THE CITY.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS AND CHIMNEY-SWEEPING.—Two kinds of view may always be taken of any subject, the poetical and the practical. Delusions are deduced from the fancies of the first, and conclusions from the premises of the second. Chimney-sweeps, like all other honest people, must occasionally furnish food for the reflection—but only occasionally. The time is past when they used to go in sheets through the squares and thrill the tympanums of the sensitive with their inharmonious songs. The negro, or at least the mulatto boy, with his merry, white and black bright eye, has often been an object of sympathy to humanitarians, to young ladies of tender sensibilities, and to the man of feeling. Diversities of character discovered in these sweeps often display developments called variously "cute" and "knowing," and, in the hands of a judicious romancer, might materially aid the denouement in a newspaper novel or a Bowery melodrama. We saw a specimen of this class of sweeps only two days ago. The specimen was about eleven years of age, and looked fifteen at least. He looked particularly jovial, and waxed exuberant over the remains of a tin basin which he had found in a gutter, and which he was ingeniously fabricating into the fashion of a battered old ice-cream freezer. Shakspeare himself, complete and universal with his rain-bow soul, might aptly have given character to this juvenile as being a type of the class.

The necessity for sweeps depends greatly upon the quantity of soot evolved. The master-sweepers, the "bosses," lament the present age, and like all conservatives, long, in the language of Tennyson, for the days that are no more. Philadelphia is proverbially the neatest city in the world. The use of anthracite has probably much to do with this. Wood soot, so favorable to the profession of which we treat, is no longer evolved in such quantity as it once was. Still the sweeps assert their rights, and their former prestige lends a dusky halo to their decline. During the last week of mud and water we have actually seen two, and stopped to listen to their minstrelsy. Though the weather was unfavorable to the exercise of both limbs and lungs, yet, as with other street musicians, not to bring a sweeping accusation against them, melody predominated over malady, harmony over humidity, and music over mud.

The soot collected by the chimney sweeps of Philadelphia is sold to country gentlemen in the environs, to wholesale apothecaries, and to horse jockeys. It is usual extensively for manure, some preferring it to guano. Wood-soot tea is also employed by the jockeys for their horses, both externally and internally, to smooth and brighten up the skin and heal hurts. This sort of soot, sprinkled over the foliage of fruit trees, acts as an arborescent vermifuge, and effectively "does" for the worms. The Southern trade in this commodity has, until very lately, been quite extensive. At present, however, the trade in that direction is utterly annihilated. A flour barrel of wood soot sells for one dollar—wood soot being the only variety good for anything.

In Philadelphia there are, perhaps, altogether, twenty regular sweeps, including boys and "bosses;" excluding those who make the business a pretended profession, while thieving is the real one. Trenton possesses only one sweep. The environs of Philadelphia are all under the jurisdiction of those "bosses" who live in what was formerly known only as Philadelphia proper. The ages of the boys employed vary from six to sixteen.

Small chimneys are swept by machines. An eighteen-inch flue may be termed a small, and "two bricks" each way a large chimney. Some daring diminutives occasionally ascend eighteen-inch flues, and occasionally get "stuck" therein for their pains. One incident we learn of, where a little boy, only seven years of age, was jammed in a small flue, and was obliged to be *cut out*, by a portion of the wall being removed. It is fair to explain, however, that such accidents as these are very rare, and are usually the results of imprudence on the part of the little sweeps. As much care (perhaps more) is necessary in coming down the chimney as in going up. Two sides, usually the dirtiest two, are cleansed in ascending, and two in descending. By climbing down too rapidly the fall of the soot becomes proportionably rapid, and drifting around the unfortunate little sweep, jams him in the black cell, whence egress by the usual means is impossible. In sweeping a chimney, the back and knees only are employed in the climbing process. Of course, the neophites at first are scared, and the knees are scarified. Good stout clothing, however, is employed, and supersedes in some measure the London practice of "padding" novitiate sweeps. The arms and hands are at full liberty, and the scraper and brush consequently allowed full play.

In houses where chimneys are swept monthly—and there are a few such in our metropolis—peculiar care is taken by the sweepers, and with reason. If a fire occur in these chimneys within a month after the sweeping, the sweeps are liable to a fine. The little sweeps, however, are at once painstaking and successful in their perilous art, and deserve both the wages and the perquisites they receive.

