How Men Earn their Living.

The London Times of August 17th, in an article describing the preparations now in progress for the great Industrial Exhibition of 1862, refers to some curiously named and unfamiliar trades as follows:

"In the trades' list, to which we have already referred, there are apparently numerous flourishing branches of business of which many of our readers will, we think, hear for the first time. For instance, a cudbear manufacturer sounds strange; so also do coil dealers, heald and slay makers. In animal substances used in manufactures, there is a list of picle-elves makers, pot creel makers, raff merchants, and rag breakers. Machine makers, of course, give a long list of, till now, almost unheard of trades. Camboos makers come under the class of naval architecture, and beetle finishers in hemp manufactures. There is a trade of silk assayers, and under woolens we find regatta manufactures and tabs makers. There is a large trade of shawl darners, a distinct and extensive branch of business. There are maw, skin dealers, many valentine makers, hocking manufacturers, hame makers and heck makers.

All these trades, however, are well known in their own peculiar districts, and have each been classed in the Commissioners' trades' list under the proper branches. From the same index we find the gold cloth makers and gold weavers are not things of the past, but still survive amid this prosaic iron age, and are thriving branches of business. There are some trades, however, which the compiler of the book have been utterly unable to allot to any class. Perhaps our readers may be more successful. Here they are:

Compounders.	Scribbling Millers.
Fixters.	Sheathery Manufacturers.
Hardening Manufacturers.	Shive turners.
Iron Liquor Manufacturers.	Skiff makers.
Jacquet Manufacturers.	Stretchers.
Machine Combers.	Tin Spirits Manufacturers.
Perchers and Suffners.	Ware Grinders.
Pinders.	Willow Square Manufacturers.
Plashbank Makers.	Would Makers.
Bathe Makers.	Wooly Teeth Makers.
	Rib Makers.

These are cases in which "Notes and Queries" ought at once to interfere. What in the name of goodness, can "compounders" mean? What stiffners, pinders, perchers, wooley teethmakers? And, oh! what are scribbling millers?

Slavery and the War—A Blow that Will be Felt.

There is no victory so complete as that which solves a great political dilemma, which has rested like a pall upon the public mind, destroying all life and spirit, paralyzing all enterprise and action, and producing all the consequences of a disastrous defeat. It is a happy stroke of genius that can overstep the bounds of tradition, or conventional rule, and show a clear path in a direction supposed to be beset with insuperable difficulties. Such is the service rendered the nation by Gen. Fremont's proclamation, placing Missouri under martial law, and visiting upon traitors, the penalties due to treason, with all the celerity of military dispatch. The traitor is to be divested of property, as well as life; and further, a blow is struck where it has long been seen it might fall, upon the institution which is both the cause and support of the rebellion. Self-preservation renders no other course as longer possible. It would save ourselves, we must take from treason every weapon by which it can strike the deadly blow. We must maintain the rights of loyal men intact, but take from those in arms against us the means of keeping them in the field.

The Oyster trade, during the present season, will be affected by the war. The principal sources of supply, as respects quantity and quality, are in Virginia, and these are now effectually cut off. There will nevertheless be oysters enough to satisfy the demand, but they must come to us from the Maryland shores and from New York. Baltimore is likely to feel most severely this interruption of the oyster trade. It has heretofore given employment to about six thousand persons in that city and vicinity, over four hundred vessels, and yielded annually upwards of one and a half millions of dollars. It is now estimated that the business will suffer a decline of about fifty per cent. The great bulk of the trade, hitherto done by Baltimore, will find its way to and from Philadelphia and other Northern cities.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class (Class No. (name the class)) for the navy yard at (name the yard), will be received at this office until noon on the 1st day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials for which it invites, as per the articles enumerated in Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard), according to said schedule, and copies of which can be obtained at this office, or at the navy yard at which the articles are to be delivered.

Bidders will please write out the amount in the proposal in words.

