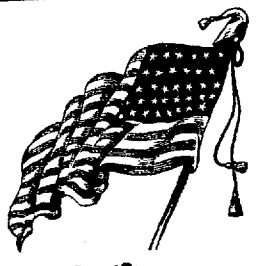


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

UNION COUNTY TICKET. President Judge—JNO. J. PEARSON, Harrisburg. Associate Judges—ISAAC MUMMA, L. Swatara.

HARRISBURG, PA. Monday Afternoon, September 30, 1861. JOSIAH C. YOUNG.

This gentleman, the People's Union candidate for Prothonotary, was nominated by the Convention which assembled in this city on the 27th inst., and which deemed, at the time, that it was convened for the purpose of creating a union sentiment where that sentiment already largely prevailed, and where the masses of the people did not desire the introduction of a third ticket, to add acrimony and bitterness to a contest which should be conducted with dignity, calmness and respectability.

JAMES FREELAND.

The people of the upper end feel the slight which was put upon them by one of the conventions which placed a ticket in nomination to be supported by the people of the entire county, and they naturally enquire, therefore, what good reason there is for them to refuse their unanimous support to their friend and neighbor, James Freeland, the People's Union candidate for the legislature.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIER.

General McClellan has announced the cheering determination, that he will immediately establish entirely new accommodations for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded men in Washington. Hospital provision is also to be made for the Ohio and Mississippi armies.

THE STATE CLOTHING SUPPLIES.

The supplying of clothing to the Pennsylvania volunteers, to fill the first requisition of the President of the United States, for troops to defend the federal capital from the threatened assault of the rebels, has been one of the prolific sources whence the enemies of Gov. Curtin drew their material for slander and aspersion.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, to whom this business was referred, in an able charge from Judge Ludlow, during the latter part of last week, made the following clear and conclusive reference to the subject, in their report to the court:

Upon the duty thus committed to us, the Grand Jury entered with an earnest desire to learn the truth and bring to justice all parties who might be implicated. In pursuing this investigation, we had the personal attendance and aid of the District Attorney, during our examinations, covering a period of six days.

In addition to which we had called before us witnesses whose names were suggested by members of the Grand Jury and by others, and who were supposed to have any knowledge of the subject matter of our inquiry.

After a careful examination of all the testimony, sharing as we did in the suspicions which agitated the public mind, we are constrained to say that we have no evidence of any fraud having been perpetrated upon this Commonwealth in the supplies furnished to the troops.

From a state of long continued profound peace we found ourselves plunged into a frightful civil war with those whom this Government had always been taught to look upon as brethren.

As soon as we can procure a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed to examine into these alleged frauds, we will review the whole subject. In the meantime we can assure our readers that that report, completely and honorably exculpates the administration of Gov. Curtin from complicity with any fraud, or that any fraud of any description was perpetrated in this particular.

Rev. Dr. DeWitt and some of his personal friends consider that we have done him injustice by our quotation of the language he employed in his sermon on the occasion of the national fast day. If this is so, the Reverend Doctor has his defence, broad and ample in every particular, and we offer him the only reparation in our power, by tendering the use of our columns for the publication of that portion of his sermon which created such intense excitement and indignation when he declaimed it from his pulpit.

In this connection we must remind some of the friends of Dr. DeWitt that they mistake their man when they attempt to move or intimidate us with anonymous letters of a scurrilous and threatening spirit. If they seek the truth, let them do so openly and decently. If they desire to defend a friend, let them do so frankly and fairly, and not prostitute themselves and damage their friend by making his course their motive for an ebullition of bitter personal spleen and blackguardism.

General McClellan has announced the cheering determination, that he will immediately establish entirely new accommodations for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded men in Washington. Hospital provision is also to be made for the Ohio and Mississippi armies.

It is suggested that societies shall be formed in every neighborhood where they do not exist already, to collect and work upon materials for hospital use. The articles needed are blankets, quilts, knit woolen socks, dressing gowns or wrappers, drawers or Canton flannel undershirts and drawers, long loose bedgowns of Canton flannel, cushions for wounded limbs and slippers.

