GENERAL NEWS.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE AND THE DESPATCHES TO MR. LINCOLN.—Last Sunday, Lieutenant Col. Thomas H. Taylor, C. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the privateer *Savannah*. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of General Beauregard, by whom, it is said, he was furnished with a letter to Gen McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax C. H., where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a lieutenant, with a flag of truce. Thence, he proceeded towards Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, General Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived about nine o'clock Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. T. was then received by Lincoln, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. S. informed him that an answer to the letter, of which he was the bearer, would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Colonel T., while in the enemy's lines, was treated with all the courtesies of the profession.—*Richmond Whig, July* 12.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Mr. Smith, who was tried by a court martial at Ringgold Barracks, for the killing of Stanhope, and convicted, has since made his escape into Mexico.

Captain Littleton mustered his Ranger company out of the State service on Monday morning, and immediately mustered them into the Confederate service for twelve months. Out of sixty-nine men only eight or nine refused to enter the Confederate service, and most of those who refused did so because they desired to go where they could see more of the war than is to be found lying about this section of the country.

The names of the two men who were killed near Las Cuevas Rancho, were James Dunn and Roland. Dr. Boutwell was with the party, but escaped. Mr. Guthridge met Cortina on the road, accompanied by three other Mexicans. Cortina was mounted on a splendid dun horse. Mr Guthridge thinks he would probably have been killed if he had not accidentally whistled at a large wolf in the road, which probably made the bandits think that he had more men with him. Major Roundtree was not killed, as has been reported; though he was commanded to surrender himself to an unseen party, which he refused to do.—*Brownsville Wkly.*

THE LYONS JOURNALS mention the arrest of a man who is supposed to have committed several murders in the vicinity of that city, his victims in every case being servant girls. His last attempt was made upon a young woman named Marie Pichon, employed in a silk manufactory. She met the man last evening, and he asked her if she knew any young woman in want of a situation, as he was looking for a servant for his master, who lived at a chateau a few miles from Lyons. Tempted by the wages offered, she agreed to take the place herself. She accordingly went by rail from Lyons to Montluel, which the man said was the nearest station to his master's chateau. On alighting at Montluel, he follow took the girl's trunk on his shoulder, and they would go the nearest way across the fields. After walking some distance he pretended to be tired, and said he would hide the trunk among the vines, and fetch it in his master's cart. The girl's suspicions were soon afterwards excited by seeing the man pick up a large stone, and she accordingly kept a short distance behind him. After walking some time in this manner, the man turned suddenly, and tried to throw a cord with a running noose over her head. She, however, succeeded in getting away, and met a garde-champetre, who went back with her to look for her box, but it was gone. The man was soon after apprehended. In his lodgings were found seven umbrellas, and articles of female apparel evidently belonging to different persons. It is certain that two girls have been murdered and several robbed under similar circumstances, and there seems good reason to suppose that the man in custody is the author of these crimes.

RETURN OF MR. MAY.—The Hon. Henry May, representing the Fourth Congressional district of Maryland, returned to this city, from his visit to Richmond, Va., on Saturday last, by way of Winchester and Frederick. He was detained several days by indisposition. Mr. May is impressed with the belief that the Government of the Confederate States will accept of no compromise which has not for its basis the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Lee is at Richmond holding a high military command. Mr. May has not yet fully recovered from his indisposition.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BURNING ACCIDENTS.—Ladies should, whenever they are so unfortunate as to have their dress upon them take fire, fall prostrate and roll upon the flame. An assistant can smother it then with a table-spread, or wet woolen or other clothing at hand. The flame will ascend rapidly if the lady stand erect, and encircle her face and head, and she will breathe in the flame to the destruction of her lungs and loss of life. It is worse than useless to battle with the fire.

A CORRESPONDENT at Kanagawa, Japan, dating the 18th of April, sends some important news items. Trade remained still exceedingly dull, on account of the obstinate jealousy of the Japanese against foreigners, and their insincerity towards treaty-making powers. The United States minister, Mr. Harris, was waited on by a large and interesting native deputation, which presented him with an address "Tommy" was with the United States consul at Kanagawa.

