NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—From Ticknor & Fields, the Boston publishers, we have two volumes got up in the tasteful manner for which they are deservedly eminent. Both have been written by women. "The Patience of Hope," to which J. G. Whittier, the poet, has supplied an Introduction, appears without any name on the title-page, but Mr. W. announces that the book first appeared in Edinburgh, Scotland, and gives extracts from the author's poetical writings which establish her undoubted claim to the laurel. The book is religious all through, veined with a contemplative philosophy, and will find readers and re-readers, for its pages supply ample material for serious and self-questioning thought. The other volume, entitled "Country Living and Country Thinking by Gail Hamilton," is just what the Country Parson, whose "Recreations" are so well known, might have written, were he a woman. The subdued humor, the discursive observation, the irrepressible love of nature, the pure thought, the familiar way of drawing a moral, the content with life as experienced, and, above all, the admirable style—as from a "well of English undefiled"—which unite in Mr. Boyd's essays, are to be found here, only touched with a greater grace and a tenderer beauty. We suspect that the name on the title-page is fictitious; not so, however, the predilection for the true, the natural, and the beautiful which this authoress exhibits. Portions of this volume—as "My Garden," "Moving," etc.—had already arrested attention and won admiration in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and surely the haps and mishaps of amateur floriculture and husbandry were never more faithfully or amusingly related. The chapter on "Men and Women" is admirable, not less so because it speaks the truth to the writer's own sex. Here are words worthy of being printed in gold: "A woman of twenty, in comfortable circumstances, ought to be as much ashamed of being dyspeptic as of being drunk." Gluttony, laziness, and ignorance, or all three, alone produce dyspepsia in a care-free girl. The last handcited pages of this book are occupied by an article entitled "Lights among the Shadows of our Civil War," written with great force, but surely out of place in such a book. It contains many shrewd truths, keenly put, and, above all, the Boston "notion" that this is a war to put down slavery. It asserts, too, the efficiency of direct taxation, which we grant—provided that no roguery were used to evade its payment. This war, too, she regards as "a consequence, and not a cause. It is the conclusion, not the commencement, of a series. It is accepted, not initiated. It is reparative, not destructive." In a word, it is the reparative or subsequent of disease. In true Christian spirit she says, "Providence is on the side of the heaviest battalions only when the heaviest battalions are on the side of Providence." The book is suggestive all through, but strongly so in this Civil War article.

—The eccentric writers, "Doesticks" and "Artemus Ward," at whose extravagancies so many have smiled, may now be considered, if not "played out" by their too great fecundity, as eclipsed by the more racy and original author of "The Orpheus C. Kerr Papers." These have appeared, during the last eighteen months, in the *New York Sunday Mercury*, and consist of letters purporting to be written in Washington, as current criticism upon the political and military action of the crisis—written with more wit than justice on many occasions, but always humorous, quaint, and amusing. The adventures of the Mackerel Brigade and their renowned leader are related with a shrewd comicality worthy of the pen of Smollet, in whose "Humphrey Clinker" the famous Winifred Jenkins introduced that system of making fun by bad spelling which Thackeray and his followers have ran into the ground. Orpheus C. Kerr eschews that manner of amusing his readers, and writes good English, with proper orthography. It is his familiar manner and his free-and-easy way of wittily presenting an idea which make his writings so acceptable to the million. In the present volume are included some pieces which did not appear in the original series. These shew the author to possess high poetical ability. One of the most amusing chapters is that in which are presented the new parodies of Longfellow, Keats, Whittier, Holmes, Emerson, Bryant, G. P. Morris, Willis, Aldrich, and Stoddart—the opening verse, attributed to the latter, runs thus, and contains a fine thought:

"Behold the flag! Is it not a flag?
Deny it, man, if you dare;
And *midway spread, 'twixt earth and sky,*
It hangs like a written prayer."

Some of our readers may wish to know who Orpheus C. Kerr is. We learn, from an extended review of the book in the *New York Sunday Atlas*, that the redoubtable "Orpheus C. Kerr," is Mr. Robert H. Newell, associate editor and dramatic critic of the *New York Sunday Mercury*—that very many of his flashes of wit have been published under the pseudonym of "Barney"—and that his brother, Mr. William S. Newell, ("Walter Savage North,") is a young poet and novelist who could achieve permanent reputation, in either direction, if he did not, instead, choose to devoit to the drier, but more remunerative labor of the law. As the O. C. Kerr letters are continued in the New York paper, a second series may be expected, in book form, at no distant day. Meanwhile, we cordially endorse the present volume as highly entertaining, and with an undercurrent of good sense running through its occasionally extravagant wit and its racy humor. It is published by Blakeman & Mason, New York, and can be supplied by any bookseller.