There is a work in this determination on the part of Gen. McClellan, which should excite the emulation of every married and single woman in the land, who is able to ply a sewing machine or thread a needle.

This Charleston Mercury says, that the wool which has been used in stuffing mattresses, &c., although not as good as new, will yet answer to work up into cloth.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—Hon. John S. Watts was elected Delegate to Congress from New Mexico, at the election in that Territory on the second instant.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

This is the general topic of discussion just now. Our friends across the water are thinking as patiently about it as we are ourselves. It appears that the mills of Manchester can get along very conveniently for another year, by piecing out with short time for their operatives; accurate computations have almost, if not quite, settled it that there will be no pinch if the foreign spinners are forced by our blockade to forego their usual supply for an entire year.

By that time, the production of the raw material will have developed itself so far that a modification of the great southern monopoly will be established. They have heard of our troubles in India long ago; and the stimulus of high prices will certainly drive them to wider culture; it has, we learn, had that effect already. The British capitalists, as well as associations in sympathy of the government, are not idle with their experiments in the same direction.

Egypt, India, China, Africa, Jamaica, Brazil, and Central America will be laid under contribution for securing cotton supplies, and a spirit of enterprise in this culture will be awakened of which there is no reflux tide.

If our Southern brethren, blind with passion, should see fit to continue this war long enough, they will open their eyes at last to find that they have killed the goose that so long laid them their golden egg in peace, and the civilized world arrayed in active competition with them. No harder blow could be struck at the system of plantation slavery, therefore, than they are thus striking themselves against it.

If they find their social arrangements finally turned topsy-turvy, they will have none to thank for it but themselves; the result, which any one might have foreseen, is of their own choosing. And with the cotton-districts of the world all competing for the privilege of supplying manufacturers with the raw staple, it is going to require a more intelligent and economical mode of culture than is to be had by the present slavery system, in order to hold our own against outside competitors.

Thus will slavery prove a doomed institution; its jealous defenders and zealous propagandists will learn the lesson that is never to pass unheeded, that no scheming of man is able to set aside the silent operations of the laws of nature, whether in politics or in trade.

GENERAL CAMERON IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA. In no other portion of the old Keystone state, perhaps, is Simon Cameron better known or more highly esteemed than he is in the counties of the centre.

In that locality, and particularly in Centre county, he has many warm and ardent personal as well as troops of political friends, who rally to the slogan of his name with all the enthusiasm and energy of honest and manly devotion. The following article from the last issue of the Centre Democrat, published in Bellefonte, the organ of the Democratic party when it was in its purity and power, but at present an ardent advocate of Republicanism, indicates the strength of the popularity of the Secretary of War in the region alluded to, and the tenacity and jealousy with which the people of that locality cling to and defend his character.

This article, which we append, will repay perusal.— SECRETARY OF WAR. We see by our exchanges that there is a disposition to detract from the character of Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War. We have long been the friend of Gen. Cameron—not because he ever did anything for us—but because we admired the man—his industry, his indefatigable perseverance, and the tenacity with which he has always adhered to the interests of Pennsylvania, and therefore to the interests of those sturdy sons of toil who inhabit her fertile valleys and her rich and almost illimitable lumber and mineral regions.

He has proved himself in a thousand instances—a far-seeing and sagacious statesman and politician. A man who would, under all circumstances, take care of his friends, and at the same time be true to the great principles of truth and justice. Gen. Cameron, as Secretary of War, has had more onerous duties to perform in one month than had any of his predecessors in six months, or one year. President Lincoln was inaugurated at a time when the country apparently had gone to ruin.

When the question with the people was, have we a Government? President Buchanan had betrayed his trust—aye, perjured himself, and therefore, suffered State after State to secede without any intercession, but rather with encouragement, from him. Had he done his sworn duty, and at the time of the first uprising in South Carolina, declared, like the immortal Jackson, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," who will dare say that we would not be cured, and our business interests ruined by this unholy slave rebellion?

