LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Saturday's Evening Edition.

Letter from Washington.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written from Washington, by a gentleman of this city:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1863.

I had a long, long interview with the President to-day in regard to the establishment of a Mission among the "Freedmen." He gave my papers an autograph endorsement, and recommends the War Department to give such facilities as may be consistent with the public service.

I was ushered into the Presidential presence in company with a number of gentlemen from Connecticut, who had no business, and whom, I suppose, the President expected to get rid of by giving his attention to my business. He remarked when they entered: "Why, we have been calling out the militia lately, and there are as many here from Connecticut as would nearly make a company." (I thought he meant more than he said by this.) He continued: "But as the man said to Noah, when he refused to give him a passage in the ark—it is not going to be much of a shower after all."" This is Mr. Lincoln's leaf

I remarked, when I presented my credentials: "I am not going to preach to your Excellency, but merely to make provision for preaching." "Well, if I can add you," said he, "I will be happy to do so." I saw that he did not "take me up," and after the gentlemen left I told him that it was reported that he had said to a minister: "I was afraid you had come to preach to me." He said: "I don't remember to have said so—they make a great many things on me."

The President talked a good deal about Pittsburgh. He said that it was more an object both to the rebels and the country than Harrisburg, as there was an arsenal, some gun foundries, and a good deal of boat building.

The dust and heat here were intolerable, but a drenching rain has just fallen (4 p. m.) and allayed both. There was some hail, too.

I was assured to-day that Gen. Hooker is in the right place.

I visited the Navy Yard to-day and saw some practice with a boat howitzer.

The "Peace" Democracy--A Pittsburgher on the Stump.

The Jefferson *Star* reports a meeting of the peace democrats, held at Brookville, on the 9th inst.

The first speaker, George A. Jenks, Esq., made the assertion that eight millions of people, fighting (as the Southerners believe they are) for *liberty*, could not be conquered. He said nothing in condemnation of the rebellion, but was very severe on the "unconstitutional" acts of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Wilmarth, from Pittsburgh, followed. He had something to say about "sympathy," and had the impudence to try to make the people believe that he and his like—the copperhead clan—have sympathy for the friends of the fallen in this war! He uttered no word of disapproval of the slaveholders' rebellion, but affirmed that he (the great Pittsburgher) could prove that the abolitionists of the North had brought on the war. He called President Lincoln a quack, at which the peace men shouted. He represented Mr. Lincoln as the weak prince surrounded by forty thieves, viz: Chase, Sumner, Wade, &c. He had forgot Buchanan, and the thieves, Floyd, Thompson, &c. He is an unmitigated, snivveling, copperhead demagogue.

Judge Gillis was called out. We did not hear him, but are told by those who did, that in his few remarks he said that the rebels were deeply dyed traitors, and that the abolitionists were doubly dyed traitors and should be doubly damned. The peace men were quiet when he spoke of the Southern traitors, but shouted aloud when he spoke of the abolitionists.

Rebel Prisoner Arrested.

Capt. Kirker, Provost Marshal of the 23d district, yesterday arrested a rebel prisoner named Thomas S. Dannals, who jumped from the train in Allegheny City on Saturday last, while a large number of prisoners were being carried through to Fort Delaware. He was a member of the 12th Louisiana regiment, was taken prisoner at Champion Hill, Mississippi, by the forces under General Grant, sent thence to Young's Point, on the west side of the Mississippi, thence to Camp Morton, Indiana, and from thence he was on his way to Fort Delaware. He is an intelligent man, a native of Beaver county, in this State. He has been residing in the South for some years. Upon the passage of the Conscription law, he says he volunteered in the rebel service, rather than be conscripted. He expresses himself as tired of that service, and is desirous of taking the oath of allegiance. Gen. Brooks said he had no authority to release him on that condition, and ordered him to be sent to Fort Delaware. When arrested he frankly acknowledged that he was a paisoner, and gave all the facts of his being taken, his travels, and the manner of his escape.

Arrest of a Jeff. Davis Shouter.