—These lately appeared, in the English periodical *Once a Week*, a novel by Dutton Cook, entitled "The Prodigal Son." In some respects, more partisanly the scenes connected with theatrical life and the French police-detective system, it will remind the reader of "The Silver Cord," by Shirley Brooks. But it is wholly original in plot, and able in the development of character. The two heroines, Violet and Madge Fuller, are charming creations,

Not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,

and Phillimore, the retired picture-dealer, who values everything on account of its artistical effect, is a thoroughly new and natural character. As regards incident, we need only say that the interest rarely flags, though there is nothing in the whole story which might not have occurred, precisely as related. In a word, this novel is very pleasant reading. It is well printed, too, upon fine paper, after the usual fashion of Mr. T. O. H. P. Burnham, of Boston. It is on sale here by Lippincott, Peterson, and Hazard.

—Mr. A. S. Roe, author of several works of prose fiction, has lately written a new novel called "Like and Unlike." It is a story of every-day life, without any straining for effect—plain, natural, and familiar. This is by far the best of Mr. Roe's productions, showing more ability, more creative power, and more skill in constructing a story than he has yet developed. The tone of the volume is thoughtful—at times even religious, but it is wholly devoid of *cant*, the besetting sin of most writers of that very serious fiction which sermonizes when the reader merely desires to be amused. "Like and Unlike" is published by Carleton, New York.

—The very successful authoress, whose *nom de plume* is "Marion Harland", and whose novels, entitled the "Hidden Path," "Nemesis," &c., have as much popularity in England as in this country, has a new work called "Miriam," which Sheldon & Co., of New York, will publish in a few days. The *scene* is laid in the "dark and bloody ground of Kentucky," and the work will be dedicated to George Prentice, editor of the *Louisville Journal*. No living American author is so popular as "Marion Harland," and the demand for her works is large and steady. "Alone" and the "Hidden Path" have each had a sale of 40,000 copies. Although born in Richmond, Va., where her friends and kinsfolk live, "Marion Harland" is loyal to the Union. She was married not long since, and resides in Newark, New Jersey.

Politics in Bucks County.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

DOYLESTOWN, PA., September 30, 1862.

Your readers will probably feel interested in again hearing from "the unenlightened regions," where sympathy for our "misguided Southern brethren" is so firmly rooted, and where political demagogues manufacture partisan opinions for the masses, solely in order to accomplish their own selfish designs. We had a Breckinridge Democratic mass meeting on Saturday at Milford Square, in the upper end of Bucks county. The speakers were Chas. W. Carrigan, candidate for Congress from this district; John D. Stiles, and the final address was made by H. P. Ross, of Doylestown.

Mr. Carrigan said it was the acts of this Administration had so paralyzed the industry of the nation," but avowed himself in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and that every *Constitutional* means should be adopted to crush it out; he thought that its originators, North and South, should be brought to punishment, and recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war. The course of the President was denounced, and he hoped that the Constitution would be restored *as it is*, and the Union *as it was*, but would not, by any means, endorse the manifold acts of the Administration in its attempts to suppress slavery.

"An unscrupulous effort had been made to cripple Democratic patriots in the Democratic army fighting for the Union." It was asserted that 300,000 and 500,000 that first responded to the call of the President were opposed to such a measure. The party to which he adhered had been called traitors, Secessionists, Copperheads, &c., and his hearers were advised, if called upon by any one, to "resent such *an insult by knocking him down on the spot*."

The speaker attempted to prove that Stephen A. Douglas was an advocate of their views. The audience were told that the President's emancipation proclamation would flood the North with blacks; that they would come in countless throngs; "they will fill your almshouses and prisons." And, then, he added, pathetically, "All this will be done at your expense—at the expense of the Democratic party." More than this: there would be a general uprising of the blacks, and massacres of the Santo Domingo would be re-enacted." Would the proclamation benefit the cause of Union? Will it assist in quelling the rebellion? Certainly not; for it is against the Constitution and the laws." Slavery should *never* be abolished until a majority in *every State*, North and South, favored such a measure. (Here Mr. Stiles gave him a nudge and a wink, as much as to say mind what you're asserting; there's a chiel among takin' notes.)