He had the power to do it. He had with him the Supreme Court, the Senate and the Congress of the United States, and might, therefore, have adopted or passed any laws or compromise he, or they, felt disposed to pass. But they did not desire to use the power conferred upon them by the Constitution, and which they were sworn to respect and enforce. They preferred to remain quiescent until after the inauguration of President Lincoln, while this very disposition to do nothing demonstrated their inferiority as well as their incapacity to fill the great and responsible trusts imposed upon them by the sovereign and over-confiding people of the United States.

In the midst of this treachery, and we might say without departing from facts, perjury and bare-faced robbery, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th day of March, 1861. Without an agent, without the power to enforce the laws, with a treasury robbed by Cobb of millions of dollars, with our best guns, forts and military property stolen by Floyd and his fellow secession Democrats in the south. At this time, and under such lamentable circumstances, Gen. Cameron was called upon to serve his country in the capacity of Secretary of War.

Has he performed his duty in that capacity? If not, what has he left undone, or wherein has he failed? Will those ranting hypocrites who never cease to malign and to abuse his character answer? It would be a blessing to the country if all public functionaries could give as good account of themselves as can Gen. Cameron. Look, for a moment, at the condition in which he found the War Department, and that too, when eight States were out of the Union, and a rebel President and Vice President chosen and a rebel Congress organized in those States. The army full of traitors. The Department at Washington full of secession clerks. Our best guns, arsenals, forts and army stores stolen. Out of this confused and chaotic condition of his department, at a time, too, when he could not tell in whom he could place confidence, Gen. Cameron by the most herculean efforts brought order, system, safety to the Capital and a restoration of confidence.

Since the lamentable disaster at Bull Run he has shown himself almost more than human. His indefatigable exertions in the reorganization of our scattered and disheartened forces, his calling Gen. McClellan to the command at

Washington, all prove him to be a master workman, possessed of a powerful intellectual genius—just the man for the place, and the place for the man. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her noble and true hearted Cameron—her own printer boy, who has worked his way up from poverty to position, fame, honor and almost unbounded wealth. People of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will you be true to Gen. Cameron, as Gen. Cameron has been true to you and your interests?

"The Frosty Sons of Thunder."

At the first call of the Governor for troops, Somerset county was slow in tendering her sons, the complement of the first call being filled, they could not be accepted; still, she was not discouraged. At the second call, Capt. Cummings marched his company to Camp Wilkins, and joined Col. Hayes' regiment, and is now in active service. At the third call, the town of Hills, the valleys, the glades and evergreen plains came forth to do or die for their country.

A fine company has joined Col. Houel's regiment at Camp Lafayette, two have joined Col. Campbell's regiment at Camp Curtin, and three more are now being raised in the county.

We spent Saturday afternoon with the "frosty sons" now in Camp Curtin, and a better set of boys we have not met for many a day, "all full of fun and longing to see the elephant." Among them are some forty teachers and several doctors. Captains Tutty and Hite are model officers, making their home in the tented field, attending to the wants of their men, and sharing with them the privations and toils incident to camp life. These "frosty sons" will carry back to their pine-clad hills a good report.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rebels Evacuate Munson Hill. A GREAT BLUNDER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. During last week it was so frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill that when last night this long predicted event took place it found but few believers among those least excited by sensation reports.

Detachments from Generals Richardson's Keyes' and Wadsworth's brigades, and also from General Franklin's division now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Colonel Terry, of the Fifth Michigan regiment.

Early this forenoon the pickets from General Smith's division advanced to, and now occupy Fall's Church. Neither this nor the preceding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night retired from the whole line of their positions on the line of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held back by the Union force.

The works of the enemy at the places they had evacuated were, in a military view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits very common construction. The position at Munson's Hill afforded the rebels an unobstructed view of our fortifications and other defences. The appearance of the ground deserted by them indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely constructed. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present position.