The wages, of course, vary with the variety of work to be done, and the perquisites with the charity of the customer and the character of the chimney-sweep. From keepers of hotels and boarding-houses they often receive munificent supply, and are thus enabled to fare, for them sumptuously, every (other) day. Besides this, donations of coal and clothing are of frequent occurrence, and attendance in sickness is often most tenderly granted, where long patronage and known worth would seem to claim consideration. A quarter of a dollar is asked for sweeping an open chimney. A half a dollar for a grate, seventy-five cents or one dollar for a range, seventy-five cents for a *jack*-chimney, and one dollar for a heater, including the taking down and "fixing" of the pipes.

As for the sweeps themselves, the black-eyed little devils, they are sometimes the sons of the "bosses," sometimes obtained from the Almshouse, and sometimes from destitute mothers. They are usually taken very young. Repugnant as the profession seems, they are usually initiated without much trouble. A sixpence is held out as an inducement, and sixpences, as bartenders know, are very seductive. The little apprentices are instructed at home, that is, at the house of the boss. A clean chimney is their first trial, and a big boy is sent up directly below the little fellow making his first attempt. The comparatively great number of sweeps in London may perhaps serve to furnish a slight foundation for the tales of cruelty told in regard to the violent means employed in forcing little apprentices for the first time up the chimney. It may be true, and it may not, that little girls may very rarely be employed in that metropolis; that a young apprentice may be obliged by his master to ascend chimneys when he is unclothed and suffering from burns and bruises received from former endeavors; and that the little ones who are afraid are forced up by pins being pricked into the soles of their feet by older "hands." Such sickening scenes, however, do not occur in Philadelphia at least. The little sweeps, as a rule, are treated well by their masters; they are clothed, fed, and lodged; they, in many cases, attend Sunday-school, and receive all the general education their mode of over life will admit of. Saturday night is, with them, their week's wash-night, and Sunday morning the morning when they don their gala attire. Several of these little sooty sweeps, who, on week-day, look like moving monuments of dirt, on Sabbath appear positively handsome boys, with the dusky bloom of health on their cheeks, and the black, vivacious sparkles of fun and humor in their eyes. James Montgomery, the climb-written one hundred and one apostrophizes them in a very charmed style and kindly spirit.

The art some boys will learn in a month, practising four or twice a day, and some cannot learn at all. Now and then one, who has a genius for chimneys and a natural taste for soot, will take to it of his own accord and rapidly attain proficiency. Wounds, and bruises, and puntcturing sores seem by no means the necessary attendant evils of the profession. The sweeps, with whom the writer has had the pleasure of holding personal intercourse, maintain that both bosses and apprentices are usually sound and healthy; that soot cures rather than kills, and that scottea is very good for the stomach. Morning bitters like this, however, are not in demand.

One barrel of soot can be collected from a common chimney not swept for a year. From half a peck to a peck can generally be collected, and half a peck when the sweeping is regular. The scraper and brush are the only utensils necessary. The brush is a common hearth-brush, will last one or two months, and costs not more than twenty-five cents. The scraper will last for years, and can be fashioned or mended by a blacksmith. A range takes from one hour to one hour and a half to sweep; a common chimney about a quarter of an hour; a grate three-quarters of an hour; a heater two hours, including, of course, the "fixing" of the pipes. When chimneys are blocked up, a fire has occasionally occurred from the foul air imprisoned. In regard to steamboats and steamers, the boilers, flues, heaters, and so forth, are cleaned once in two or three months, and the cost is about five dollars, especially where one hundred and sixty tubes employ half a day, and it is necessary for the little sweeps to go across the "bridge-wall."

The sweeps can in some cases continue in the profession as climbing-boys up to the age of eighteen, though this happens but rarely. They live with their "bosses" until their apprenticeship expires, when they are furnished by their masters with fifty dollars, a suit of clothing—the "freedom suit"—and two boys who understand the business. They then become master sweepers, and pursue the profession on their own hook. While yet apprentices, and too old to act as climbers, they often act as journeymen to their master, "drive" for him, and receive half the wages. When they *drive* for any other master-sweeper, a special understanding is entered into.