A man named John Bradford, residing in the Third Ward, was arrested on the street to-day, by Dr. McCook, Sr., while engaged in the "innocent amusement" of shouting for Jeff. Davis. Bradford was somewhat excited with liquor, but the doctor nevertheless deemed it proper to stop his obnoxious shouting. Brad'ord became very valiant when his "freedom of speech" was questioned, and drew a knife in defense of his "constitutional rights," now about to be abridged by an "abolition fanatic." The sight of the weapon aroused the doctor, and grabbing hold of the "sympathizer," he dragged him before Alderman Kelly without further parleying. The doctor did not desire to prosecute this brawler, but was rather disposed to excuse him on the score of drunkenness. The magistrate, however, required Bradford to take the oath of allegiance, and to enter into bonds to keep the peace. He may be thankful that he was not handed into the custody of the Provost Marshal.

Pittsburgher Killed in Arizona.

Thomas C. McClelland, the young man who fell in the late gallant expedition against the Apache Indians, noticed in yesterday's paper, was a son of Mr. James H. McClelland, architect, of this city. He left here in 1861, in company with Col. Lalley, to assist in managing the business of a large silver mining company. The death of Col. Colt, of New York, led to a suspension of the work on the mines, which are situated a few miles from Tucson, Arizona; and in March last Colonel Lalley left for the East, placing his business in charge of young McClelland, together with the clerk of the works. It appears that the Apaches had been frequently troublesome to the settlement, and a company of civilians, of which McClelland was one, had volunteered to assist in chastising them, but he unfortunately fell mortally wounded in the conflict.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.—A first-rate number of this popular magazine appears for the delectation of its July readers. We have, as the opening paper, the second of the series of papers, "Scenes in the War of 1812," which was commenced last month. This one gives an interesting sketch of Harrison's campaigns, with numerous illustrations. Equal in interest will be found the lively, well-written narrative which follows, entitled "An American Family in Germany,"—also profusely illustrated. We might thus go through the whole table of contents, and find small matter for dissentant anywhere, but much the reverse, had we either the time or the space for such a review. As we have neither to-day, we just refer our readers to Messrs. J. W. Pittock, opposite the Post-office, Henry Miner, next door to the Post-office, and W. A. Gildenienney, 45 Fifth street, for copies which they can read and "note the contents" as their own taste and judgment may prescribe.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Thomas Leyton, an individual well known in this community, was arrested by a squad of the Provost Guard yesterday, and lodged in jail. He is a deserter from Co. I, 11th Pa. Reserves, and will be forwarded to his company in a few days. A man named Hood, belonging to Allegheny, was also picked up as a deserter, and given into the custody of the Provost Marshal.

STRAGGLERS AND CONVALESCENTS.—Fifteen men who were cut off from General Milroy's command at Winchester, and fourteen man, who were in the hospital at Cumberland, but who were given passes by the Surgeon for ten days to get out of the way of the rebels, reached this city this morning. They will be forwarded, by order of Major General Brooks, to Baltimore.

The following donations have been received by the Allegheny Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, for sick and wounded soldiers, for the week ending June 17th:

Miss Mary Patton, Butler county, 1 sack dried peaches; Mrs. E. Mitz, Butler county, 1 sack dried blackberries; Mrs. Jas. E. Day, 23 magazines and a quantity of muscuito net; Mrs. Gibson, 3 cans fruit; Mrs. F. R. Brunot, 1 piece muscuito net; Mrs. Robt. Hays, 2 quart cans currant jelly, 2 quarts tomatoes, 1 bottle currant wine, 4 magazines and 1 book.

Work by ladies of Society—4 shirts and 5 pairs drawers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM SOMNAMBULISM.—On Thursday morning, about one o'clock, a little daughter of Col. James Lindsay, aged about nine years, and residing in the Diamond, fell from a third story window, a distance of over thirty feet, upon a brick pavement, dislocating her left arm, breaking the shoulder blade, and receiving a slight cut on the back of the head. She had been in the habit of walking in her sleep, and the accident is attributed to this cause. Her mother was awakened by the noise of the fall, and calling out of the window, was answered by the child below. The little sufferer was attended to by Dr. Hamilton, and is getting along well.

COW KILLED.—During the storm on Friday, a fine cow belonging to Mr. John McMillen was killed by the blowing down of a portion of Irwin's rope walk, in the First Ward, Allegheny.

DESERTERS.—Capt. Coulter, Provost Marshal of the Twenty-first District, this morning brought to this city eight deserters.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OBJECTS OF LEE'S MOVEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF TWO DESERTERS.

