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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

REPUBLICANISM—NATIONAL POLITICS.

LETTER FROM MR. FORNEY.

Mr. Forney, in his letter to the *Press*, of date, Washington, April 2, refers to the important speech of Mr. Fessenden, a synopsis of which we gave yesterday:

At last the Republicans in Congress are beginning to shape and settle their policy for the future. The speech of Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Senator in Congress from the State of Maine, yesterday afternoon, on the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, was undoubtedly the key-note of the Republicans for the coming campaign. It was the centre-piece of a really great debate, and was characterized by lofty independence, deep thought, and a comprehensive view of the national exigencies. Mr. Fessenden is a thorough statesman of the Clay and Webster school—recalling much of the manner of the one, and the solid judgment of the other. He is never out of his seat. Watching all the details of legislation, from the smallest bill that relates to the District to that which contemplates a million appropriation, he is perhaps the most severe and just man of the Senate. Eminently fair to his adversaries, as they all admit, he cannot be excelled either in his courtesy to them, or in fearless objections to his own party when his conscience demands their utterance. He is probably less of a partisan than any member of the Senate; and yet his whole soul is inspired with the purpose of placing the Republicans upon such a platform as will make them successful by *showing them how to deserve success.* He is not in the habit of mingling in political debates. As Chairman of the Finance Committee, a post always full of responsibility, and now more than ever so difficult to fill, because of the national exigencies, he prefers rather to watch and limit the public expenditures, and to leave party harangues to others. He heeds coming events in existing complications—warns his fellow-Senators against extravagance—resists every appropriation not absolutely necessary, and points to the enormous debt and heavy taxation we are accumulating. No recommendation, no matter by whom made, whether by friend or foe, but is subjected to the most searching analysis and if wrong, it meets his prompt opposition. When a man steps out of his ordinary path to talk on a measure like the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, it is only because he is ready to throw upon the subject new lights and new thoughts. Of all men I have lately met, who are accepted as the oracles of the Republicans, Mr. Fessenden is the man who has the most contempt for giving too much of the public time to the slavery question; and you cannot have failed to observe that he has been significantly silent in the midst of the tempest of discussion which that inexhaustible topic has provoked for four months past. These facts render his speech of yesterday a most important document. The first impression it will make upon the public mind is its manliness and moderation. He goes out of the way specially to disavow every rash and radical measure that has been attributed to the Republicans, and in his appeal to the Border slave states, he uses the powerful point that it would be better for them to adopt the liberal tone and action of the new Senator from Missouri, Mr. Henderson, who classes fidelity to the Government and opposition to treason among the first of our public duties. Mr. Fessenden emphatically objects to Mr. Sumner's bill for reducing the seceded States to Territories, as in disregard of the avowed objects of the war, and takes ground in favor of the bill to abolish slavery in this District, running a powerful parallel between the prosperity of sterile New England, under the influence of free institutions and the decay and prostration of Virginia, surrounded and oppressed by slavery.

That part of the speech in defence of the President's recommendation as to emancipation is full of force, while the vindication of the mission of the Republican party will go far to dispel falsehood and calumny. It is an effort which will be read with pleasure by every patriotic citizen.

If the Republicans can close upon the policy foreshadowed by Mr. Fessenden, they will be the conquering party of the nation, and that, in a great degree, they will do so, is my fixed and firm belief. Republicans of extreme opinions will yield something of their own theories to this great desideratum. The possession of national power and responsibility always lead to moderation on the part of those who have these burdens to bear; and as Mr. Fessenden is one of the men who feel this truth, he proposes frankly to act upon it.

What is most inexplicable to me, however; is the conduct of many of those whose hostility to the treason is, or ought to be, sincere, in the face of such proffers as that of Mr. Fessenden and other leading Republicans, at the head of whom is the President himself. Refusing to concede anything themselves, too many of the Border State leaders, and too many Democrats who are anxious to be called loyal, insist that their peculiar ideas shall be accepted, and that nearly everything else is revolutionary and cruel. Has the Rebellion made slavery stronger and more sacred in their eyes? Shall every other description of property be depreciated and destroyed by the rebels, leaving inviolable the very institution upon which they subsist? Are the Republicans to be ruled out of power, to be assailed and misrepresented, to be muzzled and threatened, when they propose to do that in the District of Columbia, in justice and policy of which have been frequently admitted by Democrats themselves? There should be at least as much generosity on the part of these Border State politicians as there is on the part of the Republican leaders, or the country will relapse into the very hands from which we are trying to rescue it. The example set by men like Fessenden must be followed by the politicians, or they will fail before their constituents.