The profession is not always hereditary, the sweeps in many cases becoming farmers or sailors. The masters themselves do not always follow the business to the exclusion of all others, but sometimes "cobble," or do other small jobs for the benefit of themselves and their neighbors. When wood was burnt altogether the business was "languishing," and the living made was very fair. When a chimney is stopped up the master sweeper gets from two to three dollars for opening it, and does the work of a mason. From half a cay to one day is employed in this operation. The soot, when collected, is kept dry on the premises of the master-sweeper. It is packed in barrels and secured with boards and carpets. A sack, a brush, and a scraper, and sometimes a push-cart to remove very large quantities of soot from several places, are the only instruments employed.

It would be out of place in an article like the present to enter into an elaborate description of the sweeping machine. There are only one or two manufacturers of it in the city. It costs from ten to fifteen dollars, though a second-hand one may sometimes be procured for less. It consists essentially of a brush and scraper variously modified, and can be manufactured by a brushmaker. Four scrapers and one brush are employed in the sweeping machine. The boys are much preferred to the machine, and consequently much more used that this is. The latter takes much the longer time for the operation of sweeping. When the climbing boy requires only a quarter of an hour, this invention requires three-quarters of an hour. Besides, the machine is invariably double the price which the boy asks for sweeping—quite sufficient in such times as these. Sweeps and machines are employed at all hours and in all seasons, though the latter are solely employed for small chimneys. The sweep makes his entry at the bottom of the chimney, and the machine from the top. The sale of soot is most active in the spring. Sweeps are most in demand, of course, at stove-cleaning and stove-putting-up time.

We have invaded our space, and have no room for sweeps poetically considered. Only, ladies and gentlemen, this order of beings, like every other, high or low, is not without interest to those who choose to look and inquire. How can any one behold a little red-nosed bootblack, a poor, old, smiveling apple-woman, a weather-beaten organ-grinder, with white mice or a monkey, without asking where they live, and how they live? Who can behold an ebony chimney-sweep (we have no white ones), who, like the numbers on the thermometer this cold weather, seems to grow "small by *degrees*," without granting him largess in the shape of pennies (paper currency), and bidding him toast his little black fingers with hot roasted chestnuts?

THE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER HOSPITAL.—During the end of last summer, and the beginning of the autumn, very many sick and wounded soldiers arrived at the Baltimore depot, corner of Broad and Prime streets, to be thence distributed to the various hospitals in and about the city. Some of these hospitals were miles away from the depot. The present system of ambulances not being fully organized, there were but few suitable conveyances for transporting them, and furniture wagons and vehicles of a like description were necessarily used. At length, when soon after the second battle near Manassas, all the churches, and many of the private dwellings in the vicinity were filled with sufferers, a number of citizens determined that there should be a comfortable resting place for them in the future. When this resolution was first expressed, they had no contributions or donations of any kind as a starting point, but their energies were so well directed that they resulted in the erection of a building now known as the "Citizens' Volunteer Hospital." This building is situated at the northeast corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, on a lot obtained from Mr. Randall, by the committee, free of rent for two years. It is 145 feet long by 96 wide, and the interior, plain and unpretending as it is, presents quite a handsome architectural effect. It is supported by six rows of columns, in such a manner that any part of it might be removed without in the least affecting the stability of the rest. The light and ventilation are remarkably well managed, for, besides the windows at the sides and ends, there are two rows extending on each side the whole length of the roof, rising one above the other, so as to add greatly to the external appearance of the edifice, as well as to increase the internal comfort.

Connected with the establishment are two kitchens, one, the smaller, is a diet kitchen, under the control of the ladies, who give their services to the cause; the other is where the principal cooking operations are carried on. There is a storeroom, apparently well stocked; undershirts and drawers are most needed there now, some of them should be of flannel. Of the two hundred and forty beds the hospital contains, sixty are now occupied, the rest are all ready made up, in constant readiness for new comers. There is an addition now going up in the rear, which will be an extension of the principal building, adding sixty feet to its length; it will contain bath-rooms, wards for particular cases, and other arrangements, which will go far towards completing the usefulness of the establishment. That its usefulness may be apparent, it is only necessary to state that 2,000 patients have passed through it during the past week. It has been in operation for seven weeks, and will continue so during the war. That being finished, it will be fitted with tables on which to feed the returning volunteers; and when all shall be over, it is the intention of the managers to sell the materials of which it is built and distribute the proceeds among the needy widows of soldiers who have fallen—a worthy end of a noble institution.

