to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr Elizabeth & Helen, Smith, 3 days from N York, with mdse to Lowber & Wilmer.

Schr D L Rizer, Morris, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Hinnickson & Glover.

Schr Geo J Jones, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr S L Stevens, Studley, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Cora, Masten, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meal to B M Fox.

Steamer C O Alger, Fenton, 36 hours from Washington, DC, with mdse to Thos Webster, Jr.

Steamer Fanny Garner, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

Barge James Hand, Shellhorn, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

CLEARED.

Bark Gen Berry, Emery, Ship Island, Workman & Co.
Brig A Milliken, Fish, Boston, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Eliza Ann, Herrick, Boston, do
Schr H Steagis, Gibbs, New Bedford, do
Schr B Scribner, nail, Key West, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Louisa, Hallett, Boston, do
Schr D L Sturges, Norris, Boston, D Pierson & Co.
Schr G L Green, Cobb, Boston, Repplier & Bro.
Schr A B Hayes, Robinson, New Haven, Henry & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., June 16, P M.

The ship Holyhead, for Liverpool, went to sea this afternoon. Wind NE, and strong.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, June 17.

Susquehanna Canal—34 boats to Baltimore, and 8 to Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, arrived at Boston P M 16th inst.

Bark Ariadne, Etchberger, cleared at Baltimore 16th inst. for Rio de Janeiro and a market.

Bark Empress Theresa, Johnson, for Rio de Janeiro, cleared at Baltimore 16th inst.

Brig Col W Coggins, Coggins, at Portland 15th inst. from Matanzas.

Schrs Martha Wrightington, Thacher, Hunter, Rackett, Knight, Sears, and J H Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, arrived at Portland, 16th inst.

Schr R G Porter, Smith, hence, arrived at Danvers 15th inst.

Schr E G Willard, Parsons, hence, arrived at Portland 15th inst.

Schr F W Woolston, Garrison, cleared at New York 16th inst. for Philadelphia

Schr C O Saddler, Sipple, cleared at New York 16th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr John Lancaster, Willetts, hence, was below Providence 15th inst.

Schr Rosina, Hunt, sailed from Providence 15th inst. for Philadelphia or New York.

Schr Wm Loper, Robinson, hence, arrived at Newport 14th inst, to discharge.

Schr Mary E Pierce, Smith, hence, arrived at Portland 14th inst.

Schr Richard Thompson, Lloyd, hence, at Newport 15th inst, to discharge.

Schr D G Floyd, Backett, hence, arrived at Newport 15th inst.

Schr A E Douglas, previously reported sunk north of Barnegat 4th inst, with all hands except one man, had lost all her sails in the gale of the 4th, and was got into the yawl boat with his wife and child, when the boat became outnagled in some lines and went down with the vessel, the captain and his wife jumping out, but were drawn under. The mate was borne off by the yawl and drowned. Edward Donahue, the only survivor, saved himself by clinging to the masthead of the vessel, which remained about three feet out of the water.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WEST INDIES—MARTINIQUE—FIXED LIGHT ON CARAVELLE PENINSULA.

Official information has been received at this office that the authorities of Martinique have given notice that, on and after the 1st day of June, 1862, a light will be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the Caravelle peninsula, the northeast extremity of Martinique.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 119 feet above the mean level of the sea, and will be seen in clear weather from a distance of 24 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses, of the first order.

The tower is white, and stands on the summit of Caracol Hill, at a quarter of a mile inland, in lat 14 deg 45 min 30 sec N, long 60 deg 52 min 53 sec west of Greenwich. The Caravelle rock bears north, distant 2¼ miles.

By order.

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Treasury Department, Office of Lt. Board,
Washington City, May 20, 1862.

COAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their LEHIGH COAL DEPOT from DOCKS-STREET WHARF, to the Delaware, in Shed Yard, northwest corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets, where they intend to keep the best quality of LEHIGH COAL, from the most approved mines, at the lowest prices. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOS. WALTON & CO.,
Office, 112 South SECOND Street.
Yard, EIGHTH and WILLOW. mhl-tf

ILLUMINATING OILS.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

HULBURT & BRODHEAD,

No. 240 ARCH STREET,

Having opened a General Depot for the Sale of Extra Refined and Lubricating COAL OILS, would call the *special* attention of dealers and consumers to their refined ILLUMINATING OIL, as it possesses *merit* beyond anything heretofore offered in this market, being entirely free from that gluey substance and bad odor which characterize that commonly sold in this market, produces no smoke, and is free from all explosive properties.

☞ Orders from City or Country promptly attended to. my19-1m

"LUCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 bbls "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.

We guarantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn all the oil in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without crusting the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with glass enamel. WRIGHT, SMITH, & PEARSALL,
fe21-tf Office 515 MARKET Street.

WORMAN & ELY, No. 130 PEGG Street, manufacturers of patent CAST-STEEL TABLE CUTLERY; also, a lately-patented COMBINATION KNIFE, FORK, and SPOON, especially adopted for *Camp* use, for *Fishermen, Sea-faring-Men, Mechanics, Miners, Lumbermen*, and *all Workmen carrying their dinners*. W. & E.'s Cutlery is warranted to be of the best quality of ENGLISH CAST-STEEL, and is intended to supersede, by its excellence and cheapness, the inferior qualities of Cutlery now in the market, and to which, they respectfully invite the attention of the Hardware dealers generally. my20-3m

LATOUR OLIVE OIL.—463 baskets LATOUR OLIVE OIL, just received, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

CAUTION.—Having seen a spurious article of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be procured only from us.

JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE,
my13-tf 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

TENT-MAKERS' CHERRY TENT-BUTTONS and SLIPS, United States pattern, for sale at J. P. REED'S, Southeast corner of THIRTEENTH and NOBLE Streets, Philadelphia.
my28-1m* jel7-sw4t

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 27th DAY OF JUNE, instant, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sixty days' notice) at each or either of the navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, any quantities of either or all of the following classes of articles of navy clothing and clothing materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1863, viz:

CLASS 1.
Blue Cloth Pea Jackets.

CLASS 2.
Blue Seamless Pea Jackets.

CLASS 3.
Blue Cloth Trousers.
Blue Satinet Trousers.

CLASS 4.
Blue Felt Caps.

CLASS 5.
Blue Flannel Overshirts.

CLASS 6.
Blue Woolen Knit Undershirts.
Blue Woolen Knit Drawers.

CLASS 7.
Canvas Duck Trousers.
Barnsley Sheeting Frocks.

CLASS 8.
Blue Satinet.

CLASS 9.
Blue Flannel.

CLASS 10.
Barnsley Sheeting.
Canvas Duck.
Blue Nankin.

CLASS 11.
Calfskin Laced Shoes.
Kipskin Shoes.
Grained Leather Boots.

CLASS 12.
Woolen Socks.

CLASS 13.
Mattresses, (with two covers for each.)

CLASS 14.
Blankets.

CLASS 15.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs.

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest at the aggregate.

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool dyed. It shall be 54 inches wide, and weigh 26 ounces per yard. It shall have stood on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces weighing less than 25 ounces per yard will be rejected, and each bale of about 300 yards must average 26 ounces per yard.

The seamless pea jackets and felt caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the size, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for blue cloth trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected, and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a leading to consist of not less than twelve white wooden threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces to the yard; must be of the same and 28 yards, the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed, and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9½ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before making.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white wooden threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards, each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8 10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above. The woolen knit undershirts must be wove in knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes—No. 1, 36 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 38 inches round—to weigh not less than 11¼ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.

The woolen knit drawers to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool dyed, ribbed, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure 34 inches, inside leg 30 inches, seat 16 inches round the hip; No. 2, waist to measure round 36 inches, length 44 inches, 46 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twilled cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 30 inches in weight; weight twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 14 by 12—100 threads.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 58 yards in the piece, double thread warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 26-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 16 of No 9, 7 of No 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must be sewed with a square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in pairs, tied with strong boxes, in number to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz: 8 pairs of No. 5 with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7 with 12 of No. 8, or vice versa, 16 of No. 9 and 9 of No. 10 or vice versa. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grain leather, sewed with a square awl; all the sewing and stitching to be done with the linen thread, correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The woollen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 71 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, and covers must conform in manner and quality to the sample.