The advance of General Smith on Fall's Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most dramatic character. Having passed Vanderwerker's and Vanderberg's houses on their way to the former place, and when about a half a mile from it, by some unaccountable blunder, Colonel Owen's Irish (Philadelphia) regiment, in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California regiment, Baxter's Philadelphia Zouaves, and Colonel Friedman's cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number.

The California regiment, not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road.

Lieutenant Bryant, having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Many conflicting stories prevail as to the parties on whom the blame should rest, but Gen. Smith immediately ordered Colonel Owen's regiment to fall back to camp.

The killed were all buried to-day near their encampments with military honors, while the wounded were removed to the hospitals in Georgetown principally, where they are receiving the best attention.

The most probable theory is, from what can be gathered, the rebels are making feints of retreat, as they did previous to the battle of Bull Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambushes. This opinion is strengthened by the reputation of a conversation which a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Fall's Church, overheard the day before they evacuated that neighborhood.

The encampments of the rebels show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington and at the points which they have just evacuated.

As near as can be ascertained the bulk of the rebel force down the river is at Evansport, a place laid down on Blunt's map as "Shipping Point." It is about fifteen miles above Aquia Creek, between Chesapeake and Potomac creeks, and opposite a place called Budd ferry, on the Maryland side. Shipping Point extends well into the river, and if well fortified, will be a dangerous place for vessels to pass.

LATER.

EXPLANATION OF THE BLUNDER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. An officer who witnessed the disaster on Sunday morning attending the advance of our troops toward Fall's Church, states that Barr's battery of Campbell's Pennsylvania artillery was immediately in the rear of Mott's battery when the first firing commenced. The balls coming from the declivity of a hill and dense woods being on each side of the road they failed in their purpose, and these batteries escaped injury.

About half an hour afterward another panic happening, Barr's battery were ordered to fire on their rear. They had already loaded their artillery, but being aware that their friends were in that position, refused to fire. Had they thoughtlessly obeyed the order the havoc would certainly have been fearful. There is still a mystery concerning the first firing on the advancing column. Many believing that it came from a body of rebel cavalry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF TWO PRIZES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30. Two members of the naval brigade were killed last night, one by drowning and the other by falling from a tree while on picket duty. The rebels last night fired on our picket guard at Hampton bridge and severely wounded one man.

General Wool and staff have spent the day at Newport News. The steamer Young America has brought in two prizes from Accomac county. A fleet of thirteen schooners sailed to-day for Hatteras Inlet. The steamer S. R. Spaulding is expected to arrive from the Inlet to-night, and will forthwith return with the balance of the 20th Indiana regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE.

Capture of a Rebel Supply Train, with \$100,000 in Gold.

LEAVENWORTH, September 28. We have intelligence from reliable sources as to the movements of General Lane, to the effect that after his successful engagement with the rebels at Popinville, he made a forced march on Osceola, and succeeded in surprising and capturing a large supply train left by Rains and Price, together with \$100,000 in gold.

General Lane is now supposed to be on the march to join General Strurgis, at Kansas City. Reports of Gen. McCullough being in the vicinity of Fort Scott, with a large force, are still adhered to. Nothing definite is known in regard to his future movements.

From the Mouth of the Mississippi. A Light-House Relighted by the Federal Troops.

Boston, Sept. 30. Letters from the steam frigate Colorado report that the U. S. vessels Preble and Marion and the steamer Massachusetts were at Chandeleur Island, near the mouth of the Mississippi, on the 16th of September. The crews had landed and thrown up batteries and relighted the light so long extinguished by the rebels. Commander Ball, of the Marion, had died suddenly, and a Lieutenant had been detached from the Richmond to succeed him.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 30. Two brigs arrived here last week reporting that they had been chased by a pirate schooner. The supposed pirate turns out to be the British schooner Swan who endeavored to haul them to obtain medicine for Capt. Shellnut who afterwards died of the yellow fever.