One more thought occurs to me at this point—viz: that since the Republicans came into power they have repeatedly shown their anxiety to take by the hand Loyal Democrats and Americans; in fact, men of all parties and nationalities. I do not speak of Mr. Lincoln's selection of hundreds of Democrats for high positions in the army, nor to the liberal manner in which such citizens were treated by the late Secretary of War, General Cameron, for there were, probably, military reasons for this course. But look at Mr. Fessenden's own State of Maine, where the Republicans joined hands and put loyal Democrats into office. Look at Massachusetts, where at the late election they did the same thing, or offered to do it. The cases of New York and Ohio, both Republican States, are still stronger proofs of this generosity. In Pennsylvania the Republicans aided to elect many Democrats. In the State of Indiana a Republican Governor appointed a Democrat to the United States Senate. In Iowa and Wisconsin the same peace-offering was tendered. Have you ever seen a regular Breckinridge Democrat responding to these exhibitions? *Never!* The spectacle was everywhere presented that the bitterest assailants of all these recognitions of loyal Democrats came from the followers of Breckinridge in 1860, and the present owners, managers, and dictators of the so-called Democratic organization. What they are doing now is universally seen. The Congressional movement to resurrect a party against the Republicans, under the name of Democracy, is led by the well known Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio. He carried the call for the late caucus that looked to this object, and read the resolutions when the caucus was called. I leave the subject here, proposing to show, in another letter, how surely the Republicans must triumph if they stand by the principles of the noble speech of Mr. Fessenden.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 2, 1862.

The Senate took up and passed the new School bill, with only a few, and not very important amendments. This bill, therefore, is part and parcel of the Common School law. The bill prescribes that twenty-two days shall be a month, so far as school reports are concerned—though, when the engagements of the teachers, as in your cities and boroughs, are by the year, the days are not to apply. The time when the school year is to commence is changed to the first of April, because the officers who have had the management of the schools for the year are the ones that ought to make out the reports. In Pennsylvania the third Friday in March is the time to elect the new Directors. The Auditors who now settle the school accounts for the preceding year, meet early in April—this, therefore, seems the natural time to close the old, and begin the new year.

The remainder of the time of the Senate was spent in passing local bills. One of them was the supplement to the East Liberty Passenger road.

In the House, the whole morning was spent on a queer bill got up for Schuylkill county, and only applicable to some five eastern counties. This bill allows, or did allow, miners and workmen in manufacturing establishments to issue a landlord's warrant and distrain for their wages whenever $20 was illegal to be incurred. In various other ways it set at defiance all our preconceived notions on law; liens and the relation of employer and employed. The discussions on the bill were a mixture of fun, frolic and argument. One-half the law was stricken out and the rest left in a condition that its own fathers will not know their offspring.

In the afternoon, the House allowed reports from committees, including the new bill to reorganize the Court of Common Pleas of your county. It allows an additional Law Judge, and makes quite a number of changes in its organization. The bill will probably pass next week.

The House then took up the new Congressional apportionment act, and then commenced the first political fight the House has had this winter. The Democracy feared that they were likely to be defeated, and they became indignant, and charged everybody with cheating. Now, between the two bills, the Senate bill is undoubtedly the fairest and best bill. Perhaps both could be improved if the House had time, inclination and patience to go into the whole subject anew. This, however, is out of the question. The discussion occupied all the afternoon, though on several votes had the friends of the Senate bill proved in a majority of from 1 to five votes.

In the evening, the private calendar of Tuesday was finished. It contains the Pittsburgh and Allegheny county Whisky and Oil Inspection bills. The City Gauger is to do all the city business, and the county one all outside of the city. He is to pay into the County Treasury one-third of all fees received by him.

The most of the evening session was occupied by a regular Philadelphia dog fight, over a passenger railroad bill.

Sanford's Opera House is in full blast now, but will have to close, if the evening session of the House continues, and such fights constitute the evening amusement. The House amusements are not only cheaper, but funnier than anything Sanford can produce.

Rumor says that the Tonnage Tax Committee are obtaining very important information, showing how the act of 1861 was passed, and the means now resorted to, to prevent a full investigation. I am not at liberty these times of giving details. Little doubt remains on the minds of any one about the means resorted to in 1861, to secure the passage, and in 1862, to prevent the repeal of that act.

FOUR PITT.

The Tennessee River Expedition--Lines Approaching--Rebel Forces--Buell Coming Near.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., April 1.—The expedition has accomplished nothing as yet that can be laid before the public. Beauregard's advanced camps at Corinth are within six miles of our advance from Pittsburgh Landing, and the rebel advanced camps at Purdy are within five miles of ours in front of Crump's Landing.

Purdy and Bethel the rebels still have only an outpost of four or five regiments, with a small force of artillery and cavalry. At Corinth they may have sixty thousand, including the ten thousand without arms. They claim a hundred thousand, and from that on up indefinitely.

There seems to be no doubt that they mean to make a stand at or near Corinth. They cannot yield that without yielding their whole line of defenses along the northern border of the Gulf States.

A portion of Gen. Buell's army was on Sunday morning last within a day's march of Savannah. Gen. Grant is understood to outrank Gen. Buell, the latter having been confirmed Major General some weeks after Grant. In this case, therefore, Gen. Grant will command the entire force.

There are rumors, however, that Gen. Halleck will take the field here in person, as soon as the Island No. 10 agony is over, and that there will be four or five *corps d'armee* organized, Potomac army fashion, with the Major Generals, Grant, Smith, Wallace, Buell and McClernand as commanders. Take them (the rumors, not the Generals) with a dis-count.

The wooden gunboats continue dropping occasional shells into the rebel batteries at and above Eastport, Miss. Little importance is attached to their river defenses.

General Grant is to take the field in person at Pittsburgh Landing to-day, unless the plans should be changed.

The weather is sultry; delightful mornings and evenings, but decidedly too hot for Northern constitutions at noon. The country is admirable, and the country toward Corinth is a high upland, about half under cultivation, the rest wooded, through which there are few obstacles to the easy movement of a large army.

Some cotton is being brought in from the country, under escorts of our troops, to prevent the rebels from burning it. Seventy-five bales came in that way yesterday.

Briefly, that's all the news that ought to get into print. We sent it all by telegraph, but think it is likely we or not the dispatches are still floating around in Government steamboats, on their way to Cairo. We're having a telegraph built from here to Nashville, across the country, that will be done before long, but it is exclusively for military purposes.—*Gazette Special Correspondence.*

Newspaper Correspondents Prohibited from Accompanying the Army.

A reporter sent to the other side of the Potomac, assured us this morning that Secretary Stanton had issued an order forbidding newspaper correspondents, as well as all others not actually connected in some way or other with the service, from accompanying any of the corps d'armees. Very many correspondents are now with the army, and it is understood here that an order was dispatched yesterday, that the whole of them be cleared out and sent back, under the penalty of immediate arrest and confinement if they attempt to stay.—*Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.*

We shall be sorry if this is true. We believe that newspaper correspondents have heretofore been very discreet, and have been of much service to the country. They are the only persons who are prepared to write descriptive accounts of battles. If we are to depend upon official reports, we will miss much of the interest of these magnificent scenes.

CARL SCHURZ AND GEN. BLENKER TO SERVE UNDER FREMONT.—Carl Schurz is to have command of a division in General Fremont's department. His command will be principally Germans. Gen. Blenker, with his division, has also been assigned to Fremont.

FLAX SUPERSEDING COTTON.—It is stated by the agent of a large manufacturing firm of Rhode Island, that a method has been devised whereby flax may be substituted for cotton.

GEN. HALLECK TO TAKE COMMAND IN PERSON.—It is expected that Gen. Halleck will soon take personal command on the Tennessee river.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A correspondent writing from Naples says four thousand six hundred Italian priests have formed an association, in order to introduce a radical change in the institutions of the Roman Church. The main points developed in the programme are the following:

Abolition of the temporal power, and restoration of the merely honorary supremacy conferred by the ancient Church upon the Church of Rome—representative constitution—abandonment of all the superstitions and pagan excess of the worship of the Virgin and of the Saints—introduction of the common tongue into the public prayers—matrimony of the priests, &c.

—The London *Record* says the Pope has announced his willingness to contribute to the forthcoming Exhibition his missal and crucifix.

—We learn from the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, that the Ross Street M. E. Church, Rev. G. A. Lowman pastor, has been favored with a very gracious work, during which time forty-nine persons were hopefully converted. Manchester M. E. Church, under the pastoral work of Rev. David Hess, has also had an interesting work. About eighty persons professed to find peace in believing, and the membership were greatly quickened.

—The British Wesleyan Missionary Society, according to recent accounts, are succeeding well in their new mission to Italy. This Society have dispatched the Rev. George Alton as a missionary to Spain. With his family, he arrived in the Peninsula on the 1st of January. Nearly forty thousand dollars were contributed for missionary purposes by the Wesleyans of England during the month of January.

—At the last annual meeting of the English Baptist Union 898 Churches reported a net increase of 14,000 members. The English correspondent of the *Christian Chronicle* mentions the remarkable fact that there is not a single Baptist Church in York, the capital of the largest county in England. The Baptist Home Mission Society have hired a hall for the purpose of holding services and organizing a society. Referring to Baptist matters suggests that the statistics of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle for the last year show that the large number of 397 were added by baptism and 42 by letter.