The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 8 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh six pounds each, and measure 68 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 300 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 5 pounds 13 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," to the sample.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and 12 grains Troy; texture, 14 by 25 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production, and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary materials for the same, are to be fully equal in quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes, and workmanship to said samples.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated. The contracts will, therefore, be made for the quantity of each article the bureau may require. *The price must be uniform in each class for all articles.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the samples, every thing to be at the contractor's risk and expense until the delivery, and all articles not conform to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of contractors. Each bale or package must be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase the articles thus ordered, and the loss if any may be required 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, shall be at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required to be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the contractor.

Bidders whose proposals shall be 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 ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter 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 proposal must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for 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 fulfil 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 the collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

jel4-w4t

PROPOSALS FOR CANNON.

PROPOSALS will be received by the War and Navy Departments until the 23d day of June, 1862, for the fabrication of the following heavy cannon—viz:

1. XV-inch smooth bore, not to exceed 50,000 pounds in weight.

2. XII-inch rifle, to be of the same exterior form and proportional weights as the XV-inch smooth bore gun. The length of the guns over all are not to vary essentially from standard guns of same calibres—viz: about 16 feet.

3. The ship guns to be constructed with a preponderance one-sixteenth of the weight of the piece, and to have a durable for an elevating screw.

4. The fortress guns to have ratchets for elevating, but to be without preponderance, as in the case of the new pattern Columbiads

5. The first gun of each kind to stand a proof of one thousand rounds with a charge of powder of *one-fourth* the weight of the shot for the XV-inch, and *one-fourth* for the XII-inch. The shot for the XV-inch gun to be not less than 450 pounds in weight, and to have an initial velocity not less than 1,500 feet; and for the XII-inch rifle not less than 500 pounds, with an initial velocity not less than 1,350 feet.

6. Should the trial guns pass the prescribed proof and inspection, each branch of the service will contract for twenty of each kind, to be made precisely like the trial gun in every respect; provided, that each gun stands a proof of one hundred rounds with service charges.

7. Should the trial guns stand the required proof, the Government will pay the expense attending the proof and for the guns. Should they fail to do so, the costs, with the exception of the powder, will fall on the contractor.

8. The price for each gun is to be stated, and the proposals are to be accompanied by sketches showing the form, dimensions, and calculated weight of the guns, and likewise the material proposed to be used in their construction.

9. The time of completion for inspection of the trial guns is not to exceed ninety days, and the limit for the completion of the remainder to be within nine months.

10. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals if not satisfactory.

11. Proposals should be addressed to the "Navy Department," and be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Guns."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1862.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS WANTED.—Proposals are invited for the renting to the United States, for hospital purposes, LARGE BUILDINGS convenient to Railroad or Water Transportation Routes in the vicinity of Philadelphia, either in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or Delaware. Owners or agents of any such buildings, will please send to the office immediately a description of them, with the location, and the rate of rent per annum, and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN,
je16-tf Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 12 M., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with PACKING BOXES, in such quantities as may be needed, until December 31st, 1862. They will be subject to inspection at the Schuylkill Arsenal, where samples and sizes may be seen.

Also, to furnish CAP, LETTER, and NOTE PAPER, plain, or with printed headings, ENVELOPES of different sizes and printed designations, in such quantities as may be needed at this office, for six months from 1st of July next. Samples of each kind may be seen at this office. Also, 10,000 Canteens and Corks, (army standard,) as per sample in this office. Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Packing Boxes," or "Proposals for Canteens and Corks," or "Proposals for Paper, Envelopes, &c.," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
je16-6t Deputy Q. M. Gen U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, one thousand (1,000) Conical Tents and Flies, to be of army pattern; the Tents to be made of 23¾-inch duck, 12-ounce; the Flies of 28¾-inch 10-ounce duck. Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent-poles. Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent-poles. Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent-poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN,
je12-6t Deputy Quartermaster General.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN,