THE PULPIT.

[Reported for The Press.]

Sermon to the Soldiers.

A discourse, upon the following text of Scripture, was recently delivered before Company A, Ellsworth Home Guards, Captain J. D. Lentz, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Reed street, below Eighth, by Rev. CHARLES W. QUICK:

"As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff: they shall part alike."—*1 Samuel* xxx. 24.

After detailing the peculiar circumstances under which these words were originally spoken, not, as the speaker said, with the design of applying them to any portion of the audience, (although the principle of government and adjustment involved in them he held to be singularly applicable to the present contest,) he proceeded to address his hearers as follows:

I have the pleasure of addressing a portion of the Home Guards of this great city. The design professed by the organization of this large and formidable body of soldiers, is to protect the city and its defenceless inhabitants against possible invaders. Thousands of our fellow-citizens have gone far away, and are today in the tented field. They are there to withstand their brethren "of who are in arms against the constituted authorities of the land." As far as the designs and intentions of those rebellious brethren are concerned, learned as those purposes have been from their boasts and expressed sentiments, our city, and, indeed, all the marts of trade, have been invaded and plundered. Nothing has saved our Government, and our fields, hamlets, and cities, but the prompt and energetic action of the people. The youth of the North are now a wall of fire between us and destruction. Bravely and successfully they are holding the foe in check, and, in the hand of Providence, are the effectual means of teaching him the error of his way. The enemies of the Government are daily finding out the mistake they made, and the miscalculations into which they were led, when they relied on division of sentiment among our teeming millions. God has united the hearts of our people as the heart of one man, in upholding the supremacy of law and the cause of justice and peace.

But there are other interests to guard, and those are at home. Since the war has begun, numerous arrivals have occurred, and among them we have reason to believe are some who are desirous of infusing traitorous sentiments, and to stimulate selfish, ambitious designs against the peace and stability of the Government. We have reason also to believe that some of our citizens are still trammeled by party considerations, and do not heartily support the cause. In the event of any serious reverse in battle, this city might be exposed to a rapid incursion, and much distress might be brought upon those we love and hold dear as life itself. Whether such an event is probable or not, it is advisable to have the minds of our families relieved from apprehension, however unfounded. They must be able to go in and out in pursuance of daily avocations, and be permitted to give their minds and energies to the provision of domestic comfort. They must be allowed to repose in quietness; to fear no rude alarms in the night, and not to have slumber driven from their eyelids by the violence or terrorism of mob rule. It is highly important that the torch of the incendiary should be put out as soon as lighted, and that a strong force should be in readiness to bring the miscreants who wield it to justice. In the desperation incident to the want of food and employment, multitudes, in large cities, have been driven to unlawful acts, and have forcibly helped themselves to the which might relieve their necessities. It would never do to be unprovided with a well-disciplined force to quell any such riotous and suicidal proceedings.

In theory, the Home Guard of this city is composed of those citizens who, by reason of age, are exempt from going abroad to meet the foe. They are also enrolled who cannot leave their business without serious injury to their families and to the prejudice of the general good. But all such are zealous, able to muster and drill, and to provide a forlorn hope and strong defence in case of invasion. We have only to look on the serried ranks of the Home Guard to see that the flower of our youth is among them. We behold fathers and sons side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, each opportunity is offered to all who are desirous of thus showing their love of country, and determination to save their helpless dependents from the ravages of an infuriated soldiery.

How precious is the charge committed to your trust! Look at this beautiful city and all its untold treasures, learning, art and taste. Behold these countless homes where splendor and wealth adorn; where moderate desires and an air of comfort reside and hover around. See the multitudes of residences where the humble and the poor are thankful to dwell, and where they have more light, air, and privacy, and conveniences, than the poor have in any other city in the world. See the thousands and tens of thousands of the virtuous daughters of America, whose mothers we have worn themselves out in rearing the men who are now fighting for all held dear. Behold the holy temples of our Christian religion, and the consecrated men who minister at our altars. Think how many things combine to make such a vast, peaceful, and prosperous city. All these are imperilled, and discord may be initiated which will end in mourning, woe, and ruin. If we regard sentiment, we can be animated by the most noble and patriotic associations. If others can boast of their sacred soil, we can point to the spot where the great Republic was founded, and to soil from which the abomination of human bondage had been forever banished. Never has a rival flag floated on the Northern breeze; never has the air echoed a cheer for disloyalty and treason. Ours is pre-eminently an American city. We adjure the reign, manners, customs, and principles. Wealth is more evenly distributed, and common rights and privileges are enjoyed without let or hindrance. Here we have real freedom of speech, and no man is cashiered or persecuted for opinion's sake. Here vigilance committees are unknown, and the guardians of the peace are true and loyal defenders of our rights. To guard such a treasure, to keep such manner of fellow-citizens in confidence and repose; to enable the benevolent, the charitable, the patriotic, to devise and execute the best measures to promote the general good, are affairs of great magnitude and importance. There is a dignity in your position, and every reason why you should view yourselves with self-respect.

I.

Hence, the Home Guard of this city should have the same public esteem awarded to them as they enjoy who have gone to crush out rebellion.

That public estimation is very high. The whole civilized world looks on with astonishment, and history has not a parallel to the facts which have now to be recorded. When the first patriotic blow was struck, and the defiant threat sounded in our ears, there was fear mingled with indignation in every breast. We saw ourselves defenceless, strip of our armor, despoiled of many leaders whom the country had reared, educated, and rified upon the cases of treuble. We were all engaged in peaceful pursuits, while those in arms against us had been in course of preparation for a long time, and had the time, as well as the disposition, to make ready for war. But when the trumpet of alarm was sounded, and our liberties were to be maintained, then the armed hosts of patriotism and freedom arose and rushed to the breach through which rebellion and anarchy were pouring. Nothing could repress their ardor. They rushed to out arms, food, or clothing, and the advance was made by men of our own Commonwealth. Tens of thousands vied with each other to be the first in war, and everything was abandoned at the call of our country. Only one spirit pervades the masses of our people, and those who have gone to the scene of active warfare differ not in sentiment and purpose from those who remain. Those who are united in home organization are ready to take the places of those who have gone, if reverse attends them, and the Government requires your services.

"Who goeth a warfare at his own cost?" Here is something like it, and hence a new thing under the sun. There are thousands who are providing themselves with everything which they can make or procure by their own means, that they may have a soldier like appearance. Multitudes who are toiling by day, engaged in manual or mental labor, go to their homes, when the shades of evening gather round them, but not there to remain. The hurried meal is taken, the tender charities of the family-circle are left unenjoyed, the literary and religious privileges are given up, and the armory, the drill-room, or the open ground is sought. There, our citizens have larished their time, in all weathers have studied and practised that discipline which was necessary to give them efficiency in action. When night closes around our comrades on the tented field or in the barracks, their labors are at an end, and they may enjoy the rest and repose they need. But the men of the Home Guard continued their exertions far into the night season, and especially was this the case at the beginning of our troubles. Hence we see that the same spirit animates all our people, and those who remain deserve as well of their country as those who have departed. Both have made great sacrifices, and have endured much hardship. Many have put their families on the war-footing in regard to expenditures, that they might contribute to the amount required to equip their sons and relatives Our Guards, then, are not mere holiday soldiers, but are just as able and willing to defend the Government by deeds of valor on the border or in the proud rebels' land as those who are actually breasting the flood of treason and anarchy. Therefore, when the historian faithfully records the doings of this war, an equal and just meed of praise will be given to those citizens who remained to guard the passes leading to the homes and families of those who perilled life and health in the campaign. If the verdict shall be that they are patriots, and worthy descendants of those who achieved our liberties, you also shall have a share in that award.

II.

Those who have gone to battle and those who remain to guard our homes are actuated by similar motives.

This is a righteous contest, and the right is with us. God, in His providence, has made us the builders of the fairest governmental structure which the world has ever seen. Our system is the result of the experience of generations, and the principles of our polity are founded on the Word of God. We have in good faith administered the government, and have given up much which liberties might have required, that our brethren in all sections might dwell in comfort and in the enjoyment of their institutions. This Government has been the hope and refuge of the oppressed of all nations, and has been the pole-star of political and religious freedom to mankind. But misguided, wicked, and proud men have combined to destroy this structure—this stronghold of human rights and man's dearest hopes They are endeavoring to roll back the tide of progress, and to return to a state of anarchy and barbarism. They have spurned all our attempts to approach them in a fraternal spirit, and have declared that nothing less than entire submission to their will can satisfy them. The whole polity must be changed; the few must rule the many; and human bondage must be recognized as the Heaven appointed and perpetual condition of mankind. To effect their purposes they have committed crimes, and have perpetrated wickedness at which the moral sense of mankind revolts. They have despised us, and have applied to the great majority of their brethren the most degrading epithets. We have protested them, advanced them, petted them in the family, and owing to their perpetual vaunting and claim to superiority, came to think there must be something noble in their disposition in spite of the foul blot which defiled their social and domestic organization. But all that vision, that dream, that undeified impression in regard to them has been brought to an end, or to an estimation which we can define and appreciate. We now see that they are not what they boasted themselves to be. They have committed treason against the most mild and just government on earth, and have inaugurated a rebellion intended to overthrow it. From this the minds of our people revolt with horror. We respond to the Scripture declaration, that rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft and idolatry.

Hence, if we are to hope for the continued favor of Heaven, we must clear ourselves in this matter, and banish the iniquity. We feel that disorganization cannot enter into civil government, and remain apart from all social, family, and domestic relations. The same morality which robs national storehouses and treasures, and repudiates commercial debts, would lead to depredation on private property. They who would desecrate and destroy one of the strongholds of freedom, would plunder and ruin the temples of religion, and impair all moral obligation. Hence, in obedience to the command of God, who has constituted human government, and has told us to obey them that rule over us, we have resolved to defeat the measures of those who would ruin our country, and to confound their devices. We gather together before God, and our hearts are sad in view of the distress brought upon us. The ministers of religion stand weeping before the altar, and entreat God to spare the land. In a wonderful manner, kind Heaven has begun to send deliverance, and the first answer to our supplications is to arouse the public conscience, and to awaken us to a sense of the great wickedness which has been committed. Then the same Almighty hand, which has roused the people, has united them as one man, and has inspired them with the purest zeal and with religious motives. We have determined to pray against this rebellious spirit, and to use every means in our power to prevent its recurrence. We feel that we are now in the greatest peril we have ever encountered. It is worth all our exertions and sacrifices to escape it. We are moved by the love of all that human hearts hold dear; by all that is noble and elevating in reason, religion, and piety to go forth and banish the wicked leaders of rebellion from our land. We are influenced by the virtuous indignation which the loyal and true feel against treason and ingratitude, and are restive under the restraint which wicked conspirators have placed upon progress and the steady pursuit of happiness. We are impelled by a sense of duty to God, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves, to go forth and abate the violence which would root up and destroy the tree of liberty under which our happy nation has reposed, and on the pleasant fruits of which it has long regaled itself. We have appealed to the Great Judge and Arbiter of human destiny, and are confident that He will give us victory at last; as He hath ever done, to the cause which we maintain

But if those who have gone to the scene of war thus feel, and are so prompted, we claim that they are of us, and only a few of the many who are impelled by the same motives We seek not bloodshed, but demand a return to Union, loyalty, and peace. We mourn while we strike, and give all the nerve and energy to the blow, that may be effectual, and that there may be no necessity to repeat it. If high Heaven smiles upon their motives who are called to deal the overwhelming blow, it is also complacent towards you. Therefore, as is his part that goeth down to the battle, so shall his be that remaineth by home tresures. Let each citizen, in grasping his arms, in the expression of his sentiments, in the exercise of his suffrage, endeavor to purge out all selfish, partisan, and unhallowed motives. Let us not contend for victory as an end, but only as a means to secure a higher object—the establishment of a settled peace, and the greatest welfare of all mankind. These high motives will enable us to exercise forbearance in regard to the erring and misguided. They will cause us to be merciful, and to overcome evil with good. They will lead us to hasten the return of peace, when it can be established with honor and safety, and will continue to enlist in our behalf the approval of the good, the patriotic, and the religious of all nations. Despots may look on with glee, and the avowed and selfish rulers and subjects of foreign nations may rejoice at our dissensions, but the lovers of all that is good throughout the world will sympathize with us, and will hasten to our support. Such worthy motives will enable us to quell all the chastisement which God may please to lay upon us, and to continue our exertions, devotions, and sacrifices as long as the desired result is unattained.

III.

The conduct, that of those who have gone to engage in active warfare, and that of those who remain to guard their homes, should be equally consistent with their high motives and aims

We have set out to discipline and restrain refractory members of the family. Children are in arms against the parental Government; brethren are in arms to have their own will against the constituted authority of the majority. They are wilful, extravagant, and demented. Contending against an evil which does not exist, and striving after an object which it would ruin them to obtain, we find among their leaders the most revolting excesses, and sins publicly and boastingly committed against several moral commands. We go forth to compel them to restore that which they have stolen; to make reparation for the insults they have heaped on our nation and Government; to call them to account for the judicial and unauthorized murders they have committed for opinion's sake; to abate the violence of passion. Therefore we deem it important that our soldiers should restrain themselves. They must respect the laws, and refrain from any acts of injustice or wanton cruelty. It is inconsistent in them to plunder and steal, hence we insist that private property, the property of enemy, shall be respected. That a high moral tone and religious feeling may prevade the army, we are careful to send men of God, ministers of religion, with the advancing columns. Our soldiers are taught to feel that the Lord is among them, and that we may hope for his interposition.

Here the resident clergy are willing to act as chaplains to the Home Guard, and to open to them individually or in a body the house of God. We are willing to minister to them, and to pray for them, that they may continue loyal, and enjoy final and triumphal success. All are pleased to acknowledge the hand of God, and are anxious to have tokens of his approval. Hence, fellow-citizens, professing and calling yourselves Christians, you should show consistent behavior. You come here to own the God of battles, and you should be loyal and true to Him. Everything which demoralizes you and shakes your confidence in the justice of the cause should be avoided. Every man should restrain and discipline himself by the moral and religious code, as well as study the tactics of the drill, and obey the command of the officer. Military rule is absolute and admits of no question or compromise. So the command of God is decided and suffers no debate or reply. Restrain pride and boasting; you should be determined to regulate your appetites and passions by the physical and moral restraints which God has imposed. Everything about the soldier's life is exciting, and the mind is on the stretch anticipating real or possible evils. Violent actions lead to strong expressions. Therefore profanity is the besetting sin of the armed band. But how inconsistent this is in those engaged in such a war as this! Who can hope for God's blessing, when so flagrantly affront his divine majesty? It is an offence to speak lightly and disrespectfully of superior officers, and of any who lawfully command us. How much more to take His name in vain who is holy, and at whose presence all creatures that are pure and good tremble and humble themselves! God may give the victory to profane and wicked men, but it will come from regard to his own purposes, and not because He approves their conduct. Some think it shows courage to disregard the majesty of God, and that those who are afraid to disobey his will are to be disregard the threats and onsets of armed foes. But the truth is, swearing, whether in camps, armories, or in any place and company, is, in most cases, the exercise of a habit, and not one in a thousand thinks of the sinfulness of it, or has any motive in using profane language. History shows that the bravest men and most victorious armies were not addicted to this practice. Remember that crowds of youth who know not the meaning of words and oaths are listening to you, and, while imitating the motions of the drill, will also adopt the language of your conversation In some of our camps the habit has been voluntarily abandoned, and the men have passed resolutions to avoid and discontinue the practice.

The use of stimulants, except when ordered by the surgeon or allowed by the officers, should be avoided; other things being equal, sober men will fight better, endure more, and avail themselves of advantages in a manner superior to anything which men excited by strong drink can attain. This is the experience of leaders and armies which have toiled and fought in all parts of the world. The soldier should be as careful and well skilled in the use of his flask, whether it contains water or alcohol, as he is in the handling and use of his arms and ammunition. Men kill or injure themselves with one as well as the other. More are killed by sickness than by the bullet, and the use of strong drink predisposes the system to disease. We need sober men to legislate and to execute the laws. We want clear heads and steady hands to direct warlike movements, and to dash in pieces the enemy.

