National Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH & Co., and is furnished to our subscribers (by carriers) at 50 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $5.00 per annum; $2.50 for six months, and $1.25 for three months, invariably in advance.

Single copies, 2 cents.

Daily National Republican.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1864. NO. 118.

National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days..........$1.00
One square, four days.......... 1.25
One square, five days.......... 1.50
One square, six days.......... 1.75

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional.

Once a week advertisements charged as new for each insertion.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock, m.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats, and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upwards.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay, or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder shall fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the persons to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and P. O. address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State)——————

(Date)——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington Depot, December 8, 1863, the following articles, viz:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.

—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.

—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ————

Brigadier General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated December 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

D. H. RUCKER,
de8-tf Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until 4 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following carriages:

For 15-inch Guns.
70 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
200 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch guns.
70 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for Wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail-Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron in ordnance memoranda No. 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford, or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above-named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

ROLLED IRON.

Check-Plates and Rail-Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length, tenacity not less than 45,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length, tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs. per square inch.

Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron, tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters, and Counter-Hurters, all to be of good medium iron, tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality of well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All bolts and Rivets to be of best charcoal fibrous iron. Tenacity not less than 55,000 pounds per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes, and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron. Tenacity not less than 55,000 pounds per square inch.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose, with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposal for wrought iron plates and bars for iron gun carriages."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
ap8-12t Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 26, 1864.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 26th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York, in such numbers and quantities and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles, and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.
Salt water soap, lbs	50,000	85,000
Thread, black and white, lbs	200	1,000
Riband, hat pieces	2,000	5,000
Tape, white, pieces	4,500	4,000
Tape, black, pieces	3,000	1,000
Spools cotton	6,000	12,000
Silk, sewing, lbs	200	800
Pocket handkerchiefs	5,000	21,500
Needles, sewing, papers	1,000	14,000
Thimbles	3,000	3,000
Jack-knives	——	3,500
Scissors	1,500	2,500
Razors	500	5,000
Razor strops	15,000	2,000
Shaving boxes	1,200	12,800
Shaving brushes	2,000	2,000
Shaving soap, cakes	6,000	20,000
Scrub brushes	2,000	2,000
Blacking brushes	1,000	3,000
Whisk brooms	1,000	3,000
Eagle coat buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle medium buttons, dozen	500	——
Eagle vest buttons, dozen	1,000	——
D. E. buttons, dozen	5,000	20,000
Fine combs	4,000	18,000
Coarse combs	4,000	20,000
Spoons	2,500	18,000
Forks	2,500	2,500
Blacking, boxes	6,000	40,000
Can openers	500	——
Stearine candles, lbs	60,000	——

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. *The prices must be uniform, and offers must embrace all of any one or more articles deliverable at all the stations.*

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the sample at the said Navy Yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated August 15, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the several commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this bureau.

m26-law 4w

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 19, 1864.

Separate proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the United States Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in such quantities only and at such times as may be required or ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, respectively, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, the quantities of the different articles and at the places specified in the following list, viz:

	Charlestown.	Brooklyn.	Philad'a.
Rice, lbs	50,000	75,000	——
Dried Apples, lbs.	55,000	80,000	——
Sugar, lbs	225,000	230,000	——
Tea, lbs	3,000	——	1,700
Coffee, lbs	——	200,000	——
Beans, galls	20,000	30,000	12,800
Molasses, galls	16,000	7,000	——
Vinegar, galls	12,000	——	——

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For the description of articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the said navy yards, and to the advertisement of this Bureau dated June 13, 1863, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the office of the several Commandants of Navy Yards and Navy Agents.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

m19-law4w

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Wood to the troops in and around the forts hereinafter specified, from parties owning wood or wood lands in the vicinity of the same, viz:

North of the Potomac—Forts Sumner, Mansfield, Bayard, Simmons, Gaines, Reno, Kearney, De Russy, Stevens, Slocum, Totten, Slemmer, Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Thayer, and Lincoln, and Batteries Sneade, Kimball, Parrott, and Cameron.

East of Eastern Branch Potomac—Forts Greble, Carroll, Snyder, Stanton, Baker, Davis, Dupont, Meigs, Mahan, and Batteries Ricketts and Wagner.

South of Potomac—Forts Marcy, Ethan Allen, C. F. Smith, Bennett, DeKalb, Corcoran, Haggerty, Woodbury, Whipple, Cass, Tillinghast, Craig, and Albany.

Proposals will be received under this advertisement for wood anywhere within the limits of the Department of Washington for supply of troops in said Department.

Proposals will be made in the following manner, to wit:

1. For wood standing (price per cord.)
2. For wood felled by the United States engineers or otherwise (price per cord.)
3. For wood cut and corded on the ground.

Proposals must specify the locality, kind, quantity, and quality of the wood, and its distance from the nearest fort, camp, or station for troops.

Each bidder must attach his full name and post-office address to his bid, and the names of all parties interested in the proposal must appear in the bid.

Bids will be opened from time to time, and contracts or purchases made as the wood may be required.

The right is reserved to accept all or any part of a bid.

No verbal propositions will be entertained, but every bid, or modification of the same, must be in writing.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and addressed to

ELIAS M. GREENE,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
m28-15t Department of Washington.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office until 12 M., on MONDAY, 18th day of April inst., for continuing the sewer in Sixth street west, from I to L street north. The size of the sewer is six feet inside diameter, walls nine inches in thickness, to be laid in the best cement mortar; the excavation will be about ten feet deep. Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the main sewer, which shall involve excavation, and filling and making good all gutters, streets, &c., which may have to be disturbed in executing the work.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

Specifications can be seen in the City Surveyor's Office.

W. DOUGLAS,
Commissioner Fourth Ward.
E. P. MOHUN,
C. H. UTERMEHLE,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

GUROWSKI'S NEW BOOK,

DIARY FOR 1863,

will be published to-morrow, and will stir up the dry bones of incompetent and incapable officials throughout the land, and make a sensation generally.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

GUROWSKI'S DIARY FOR 1863.

A new volume by Count Adam Gurowski, embracing a Diary of Political and Military Events and Transactions, in the Cabinet and in the Field, for the year of 1863.

*** For sharp criticism, alternating with epigrammatic trenchant, caustic praise and castigation, this work must bear away the palm from all others ever printed in this country. 12mo. cloth bound, price $1.25.

CARLETON, Publisher, New York.

NEXT WEEK:

PRIVATE MILES O'REILLY will be ready with HIS BOOK, rich with Songs, Services and Speeches, and Comically Illustrated. fe18

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed his office to the Northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, Washington City, D. C.

Attends especially to claims upon the United States. fe12-1y

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 27th at 4 p. m., for 100,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements, calibre 58, to be delivered in the following quantities at undernamed Arsenals, viz:

20,000 sets at the New York Arsenal, Governor's Island.

20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pennsylvania.

40,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri.

These accoutrements are to be made in strict conformity with the new pattern sets to be seen at the Allegheny, New York, Frankfort, St. Louis, Watervliet, Watertown, and Washington Arsenals, and the Springfield Armory. They are to be subject to inspection at the Arsenal where delivered, before being received for the Government. None are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection. The belts to be of grained leather, and all the stock to be the best oak tanned. The shoulder belt will be included in the set.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-fifteenth (1-15) per week of the whole number contracted for; the first delivery to be made on the 21st day of May.

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

The accoutrements must be boxed in the usual manner; the boxes to be charged at cost, to be determined by the inspector.

Bidders will state explicitly the Arsenal or Arsenals, where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers, and such as are known to this Department to be fully competent to execute in their own shops the work proposed for. Should any party obtaining a contract offer accoutrements other than those made in his own shops, they will be rejected, and the contract rendered null and void.

Bidders will enclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bond with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," endorsed "Proposals for Infantry Accoutrements."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
m26-stuth15t Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Treasury Department, Office of the Supervising Architect, Washington, D. C., until 12 m. of the 1st day of May, 1864, for all the Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Vaults required by the Treasury Department prior to May 1, 1865.

Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to this office personally or by letter.

Bids to be per superficial foot, including door and all necessary fixtures, measured on the outside; the price named to cover all charges whatever, except the freight and the actual traveling expenses of workmen to the places where the Vaults are to be erected.

Safes to be delivered at the Railroad Depot or Steamboat Wharf for transportation, in good order and condition, without charge.