GEN. SCOTT receives greatly over the gallant conduct of General McClellan, as also the President and Cabinet. General Scott compliments him highly on his valor and activity, and constant success, and will speedily inform him, in an official despatch, of the commendation with which he is regarded at the headquarters of the army.—*World.*

DEATH OF AN EMINENT LAWYER.—Selah Matthews, one of the most eminent lawyers of Western New York, was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy, at Rochester, on the 1st inst., while engaged in arguing a case in court. He was taken home in an unconscious state, and died the next morning.

IT is rumored in Washington that Senator Carlile has information that a prominent officer of the Confederate army is about to tender through him, to the Government, three regiments of Virginians who have determined to stand by the Union. As novel as this may seem, it comes through reliable sources.

In many parts of Germany, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has been celebrated this year with a degree of ostentation which has offended the French Government. France does not need to be reminded—at least, not by Germany—that Waterloo is yet unrevenged, and that the Rhine is yet outside the French frontier.

SUGAR.—Extraordinary exertion will be made in the Western States this fall to manufacture sugar from Sorghum—partially with the object of evading the prospective heavy duties on imported sugars, and to supply the deficiency caused by the loss of the crop in Louisiana.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, who recently expired at Warsaw, is said to have left very little property beyond a present of 50,000 roubles made him by the Czar after the siege of Sebastopol, where his remains have been interred. The Emperor has presented 35,000 to his widow and 5,000 to each of his three daughters.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A servant girl in Cincinnati by the name of Black, while standing on the steps with a child in her arms, a few days ago, was so frightened by a drunken colored woman that she fell with much force upon the sidewalk, and died almost instantly.

ELECTION FOR JUDGE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Governor Pierpont, of Western Virginia, has issued a proclamation ordering an election for judge to be held, to fill the vacancy in the twentieth district, caused by the refusal of Judge Thompson to take the required oath.

AN ANTI-AMALGAMATION LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA.—A bill "to prevent amalgamation of the different races of men" has lately been passed by the California Legislature. The bill makes it a penal offence for any white person to intermarry with any "colored person," whether of the African or Asiatic races.

THE British Government is having cannon made of puddled steel, consolidated by being beaten under a steam hammer. They weigh four and a quarter tons, and although only six and a half inch bore, are good for 100 pound shot.

THE MILWAUKEE GROCERS have been presented with $1,000 in gold by the several banks and bankers of Milwaukee as a testimonial of the appreciation of their services in quelling the late riot.

LARGE ICEBERGS.—Captain Meyer, of the bark *Donaus*, from Hamburg, at New York, reports that, when in latitude forty-nine, longitude forty-eight, he was surrounded by nearly fifty mountains of ice.

REPAIRED.—The Gasconade and Osage Railroad bridges in Missouri, recently destroyed by order of Gov. Jackson, have been repaired, and the trains from St. Louis now run through to Jefferson city without change.

NO PROVISIONS FOR THE BLOCKADES.—The corporation of New Orleans have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of any person who may be engaged in furnishing provisions to the blockading squadron.

A NATIONAL FLAG, subscribed for by Union citizens of Washington, and presented to the Ladies' Monument Association, will be raised on the Washington Monument in a few days.

THE British Minister in Kanagawa had been summoned to Hong Kong, China, to stand a trial for false imprisonment preferred against him by a man named Moss.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unfavorable accounts lately received, the French vintage is now said to look as well as at any time within the last ten years.

THE Convention of Indians, called by Gov. Harris, of the Chickasaws, was held on the 24th ult., but broke up in a row.

THERE are now five hundred females employed by the Government in Cincinnati in the manufacture of tents for the army.

Important from Mexico.

[Correspondence of New York Times.]

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

By the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Clyde*, at this port 6th instant, from Vera Cruz and Tampico, dates from the former have been received to the 2d instant. I translate and condense the following from the papers of this city of the 7th:

The forces of the Government, under General Leandro Lalle, had suffered a reverse. He marched from the city of Mexico on the road to Toluca at the head of a thousand men, was reinforced by Col. O. Horan with five hundred more—was met by the forces under Galvez, who surrounded and conquered him. He and the numerous other prisoners were shot and his dead body was hung to a tree.

A conspiracy had been discovered in the city of Mexico, which had for its object the assassination in the middle of the night of the persons of the greatest note in the city. Among the arrested and imprisoned were the Ex-Colonel Esperuzo, the commander of Miramon's Grenadier Guard, and another officer named Ceferino Rodriquez.