With the single exception of the Government surgeon in charge, B. S. Kenderdine, M. D., the services of the persons attending there are entirely gratuitous. A. T. Finley, M. D.; G. W. Nebinger, M. D.; J. J. Chamberlain, M. D; J. E. Barnes, M. D.; A. W. Dickerson, M. D.; E. Ward, M. D; W. D. Benner, M. D.; and E. T. Patterson, M. D., compose the medical staff.

The following is a list of the Board of Managers:—President—Mr. Thomas T. Tasker—Treasurer—Mr. H. M. Watts; Secretary—Mr. T. L. Gifford; and on the various committees are Messrs. T. S. McAdam, Geo. W. Lot, Alexander Greeves, John Kilpatrick, J. Williams, Henry Fox, Henry Budder, J. Joseph Goff Alexander Sinley, James Evans, W. B. Chamberlain, John Clayton, William Clayton, —— Bayle.

To these persons is due the credit of projecting and carrying out this patriotic enterprise. For the protection of those contributing, every one authorized to receive for the hospital is furnished with a receipt book, for the names of donors, which contains a certificate signed and countersigned by the President and Secretary. Of the noble band of ladies, whose charitable impulses have led them there, enough cannot be said. They will be amply rewarded for the gratitude of those to whom they have so kindly extended their gentle helping hands.

SUMMIT HOSPITAL.—Summit Hospital is situated within the limits of Paschalville, Twenty-fourth ward, on Darby road. It was formerly used as a hotel, and is situated in a healthful locality, and surrounded on three sides with balconies and piazzas. Last year it was rented for a Government Small-Pox Hospital, under charge of Winthrop Sargent, surgeon. In the spring of this year, however, it underwent a thorough cleansing, airing, and needful alteration for a first-class general hospital. Access can readily be gained by the passenger cars leaving the Darby road, at its junction with Market street.

Early on the morning of the 8th of September last the inhabitants of this vicinity were aroused from their sleep by the startling cry that there had been a railroad collision, and many soldiers horribly mutilated. Twenty-three of these human beings were immediately conveyed to the Summit Hospital, where benevolent and charitable souls were waiting to wait upon them. One patient in particular, from the horrible deformity occasioned by so heart-rending an accident, attracted universal attention, and the tenderest solicitude. But having once looked, the visitor involuntarily turned his face, and it unable to assist, went with a sad heart out of sight of so sorrowful a spectacle. The name of the sufferer was Wm. Cushman. He was so scalded by steam that he appeared to have been literally boiled. The features were dreadfully bloated beyond their natural proportions, and the hair was soaked with blood from a wound at the back of the head.

This agonized sufferer was, however, most tenderly waited upon, and one young man, the brother of Dr. Sargent, was particularly useful in a quiet, kind, and determined way. We are glad to say that Wm. Cushman so far recovered as to be discharged, and those who so kindly waited upon him in his recovery reaped a full reward for their labors.

All the rooms on the west side of the second story are occupied by officers. The linen room is crowded with blankets, towels, bedspreads, etc., and here, at any hour of the day, ladies may be seen rolling bandages, preparing various other articles required for hourly use, and taking account of donations, however small. The donation closet adjoins this room, and contains usually a full supply of dainties for the sick.

Throughout the wards there are many interesting cases. All, of course, cannot be particularized. One of these, however, was a young lad known as Tommy Curran. He used to lie on his low bed quite motionless, his innocent little child-face upturned, as pale as marble and as placid. His story was as follows: His father was a member of the 69th New York Volunteers. He was by trade a marble-cutter, was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Antietam, and was brought to the Summit Hospital with one hundred and five others. Notwithstanding, however, all the care taken of Tommy, the poor lad died. His sweetest epitaph is the fact "that he always tried to lift the burden off his mother and sister."

Two wards, each two hundred and thirty-two feet long, have been added to this hospital, as well as many smaller ones. On Thanksgiving Day, at 3 P. M., Rev. James Neall will present a flag to the Hospital in the name of the ladies of Paschalville. It only remains to add that the officers there are efficient—and may praiseworthy be the sedulousness of their attentions.