Mr. Carrigan then declared that if the emancipation schemes of the present Administration be sustained in the coming election, "there is no longer any hope for the preservation of the Union!" "Never under that proclamation will the South be conquered; never will they submit to such unhallowed despotism!" In subduing the rebels we must not go beyond the limits of the Constitution, and that the confiscation bill was both unjust and unconstitutional—that it had added 100,000 men to the Southern army.

Hon. John D. Stiles followed. He fully sustained the sentiments of the preceding speaker, and said that he "*was opposed to emancipation under any circumstances whatever, and that not a single dollar of the people's money should ever be appropriated to freeing slaves!*" Mr. Wickliffe, of the House, had offered an amendment to the tax bill that no money should be set apart for burying negroes—no compensation should be offered; slaves should not be liberated under any pretext. The confiscation act, according to Mr. Stiles, was a hateful and disastrous measure, and that if a majority of his party was elected to Congress it would be repealed. God says, this country when the rebels in Congress are thus able to add the rebels in Richmond. He approved highly of the Crittenden compromise measures, and hoped that the time was not distant when they would be adopted. War in Congress but two months, and had he been there the whole session of eight months he would have been "used up." "It was nothing but nigger, nigger, nigger, from beginning to end." If the political complexion of the next Congress was the same, all hope for the Union would be gone. He thought the President's proclamation had destroyed the last plank of the ruling Administration. In likening it to the Irishman's hog, he believed its epitaph would be

"When he lived, he lived in clover,
And when he died, he died all over"

In regard to the meeting of loyal Governors of the States, he termed it a "secret Republican Abolition caucus," held on the top of the Alleghanies, plotting the ruin of the country; and, added the speaker, they carried their views to Washington and procured the President "all right, and to go along!" Mr. Stiles closed by remarking that Democrats were imprisoned without a shadow of pretext, and that the suspension of the habeas corpus was an act of tyranny.

Mr. Ross followed; endorsed all that had been uttered by the other speakers. LENO.

GEN. HOOKER'S REPORT.—Gen. Hooker's official report of the battle of Williamsburg in May last, has just appeared. The report figures the loss of killed and wounded at 1,575, and states that the entire rebel army could have been easily destroyed, but for the unaccountable failure to furnish him with the reinforcements of 30,000 fresh troops which were in reserve, and were not permitted to engage in the conflict. It states that, in pursuit of a retreating army, I deemed it my duty to lose no time in making the disposition of my forces to attack, regardless of their number and position, except to accomplish the result with the least possible sacrifice of life. By so doing, my division, if it did not capture the army before me, would at least hold them, in order that some others might. Besides, I knew of the presence of more than 30,000 troops, not two miles distant from me, and that within twelve miles (four hours' march) was the bulk of the Army of the Potomac. My own position was tenable for double that length of time against three times my number."

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

OCTOBER 1, 1861.			OCTOBER 1, 1862.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
53¾	68	71	65½	71½	71½
WIND.					
ESE.	NE.	NE.	ENE.	ESE.	E.

HOW THE REBELS TREAT OUR PRISONERS—INTERESTING STATEMENT OF BRIGADE BRIGADIER W. J. DUFFEE.—Dr. Washington J. Duffee, first brigade surgeon on the staff of General Sigel, was wounded and taken prisoner about six weeks ago. He has lately been released from his confinement in the Southern prisons, and has reached his home in this city, his wounds being of such a character, however, as to render it impossible to get out of bed. He gave us yesterday an interesting account of his capture and subsequent treatment, with other information of considerable public interest. He was taken prisoner between Sperryville and the mountains of Luray, and removed to Sperryville, where he was paroled conditionally—to report himself at the outposts of the rebels nearest our lines when called on. The guerilla chief and Lieut. Colonel Green, of Ashby's Cavalry, paroled him, allowing him to retain his sword. In consequence of the injuries he received, or otherwise, they told him that they would have to iron and send him to Richmond, as they would all officers of Pope's command, surgeons included. Lt Zentche, commanding the "Scott Rangers," or guerillas, also arrested a man belonging to the Ohio Cavalry, who was lying sick in an adjoining house. As this man was very low with dysentery, and being penniless, he was paroled without condition, the rebel officers stating that this they would do with all soldiers, but not officers of Pope's command. The latter, they said, they were determined to treat as felons. The rebel officer gave to the paroled soldier $5 out of his own funds, saying, "that when we met in the field we were enemies, and none but a coward would impose on a fallen or sick enemy."