The hordes commanded by Galvez and Vicario had joined those of Marquez, who was thus at the head of a force of 4,700 men.

Under date of Vera Cruz, July 2, we have the following:

The forces destined by Marquez to attack the capital consisted of 2,000 cavalry. These forces formed the first and second divisions of the army of the Reactionists.

The enemy received from Mexico exact notices of the strength of the Government and of the orders it issued, and it was assured Zulouga would speedily enter Mexico without resistance.

From this cause Marquez, in his movement from Molino Prieto, where was stationed part of his forces, at once advanced to San Cosme with the two divisions above referred to. He did not encounter any opposition on the way, and possessed himself of the hospital of San Cosme, taking prisoners the small forces left there as guard. Inspirited by this triumph, he at once advanced to Buena Vista. But there the artillery of the Government charged with grapeshot, and compelled a retreat of the whole force. The battalions of Oxaca were those which expelled the enemy at San Cosme.

Mejia, says the *Siglio* of the 19th, showed the greatest coolness in the moment of danger. The cavalry persecuted the enemy in his flight, causing him great loss. Marquez had returned to Molino Prieto, where, having united his forces, he took the road to Planepantico, by which he arrived at Cuantetlan. Bulltron was established on the Toluca road, robbing travellers.

Alvarez and Schiafac continued prisoners.

The Congress has declared the city of Mexico to be in a state of siege.

Various incendiarisms and assassinations are here published.

Doblado had gone from Guanajuato with a corps of four thousand men in aid of the capital.

Gen. Huerta had also gone with the same object. It was probable this command will persecute the enemy in combination with the forces of Gonzales, Artonga, and Bemozabul.

The Minister of War, with a junta of Generals, was actively engaged in devising means for the total destruction of the bandits.

A council of war had been held for the trial of all those who had aided the enemy

The Licentiate Garteaga had been appointed, by the Congress, president of the Supreme Court of Justice—he receiving 18 votes, Licentiate Pedro Ozazen 7 votes, and Licentiate Manuel Doblado 2 votes.

The Ministry was not yet formed, Senors Olagrethal and Lerdo de Tejalda not having accepted the offices offered them.

The Government had appointed Senor Montes minister *ad hoc*, to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce between Mexico and Belgium.

This nomination has been approved by the Lower House of the Congress.

The Congress had accorded to the memory of Senor Valle the corresponding honors due to his rank.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the weight and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; felloes two and a half inches wide, three-quarters inch thick; spokes one and three-quarters inch in diameter at the smallest part; tire two and three-quarters inches wide, to weigh 450 ounces per yard.

Coal Co's mortgage loan.....
Collateral loans, well secured.....
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan.....
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Pennsylvania Railroad Co's stock.....
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co's stock.....
The County Fire Insurance Co's stock.....
Bills receivable, Mr. E. Insurance Co's stock.....
Union Mutual Insurance Co's scrip.....
Bills receivable.....
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c.....
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$217,153 04

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February 16, 1861. feb18

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Insure Lives for short periods, or for the whole term of life; grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate; loan Money and make all contracts depending on the contingencies of life.

They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages (first liens), Philadelphia City and United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State and Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c.....
Premium notes, loans on collateral, &c.....
Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds.....
Bank insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c.
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c.

$1,071,128 07

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On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

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100,000 Pennsylvania five per cent. sterling loan.....
21,000 ——— six per cent. do.....
135,000 Philadelphia City six per cent. loan.....
50,000 Tennessee State five per cent. loan.....
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage six per cent. bonds.....
15,000 Mount Carbon Railroad Company first mortgage six per cent. bonds.....
5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....
9,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....
1,300 30 shares Philadelphia Gas Works Steam Tug Company.....
250 8 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....
200 2 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company.....
1,000 2 shares Continental Hotel Company.....
$666,770 par. Cost $647,853.34. Market val. $654,555 71
Bonds and mortgages, being first lien on City Properties, worth $1,000,000.....
Loans on collateral.....
Balances due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company.....
Bills receivable for insurance made.....
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Cash on hand.....
Cash in Mutual Insurance Company's safe.....

$1,071,128 07

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PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Office, No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for thirty-five years, continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, on public or private buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods or Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the event of loss.

