Talleyrand and his Niece—A Remarkable Personal History.

The London *Spectator*, noticing the death of Princess Dorothea, of Courland, Duchess of Sagan, at her castle in Prussian Silesia, on the 19th of September last, gives an interesting review of her singular career. She was born August 21, 1793, and was the youngest of four daughters of Prince Peter, son of the celebrated Ernest John de Biron, whom Anna, of Russia, raised from the dust to the highest dignities in the empire, giving him the Duchy of Courland as but a slight token of her favor. By the will of his father Peter married in early life, but his violent temper made his matrimonial state a very unhappy one, and he brought two wives to the grave before he was thirty years old. Then he made the acquaintance of Ann Charlotte, of Medem, the daughter of a poor German nobleman, possessing a small property in Courland; and, attracted by her physical and mental charms, offered her his hand, which she accepted. The offspring of this union were four daughters, who, for a long time, were held to be the most perfect beauties in Europe. Uniting the charms of unusual intellectual capacity with the symmetry of corporal perfection, the fame of the four princesses of Courland spread through the whole of Europe, and poets came to sing their praises, while kings worshipped at their feet. All had numerous brilliant offers of marriage; but, by the advice of their mother, each of the four princesses made a love match, or what was held to be such. The eldest married a Count o Schulenburg; the second the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen; the third a Duke of Acerenza; and the youngest, Dorothea, the Count de Talleyrand Perigord, nephew of the great Talleyrand, a general in the French army. It was the last-named lady who died but a few weeks ago as Duchess of Sagan, after as eventful a career as ever fell to the lot of duchess or princess.

THE PRINCESS AND TALLEYRAND.

The union of Dorothea of Courland with the Count de Talleyrand, afterwards Duke de Dino, was not a happy one, though professedly a love match. The Princess was only sixteen years old at the time of her marriage, which took place on the 22d of April, 1809, and so full of radiant beauty, that after the first month of her arrival in Paris, crowds used to follow her carriage in the streets, wherever she went, and masses of people stood for hours under the burning sun, or in pouring rain, to get a glimpse of her sweet face. For a while the Count's vanity was gratified by this adoration paid to his young wife; but, *blasé* in his inmost nature, he ended by getting tired of even this conjoyment, and before long treated the Princess with quite neglect. The knowledge of this could not long be hidden from the gossipers of the saloons, and had the consequence of bringing forward a host of open admirers and *amis*—among them Prince Talleyrand. The great statesman was unable to hide his fervent admiration of his young niece, and conceiving his relationship offered her the protection of his name and position. Shrewd, far beyond her age, the Princess Dorothea neither refused nor accepted this protection; but, while treating Talleyrand invariably as a kind and loving uncle, managed to keep him for some time at a respect ul distance. This naturally increased the ardor of the enamored diplomatist, who henceforth, and for the rest of his life, became one of the most faithful and sincere friends of the Princess.

Probably there was not a being in the world to whom Talleyrand, in his later life, was so thoroughly and sincerely attached as to his young niece. Dazzled, at first, by her extreme beauty, he was completely captivated, after somewhat fuller acquaintance, by the geniality of her intellect; to such an extent that, not unfrequently, her advice ruled the most important of his undertakings. An immediate point of sympathy between the Prince and his niece was established in the dislike of both to the person and court of the Emperor.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON.

The refined manners of Princess Dorothea recalled at the haughty gaiety of the generals and field marshals, whom their low-born parents, have gave the *ton* at the Tuileries; and the often coarse behavior of the mighty Cæsar himself appeared to her anything but imperial or heroic. Being imprudent enough to give vent to these feelings in occasional speeches, the Princess soon came under the notice of Fouché's myrmidons, whose reports enraged Napoleon so much as to make him forget the respect due to the princely lady not his subject. Naturally, therefore, the dislike of Talleyrand's niece to the Emperor soon grew into a fierce hatred, which, as time was by the cutting sarcasms of the arch diplomatist, in which he freely indulged in her presence. Added to this was the singular influence which Talleyrand exercised over a number of leading men of the highest rank, and which, reacting on the young Princess of Courland, made her the devoted adherent of his vast political schemes.

THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON.

In the middle of March, 1814, a well known Swiss gentleman, Cæsar in Harpe, had a long interview with Princess Dorothea, which was followed by his departure for the invading army, and his meeting with an old pupil, no less a personage than Czar Alexander. On the 31st of the same month the Czar held his solemn entry into Paris, and went straight to the Hotel Talleyrand where he took up his residence. A few hours after there issued from the mansion of the great diplomatist a document by which the crown of France was transferred from the head of Napoleon I to that of Louis Stanislas Provence, alias Louis XVIII. It was in the drawing room of Princess Dorothea that the paper fatal to the Napoleonic dynasty was signed by Prince Schwarzenberg and the rulers of Russia and Prussia.