—The vote on lay delegation, by the ministers of the Pittsburgh Conference, at the session of this body held recently in this city, was 35 for and 142 against. The vote reported for the members of the circuits and stations amounted to 6,187; being 1,930 for, and 4,257 against.

—The death of the Pope, says the *Catholic Telegraph*, is an event which may be anticipated speedily. Independently of his advanced age, and infirmities which have notoriously haunted him through life, his symptoms now indicate disease of the heart; and the medical calculation is that, while he can scarcely last a year, the catastrophe is most likely to be soon and sudden.

—Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, says of Gen. Burnside, that he is a regular reader of the Bible and an observer of secret prayer twice a day.

—The Boston Tract *Journal* says:

"Probably a larger number of conversions have taken place among our soldiers during the present season of inaction, than among any equal number of persons elsewhere in the country."

—The Presbytery of Allegheny City (Presbyterian) will hold its next stated meeting in the First Church, Allegheny City, Monday, 21st inst. at 10 A. M. The Presbytery of Ohio will meet in Dr. Paxton's Church, Pittsburgh, Tuesday, 22d inst.

—The first organ ever heard in this country was sent from London to King's Chapel, Boston, in 1714.

—Commodore Levy of the U. S. Navy, who died at his residence in New York week before last, was an adhering Jew.

—The able correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner* says two Sunday Schools have been established for the purpose of teaching the children of Jewish parents the times of the different festivals, the reasons why they are commemorated, the principles of the Jewish faith, and a general knowledge of the Old Testament Scriptures.

—At a meeting of the Philadelphia Sabbath School Association, held in February, it was unanimously resolved to hold a State Sabbath School Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1862, in the church of which Rev. John Chambers is pastor.

—The *Presbyter* says the editor of the *Presbyterian Herald*, Louisville, Ky., after diligent search has found but two Presbyterians in Kentucky who wished that the churches should go in the Southern Assembly, and that these persons are private members of the church.

—A correspondent of the Presbyterian *Banner* says of the Presbyterian Church of New Castle, Pa.:

"God has been pleased to awaken more than sixty souls, The entire church is revived and quickened into newness of life. O, sir, it is another token of God's favor and willingness to bless and revive the Church, even in the midst of years of trial. Of the sixty inquirers, many are indulging a blessed hope."

—The deaf mutes of Boston and vicinity a few years ago organized a Union for religious worship. Some weeks ago they formed themselves into a new body, under the name of the Boston Deaf Mute Christian Association. Each retains their membership in their respective churches.

—Rev. J. M. Pherrin was installed pastor of the Pine Creek English Lutheran Church, Allegheny county, Pa., on the second Sunday of March. Rev. L. G. Bell has taken charge of the Lutheran Congregation at Tarentum, Pa.

—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pittsburgh will hold its nineteenth annual convention in Allegheny City (the charge of Rev. H. Reck) on Wednesday, the 28th of May next.

—Six theological students belonging to the Passionist community, established in West Hoboken, N. J., were ordained sometime since, by Bishop Bayley. The candidates are all Italians from the Kingdom of Naples.

—In a sermon preached by the Bishop of Gloucester in aid of the fund for building a Protestant Church at Naples, he stated that during a recent visit through Italy he had found a strong spirit of inquiry among the inhabitants for religious reading. The natives were not only joining the Established Church of England but also the Dissinters; and in one town he found no less than eight different sects of those who had quitted the Church of Rome.

—Recent intelligence from Europe states that six missionaries of the London Missionary Society were to embark for Madagascar at the end of March.

—According to the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Report for 1862, there were 17,498 conversions in the schools during the past year.

—The Lee Avenue Sunday School of Brooklyn, N. Y., is said to be the largest in this country, and probably in the world. It comprises no less than 1,500 pupils.

Hostility to the Administration.

The signs of a furious war upon the Administration by the pro-slavery men everywhere are daily multiplying. The Vallandigham dinner-party caucus is the first move preparatory to a public demonstration. Meantime the press of the pro-slavery interest are throwing out feelers in every direction. Bubble boldest indication that has yet been made is found in the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Clipper* of yesterday. The writer, one Henry Hardy, an *attache*, it is said, of the *National Intelligencer* office, charges upon the President and his administration the design of revolutionizing the government, and converting it into a consolidation, with a President for life, who is to be Mr. Lincoln himself! This same writer charged upon General Fremont and the Republican party, last fall, the design of seizing upon the government, turning Mr. Lincoln out and converting the government into a military despotism. Of late he and his employers have been threatening Mr. Lincoln with their vengeance if he shall dare sign the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. Of such stuff are most of our border state Unionists made. Mr. Etheridge lately said in a speech at Nashville that it was as natural for a Breckenridge democrat to turn rebel as it was for a tadpole to turn frog. I would add and for a Bell man to do so too—in other words, for any pro-slavery man; for this is the touchstone.—*Correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its Bearing on the Union Cause in Maryland.