ABOUT THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The order of Sons of Temperance has been in existence about twenty years, and extends, in its ramifications, over the whole of North America and a portion of Europe. The National Division exercises authority over the whole of the loyal United States, Canada, &c., and holds its deliberations in various parts of the country. The order is most flourishing, at present, in the States of Maine and Massachusetts, where prohibitory liquor laws are in operation.

The order now numbers, in North America, about 100,000 members, and 75,000 lady visitors. There are 41 Grand, or State Divisions, which include nearly every State in the Union, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and Canada East and West. The order in this city is in a flourishing condition. Its membership has rapidly increased, and its meetings are spirited and interesting.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Saranak, Rowland.....Liverpool, Nov 25
Ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin.....Rotterdam, soon
Ship Zered, McGonagle.....Londonderry, Nov 18
Bark Roanoke, Erling...Laguayra and P Cabello, Nov 22
Brig Ella Reed, Jarmon.....Havana, soon
Brig Continental, (Br) Ross.....Barbadoes, soon
Brig Defiance, Wyman.....Port Spain, soon
Brig Eliza M Strong, Strong.....Olenfuegos, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1862.

SUN RISES.....6 57—SUN SETS.....4 37
HIGH WATER.....8 39

ARRIVED.

Brig F Nelson, Wiley, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr San Juan, Cranmer, 8 days from Newbern, NC, in ballast to captain.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Vandalia, Smith, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with mill-feed to R M Lea.
Schr Leoness, Hupper, from Boston.
Schr Harmonia, Malone, from Portsmouth.
Schr Ann S Brown, Brown, from New York.
Schr D H Bills, Brown, from Quincy.
Schr S T Garrison, Grace, from Cohasset.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H Winsor.
Bark W A Platenius, Davis, New York, J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Mimpire, Perry, Boston, do
Schr Sally B, Bateman, Boston, captain.
Schr Leoness, Hupper, Boston, Wainwright & Bro.
Schr Harmonia, Malone, Portsmouth, do
Schr Ann S Brown, Brown, New York, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Dole, Dighton, do
Schr Wm G Bartlett, Connelly, Providence, Peppler & Bro.
Schr D H Bills, Brown, Quincy, J R Blakiston.
Schr S T Garrison, Grace, New Haven, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Eleanor T, Facemire, Poughkeepsie, J Milnes & Co.
Schr San Juan, Cramer, Norfolk, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr R B Howlett, Somers, Port Royal, Hunter, Norton & Co.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Nov. 22.

The ships Lancaster, for Liverpool; National Eagle, for San Francisco, and bark Thos Dallett, for Laguayra, went to sea this morning. Wind NW.

Yours, &c. JOHN P. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, Nov 10.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

A American Eagle, railroad sills to captain; Argo, light to captain; White Swan, hoop straps to Souders & Dulot; Pilot, coal to H A & S Seyfert.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Nov 21.

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

M McShurman, with wheat and corn to Perot & Bro; Susquehanna, lumber to New Castle; T Ford, do to H Crosley.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Aura, Lindsay, cleared at Baltimore 21st inst. for Philadelphia.
Bark Reindeer, Coutts, uncertain, remained at Havana 12th inst.
Brig Surmah, Sherman, hence, arrived at Newburyport 21st inst.
Brig Delaware, Curtis, hence, arrived at Gardiner 14th inst.
Brig Conquest, (Br) Minnis, from Horton for Philadelphia, at Salem 18th inst.
Brig Aladdin, Curtis, hence, arrived at Gardiner 15th instant.
Brig Fanny Lewis, Gardner, cleared at Nassau 24th ult. Philadelphia.
Schr Neptune, Burdge, cleared at Boston 21st inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Texas, Small, hence for Boston, at New York 21st inst.
Schr Pocahontas, before reported towed to New Bedford, hard a-ground on Dennis, has been hauled upon the city railway. She is but slightly injured, losing only part of the sheeting off the keel. She is to be recaulked, coppered, stern repaired, &c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 25th day of December, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with TWENTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF FLOUR.

Bids will be received for what is known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, and for any portion less than the 20,000 barrels. Bids for the different grades should be upon separate sheets of paper. No bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The quantity of Flour required will be about 500 barrels daily, delivered either at the Government Warehouses in Georgetown or at the Railroad Depot at Washington, D. C.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received.