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Office 138 NORTH SIXTH Street, below Race, Philadelphia. No. 2 Mutual Assurance Company, Philadelphia, No. 1 Mechanics' Mutual Insurance Company. Losses by fire promptly adjusted and paid. Mechanics generally from loss or damage by fire, and thereby keep in motion the various branches of trade, and thereby keep to merit the patronage of the public.

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No. 310 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philadelphia. Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus, continue to insure against loss or damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally, on the most favorable terms.

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ALBERT C. S. CRAWFORD, Secretary. jy2-tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY—Authorized Capital $400,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally, on the most favorable terms.

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ISRAEL MORRIS, President.
CHARLES S. ROBB, Secretary. jy2-tf

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 20th instant, for the delivery of coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, at the navy yard at this Bureau until o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be endorsed, *"Proposals for Anthracite Coal;"* and be addressed to the undersigned.

The coal must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 30,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Beak Mountain, or Black Heath, or equal to the same, and be free from slate, for the purpose intended, which, equality will be determined by the Chief of Bureau, and the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for navy stations—free from dirt and slate, and selected free from impurities; untrimmed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory to the Department in respect to the quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must be in good condition to be inspected by an inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such places in the City of Philadelphia as the Department may by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; notice of the time the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 400 tons at a time, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the contract is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may determine, at the same place, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of a proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, the coal which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Payments will be made on such delivery, should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of delinquency on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application at this office, where they will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Materials for Army Clothing," and be addressed, Major D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster's Office,
Box 3298 Post-Office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, July 12, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1861, for the following Army Supplies, delivered at the State Military Stores in Philadelphia, as required:

Said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place above mentioned, and bidders to be informed as soon thereafter as convenient—the right being reserved by the State to increase or diminish the number and quantity of said articles.

One thousand common tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.

One hundred wall-tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.

One thousand axe handles, hickory.

One thousand pick handles, hickory.

Twenty-two barrels, for mounted artillery.

One thousand and ten stable frooks.

It is desirable that all the above articles be of domestic manufacture, and the contract for all these articles furnished by the United States, the same must conform in all respects to the sealed standard pattern in the United States Quartermaster's office and military store, Philadelphia.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery to be retained as a forfeiture until the contract is completed. The above articles being required for immediate use, the time for delivery will be considered in the letting of contracts. Contractors to state in their proposals the time when they can deliver the articles, and the prompt delivery of such articles as are needed will be considered in awarding the contract. Successful bidders to give bonds with two approved sureties.

Every proposal to be endorsed, "Proposal for Army Supplies, and addressed to

All supplies contracted for under these proposals to be delivered at the military Storehouse in the city of Harrisburg, unless otherwise directed. Bids will be received, boxing or drayage, unless freight is the cheaper mode of transportation to Harrisburg, in which case the difference will be allowed. All packages to have the contents marked on the outside, with number and description of articles therein, and the name of party furnishing same, together with an invoice of contents enclosed, and a duplicate invoice by mail, advise of what special supply it is a part. R. C. HALE,
jy12-tf Q. M. Gen. P. M.

A NTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 20th day of July, 1861, for the delivery of Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, at the navy yard at this Bureau until o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be endorsed, *"Proposals for Anthracite Coal;"* and be addressed to the undersigned.

The quantity to be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 30,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Beak Mountain, or Black Heath, or equal to the same, and be free from slate, for the purpose intended, which, equality will be determined by the Chief of Bureau, and the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for navy stations—free from dirt and slate, and selected free from impurities; untrimmed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory to the Department in respect to the quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must be in good condition to be inspected by an inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such places in the City of Philadelphia as the Department may by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; notice of the time the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 400 tons at a time, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the contract is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may determine, at the same place, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of a proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, the coal which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Payments will be made on such delivery, should the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from the bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, and the price for the coal delivered at Beach Mountain, and that if delivered on board at any other place must be stated, and the conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, the difference in the charge of any kind.