Dr. Duffee was then carried to Culpeper, to the hospital, which was in the Virginia Hotel. The lady of this house, whose husband was a private in the rebel army, usually came into the room where the wounded Union officers were. She once remarked that seventy-five or eighty Confederate soldiers had taken supper the night before in this hotel, with some of our soldiers. She was surprised to hear their soldiers asking for whisky from ours, and ours asking tobacco from them; adding that if she had her way, she would poison the Confederate soldiers for sharing such a friendly feeling towards ours. "This goes to show," said Dr. Duffee, "the tone of feeling manifested throughout the South, on the part of the citizens, towards our troops. The men themselves who are engaged in the war manifest no unfriendly feeling whatever, many of them saying "there is no just cause for this war," that they were grossly deceived when it commenced, and believed it to be a "nigger war."

Dr. Duffee was then removed to Richmond and taken to the Libby prison. In reference to his incarceration and subsequent treatment, we will give his own words:

"It was decided that the wounded should be taken to the prison hospital, which was about one hundred yards above or below the prison, where we were placed with a double guard upon us. This guard patroled the curb in order to prevent any communication with the prisoners. Directly opposite the prison, hospital was their own prison, which contained, it was said, some two or three thousand rebel deserters, also, two women, who had the appearance of being abandoned women, who had drawn some $1,800 as substitutes, and were detected after the money was paid them.

Occasionally coming to the window of the third story room of the building, could be seen Dr. Rocker, a Virginian, a gentleman of wealth and distinction. He was doubly ironed, and had been in that prison for eight months, without any formal complaint having been lodged against him. The only offence charged against him was that he avowed himself a "Union and a McClellan man."

Mr. Howell, of Washington, has also been a prisoner there for many months, without having any charge preferred against him.

Rev. Mr. Reed, chaplain missionary minister, from New York, who had been with the Sanitary Commission, was also imprisoned without a charge for three or four months.

This prison hospital is the tobacco warehouse, whose dimension is about 60 feet in front, and 125 to 150 feet in depth, to the James river, being three stories high. On the first floor is the cesspool, the stench arising from which is sufficient to produce a plague, much less typhoid fever. Nor can the authorities obtain chloride of lime, or other disinfecting agent, however much disposed they might be to do so. In the second and third stories of this building are tobacco stems to the depth of three or four feet, of which it was originally intended to make snuff, upon which our sick and wounded were laid. The walls were literally covered with lice, and the men could constantly be seen engaged in searching for the vermin.

The food consisted of good beef and good white bread. Onions were selling at $20 per bushel; tomatoes, $1 per dozen; eggs, $1 per dozen; box of matches, 75 cents; sugar, $1 per lb; coffee, $2 per lb.; tea, $2.50 per lb.; and salt, $50 per sack.

I had hardly got into the prison hospital, and taken from the litter on which I lay, when instantly Lieut Peacock, formerly of the United States navy, and who was the first to give up one of our vessels to the rebels—now employed here as a clerk—seized my sword. I protested against it, stating that I was a non-combatant; that the venerable Gen. Winder, and Col. Green, of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, had both respected it; upon which he replied: "I do not know how it is that you are permitted to pass through the Confederate lines with your sword; but you shall not have your sword to-morrow."

On the succeeding day I called for it, and was told it was forfeited to the Confederate States. The surgeon in charge of the hospital, Dr. B. G. Barham, who had been taken a prisoner at Richmond, by Gen. McClellan's forces, was received with all his private property, and treated in a gentlemanly manner by Gen. McClellan, as he was a non-combatant. This gentleman, in consequence of the treatment I experienced from Peacock, in stealing my sword, immediately reported to Gen. Winder, and stated to that officer that unless my sword was returned me, and I treated as a non-combatant, as he had been by Gen. McClellan, who was a gentleman and a soldier, he would instantly go back to the Federal lines as a prisoner again. The excuse then was that they would not give me the sword in prison, but would when I was ready to leave. This clatter guished surgeon stood manfully up for medical rights, and never quit my side till Peacock brought my sword from prison, which he did with the greatest reluctance, as it was self-evident he intended to steal the same.