Stuart's Cavalry at Warrenton.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY MASSED NEAR FRONT ROYAL.

The Rebel Army Preparing to March.

PROPOSITION TO BRING LOUISIANA INTO THE UNION.

Rebel Officers Killed by Indians.

AN ORDER RESPECTING OFFICERS' HORSES.

Colored Regiments.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.

The *Star* of this evening contains the following: Gen. Lee has not force opposite us sufficient to attack at this time, as a considerable portion of his army is yet up the valley; but there is an impression here that his object was to move by a sudden dash upon our detached forces at Winchester, Berryville, and Martinsburg, to do an effective stroke of business thereabouts, and at the same time, by a feint at an invasion, cajole Hooker into transferring the bulk of his army north of the Potomac, by which manœuvre he (Lee) could reclaim the sacred soil to the line of the Potomac, and perhaps by a quick movement, gobble up supplies, and any detached forces of ours south of the river, and not protected immediately by the strong defenses at Washington.

Two deserters from Stuart's cavalry came into Union Mills to-day, and say that Stuart's cavalry is at Warrenton, twelve thousand strong, and Lee's army is massed near Front Royal. It consists of four corps, under Longstreet, Ewell, A. P. Hill, and D. H. Hill, and numbers about eighty thousand men.

The troops sent to capture Winchester, have mostly returned, they state the whole rebel army is preparing to march, and will try to turn Hooker's right flank, and cross into Maryland.

The rebel soldiers have no confidence in the success of this movement, remembering the issue of a similar plan last fall.

Wealthy men from Louisiana, one of them an owner of 300 slaves, are now here. They pretend to represent 40 out of the 50 parishes in the State, and promise to bring the State once more back into the Union, if her own constitution and laws can be guaranteed; that is to say, slavery restored. It is presumed that this proposition will not be acceded to, but the planters are still here.

A letter to Commissioner Dole, from W. S. Coffin, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian Territory, dated Fort Scott, Kansas, June 10th, says a party of rebel officers, consisting of three Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel, a Major and four captains, were attacked by the Osages while passing through their country, and killed. These officers were on the way to Colorado and New Mexico, to muster up all the rebels they could find there. They were armed with four revolvers, a carbine and sabre each. They made a desperate resistance, but were overpowered by numbers.

General Order No. 171, from the Adjutant General's Office, provides that when an officer is detached in any way from the army in active service, he will turn over to the Chief Quartermaster any horse belonging to him, which may have been purchased from the Quartermaster's Department under privilege of paragraph 1143 of revised regulations, and will be allowed the value at the time returned, fixed by the board of officers appointed by the commanding officer of the troops present. In no case shall such value exceed the original price paid.

No officers will be permitted to sell serviceable horses which have been purchased of the Quartermaster's Department under paragraph 1143. Officers applying for transportation of authorized horses at the expense of the Government must send also a certificate that such horses are private property, purchased at a distance from the seat of war, and never belonged to the United States. Without the certificate, no application for transportation will be considered. Such transportation will not be allowed when officers are transferred for their own convenience.

Land for agricultural colleges is accepted as follows: Iowa, 240,000 acres; Kansas, 90,000 acres; Michigan, 240,000 acres; Minnesota, 120,000; Wisconsin, 240,000.

The Secretary of War has directed Captain Foster, of the Bureau for colored troops, to recruit colored regiments in Illinois.

Thirteen hundred applications have been made for a commission in colored regiments before the Examining Board.

Hart, commander of Battery A, First New York Artillery, who was in the Peninsula campaign, has been made Major of the first regiment of New York colored troops.

Gen. Martindale has organized a commission to examine the cases of colored soldiers maltreated by whites.

Michigan has received her land sections for railroads as follows: Six miles limits, Detroit and Milwaukee, 6,389 acres; fifteen miles limits, 23,013 acres; Detroit, Milwaukee, Amboy Landing and Traverse Bay, 1,057 acres; Grand Rapids and Indiana, 23,226 acres. Total, 31,694 acres.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that producers of coal are entitled to an exemption from taxation where the annual product shall not exceed $600.

Christopher Morgan, of Auburn, N. Y., has been appointed Consul General at Havana.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 20, 1863.