A proposal or any agent there name in the agent if he be required by the sending for it to be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, or by a resident of the place of delivery, and such guarantee to be accepted. I request that the contract may be executed and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and execution.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned (name of guarantee) of (name the town) and (name of county and State), and (name of second guarantor, &c.), hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will if the (his) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible persons, and are worth the sum for which they have become guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6: White pine timber; class No. 7: Yellow pine timber; class No. 8: Oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 9: White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 10: Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 11: Cement; class No. 12: Gravel and sand; class No. 13: Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14: Pitch, tar and turpentine; class No. 15: Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16: Ship chandlery; class No. 17: Hardware; class No. 18: Duck and canvas; class No. 19: Cordage; class No. 20: Anchors; class No. 21: Blocks and sheaves; class No. 22: Rosin, tallow and soap; class No. 23: Boiling, packing and hoops; class No. 24: Iron work; and class No. 25: Augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1: Brick; class No. 2: Stone; class No. 3: Yellow pine timber; class No. 4: Oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 5: White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 6: Cement; class No. 7: Gravel and sand; class No. 8: Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 9: Ship chandlery; class No. 10: Hardware; class No. 11: Paints, oils and glass; class No. 12: Duck and canvas; class No. 13: Cordage; class No. 14: Anchors; class No. 15: Blocks and sheaves; class No. 16: Boiling, packing and hoops; class No. 17: Iron work; and class No. 18: Augers.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1: Brick; class No. 2: Stone; class No. 3: Yellow pine timber; class No. 4: Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5: Oak and hard wood; class No. 6: White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7: Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8: Cement; class No. 9: Gravel and sand; class No. 10: Blake; class No. 11: Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12: Ship iron; class No. 13: Paints, oils and glass; class No. 14: Ship chandlery; class No. 15: Hardware; class No. 16: Duck and canvas; class No. 17: Cordage; class No. 18: Anchors; class No. 19: Blocks and sheaves; class No. 20: Boiling, packing and hoops; class No. 21: Iron work; and class No. 22: Augers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1: Yellow pine timber; class No. 2: Oak and hard wood; class No. 3: White pine, spruce, juniper, cypress and juniper; class No. 4: Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 5: Cement; class No. 6: Gravel and sand; class No. 7: Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 8: Ship iron; class No. 9: Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10: Ship chandlery; class No. 11: Hardware; class No. 12: Duck and canvas; class No. 13: Cordage; class No. 14: Anchors; class No. 15: Blocks and sheaves; class No. 16: Boiling, packing and hoops; class No. 17: Iron work; and class No. 18: Augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1: Brick; class No. 2: Oak and hard wood; class No. 3: White pine, spruce pine, juniper, cypress and juniper; class No. 4: Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 5: Cement; class No. 6: Gravel and sand; class No. 7: Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 8: Ship iron; class No. 9: Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10: Ship chandlery; class No. 11: Hardware; class No. 12: Duck and canvas; class No. 13: Cordage; class No. 14: Anchors; class No. 15: Blocks and sheaves; class No. 16: Boiling, packing and hoops; class No. 17: Iron work; and class No. 18: Augers.

The parts of the proposal to be enclosed will be particularly designated on the envelopes, to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

No bid or bids or proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, upon which contract must be returned to Annapolis within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or proposals, or any part of a bid or proposal, if deemed for the interest of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered.

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PROPOSALS.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy Yards:

	Barrels of Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	2,000	4,000
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	9,000
At Philadelphia, Penn.	1,000	1,000
	7,500	14,000

One half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named Yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862, and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of the Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, neat weight, each. The hind leg ends of the hind quarters, and the skins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton, and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts farmed Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and from a part of the contract, must be wholly examined from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, and instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a very good knife, a piece of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs slaughtered between the first day of December, 1861, and the first day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, exclusive of the heads, which are to be cut off at the second joint of the neck, leaving the ears on, and the jowls, face, bones, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with a saw and knife in packing, weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well fattened hogs slaughtered between the first day of December, 1861, and the first day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, exclusive of the heads, which are to be cut off at the second joint of the neck, leaving the ears on, and the jowls, face, bones, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with a saw and knife in packing, weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one quarter bushel of Turk's Island Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga coarse, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, distributed in packing. Each barrel of fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The beef and pork must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and head linge; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the hoops not less than three-eighths of an inch thick; they must be three iron hoops dipped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have not less than two iron hoops over one of each half inch in width on each edge, and one of one and one-eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel to be branded by painting on its head the words "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, in large letters and figures, and also be branded on the bung staves with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of the bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions" who shall be selected by the respective commanding officers, but the charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must, likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order at the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be required from all persons not residents of the United States to whom contracts may be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts which will on no account be varied, and the contracts are compelled with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the general navy agency in the city of New York, each payment to be made within thirty days after delivery, and the quantities named in the contract must be delivered at each place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where the navy yards, magazines or other stores for which the offers are made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and all other things being equal, preference will be given to those bidders residing in the vicinity of the navy yards where the articles are to be delivered.

Bids or proposals received after the time above specified will be considered and rejected.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, and to all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said navy agent, and to such inspection as may be commanded thereof. Bids are preferred to the yard for place specification or samples, and any further description of articles may be required. No bidder will be considered unless he furnishes the articles named in the same, the navy will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard and for foreign stations the collector, navy agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,

PHILADELPHIA.

In the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, third and Chestnut streets, the banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c.

Board per Day, $1 50.

Accommodation, when required on the EUROPEAN PLAN: Rooms from 50 cents and upwards, per day, and Meals at a FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT attached to the House. Prices according to the Bills of Fare.

The City Cars take Passengers from any Station TO or CLOSE TO the Hotel.

☞ English, French, German and Spanish spoken. sp17-dm

"LE TOUT."

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms, Fifty Cents Per Day.

City Hall Square, corner Frankfort st. (Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N.B.—Beware of Runners and Steamboat Men, who say we are full.

oct19-ly E. FRENCH, Proprietor.

SWEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving and embarking Pipes, same as for wheel harness.

Two Pair Trace Chains, 7 feet long, 1¼ links to the foot, of No 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 8 lbs per pair.

Two pair of Breast Chains, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 2 iron, twisted.

Two Pair Chain Pipes, 2 feet long, 2¾ inches wide, with 2¾ inch buckle.

Two Neck Chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, and made of No 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs per pair. Twisted or straight.

One Pair of Breast Chains, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 3 iron. Twisted.

Two Neck Straps, 6 feet 1 inch long, 2¾ inches wide, with 2¾ inch buckle.

Two Neck Chains, 6 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, as stated in No 3 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

One Saddle, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, framed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse hides; flaps 20 inches long; 16 inches wide; stirrings 3 feet 8 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with a 2¾ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the cantle by being riveted. As two stirrup straps; the straps are placed one on each side of the saddle tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the rear part of the bar, the other end to the centre