The bond required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his, or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with security and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

Bids for more than one article will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified in the bond paid, will be required in each contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States Judge, District Judge, *United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. of the amount of each payment will be retained, to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on such bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by the navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in such case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after the receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we) of ——— State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver ——— thousand tons of ——— Anthracite Coal for steamer's use, at the rate of ——— per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to ——— dollars, and the additional quantity, if demanded; the whole in conformity with the proposal and terms of the advertisement of the 9th July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, in the State of ———, do hereby jointly and severally, covenant with the United States and guarantee that the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ———, execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made, and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors ——— and ——— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. jy12-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN WELSH, PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of Roofing, on the most moderate terms. Will guaranty to make every building perfectly water-tight. Orders promptly attended to. my7-1y

JOHN ELLIOTT, WINES and LIQUORS, Nos. 317 and 319 WALNUT Street (basement stores, between Third and Fourth, north side), Philadelphia. N. B.—Fine Old Whiskies always on hand. (Established in 1854.) ja30-1y

DAWSON & NICHOLSON, BOOKBINDERS, Nos. 819 and 821 MINOR Street, Between Market and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA. JAS. B. NICHOLSON. jy12-1y

FILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET. Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order at the above establishment, which is the only one in the City. WM. AUSTIN, manufacturer's agent. Repairing done in superior manner. jy8-3m

GUTTA PERCHA AXILLA SHIELDS, or Ladies' Dress Protectors—a sure protection, from all dampness by perspiration.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description. Belting, Packing, Hose, and every article manufactured of India Rubber, of the best materials. Goods sold FOR CASH, TO SUIT THE TIMES, at the Great India Rubber Store, 311 CHESTNUT Street, above Third, north side. Army and Navy Equipments.
jm29-1m JOHN THORNLEY.

SKINS.—A small invoice of Hides, Sheep, and Goat Skins, just received from the West (Glues, for sale by) J. LAURENCE & CAMPBELL, 302 North FRONT Street. jy6

OFFICIAL.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Howard and Mercer streets.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 29th day of July instant, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing by contract the following materials for Army clothing, delivered at such place or places in the city of New York as may hereafter be designated, in quantities as required, viz:

29,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for caps, 54 inches wide, to weigh 14 ounces per yard.

378,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.

767,000 yards kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.

700,000 yards kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.

8,000 yards sky blue facing cloth.

72,000 yards best quality black alpaca.

700,000 yards flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.

267,000 yards flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.

1,725,000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.

1,425,000 yards Canton flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

334,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.

334,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.

50,000 yards brown holland, 36 inches wide, best quality.

175,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.

92,000 yards black Silesia, 36 inches wide, best quality.

150,000 yards canvas padding.

31,000 yards buckram, 40 inches wide, best quality.

324,000 skeins wadding, cotton.

120,000 pieces tape (8 yards), white, ¾ inch wide.

——— dozen silk thread, best quality, per pound.

——— sewing silk, best quality, per pound.

7,000 linen thread, W. B. No. 30 and No. 40, per pound.

52,000 linen thread, blue, No. 31 and 40, per pound.

4,000 linen thread, assorted colors, Nos. 35 and 40, per pound.

64,560 spools cotton.

6,960 gross hooks and eyes.

25,056 gross coat buttons, best quality.

16,670 gross vest buttons, best quality.

38,320 gross shirt buttons, best quality.

38,880 gross suspender buttons, best quality.

10,576 paste board.

100,000 yards cotton cord.

700,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 5 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.

840,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 4 scores, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.

300,000 pairs bootees.

300,000 black felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare.

300,000 hat cords, worsted, blue, 3-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.

200,000 black ostrich feathers, 12 inches long.

200,000 brass eagles.

300,000 brass buttons.

1,400 gross buckles, for neck stocks.

——— leather, for neck stocks.

——— vizor leather, for caps.

——— leather, for chin straps for caps.

20,000 skins morocco.

1,480 gross brass slides for caps.

800 gross N. G. S. brass scales.

3,000 drivers cloth, blue, (indigo wool dyed,)

192,000 pairs corporals' and privates' brass scales.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in the Quartermaster's Department, and additional information received concerning them.

As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrics, bids from manufacturers or producers of such will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to articles required only in quality and description, as are required by the advertisement and the samples in this office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who will give satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposals, together with the names, address, and responsibility of the sureties, and the proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of each kind of the articles advertised for.

The privilege is reserved by the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly proportions, and the remainder in equal proportions, within the succeeding two months, from the date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will, in their proposals, state in their proposals the shortest possible time in which they can deliver the quantities bid for and offered by them.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and