TALLEYRAND'S DEATH-BED.

Princess Dorothea accompanied Talleyrand to the Congress of Vienna, and not a little contributed to that brilliant assemblage of princes and ambassadors to the successes of the great diplomatist. Returned to France, she obtained a separation from her husband, and thenceforth devoted herself entirely to the duties devolved upon her as presiding genius of her uncle's household. Twenty years thus spent ended by giving her complete ascendency over the mind of the Prince, and a mastery over his will such as no one had possessed before. When Talleyrand was lying on his death-bed, as full of skepticism as ever, she insisted that he should become reconciled to the Holy Mother Church. He smiled his assent "I have never been a hypocrite, and always arrived in time." But the Princess would allow no sneers, and forthwith introduced Abbé Dupanloup, a zealous missionary of the Church, since then deservedly promoted to episcopal dignities. Talleyrand, helpless like a child under the burning gaze of his niece, repeated every word dictated by the abbé, and on the morning of the 30th of May, 1838, with trembling hands, already in the agony of death, signed a paper by which he confessed himself a true Christian, and faithful son of the Catholic Apostolic Church. When, a few days after, his last will and testament was opened, it was found that Talleyrand had left the great bulk of his fortune, amounting to near twenty millions of francs, to his beloved niece, Princess Dorothea. "A man living in falsehood; yet not what you can call a false man," says Thomas Carlyle, summing up his character.

THE PRINCESS IN LOVE IN ADVANCED YEARS.

By a singular freak of nature and circumstances, Princess Dorothea, having devoted the morning of her life to diplomatic intrigue, was fated to give the evening to the passion of love. By the death of her elder sister, she became, in 1845, sovereign owner of the Duchy of Sagan, a mediatized principality of about a hundred square miles, with some fifty thousand inhabitants, situated in Lower Silesia. Thereupon the Princess left France and settled at the old Schloss of Sagan, a magnificent palace, surrounded by vast gardens, built by Wallenstein, and fitted up with all the pomp and splendor of a royal residence. In the course of the due visits of congratulation paid by the feudal lords of the neighborhood, Prince Felix of Lichnowsky made his appearance: the head of an old noble family, possessing large landed estates in Austrian and Prussian Silesia, and celebrated for the geniality of its members for several generations.

"A tall, fine, and eminently handsome man, with a halo of romance around him, Felix of Lichnowsky made a deep impression on the Princess. She invited him to stay at her Schloss, and before long she declared herself, without hesitation, deeply and madly in love with him. Notwithstanding the difference of age, the Princess being fifty-three and Prince Felix but thirty-one, he professed to reciprocate her feelings, and agreed to take up his abode at Sagan. The union of hearts was soon drawn still closer by a union of budgets. Prince Felix directed his creditors to apply at the Schloss of Sagan for payment, and the Princess was too much in love not to take the hint thus given, and paid bills to the amount of very nearly the legacy left to her by her great uncle.

Prince Felix entered the Prussian House of Lords in 1847, and achieved a considerable success as one of the leaders of the Conservative party. Unhappily, through the influence of the Duchess of Sagan, he was chosen, the following year, into the National Parliament at Frankfort, where, with his Prussian-lord feelings still unaltered, he found himself in the ranks of the ultra Conservatives. There was a local insurrection at Frankfort on September 18, 1848, in the progress of which Prince Felix, in company with a friend, took a ride through the suburbs. Near the village of Bornheim he was attacked by a furious mob, torn from his horse, and while trying to escape shot through the breast. When the fatal news reached the Schloss of Sagan, the Princess locked herself up in her room, refusing all sustenance and expressing her determination to follow her lover in death. However, the arrival of one of her sons shook her resolution, and time and change of scenery gradually lessened her immense sorrow, which she gently nursed by erecting numerous monuments of love within her parks and gardens "*Felix park*," "*Felix bank*," and similar inscriptions throughout the splendid domain of Sagan for ever commemorate the remembrance of Felix of Lichnowsky.

THE PRINCESS' MEMOIRS.