The steamer Albany arrived from Washington reports having been detained at Indian head by the Potomac flotilla until night in order to pass the rebel battery at Cockpit point which fires into all passing vessels.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PIRATE STEAMER LADY DAVIS.

Boston, Sept. 30. A letter from the frigate Colorado, at Fort Pickens, states that a boat expedition on the Pensacola Harbor, commanded by Capt. Renshaw, formerly of the U. S. Navy. One boat landed at the navy yard and spiked a ten inch columbiad.

The steamer Massachusetts and sloop Preble were off Chandeleur Island on the 16th inst. All well. FROM MISSOURI. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 30. The Journal has reliable evidence that the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer has taken Manchester, Clay county, with great destruction of property there. Judge Ventres, of Harlan county, has been arrested for aiding the rebels.

A doubtful rumor prevails that the rebels have had an engagement with 500 of the 10th Indiana regiment half way between Bardstown and Bloomfield. The result is not stated. The rebel force under Humphrey Marshall have disbanded and gone home.

FROM THE AFRICAN SQUADRON.

Boston, Sept. 30. The flag ship of the African Squadron, the frigate Constellation has arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

New Advertisements.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid for, invariable in advance, to insure their insertion in the Telegraph. BOYS WHO wish to obtain desirable places in Stores, &c., should first acquire a correct knowledge of accounts and a perfect use of the pen.

THOS. B. BEVERETT, devotes his whole time to private pupils. Hours—Day and Evening. sep20-1

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. LANDING AND EMBARKING PASSENGERS at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland. The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship company intend to speed their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, October 6; NEW YORK, Saturday, October 13; CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 19; and every Saturday at Noon, from Pier 34, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE. FIRST CABIN, \$475 00; SECOND CABIN, \$330 00; THIRD CABIN, \$225 00; CHILDREN, half the adult rate. STEERAGE, \$80 00; CHILDREN, \$50 00; do to London, \$80 00; do to London, \$50 00; do to Paris, \$85 00; do to Paris, \$55 00; do to Hamburg, \$85 00; do to Hamburg, \$55 00. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, \$75, 2nd and 3rd, \$45. Storage from Liverpool \$40 00 From Queenstown, \$35 00. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Escapes on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water Street; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, 68, St. Nicholas Square; in Queenstown to C. & W. KING, 10, St. Nicholas Street; in London to JAMES B. MALY, 61, King William St.; in Paris to JULES DEBOISE, 5, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut Street; or at the Company's offices. ENG. G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York. Or C. O. Zimmerman, Agent, Harrisburg.

FRESH ARRIVAL

HOMONY, BRANS, RAMP, GRITTY, ANONITH, SHAKERS OVEN, SPLIT PEA, BARLETT, MARROW FAT BEANS, WHOLE PEAS, &c. &c. JUST received and for sale at the lowest cash prices by W. M. DOCK JR. & CO. sep21-1

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to find anything in the way of Perfumery. SMOKE! SMOKE!! SMOKE!!!—It is not objectionable when from a CIGAR purchased at KELLER'S DRUG STORE, 91 Market street. HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTH, HAT, LATHER and INFANT BRUSHES, in great variety at KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY STORE. sep22-43

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONARY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES. CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 30, 1861. IN PURSUANCE of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842, entitled "An Act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and Offices of Government, and for other purposes," sealed proposals will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the following articles of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