The barrels to be head-lined.

Bids will be accompanied with an oath of allegiance, and be directed to Col. A. Beckwith, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour." no21-9t

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Two Hundred and Ten Thousand (210 000) Yards of WHITE CARTRIDGE CLOTH, in width and proportions as follows, viz:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.

210,000

To be delivered at the Navy Yard in this city, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.

no17-13t S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, November 19th, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the erection and completion of a MILITARY HOSPITAL, for the use of the United States, upon a lot of ground, known as the "Logan Estate," on GERMANTOWN Avenue, corner of Twenty-first street. Each Proposal must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, and also the names of competent securities to the whole amount of the contract for its prompt and faithful performance. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., Architect, No. 209 South SIXTH Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., every day, until the bids are closed. The proposed securities must endorse the proposals and guarantee the work. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. G. H. CROSMAN,
no20-8t Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 25th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for purchasing all the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, and Horns of the Cattle killed by the Army of the Potomac in the territory embraced by the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and the Blue Ridge Mountains.

It is intended that the contractor shall follow the Army and collect the hides and tallow, hoofs and horns, and shall pay a certain sum for those articles from each animal, to be collected at his own risk. He will be charged with the articles in each case, unless he can clearly show that he was prevented from obtaining them by proper authority.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract, and no bid will be entertained from previous contractors who have failed to comply with their contracts, and no bid will be entertained unless the bidder is present to respond to his bid.

The articles of agreement with a bond will be required to be entered into within two days from the opening of the bids.

The bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals." no11-13t

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.
November 17, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be) to be delivered in the city of New York, will be received at the office of Indian Affairs until twelve o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following named articles:

CLASS No. 1.

MACKINAC BLANKETS, CLOTHS, AND DRY GOODS.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 38 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1¾ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 do gray list blue cloth.
200 do do black cloth.
1,000 do saved list black cloth.
4,000 do do blue cloth.
5,000 do do scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woollen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 do do cotton thread.
50 gross worsted garterings.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 60.
75 000 yards calico.
20 000 do Merrimac calico.
8,000 do Turkey red calico.
25 000 do blue drilling.
30.000 do bed ticking.
3 000 do satinet.
25.000 do plaid linseys.
20,000 do unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,560 do bleached sheeting.
10,000 do checks, striped, and plaids.
10.000 do flannels, assorted.
2 500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 39.
800 do cotton matire.
2 000 refilled flannel flirts.
600 dozen hickory shirts.
2 000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS No. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

200 blue satinet pantaloons.
250 do do coats.
50 cadet mixed satinet coats.
250 do do pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, do do.
330 cadinet coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS No. 3.

HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles (3 sizes.)
200 dozen 2 quart tin pans.
300 do 4 quart tin pans.
60 do 6 quart tin pans.
700 do tin cups.
1,200 do squaw axes.
1,500 do fish hooks.
750 do fish lines.
250 do coarse tooth combs.
117 do fine tooth combs.
609 do scissors.
600 do shears.
160 do weeding hoes.
250 do handsaw files, 4½ inches.
50 do spades.
2,600 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,500 do table spoons, (iron.)
65 do axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 do halfaxes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
600 da zinc mirrors.
50 do fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 do best Chinese vermillion.
600 do seed beads.
100 dozen butcher knives.
100 do scalping knives.
230 do squaw hatchets.
12 do 4½ inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS No. 4.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c.

600 rifles, cap lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water proof caps.
75 000 bags Traid belts.
200 flasks.
200 bolts.
500 powder horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples, by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the collector of the district where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. Proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof, as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated, November 17th, 1862, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the city of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words, "in whole or in part, if more than one class be proposed for;) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give a security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods dated 17th November, 1862; and, if they fail so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.
no19-wfm10t

CARD PRINTING, Neat and Cheap, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH Street, below Chestnut. oc8

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 18th November, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery, in this city, at any point that may be required, of Five Hundred Army Transportation Wagons. To be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen at this Office, and subject to inspection. All to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 31st December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high. A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MEDICINAL.