Gold opened at 143¼ in New York to-day, and rose gradually to 144, on rumors of Lee's passage of the Potomac, and of a rebel raid on Baltimore. Toward the close, however, the price was reduced to 143¾. Here, our bankers are paying 140 for Gold and old Demand Notes, and 127@128 for Silver. Eastern Exchange remains unchanged.

Business, generally, continues very dull and restricted, in consequence of the fact that most of our merchants have almost entirely suspended trade, and devoted their time and energy to the completion of the fortifications around the city. Although our business men are as fond of money as those of any other city in the Union, yet they are too patriotic to neglect their duty to themselves and our common country, to remain idle at a time when we are menaced by a treacherous and unprincipled foe. Money making, for the time being, has been abandoned, and all have have been engaged directly or indirectly on the defenses of our city.

FLOUR & GRAIN.—We have but few transactions to notice in Flour. Sales in the small way at $5 for Superfine; $5,37@5,50 for Extra Superfine; $5,75 to $6,25, and $6,50@6,75 for common to fancy brands of Extra Family. There is but little doing in Grain, and the market is dull and prices are altogether nominal. Sales of Wheat from wagon at $1,20 for Red, and $1,25@1,30 for White. Oats from first hands may be quoted at 60 to 65c, and from store at 70 to 75c, according to quality. Corn is dull and prices are irregular ranging from 73 to 75c. Rye remains unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is dull with small sales at former quotations. Sale of 40 pcs Sugar Cured Dry Beef at 13c. City Lard is selling at 10¼c, and Country at 9¾c@10c. Mess Pork is very dull, and, in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

BUTTER & EGGS—Butter is dull with small sales at 12c for Packed, and 12@14c for Prime Roll. Sale of 10 bbls Eggs at 14c.

CHEESE—Firm with sales of 75 bxs at 9¾c for Common, and 10c for prime W R, and 10¾c for Hamburg.

POTATOES—Steady with a good demand at prices ranging from $1,50 to $2,00 per bbl.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

JUNE 20—There is no new feature to notice in Crude, with the exception that the market is hardly so firm under the unfavorable advices from New York, and the prospect, under the influence of the recent raise, of a rise in the Allegheny river. As yet, however, there is no particular change in value, and we continue to quote at 15½@16c, packages returned, and 21@22c, packages included. There was not a single transaction reported.

Refined is firm with a fair demand at our last quotations. There is, however, but little offering, and the market, comparatively speaking, is almost bare. Sales of 500 and 200 bbls in bond for immediate delivery at 40c, less the usual commission.

The following on the present position of Petroleum is from the Circular on the subject, issued by Mr. C. J. Turner, an oil broker of New York:

"The stock of Oil here now is estimated at 50,000@60,000 bbls of both crude and refined, and the stock at the wells and at Pittsburgh is said to be very little if any, more than usual. The home trade, it is well known, are entirely bare of stock, and the supply of 'free' Oil is now almost exhausted; so that, at last, the government is beginning to realize some income from the tax on Petroleum. It is well known that the export trade has absorbed the entire product of refined, since Jan 1st, as well as the three months' accumulation of bonded made prior thereto, as is fully shown by the fact that, until within a few weeks, the difference in the price of "bonded" and "free" Oil has not been greater than five cents per gallon, and during a large portion of the spring there was scarcely any difference between them."

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, June 20—Evening—Crude has declined to 27@27½c on the spot. Refined in bond is nominal at 45@46½c for present delivery. Refined, free, is scarce, and the market is firm and higher rates are asked. C.

Five-Twenties.

On and after July 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of Legal Tender notes into the National Six per cent Loan (commonly called "Five Twenties") will cease.

Chicago Market.

JUNE 19—There was more inquiry for No 1 Spring Wheat, and the market was steady, but No 2 Spring was dull and lower—with moderate sales, at $1,03@1,13½ for No 2 Red Winter; $1,06@1,01 for Rejected Winter in store; $1,10@1,14 for No 1 Spring; 94@96c for No 2 Spring; and 76@78c for Rejected Spring. The market closing dull and drooping. The demand for Flour was very light, and the market remains dull and nominal, with very trifling sales. Corn declined ½c per bushel, and closed firm at the depreciation—with sales of about 275,000 bushels at 49¾@49¾c for Ear and Shelled Mixed Corn, and 50¾c for High Mixed without; 47¾@47¾c for Mixed Corn in store; 40¾@40¾c for Rejected Corn in store and 41¾c for Ear Corn. Oats were in good supply, and the market ruled very dull—prices closing about 2c per bushel lower—with light sales of No 1 at 34¾@35c—closing at the inside quotation. Rye shows an improvement of ½@1c per bushel, with sales of No 1 at 59¾@60c. Barley was quiet. Hightwines were generally held at 46½c, with a fair demand at 40c, and light sales at 40¾@45c. A lot of city wines, in small broken package, was sold at 41½c; but that sale was no criterion of the market.