Dr. B.'s conduct to the sick and wounded entitles him to the respect of every man who has the honor of his acquaintance. Five commissioners, who were members of the Rebel Congress, visited the prison. This was on the Friday preceding my leaving. They publicly stated that such a state of things was disgraceful to humanity. To obtain vegetable matter was impossible. The respect manifested by these members of the Rebel Congress for General McClellan is really astonishing. They said that he was not only a general but a gentleman in his department, and a soldier in all his actions. In fact, McClellan appears to be the only man in our army that is feared by the rebels. Their bitterness and vindictiveness towards General Pope and his command was remarkable, and only those in our situation could realize their immensity. Their treatment of our people unmistakingly said that if McClellan had gotten into the city of Richmond, although he might not have been able to have held it, twenty thousand citizens would have rushed to his standard. It is self-evident that there is an immense deal of suppressed Union feeling in that city. Their own officers say that the Confederacy is fast becoming a military despotism. Davis, after the battle of Richmond, telegraphed to Beauregard to send Bragg with his forces, so as to be in front of Richmond. A week or more elapsed, when Beauregard wrote a letter to Davis, stating he could not let Bragg go from him, at Corinth, whereupon this military despot telegraphed that he had placed Bragg in Beauregard's position, relieving the latter from duty, alleging that Beauregard was evidently insane, and wanted his friends to remove him to some insane hospital watering place; the latter being done in consequence of the great excitement which Davis at least Beauregard felt for the death of his wife and eldest daughter. Davis has also a bitter jealousy against Jackson, who is a religious man and a soldier, and, it is said, in private life a gentleman. Davis fears that Jackson will be the next President, and the impression is gaining ground that he, also, will be removed on the ground of insanity. So with other popular generals.

The rebels receive the New York papers regularly. These papers go to Washington, from thence to Alexandria, and are carried on horseback by female spies. They are thus enabled to increase the number of their troops when their numbers are increased, and they have never been inferior to us in numbers. It is publicly alleged that a certain general in our forces is married to the sister of General Johnson's wife, and the most friendly terms exist between them. The way rebel generals are made is remarkable when contrasted with ours. Most of our generals have been politicians, the rebels say, and, consequently, our troops are not so efficient as they might be. From a conversation with many of the rebel soldiers, it is only just to say there is no bitterness of feeling manifested by them towards the soldiers of the United States Army. But, on the other hand, sorrow is expressed that the brave and good men on both sides should be such other for nothing but to please politicians, and that there is no general in our army fit to be called equal, except McClellan. Next to McClellan they unquestionably rank Sigel, and then Rosecrans.

REBEL FAVORS—MASQUERADING.—It seems that fashionable life has appropriated to its use an institution of rebeldom, and masquerades are indebted to the Jeff Davis Government for a new character. At several affairs of that description which took place at watering places during the past summer, "Secess Soldiers" were quite conspicuous. The character has the merit of affording infinite variety, from the monkey finery of a gold bedizened officer, approximately down to the severe simplicity of the Arkansas dandy—a shirt collar and pair of spurs. A safe compromise can be effected by procuring the most ragged pantaloons and dirtiest linen obtainable. A coat and waistcoat are altogether superoogatory.

DEATH OF CORPORAL L. BOYER.—We record with regret the death of Corporal L. Boyer, United States Marines, aged twenty-one. He died at Key West, of yellow fever, on the 17th of September. He has done good service during the war, and is much beloved and deeply lamented by his family and large circle of friends, and his bravery in danger, and charity to the sick and wounded, will long have cause for kind remembrance.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
CHAS. RICHARDSON,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Northampton, Morse.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Lancaster, Decan.....Liverpool, soon

FOR WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The bark Aaron I Harvey, Capt Miller, for West Coast of Africa, will leave Pine-street wharf on Thursday, Oct 2. All letters and newspapers intended for the African Squadron, &c. will be forwarded, if left at the foreign Letter Office, Philadelphia Exchange, on or before the above date.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1862.

SUN RISES.....5 58—SUN SETS.....5 41
HIGH WATER.....9 48

ARRIVED.

Brig Elmira, Hall, 7 days from St John, NB, with laths to M Trump & Son.
Brig N Stevens, Haskell, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Brig James Davis, Staples, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr B W Dillon, Marts, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr J W Bell, Hoff, 2 days from New York, with salt to Wm Bumm.
Schr Charm, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr John McAdams, Willard, from Boston.
Schr Tantamount, Dwier, from Boston.
Schr Eva Bell, Lee, from Boston.
Schr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, from Salem.