HAS PROF. BOLLES' DISCOVERY in the application of GALVANISM, MAGNETISM, and other modifications of ELECTRICITY, received general favor among the most liberal Medical Men of the Old Schools, and is Prof. B.'s system now being brought rapidly into public favor? Yes, verily, and if you doubt it, read *carefully* the following extracts of letters, and also opinions of some of the most eminent Medical Men of this and other States, who have been traveling and lecturing, teaching and applying his different modifications of Electricity, as taught them by Prof. BOLLES:

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM EMINENT M. D.'s

The testimony of a Medical Man of the Old Schools, thirty years—fifteen years in the Allopathic School and fifteen in the Homœopathic—and has for two years since, being qualified by Prof. B., made Electricity a specialty, has once for all time, and has by manliness:

Some five months ago I was attracted by a card of Professor Bolles, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia, claiming a discovery that he had made in the use and application of some forms and modifications of Electricity for the cure of all curable diseases. I called on this gentlemen, and after listening to his theory of the Electrical laws governing life, health and disease, and his discovery in the application of Electricity in accordance with the polarities of the brain and nervous system, I was impressed that he had something new, and at once applied for instructions on the subject. I now speak from experience, as I have remained in his office for two months, watching the results of his operations, and having myself the charge of one of the treating rooms for nearly the whole time, and treated from twelve to fifteen cases daily, comprising nearly every kind and grade of chronic disease. Although my expectations were high, I must confess they have been fully realized. I have seen a great number of patients who had availed themselves of the best medical skill and remedial agents for years—cases I well knew to be incurable by all other known remedies—permanently cured by a few applications of Electricity; and what has surprised me most, was the rapid improvement and cure of many cases pronounced pulmonary consumption by their physicians, because I had been instructed by Dr. Paige to avoid all such cases, as the treatment tended to injure. I feel impelled by a sense of duty to caution the public against the indiscriminate use of Electricity, as I have known injury to result from its use, in the hands of the ignorant. I would here remark that I have never in my whole experience, or observation from books, pamphlets, or intercourse with men, read or heard of the general or special application of Electricity to the cure of disease, as taught by Professor Bolles, and, therefore, conclude it is original with him.

I would say to those tampering with this mighty agent of life and death to beware lest you strike a blow at the citadel of life, and never think of applying it to the living organism until you understand its nature, and when, where, and how to apply it.

I would here take occasion to recommend my professional brethren throughout the country to turn their attention to this important agent as taught by Professor Bolles, who honestly, in my opinion, discovered the only reliable mode of its application, and thus rendered an important service to the healing art, and a lasting blessing to suffering and diseased humanity

JAMES P. GREVES, M. D.,
206 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Since then Dr. Greves has been qualifying his brethren in the medical profession, who, to a man, endorse the discovery of Professor Bolles.

W. B. Wells M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., after a year's practice, writes to Prof. B. as follows:

I think my faith fully comprehends the fact that Electricity, correctly applied, according to your discovery, is abundantly competent to effect all curable diseases. My experience and success, after extensive practice, fully warrant this assertion. Were I sick with a fatal disease, I would far sooner trust my life in the hands of a skilful Electrician than all the "pathies" on earth besides.

BUFFALO, N. Y. W. B. WELLS, M. D.

PROF. BOLLES: I am fully satisfied that Electricity, when understood according to its polarities and their relations to the fixed laws of the vital economy, as taught by you, is the most powerful, manageable, and efficient agent known to man for the relief of pain and cure of disease. I would further state that I have for the past few weeks used Electricity in my practice, to the exclusion of nearly all other remedies, and have been eminently successful, and consider it a universal therapeutic.

DAYTON, OHIO. D. MCCARTHY, M. D.

PROF. BOLLES: For the last nine months I have made Electricity a specialty, and my faith is daily increasing in its therapeutic effects, and I believe, when applied according to your discovery, it will cure all curable diseases, among which are numerous cases never benefited by medicine.

BUFFALO, N. Y. P. W. MANSFIELD, M. D.

What I have now to say is from actual observation, as I have spent most of my time for the last two months with Prof. Bolles, and have witnessed the effects of the Electrical agent on from fifteen to twenty-five patients a day, suffering from almost every form of chronic disease; and as strange as it may appear, in a majority of cases a perfect cure was effected in from five to fifteen days. And I will here remark that most of his patients were afflicted with long-standing complaints