- CLASS No. 1. 75 reams white cap paper, extra superfine, feint lined. 10 reams blue cap paper, extra superfine, feint lined. 50 reams white cap paper, extra superfine, plain. 25 reams white flat paper, extra superfine. 150 reams white quarto post, extra superfine, feint lined, gilt. 25 reams blue quarto post, extra superfine, feint lined, gilt. 50 reams white quarto post, extra superfine, plain, gilt. 40 reams blue quarto post, extra superfine, plain, gilt. 25 reams white quarto post, large size, extra thin, feint lined. 10 reams white quarto post, large size, extra thin plain. 50 reams white laid Bath post, extra superfine, feint lined, gilt. 10 reams white laid Bath post, extra superfine, plain, gilt. 50 reams white note, extra superfine, large size, feint lined, gilt. 50 reams buff note, extra superfine, large size, feint lined, gilt. 25 reams damask note, extra superfine, large size, feint lined, gilt. 25 reams white note, extra superfine, large size, plain, gilt. 75 reams white note, extra superfine, small size, feint lined, gilt. 25 reams white note, extra superfine, small size, plain, gilt. 10 reams white note, extra thin, No. 6, plain, gilt. 5 reams white note, extra thin, No. 8, plain, gilt. 10 reams white note, extra thin, No. 8, feint lined, gilt. 50 reams Jesup & Bros. extra superfine white wove post, feint lined, (wide ruled)

CLASS No. 2—Envelopes.

- 50,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 6 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 50,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 40,000 buff thick adhesive envelopes, 5 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 40,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 10,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 25,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 6 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 1,000,000 buff thick adhesive envelopes, 6 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches. 100,000 buff thick adhesive envelopes, 7 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches.

CLASS No. 3.

- 200 gross best metallic pens, in boxes. 200 gross Perry's double patent large blue barrel pens, fine points, in dozen boxes. 25 dozen black swan quill pens. 15 gross penholders, assorted styles. 2 gross cut and pressed glass inkstands, assorted sizes and styles.

CLASS No. 4—Miscellaneous.

- 6 dozen pearl-handle pocket-knives, four blades. 6 dozen shell-handle pocket-knives, four blades. 10 dozen pearl and shell-handle pocket knives, 6 blades. 1 dozen office shears, 11 inches. 1 dozen office shears, 9 inches. 4 dozen scissors, 4 inches. 10 dozen color pencils, large and small. 50 pounds sealing wax, best quality. 200 spoons red tape. 50 dozen letter clips, gilt and broze. 2 dozen letter files. 15 pounds India rubber, medium sized pieces. 4 dozen bottles pounce. 6 dozen short rubber pencils. 4 dozen portfolios, different styles.

CLASS No. 5.

- 150 reams brown Manila enveloping paper, very tough, with smooth surface, 27 by 37 inches, to weigh not less than 42 pounds per ream. 600 reams brown Manila enveloping paper, very tough, with smooth surface, 20 by 25 inches, to weigh not less than 26 pounds per ream. 800 reams same as above, 19 by 24 inches, to weigh not less than 22 pounds per ream.

Proposals for the above must state the price per ream for paper, and price per thousand for envelopes, and be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered. By the Act approved June 17, 1844, the Clerk of the House of Representatives is "directed to confine his purchases exclusively to articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the same can be procured of such growth and manufacture, of suitable quality and at reasonable prices, upon as good terms, as to quality and price, as can be obtained of foreign growth and manufacture." A preference will therefore be given to the productions of American industry; and all persons making proposals to supply any article, will state whether the same is the growth and manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the twentieth day of November next. Each bidder, though he may desire to propose for the whole of the articles above enumerated, will be required to make a separate and distinct proposal for each class; and no proposal or paper embracing more than a single class will be considered. Each proposal to be endorsed, "Proposals for Class No. —, of Stationary for House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned. They will be free of postage.

Sufficient specimens of each class must accompany the proposals, marked with the name of the bidder and the number of the class, according to the above advertisement. The person offering to furnish any description of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in the case of failure; which bond must be filed in the office of the said clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, Clerk H. R. U. S. sep30-w4t

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS. Notice is hereby given to Liquor Dealers to stop selling, giving, or in any way aiding JESSE COOK in getting liquor of intoxicating quality, or they will be dealt with according to law. sep27-31c

FOR SALE. SOME School desks, and a stove with pipe, will be sold at the basement of the German Catholic church, formerly United Brethren, on Saturday afternoon, next, (29th) at 3 o'clock. sep28-43