Locks for the Vaults or Safes will be furnished by the Department, but must be properly put on by the contractor without charge.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be considered its interest to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Bids to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Safes and Vaults."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
m26—mthmy1 Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Mayor's office until 12 m. on Thursday, the 14th instant, for grading and graveling Eleventh street east, between Pennsylvania avenue and G street south. The gravel to be nine inches in the centre, tapering off to four inches toward the gutter line; to be well rolled with a heavy roller after graveling, and to be relieved of all boulders of an improper size, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for cutting or filling that which measures most, to be paid for but once; the surplus dirt to be deposited wherever the Commissioner may direct.

No part of the appropriation will be paid until the work is approved by the Commissioner and both Assistant Commissioners.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for grading and square yard for graveling.

W. A. FLETCHER,
Commissioner of the Sixth Ward.
GEO. A. BOHRER,
JAS. M. BOISSEAU,
ap11-eo3t Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until 12 m. on MONDAY, 18th day of April, instant, for the continuing of the sewer in Ninth street west, from the north side of Massachusetts avenue to the north side of L street north; also, the building of 4 stench traps, two on the east and two on the west side of Ninth and L streets north; also, the building of a branch sewer, which shall begin at the intersection of L street north and Ninth street west, and run west along the centre of L street to opposite the centre of the alley leading into Square No. 369, thence up said alley to such point as the City Surveyor may designate.

The size of the main sewer is 5 feet inside diameter.

The branch sewer will be circular in shape, inside diameter eighteen inches, walls nine inches in thickness. The 4 stench traps will be similar to those at Sixth street west and G street north; the average depth of sewer will be about 9 feet, the work to be laid in cement mortar.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the main sewer, which shall include all excavation and filling required. Also, per lineal foot for the branch, which shall include all excavation, filling, and repairs of flag foot-ways and gutters, &c., and per stench trap each, which shall include all excavation required, under an act approved 23d of May, 1863.

Specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office.

None but practical workmen need bid.

RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.
JOHN T. GARNER,
Commissioner of the Third Ward.
WASHINGTON DRANE,
JOHN W. SCANLIN,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until MONDAY, 18th day of April next, for paving and grading that part of B street north, between Seventh and Ninth, which is not paved; also, for the construction of four sewers, to be located where the Surveyor may direct. Bidders will state the price per square yard for the stone paving, per cubic yard for the grading, per lineal foot for the sewers, which shall include excavation and filling and making good the canal wall. The size of the sewers will be two feet inside diameter, walls nine inches in thickness, to be laid in cement mortar. The paving to be laid in a bed of sharp gravel nine inches in depth; the stone to be uniform in size, to be well rammed, and done to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner.

J. T. GARNER,
Commissioner Third Ward.
PETER BACON,
J. H. SEMMES,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until MONDAY, 18th day of April instant, for paving and grading the carriage-way on C street north, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets west.

Bidders will state the price per square yard for the stone paving, per cubic yard for the grading.

The stone shall be good and uniform in size, and laid in a bed of good sharp gravel nine inches in depth, to be wet and rammed three times before being received by the Commissioners.

None but practical pavers need apply.

WM. DOUGLAS,
Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.
JAMES PUMPHREY,
THOMAS HAVENER,
ap12 Assistant Commissioners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 11, 1864.

Proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until 12 o'clock m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of April, instant, for the building of a brick culvert across Second street east, in F street north; the culvert will be circular in shape, inside diameter 7 feet, walls 9 inches in thickness, to be laid in the best cement mortar.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot, which shall include all excavation or other expenses incident to the work.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

WM. DOUGLAS,
ap12-eo3t Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.

[MISS ALICE PLACIDE, the popular actress, possesses considerable literary talent, as is evinced by the following vigorous little poem from her pen:]

THE SONG OF THE "IRON HORSE."

BY ALICE PLACIDE.

Oh, I am a strong and mighty horse,
As I dash on my iron way;
The wreathing smoke from my throat I toss,
While the air resounds with my neigh;
With my iron breast I clear the way,
And heed not the tempest's wrath,
But woe to the mortal who night or day
Should stand upon my path!

For I listen not to his wild appeal,
I heed not the warning shout,
But with my swiftly revolving wheel
I crush all humanity out!
Then with a whistle of bitter scorn,
I'm away on my path again,
Swiftly, as when the bow is drawn,
The arrow speeds o'er the plain!

Then beware of me, beware of me,
For I am the "Iron Horse,"
And my one eye glares revengefully,
And I struggle and strive for my liberty
As the smoke from my throat I toss!