Princess Dorothea, Duchess of Sagan, died, as already stated, a few weeks ago, on the 19th of September last, at her royal residence. She retained her extreme beauty almost up to the day of her death, and wonderful stories are told of the arts she employed to preserve the period of grace with which nature had gifted her. Her intellect, too, was unimpaired to the last—and the closing years of her career were occupied in the compilation of memoirs, destined to see the light of day at the same period as the historical book of Prince Talleyrand, ordered by solemn injunction, to remain unopened for thirty years after the death of the writer. It is very likely, therefore, that the year 1868 may reveal much that is yet dark in the history of Europe during the Napoleonic period, showing how mighty events, produced by the armed struggle of millions, under the guidance of military genius, have been not unfrequently counteracted by the silent intrigues of a few bold and reckless spirits. Even the philosophies of the French revolution, and arch diplomatist of the nineteenth century, must needs appear in a new light when seen under the inspiration of the fair eyes of a German princess.

IRON CLADS.—Yesterday forenoon, the iron-clad battery Passaic left the Delamater Iron Works. She has taken on board whatever is needed for service, and has been ordered to hasten to sea. The Montauk reached the dock of Thirteenth street yesterday. She will be ready for sea and for service in less than a week. The Blackstone has sailed for Pensacola and Key West. She receives $600 per day from the Department, her owners coaling.—*N. Y. Tribune, yesterday.*

FOREIGN GRAINS FOR SEED ORDERED.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has ordered, through the Hon. Wm. Hinde, our consul at Nice, a quantity of the best wheat in Southern France. He has also addressed a letter to our Minister at Stockholm, requesting that a supply of black oats for seed be forwarded to this country; also, to our consul at Havel, Russia, for a quantity of Russian rye of a superior quality.

CONTRACTS FOR THE HIDES, TALLOW, &c., OF ARMY CATTLE.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of the hides, tallow, hoofs, and horns of cattle killed by the Army of the Potomac in the territory between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers and the Blue Ridge, the contractor to follow the army and collect all the hides, tallow, &c., at his own risk, were opened in Washington on Tuesday. There were about forty bids. The highest and successful bidder was Horatio Lombard, of Chicago, at $7 80 per head.

RECEIPTS OF HOGS AT CHICAGO.—The receipts of hogs in Chicago since the 1st of November have been 170,000, against 117,975 head during the entire month of November, 1861. It is safe to estimate the receipts for the next week at 70,000, making 240,000 for the month, and an increase of 152,024 over the same month in 1861, and 176,000 over the corresponding month in 1860. This immense increase is owing to the fact that Chicago is the most central market for the hog-growing section of the West.

GUERILLA ATTACK.—On Saturday evening last a few of the crew of the gunboat Pittsburg, being ashore at Ashport, on the Mississippi, were fired on by fifteen guerillas, who rode rapidly into the town and out again. One of the crew was wounded. Capt. Hoel was tempted to lay the town in ashes, but refrained, as the guerillas did not belong there.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—It is reported that four millions worth of army supplies were returned over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Alexandria from Warrenton, in a single day. Two hundred and twenty-five cars were loaded with these stores.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—On Sunday the old steamer Brown Dick, for men and cars employed in transferring passengers and freight between Bellaire and Benwood, at Wheeling, Va., was entirely destroyed. A new boat has recently been built from the machinery of the Brown Dick.

THE QUOTA OF MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul *Press*, of the 9th, announces that the quotas for that State, under the calls for volunteers and drafted men, are entirely filled by voluntary enlistments. No draft in Minnesota will therefore be required.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN ARKANSAS.—An important movement is going on in Arkansas. The rebels are strongly posted, with a battery, twenty-five miles up the White river. We are expecting interesting news from that point.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—We hear it stated that the Legislature of West Virginia will probably be convened on or about the first Thursday in December.

SUBSTITUTES MARKET.—Prices of substitutes in Milwaukee range from $200 to $350. At these figures, the *Sentinel* says, the market is well supplied, and the tendency is downward.

ASSESSMENTS SUSPENDED.—General Curtis has suspended the five hundred thousand-dollar assessment for the present. Some think it will be abolished altogether.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 2d 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 bids 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

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of Eighteenth and G streets. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Friday, December 5, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering in the city of Washington, at such point as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, one million (1,000,000) feet of Lumber of the following kind and description, viz:

Seven hundred and fifty thousand (750,000) feet 4-4 or one (1) inch White Pine Common Cullings.

Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three (83 333) feet Scantling, 3 by 4, fourteen feet long, (Hemlock.)

Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-four (83 334) feet Scantling, 3 by 4, sixteen feet long, (Hemlock.)

Eighty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three (83 333) feet Scantling, 3 by 4, eighteen feet long, as to the order of the Quartermaster.

All the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent appointed on the part of the Government.

All the Lumber to be delivered within twenty days after signing the contract.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, *and said guarantee must accompany the bid.*

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or the proposals will not be considered.