Loans on Gold--Official Decision.

The following is the official decision of Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and loans thereon:

1st. All contracts for the purchase and sale of gold and silver coin or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency secured by the pledge or deposit or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if to be performed after a period, exceeding three days, must be in writing, or printed, and signed by the parties, their agents or attorneys

2d. Such contracts must bear adhesive stamps equal in amounting to one-half of one per cent of the price to be paid, or of the amount of money or currency loaned, and in addition thereto, stamps equal to the amount of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the contract, for the longest time named therein.

3d. A renewal of the contract would be subject to the same conditions; and if a contract originally made for a period not exceeding three days be renewed or in any way extended, such contract must be duly stamped when so renewed or extended.

4th. No loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States, or of any certificate or other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin, can be made for an amount exceeding the par value of the coin pledged or deposited.

5th. Gold and silver coin, loaned at the par value thereof, is subject only to the duty imposed on loans.

6th. Contracts, loans or sales of gold or silver coin, or bullion, not made in accordance with this decision, are void; and in addition to existing penalties for violation of the excise law, any party to said contract may, within one year from the date thereof, bring suit to recover back, for his own use and benefit, the money paid on any such contract.

7th. Nothing in this decision shall apply to any transactions by or with the government of the United States.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, June 20—21 bbls liquors, L Li; 22 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & co; 34 bbls oil, A Lyons; 138 bgs corn, 100 bbls flour, 1 car corn, no consignee; 200 bdls paper, Lupton & Olden.

PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND RAILROAD, June 19—117 oil bbls, Clark & Sumner; 20 bxs cheese, 1 bbl eggs, E Wangeloer; 25 bbls flour, W P Beck & co; 51 bxs cheese, L H Voigt & co; 31 cks pearls, J B Lyon & co; 9 bxs cheese, J Brownlee; 25 do do, D Haworth; 40 do do, J M Snowden; 495 sks corn, Bingham, Sturgeon & co; 7 bxs cheese, J Daub; 8 do do, W P Beck & co; 10 do do, M W Rankin; 10 do do, G C Bailey; 20 bbls tobacco, Little & Trimble, 18 bales tow, Kennedy & Childs; 46 bxs cheese, Wm Haslage; 56 bbls whisky, Jas Little; 22 cks clay, A Gordon; 40 bbls lard, McKee & Bro; 5 hhds tobacco, John Graeler; 8 bbls butter, 3 bbls eggs, Jas A Fetzer; 12 bxs wine, John McDonald Crosan; 101 oil bbls, J C Kirkpatrick & co; 2 hhds tobacco, J Murphy; 4 do do, John Greer; 8 sks rags, Fleming & Torrens.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, JUNE 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, until the SIXTH DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division takes charge for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only of the schedules as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in such customary form as they will find to be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column or prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for the fulfillment. The bureau reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the navy yards in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, and weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular descriptions of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by law of 19th August, 1816, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is hereinafter given, and also by a certificate signed by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles which he proposes to furnish; or by an affidavit signed by himself and sworn to before some magistrate authorized to administer oaths, that he is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles he offers to supply, and has a license as such manufacturer or dealer.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after it is sent at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and parties can be expected to commence the fulfillment of their contracts when required, if they reside at the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be addressed.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, or any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

(Signatures of two guarantors.) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.) G. H.
(Date.)

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

EXTRACT FROM LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Section 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court martial of fraud or wilful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any such contractor who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish such supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

Approved July 17, 1862.

Section 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been delinquent in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same.