Secretary Chase and the Firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury explains itself. A clearer and completer reply to an assault upon a faithful public officer never was made:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 1, 1864.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have had the honor of receiving from the House of Representatives a copy of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House what have been the services of Jay Cooke & Co. to the Government in the sale of United States securities, and what have been the rate and whole amount of compensation therefor; also, whether said services might not have been as successfully performed by the Treasury Department itself; also what sums of money, if any, have been paid out of the Treasury for advertisements ordered by Jay Cooke & Co.

Before proceeding to answer these inquiries, it is proper to say that Jay Cooke and Co. have never been employed to render any service to the Government, but as Mr. Jay Cooke, of that firm, has been employed as agent for the sale of United States bonds and Treasury notes, the resolution will be answered as if it had been prepared in reference to him individually.

The whole of the five hundred millions five-twenty loan being now taken, and the accounts connected with it closed, I respectfully submit the following statement in response to the resolution, without awaiting the completion of the delivery of the bonds subscribed for in excess, which will involve no additional payment on account of compensation or expenses.

The first inquiry requires a statement of the services of Jay Cooke in the sale of United States securities, and of the rate and amount of his compensation therefor.

Mr. Cooke's first services were as agent for the sale of three years' Treasury notes, popularly known as seven-thirties.

When negotiating the first loan with the associated banks of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in July, 1861, of fifty millions of dollars for three years' seven-thirty Treasury notes, the Secretary stipulated to open subscriptions throughout the country to effect the sale and distribution of these notes by agents acting under the direct supervision of the department, the proceeds of such sale and distribution to be paid over to the banks in reimbursement in whole or in part of their loan, in order to secure the prompt taking of a second loan of equal amount.

In fulfillment of this stipulation, the Secretary, in addition to the regular officers of the department, appointed one hundred and forty-eight agents, of whom Mr. Jay Cooke was one, to receive subscriptions for the sale of the seven-thirties, supplied them with printed blank books of subscription, blank certificates of deposit, blank forms for correspondence with the department, and envelopes with printed addresses thereon. In addition to these expenses and the expenses of the necessarily increased force of clerks employed, he paid these agents one-fifth of one per cent. on the first one hundred thousand dollars obtained by them respectively, and one-eighth on all sums in excess, and allowed for advertising a stipulated sum, varying according to locality, but in no case exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

The several agents thus employed returned subscriptions in the aggregate amounting to $24,678,866.84, of which Mr. Jay Cooke obtained $5,224,050, or more than one fifth of the whole, for which he was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to $6,630.06, and, for advertising, $150, making his total allowance for the sale of seven-thirties, $6,850.06.

Mr. Cooke, at the close of his labors in obtaining subscriptions to the seven-thirties, and on making his final payments into the Treasury, submitted an account, substantiated by vouchers, showing disbursements by him for advertising amounting to $3,011.41, not including sums paid for which he had no specific vouchers. He was allowed only $150, or less than one-twentieth of his expenditure.

The services of Mr. Cooke, in connection with the seven-thirty loan, were valuable and important, but of little magnitude compared with those rendered in the negotiation of the loan of five hundred millions of dollars for bonds commonly known as the "five-twenties." When this loan was authorized by Congress, many experienced and able financial men expressed the belief that it would be impossible to negotiate bonds redeemable after so short a period as five years, and bearing an interest of only six per cent., and for a time appearances were decidedly against the success of the loan.

Under the law, every holder of United States notes had the right to convert them at his pleasure into the five-twenty bonds at par. A privilege which can be used at any time is often not used at all, and it soon became clear that voluntary conversions would supply only a small proportion of the large sums required for the disbursements of the war. To excite and promote a better disposition, the assistant treasurers, designated depositaries, and special agents were authorized to receive deposits of notes and issue certificates entitling the depositors to bonds bearing interest from the date of deposit. Still, conversions lagged, and were altogether inadequate to the demands upon the Treasury.

It was indispensable that these demands should be answered with the least possible delay, and the Secretary endeavored to ascertain the best terms on which the bonds could be negotiated by sales. Careful inquiry was made through the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and other experienced persons, and it was ascertained that negotiation could not be effected at higher rates than from 97 to 98 cents for a dollar, which would involve a loss on each hundred millions of the loan of from two to three millions of dollars.

Unwilling to submit to this loss, the Secretary, in October, 1862, determined to appoint a general agent, with authority to appoint sub-agents throughout the whole country, for whom he should be personally responsible, and in this way to organize a direct appeal to the whole people. He accordingly selected as general agent Mr. Jay Cooke, who was recommended for preference by his responsibility, by his integrity, and by his energetic and successful services in the negotiation of the first national loan, and committed the whole work to him.

It was agreed that his commissions, for services and to cover disbursements, should be one-half of one per cent. on the first ten millions, and three-eighths on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths, Mr. Cooke was bound to pay one-eighth to subscription sub-agents, and another eighth to traveling agents and for advertising and other expenses of making the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. He was allowed to retain the other eighth as compensation for his own labor and risk, and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion.

His responsibility covered all acts of his sub-agents until payment into the Treasury of all moneys subscribed, and delivery to subscribers of all bonds subscribed for. No liability and no duty, except that of furnishing the bonds, was assumed by the Government, while to insure the faithful performance of the duty of the general agent, and the full satisfaction of all demands upon himself and his sub-agents, bonds were required and given in the aggregate sum of six hundred thousand dollars.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the task imposed upon him, the general agent had no monopoly in the disposal of the loan. The Treasurer, the assistant treasurers, and several of the designated depositaries, were also directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth, and, in some cases, one-fourth of one per cent. to purchasers for resale.

Having undertaken the work, Mr. Cooke proceeded to organize a general system of agencies. For a time, the result seemed doubtful. When, however, at the next session of Congress, the absolute right of conversion was limited to the 1st of July, 1863, and the system of sub-agencies had been thoroughly organized and extended throughout the country, subscriptions gradually increased, until, at length, the unwearied labors of the general agent and his sub-agents were crowned with complete success. Not only was the whole loan taken, but subscriptions were made on the day it was finally closed for nearly eleven millions of dollars in excess of the amount authorized; for which excess the general agent was allowed no compensation.

It is impossible to exhibit in detail the services thus rendered, or to estimate their value in money. It may be sufficient to state that the number of sub-agents employed by the general agent, and for whom he was responsible, was about twenty-five hundred; that the work of the agency extended into almost every county and town of the loyal States, and among all classes of the population; that its fruits were subscriptions for five-twenty bonds amounting, in the aggregate, to the sum of $361,952,950; and that without these subscriptions neither the army nor the navy, nor the general creditors of the Government, could have been paid.

The benefit of the work was not limited by its direct results. The interest in the loan, excited by the efforts of the agent and sub-agents, operated powerfully upon subscriptions with the assistant treasurers and the designated depositaries. These subscriptions amount in the aggregate to $148,823,500, of which $92,178,300 were subscribed by purchasers for resale, and $50,645,200 for direct investment.

The whole compensation to the general agent and sub-agents for services and for all expenses incurred in obtaining and paying over subscriptions, amounting, as already stated, to $361,952,950, was $1,350,013.15, of which $435,700.31 was paid to the general agent as compensation for responsibility, for services, and for expenses chargeable upon the one eighth allowed to him.

To the cost of the agencies, in order to ascertain the total expenses of the loan, must be added the commissions allowed to purchasers for resale by the assistant treasurers and other officers of the Government; these commissions amounted to $122,190.39, making the entire cost of the whole loan $1,472,203.54. This cost is a little less than three-tenths of one per cent. (or eighteen days' interest) on the whole amount; and, as is believed, is less than the cost of any other great loan, either American or English, heretofore negotiated.

The Secretary has already stated that the best terms he was encouraged to hope for in case of resorting to the negotiation of fifty millions with capitalists, in the ordinary way, from ninety-seven to ninety-eight cents for a dollar, and there was every reason to believe that for the additional sums required to complete the loan he would be obliged to submit to much more disadvantageous rates. Had he negotiated fifty millions at ninety seven and a half per cent., the cost of one-tenth of the loan would have been $1,250,000, a sum nearly equal to the whole cost of the whole actual loan of $510,776,450 upon the plan actually adopted. Had he attempted and succeeded beyond reasonable hope in negotiating the whole at the same rate the cost would have been $12,500,000.

The foregoing statement, it is hoped, sufficiently answers the inquires, what have been the services of the general agent to the Government in the sale of United States securities, and what was the rate and amount of compensation therefor.