CLEARED.

Bark American, Christian, Port au Prince, Thomas Wattson & Sons.
Bark Hamilton, Sprague, Barbadoes, D S Stetson & Co.
Bark Tacony, Munday, Port Royal, Navy Agent.
Brig Beronda, Nelson, Hampton Roads, P Wright & Sons.
Brig Emma, Baker, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr J J Spencer, Swain, Key West, D S Stetson & Co.
Schr John McAdams, Willard, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Tantamount, Dwier, Boston, do
Schr Eva Bell, Lee, Boston, E B Sawyer & Co.
Schr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, Providence, J Milnes & Co.
Schr B W Dillon, Marts Port Royal, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Cordelia, Noyes, Washington, J W Bacon.
Str H J Devine, Brighton, Washington, T Webster, Jr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Oct. 1.

The bark Old Hickory, from Belfast, and a barm brig passed in this morning. The fleet reported at the Breakwater started last evening, but are all returning this morning.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept 30.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning, with the following boats in tow, laden and consigned as follows:

Brances, with lumber to Wm Boulton; T M Rathmell, do to R Wolverton; Monitor and Simmons & Biscoe, anthracite coal to Delaware City; Play Boy, light.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Wm Nickels, Nickels, from Bristol for Philadelphia, at Newport 28th ult.
Brig J D Lincoln, Webber, cleared at Portland 27th ult for Philadelphia
Schr Rescue, Pettingill, hence, arrived at Portland 27th ult.
Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, cleared at New York 30th ult for Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
September 22, 1862.

PROPOSALS (sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper") will be received at this Bureau until noon on the 30th day of OCTOBER next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, three hundred reams of paper, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to one thousand reams.

The paper to be white, 15½ inches by 16½ inches, to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and made of linen stock; to be stop-ruled, leaving one inch margin on each page, back and front; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, with one inch margin at top and bottom.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge of the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and at this Bureau. se25-4tht

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 6 o'clock P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Materials for the Navy, Bureau of Construction*," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedule of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

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

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved to participate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery, in certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract, that if default be made by the parties of the first part, in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11, and those following, if a quantity, in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions, during the fiscal year.

FORM OF OFFER.

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

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedule therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 22d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate.

Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be stated, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. The parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named in his or their bid, signed, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two Guarantors, } C. D. E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from a Law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

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

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

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6 Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Plank and Boards; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut and Cherry. No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26 Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No 43. Pitch, Rosin, Tar; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 45. Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction. Class A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; C. Lard Oil; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; P. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, and Boards; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut, Mahogany, and Cherry; No. 18 Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 23 Lignumvitæ; No. 25 Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30 Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar; Rosin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No 45. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11 White Pine; No. 13 Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Headings; No. 21. Poplar; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37 Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, Tar; No. 44. Brown Soap; No. 45. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, &c, for construction; No. 48 Tanks and Galleys; No. 49. Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No. 51. Poles; No. 52. Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Pipe for steamer fitting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood. se25-tht

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Address "S. M. C.," at this office. se23

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The School of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will re-open on MONDAY, the 8th of September.

CHARLES SHORT, A. M.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, OXFORD, CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—The next session of this Institution will open on WEDNESDAY, November 5.

For Circulars, address MISS BARKER, Principal.

oct 1m

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1030 SPRING GARDEN street. For circulars, apply to R. T. BUCKMAN, Principal. se30-12t*

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, has reopened for the Eleventh Session. J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M., Principal. se6-tf

MR. WINTHROP TAPPAN'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 1615 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 17th. jy19-3m

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND LATIN SCHOOL.—Miss BURGIN'S School for Young Ladies will reopen SEPTEMBER 15th, at 1037 WALNUT Street. se12-1m*

MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 8. se2-2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—DEAN Street, above SPRUCE. The Classical Institute will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st.

au26-2m* J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y. au22-2m

ATTENTION, INDEPENDENCE CITY CADETS.—The subscriber having opened his Academy for the Military Instruction of Youth, at the Armory, northeast corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will have regular drills on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week at 4 o'clock P. M., at which times and place he will be glad to see his friends.

For terms, &c., apply at the Armory on the days of drill, or at the residence of G. RICKENBACH, No. 1912 COATES Street. se30-4t*

THE MISSES CASEY AND MRS. BEEBE'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young