Bids will be received in accordance with this decision, for the following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 18, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather, 11, Leather Hose; 14, Ox Hides for Copes; 15, Lanterns and Lamps; 16, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Lanterns and Lamps; 16, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow, 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 15, Lanterns and Lamps; 16, Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow, 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather and Gum Hose; 13, Lanterns and Lamps; 15 Tar; 18, Soap and Tallow; 22, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 26, Furniture; 27, Dry Goods; 28, Water Filters; 29, Firewood; 30, Coal Oil; 31, Whale, Fish, Tar and Neatsfoot Oil; 32, Galley and Buoy Iron; 34, Chain Iron; 35, Pig Iron. jel1:1wdtw

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, for supplying the paper used by the State for the year commencing July 1st, 1863. Said paper to be Book Paper, measuring 25 by 40 inches, and to weigh, respectively, 40 and 50 pounds to the ream. Also, Double Flat Cap, measuring 17 by 26 inches, weighing 28 pounds to the ream. Bids will be received for each kind separately.

Bids can be handed in up to WEDNESDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock a. m., and must state specifically the price per pound of paper.

Samples of paper required will be sent to any parties upon application to the undersigned, and can also be seen on the day of letting.

L. H. FUNK, Superintendent Public Printing. 75 Market St., Harrisburg. jel2—13-20-27

CHEESE—100 boxes for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS. jel17

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of 18th and G streets, Washington, D. C., June 11th, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 23, 1863, at 12 o'clock m., for delivering in the City of Washington, at such points as the Depot Quartermaster may direct, on THE MIDDLE (15TH) DEPOT OF JULY NEXT, of the following kind and description, viz:

Eight hundred thousand (800,000) feet 4 4 or one inch White Pine Common Ceiling.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet dressed, tongued and grooved White Pine.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet Scantling, 3 by 5, 16 feet long, Hemlock.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet Scantling, 3 by 6, 16 feet long, Hemlock.

Fifty thousand (50,000) feet Scantling, 3 by 6, 18 feet long, Hemlock.

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 by the 24th day of July, 1863.

Proposals.

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.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

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

Guarantee.

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.

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.

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

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.

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 fulfill a 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.)

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.

EDWARD L. HARTZ, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army. jel2:td

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND OATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Corner G and Twenty-second streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN, for the use of this Depot, to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or at any of the Government Wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upwards, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

R. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A. apt:3m

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

Frank Warrington. By the author of "The cuttaways."

Leaves from the Diary of an Army Surgeon. By T. T. Ellis.

The Race of the Old World. By Chas. L. Brace.

Ritse's Excise Tax Laws. 1 vol., 8 vo.

Life in the Open Air. By Maj. Winthrop. [8 vo.

Life of Christopher North, (John Wilson.) 1 vol.

Invasion of the Crimea. Vol. 1. By W. Kinglake.

Annual Scientific Discoveries, for 1862-'63.

The Two Pictures. By Maria J. McIntosh.

Tales and Sketches. By Hugh Miller.

For sale by KAY & CO., 55 Wood street.

SCARCE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Diversions of Purley. 2 vols.

Leland's Dialectical Writers. 2 vols.

Dr. Porter's Lectures on Rhetoric.

Concilio de Trento, in Spanish and Latin.

Howe's Treatises. 16 mo.

Evidences of the Resurrection. Henley.

Howe and Bates' Works. 1 vol.

Klopstock's Messiah. 2 vols., 16 mo.

Gollyer's Lectures on Scripture Facts & Prophecy.

Howe's Works. 2 vols., 8 vo.

J. L. READ, 78 Fourth street.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS are invited to send to the Quartermaster General's office tenders for their charter or sale.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered, tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper-sheathed, side-wheel or propeller, whether copper or iron fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value in case of loss, or in case the government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Tenders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered, tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether copper-sheathed, side-wheel or propeller, whether copper or iron fastened, size and power of engines and boilers, and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value in case of loss, or in case the government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Parties who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish such supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

Approved July 17, 1862.

Section 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person, who, as principal or surety, has been delinquent in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. That if more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner, or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened, and inspect the same.

Bids will be received in accordance with this decision, for the following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE, MAINE.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves; 10, Leather; 11, Leather Hose; 12, Lanterns; 15, Tar; 18, Tallow; 20, Brushes; 22, Stationery; 23, Hardware; 24, Ship Chandlery; 25, Copper Wire; 27, Dry Goods; 29, Firewood; 31, Tar Oil and Neatsfoot Oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, Flax Canvas and Twine; 5, Sperm Oil; 7, Cooking Utensils; 8, Stoves;