The other inquiries of the resolution may be briefly answered.

No sums of money have been paid out of the Treasury for advertising ordered by Jay Cooke & Co., and none for advertising ordered by the general agent, except as above stated.

It only remains to add that the Secretary is clearly of opinion that the services rendered by the general agent and the sub-agents could not have been as successfully performed, nor, indeed, performed at all, by the Treasury Department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Correspondence Laid Before Congress by the Department of State.

FRANCE—Continued.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 3, 1863.

SIR: Your despatches of the 14th of September (No. 345) and the 16th September (No. 347) have been received. Moreover, I have been favored by Mr. Mercier with a visit, and with a reading of the despatch addressed to him by Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys, of which special mention is made in your communications.

The explanations made by you to him are correct, and they are approved. Despatches from this Department, which you must have received after writing your own, not only sustain those explanations, but they also draw very distinctly the line of policy towards France which the President has marked out under the counsels of prudence and the traditional friendship towards her which prevails in the United States. Any statesman who has observed how inflexibly this Government adheres to the policy of peace and non-intervention, would not need to be informed that the report of an alliance by us with Russia for European war is an absurdity. So, also, no one who knows how completely the American people suffer themselves to be absorbed in the duty of suppressing the present unhappy insurrection, and restoring the authority of the Union, would for a moment believe that we are preparing for or meditating a future war against any nation, for any purpose whatever, much less that we are organizing or contemplating a future war against France, whom it is our constant desire to hold and retain as a friend, through all the vicissitudes of political fortune, and all the changes of national life.

You are authorized to say to Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys that his explanations are entirely satisfactory to the President. I may, perhaps, not improperly improve this occasion by saying that the Executive government of this country has no organ in the press. Its views and sentiments in regard to France, as to all other countries, can be known always by the language of its diplomatic representatives, for it instructs them minutely, and directs them to speak always frankly and sincerely. The Emperor has an acknowledged organ in the press, its utterances, if unfriendly or equivocal, necessarily produce distrust among the American people. When they see in the columns of the Moniteur opinions derogatory of themselves, and calculated to give satisfaction and encouragement to their enemies, it is necessarily, but doubtless erroneously, assumed that they are inspired. Several such publications have recently appeared there, and it is not remembered that one utterance in the spirit of the friendship of old France has been made by that paper since our unhappy controversy exposed us to the intrigues of our domestic enemies in foreign countries.

I have thus laid bare a living and fruitful root of jealousies between France and the United States. We do not claim that France shall be our friend. We do not insist that she shall judge us or our cause favorably or kindly. On the other hand, it need not be said that unfavorable judgments and unkind sentiments invariably produce ultimate alienation. Everybody knows that the United States are the habitual well-wishers of France, as they are of Russia. Everybody knows that Russia is a well-wisher of the United States, but everybody is not satisfied that France is a well-wisher of the United States. I think everybody agrees that the responsibility for this does not rest with the United States. Where, then, does it fall? The Emperor joined Great Britain in recognizing our insurgents as belligerents, and in attempting to derogate us from our position as a sovereign, the treaty friend of both countries, into a position of equality with the seditious disturbers of our peace. We think that this proceeding was unnecessary, as we know it has been injurious. It tries the temper of the American people more severely than we have ever tried that of France in her domestic troubles, which have been more frequent than our own. Is it wise to let the unfortunate act be followed by needless manifestations of French disfavor to our cause in the war which we are so energetically endeavoring to bring to a close?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your despatch of the 9th instant, (No. 361,) which brings me the views expressed by Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys concerning the situation in Mexico. Various considerations have induced the President to avoid taking any part in the speculative debates bearing on that situation which have been carried on in the capitals of Europe as well as in those of America. A determination to err on the side of strict neutrality, if we err at all, in a war which is carried on between two nations, with which the United States are maintaining relations of amity and friendship, was prominent among the considerations to which I have thus referred.

The United States, nevertheless, when invited by France or Mexico, cannot omit to express themselves with perfect frankness upon new incidents, as they occur, in the progress of the war. Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys now speaks of an election which he expects to be held in Mexico, and to result in the choice of his Imperial Highness the Prince Maximilian of Austria to be Emperor of Mexico. We learn from other sources that the prince has declared his willingness to accept an imperial throne in Mexico on three conditions, namely: first, that he shall be called to it by the universal suffrage of the Mexican nation; secondly, that he shall receive indispensable guarantees for the integrity and independence of the proposed empire; and, thirdly, that the head of his family, the Emperor of Austria, shall acquiesce.