The Union men of Baltimore and vicinity anticipate a strengthening of their cause by the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Certainly most people in Northern and Western Virginia are interested in having removed the "locks and bolts and bars" that have destroyed trade and intercourse with the commercial cities for a year back. *Mongrel* Secessionists at Baltimore hate this aspect of things, and freely predict that trade on the road will be constantly obstructed. Such persons have given material aid to the prisoners taken at Winchester with such force as show that they might properly exchange places with them. There is, perhaps, no objection to prisoners being overwhelmed with good things by traitors in our midst; but allowing this by our military authorities, is in strange contrast with the conduct of the rebels, who have frequently shot our prisoners for looking out of windows. Brutal treatment of prisoners ought to be a subject of inquiry by the Senate Committee who are to get facts as to rebel maltreatment of the dead, &c.—*Phila. Press.*

The President's War Power.

There was a very interesting debate in the House this morning on a Senate joint resolution giving the President the power, when two or more officers are in the field, to appoint to service without reference to their rank. Much speculation was indulged in as to the propriety of the passage of the resolution would permit General McClellan to command at Fortress Monroe over Wool, and in case any dispute should arise between McClellan and Fremont hereafter, the President could instantly settle it.

Mr. Olin, of the Military Committee, said that he supposed there could be no harm in alluding to the fact that an army had passed down the river to Fortress Monroe from this vicinity, and that the provision in the resolution might be of use at that point. Outside of the Hall it is said the new regulation may be of service in Missouri, as it may be necessary to appoint Major-General Sigel to the command of the army in Southern Missouri. Mr. Roscoe Conkling opposed the passage of the resolution in a short but vigorous speech, but it finally passed by a small majority, and immediately thereafter the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.—*Wash. Cor N. Y. Eve. Post.*

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.—John Janney, President of the Virginia Convention which pretended to take that State out of the Union, is reported as having renewed his oath of allegiance to the United States. Mr. Janney is a prominent citizen of Loudon county, a Quaker, always a strong Whig in politics, and elected to the Convention as a Union man. How he ever came to allow himself to be dragooned into treason is utterly incomprehensible. He has doubtless suffered more during the past year than any inmate of a State Prison. His section of Virginia has been fearfully devastated by the rebellion, and the end is not yet.

ABOLITION BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.—It is understood that the Senate bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia has been informally considered by the House Committee on the District, and will be speedily reported by them when it reaches the House. Unless the bill speedily becomes a law, it is feared that there will be no slaves to free in the District, as they are being carried into Maryland very rapidly.

A PARDON.—In the course of his speech, on Wednesday, Senator Sherman alluded to the case of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is still confined in prison on the charge of aiding the escape of a fugitive slave. It is said that the pardon in this case has been directed to be issued by the President after an examination by the Attorney General.

SLAVERY IN OHIO.—The almost incredible statement is repeated by Senator Sherman, of Ohio, that at this hour negro slavery is recognized as existing at Columbus, the slaves of Rebel officers being there held at involuntary service in attendance on their masters, now Rebel prisoners at that place.

CAPTAIN HARRIS, of the Seventh Indiana Battery, has resigned in consequence of ungentlemanly and tyrannical treatment received at the hands of General Nelson.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY? THAT IS THE QUESTION.—The Proprietors of the "PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, AMATOMY AND MEDICINE" have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free (for the benefit of suffering humanity) FOUR of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its Disqualifications, Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy, and Vital Power, the Great Social Evil, and those Maladies which result from Youthful Follies, Excesses of Maturity, or Ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Law. These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving Thousands, and will be forwarded Free on receipt of Four Stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, Parisian Cabinet of Anatomy and Medicine, 563 Broadway, New York. mh15:lmd

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862–'63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whiskey.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of the best of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy-yards; half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing whiskey, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well seasoned red-oak barrels and half barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ¾ inch thick; the barrels and half barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime ½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third the quantity to be in half barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the best quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white-oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half barrels.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well seasoned white-oak barrels and half barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞ inch thick; and each barrel and half barrel shall be well painted, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, ½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, painted red.

The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and bids offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no