The full name and Post Office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Depot Quartermaster.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain EDWARD L. HARTZ, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Lumber."

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that ——, is able to fulfil the contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

EDWARD L. HARTZ, no27 8t Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster U. S. A.

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 5¼ pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
600 pairs 1¾ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 48 inches, and weigh 3 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 48 inches, and weigh 3½ 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 48 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 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 cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75 000 yards calico.
6 000 do Merrimac calico.
5,000 do Turkey red calico.
25,000 do blue drilling.
20,000 do brown drilling.
30,000 do bed ticking.
3 000 do satinets.
25,000 do plaid linseys.
20,000 do unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 do bleached sheeting.
10,000 do checks, stripes, and plaids.
10,000 do brown sheeting.
2 500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 20.
800 do cotton mattre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2 000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian hells.

CLASS NO. 2.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

200 blue satinet pantaloons.
250 do coats.
50 cadet mixed satinet coats.
250 do do pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, do do do.
320 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 round awls.
1,500 do fish hooks.
750 do fish lines.
250 do coarse tooth combs.
117 do fine tooth combs.
600 do scissors.
600 do shears.
160 do weeding hoes.
250 do handsaw files, 4½ inches.
50 do spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,500 do table spoons, (iron.)
65 do axes, to weigh 4½ to 5¼ pounds.
850 do half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 da zinc mirrors.
50 do fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 do best Chinese vermilion.
600 do seed beads.
100 dozen butcher knives.
100 do scalping knives.
220 do round 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.
200 bags Tryal bolts.
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 port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The 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 advertisements 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 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, in the event of his (or their) failure 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, no19-wfm10t Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of Tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the Tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids, for consideration. W. P. DOLE, no28 Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 18th Nov. 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 in 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. BOOD, no19 9t Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

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.

noV-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 Twentieth 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 Mr. MARTHOE, Jr., Architect, No. 112 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 until the 5th of December, 1862, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with FOUR HUNDRED TONS OF HAY in bales.

The first delivery to be commenced on or about the 12th of December, and the whole quantity put in before the end of said month.

The Hay to be shipped by water and delivered on the wharves at Sixth street, and weighed in Washington, D. C.

Bidders must state in their bids the price per 100 pounds at which they will furnish the Hay.

Firms making bids must state the names of all the parties interested.

Payments to be made in Treasury notes, or such funds as Government may have for distribution.

Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S., U. S. A., and endorsed "Proposals for Hay." no22-11t

ORDNANCE OFFICE, War Department, Washington, November 24, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until 4 o'clock P. M., on the NINTH DAY of December next, for the manufacture and delivery of the following projectiles, viz:

5 000 ten-inch Solid Shot.
1,000 fifteen-inch Shells.
1,000 fifteen-inch Battering Shot.

The projectiles to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the Battering Shot, which must be made of the best iron, such as is used in the manufacture of these projectiles can be seen at the principal arsenals of the United States, at the Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, New York, and at this office.

The projectiles are to be delivered, free of charge for transportation, at the United States Arsenal, on Governor's Island, New York harbor, where they will be inspected; and all such as may be rejected must be removed, by the contractor, immediately after the inspection of each delivery.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity required, not less than 500 of any one kind. Deliveries to be made as follows: One-tenth, of each kind, within thirty days after notification of acceptance of bids, and not less than one-tenth weekly thereafter until all shall be delivered.

Payment will be made by the Treasury Department on the usual certificates of inspection and receipt, after each delivery.

Bonds, with approved surety, will be required for the faithful performance of contracts.

No bid will be entertained unless it be accompanied by an affidavit from the party making it, to the effect that he is an iron founder, and that if his bid is accepted, the projectiles will be made at his foundry—naming it and its location; and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned at Washington City, and will be endorsed "Proposals for Projectiles." JAS. W. RIPLEY, no27-tde9 Brig. Gen. Chief Ordnance.

EDUCATIONAL.

INDEPENDENCE CITY CADETS.—The Academy of the subscriber for the Military Instruction of Youth being now in successful operation at the ARMORY, northeast corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, he solicits a call from those interested in this branch of Education, on the days of DRILL, Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

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For further particulars apply to G. ECKENDORFF, no26 6t No. 1912 COATES Street.

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25 cases " "
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5 barrels Antimony.
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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 Olde and other States, who have been traveling and lecturing, teaching and applying the 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 cured thousands never benefited by medicines:

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 the various forms and modifications of Electricity for the cure of all curable diseases. I called on this gentleman, and after listening to his theory of the Electrical laws governing life, health and disease, and his discovery and 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 result 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 and surgical aids for years—cases I well know 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 it 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 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 how, when, 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