Referring to these facts, Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys intimates that an early acknowledgment of the proposed empire by the United States would be convenient to France, by relieving her, sooner than might be possible under other circumstances, from her troublesome complications in Mexico.

Happily the French Government has not been left uninformed that, in the opinion of the United States, the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical Government in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirable. You will inform Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys that this opinion remains unchanged. On the other hand, the United States cannot anticipate the action of the people of Mexico, nor have they the least purpose or desire to interfere with their proceedings, or control or interfere with their free choice, or disturb them in the enjoyment of whatever institutions of government they may, in the exercise of an absolute freedom, establish. It is proper, also, that Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys should be informed that the United States continue to regard Mexico as the theatre of a war which has not yet ended in the subversion of the Government long existing there, with which the United States remain in the relation of peace and sincere friendship; and that, for this reason, the United States are not now at liberty to consider the question of recognizing a Government which, in the further chances of war, may come into its place. The United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her own people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be manifested.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 24, 1863.

SIR: Your despatch of October 8 (No. 352) has been received. Your proceedings therein related, in regard to the favors shown to the pirate Florida and her crew at Brest, and the positions assumed on that subject in your interview with Drouyn de l'Huys, are altogether approved.

In connexion with this subject, I submit for your consideration the expediency of recalling the attention of Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys to a correspondence on the subject of privateers which took place between the French Government and the Government of the United States at the beginning of the Crimean war. A statement of this correspondence accompanies this despatch. If the French Government take the ground that the Florida is not a privateer, but a public armed vessel, it may be pertinent to ask, of what practical value to an exposed belligerent is the distinction made by a neutral between public armed vessels and privateers, if the other belligerent can, at its pleasure, create privateers into belligerents, by giving them commissions instead of letters of marque; and if, bearing such commissions, they can, to all practical intents, carry on the business of privateering? It would be difficult to see, in that case, what the interests of commerce have gained, or can gain, by the declaration of the Congress of Paris against privateering.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 1, 1863.

SIR: Your despatches of the 16th instant, (No. 363 and No. 364,) in relation to the iron-clad war ships in course of construction at Nantes and Bordeaux, have been received, with the translation of a communication of the 15th instant from Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys on that question.

I feel constrained to express my disappointment that the answer which has thus been made to your remonstrances on this grave subject was not more direct and conclusive. If Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys does not soon recur to it in a more satisfactory manner, you will be expected to follow it up and to obtain as early reply. In your performance of this duty, previous instructions will furnish reasons which you will, in your discretion, use to promote the desired solution of the matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Dayton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 21, 1863.

SIR: Your despatch of November 6 (No. 372) has been received and submitted to the President. The note you addressed to Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys, on the same day, upon the subject of the pirates Florida and Georgia, is approved, not only in its spirit, but its every word. I can perceive in it no argument omitted or overstrained; I trust that this remonstrance will secure the careful as well as the prompt attention of the French Government. The principle involved is a plain one, namely, that in a war, whether civil or foreign, a contending party without ports, or harbors, or ships, or coasts, shall not be allowed, by neutral nations, to build, or arm, equip, and maintain, in the ports of such States, and on the ocean, piratical vessels to depredate on the unarmed commercial vessels of a nation with whom these States are in relations of peace and friendship, and to enjoy shelter and protection in such States without amenability to the international laws of war.

The Government of the United States, in favor of the commerce of neutrals and the peace of nations, denies any toleration to such a practice. The Governments of France and Great Britain seem to us to accord it. Which of the two policies shall become the precedent in future wars? It is desirable and it is urgent that this question shall be settled now. France is at war in Mexico, and, practically speaking, has closed all the ports of that Republic. Would she assent to our following her own precedent set in the case of the Florida, and especially of the Georgia? True, we are yet too busily engaged in a domestic war to suffer our ship-builders and armorers to become ship-builders and armorers for the enemies of France. True, this war of ours has not yet resulted in the suppression of the insurgents, and perhaps France may yet think think that it is not likely to have that auspicious termination. But these are speculations on the chances of war. Is it reasonably certain not only that we shall not regain our domestic peace within a year, but that during that time Europe will remain entirely at rest and free from the commotions of civil and international wars? If, on the contrary, we shall again be left free from the calamity of war, and that calamity shall descend upon Europe, can any European statesman believe that misguided citizens of the United States would not claim the right to practice upon the rules which the maritime Powers, when the cases were reversed, had applied to ourselves? This Government is not sanguine in regard to the close of our civil war. It neither hopes nor desires, and therefore it does not expect, a disturbance of the peace of Europe. But it does believe that time in its progress brings a common experience to every nation in its turn, and it asks, in the interests of peace and of humanity, that the policy of maritime Powers may now be based upon principles susceptible of universal application.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Mercier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 4, 1863.

SIR: I have carefully read your Excellency's note of the 31st of October, in which I am requested to express my concurrence in the views of the laws affecting the claims of persons who may claim exemption from military service in the United States on the ground of a supreme allegiance to the Emperor of the French. You arrange such persons into ten distinct classes, and ask from me a categorical opinion in regard to the title of persons belonging to each of these classes to the waiver or exemption.

This Government could not justly be asked to express itself upon even one proposition of that character, unless an actual case of the draft of a person falling within the terms of the proposition should arise. It would be still more inconsistent to pronounce categorially upon the several propositions of the same character if circumstances should not render such a proceeding indispensable to the protection of any individuals, or to the interests of the United States. I am satisfied, from what has already fallen under my notice, that there is no probability that cases will arise requiring so comprehensive an examination of the subject. Returns of drafted persons have been received at this Department from three States, in all including two hundred and seventeen persons. Of them only two persons have claimed exemption on the ground of their owing allegiance to France. Each of these presented his claims directly to the Department, under the official invitation extended for that purpose, without the intervention of any diplomatic or consular agent of the French Government. One has already been pronounced exempt, and the other probably will be on the coming in of the evidence in his case.

I could not at present sanction all the positions assumed in your proposed circular. At the same time only inconvenience could result from unnecessarily controverting any of them. I propose, therefore, as the best way, to leave you at entire liberty to issue such instructions to your consuls as you think proper, and upon your own responsibility, reserving at the same time for myself a consideration of principles involved as the cases actually arise.

By the words *a priori* in your circular, I understand you to mean *prima facie*, and if this is so, I have no objection to make; otherwise it would be necessary for me to say that while I should pay the highest possible respect to a consular certificate of the facts in a case, I could not admit it to be conclusive so as to prevent my receiving contradictory evidence to rebut it, and deciding in any case as a full examination of all conflicting evidence should require.

To conclude, I would observe that the apprehensions of timid persons have very much magnified hazards of the draft. I am satisfied that it will be entirely easy to dispose of the claims to exemption as they arise, to the entire satisfaction of your Government and my own, without attempting to agree upon a protocol on a subject whose conflicts of law are so often encountered.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. HENRI MERCIER, &c., &c., &c.

[*To be Continued.*]

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY,

MINES—BRIGGS & GREGORY LODES, GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO.

CAPITAL, 10,000 SHARES—$100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

J. SMITH BRIGGS, Colorado.
GEO. M. PULLMAN, Chicago.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New York.
HENRY COGGILL, New York.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New York.
C. C. ALGER, Hudson, N. Y.
W. G. ANGELL, Providence, R. I.

President—J. SMITH BRIGGS.
Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—J. S. WOODWARD.
Superintendent—CHAS. H. BRIGGS.

OFFICE—28 Cliff Street, New York. ap4-1m

HOPE GOLD COMPANY,

MINES—GOLD DIRT LODE,
Gilpin County, Colorado.
CAPITAL, 30,000 SHARES,
$25 each.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado.
F. H. JUDD, New York.
H. S. COHU, New York.
WM. MOLLER, New York.
GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore.
HERMANN FUNKE, New York.
R. CORNELL WHITE, New York.
M. C. TYLER, New York.
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence.

PRESIDENT.
His Excellency JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
HON. S. G. ARNOLD,
Dr. F. H. JUDD.

Treasurer—WALTER E. LAWTON.
Secretary—J. F. DAVIES.

Office, No. 28 Cliff street, New York. [mll-1m

WANTED—THREE COPIES OF this paper issued the 23d of February. ap10