The principle which we now illustrate and enforce is, that the same rule should be applied to those who remain at home to guard the helpless and to maintain the peace of the city, as is established to govern those who have gone to a distance to defend us. The same high regard should be had for the spirit which actuates, and for the objects which draw both into combination. The duties are the same, the conduct should correspond.

Some of you, I know, are what is known in the community as religious men. Others are not attentive to the duties of religion nor habituated to its exercises. Some, it may be, have not been within a place of worship for many months, and do not enjoy the exercises here or elsewhere performed. But, my fellow-citizens and friends, if you are called to yield your life to Him who gave it, amid the carnage of battle, you will remember this holy place, and in your last agony will turn your thoughts towards God's holy sanctuary. If you should begin a new series of actions, and by repetition acquire a taste for holy services, you will ever remember with thankfulness that authority and influence by which you are here to-day. Our object in inviting you here, and in welcoming you here, as often as you choose to come, is that we may encourage you in your toil, and show you that we are anxious to throw around you the shield of Divine protection. Let not those who are professing Christians forget their high calling, and that they are soldiers of Christ. Let not any soldier reproach his fellow on account of his religion, or treat with any disrespect his firm adherence to Christian duties.

May God bless our country and perpetuate our Union. And when our armies return, laden with the spoils, his lot that remained by the treasure shall be the same as his who went to the battle. Those spoils will not be the wealth of our brethren. Our armies will not devastate their plantations, nor rob their churches, nor despoil their private shrines; but they will bring back peace, unity, and concord. They will have restored reason to the angry and passionate; they will have restored the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, and we, with them, will equally enjoy our share of all the advantages they shall have secured. We will welcome them to cheerful homes, and they will accord the meed of praise to those who freed them from anxiety in regard to those left in your care. Oh! that God may hasten the time when they can honorably and safely return to us, and receive the ovation which a grateful people will lavishly and freely accord. Amen.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS delivered a speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 11th inst., on the produce loan.

THE peach crop in Ohio is almost entirely cut off, but grapes promise an abundant crop. The vines never looked better.

SMALL-POX is prevailing to an alarming extent at the village of Newton, L. I.

OFFICIAL.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Broadway and Mercer streets, NEW YORK, July 8, 1861.

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, deliverable at such place or places in this city and New York as may hereafter be designated, in quantities as required, viz:

29,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for cape, 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.
278,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
707,000 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.
2,500 yards sky blue facing cloth.
72,500 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 6¼ ounces per yard.
1,725,000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.
1,495,000 yards Canton flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
854,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.
424,000 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.
30,000 yards black Silesia, 36 inches wide, best quality.
150,000 yards canvas padding.
31,000 yards buckram, 40 inches wide, best quality.
204,000 sheets wadding, cotton.
130,000 pieces tape (3 yards), white, ½ inch wide.
——— silk twist, best quality, per pound.
——— sewing silk, best quality, per pound.
7,000 linen thread, No. 18 and No. 40, per pound.
50,000 linen thread, assorted colors, Nos. 35 and 40, per pound.
4,000 linen thread, assorted colors, Nos. 35 and 40, per pound.
24,900 spools cotton.
6,980 gross hooks and eyes.
38,556 gross vest buttons, best quality.
15,670 gross vest buttons, best quality.
38,880 gross shirt buttons, best quality.
38,880 gross suspender buttons, best quality.
10,818 paste board.
100,000 yards cotton cord.
200,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 2 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 2 inches wide, weight 4 pounds.
800,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 8 sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.
200,000 pairs boot socks.
200,000 black felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare.
200,000 hat cords, worsted, blue, 5-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.
200,000 black ostrich feathers, 12 inches long.
200,000 brass eagles.
200 000 brass bugles.
1,400 gross cuckles, for neck stocks.
——— leather, for neck stocks.
——— visor leather, for cap.
——— leather, for chin straps for caps.
90,000 skins morocco.
1,460 gross brass slides for caps.
900 pairs N. C. S. brass scales.
8,000 pairs sergeants' fancy brass scales.
192,000 pairs corporals' and privates' brass scales.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined, and additional information received concerning them.

As it is desirable that articles be of domestic fabrications, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only, in cloth 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 shall furnish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as securities. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for all of the articles separately, and for any portion of each.

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

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 that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained, (except under a process of law) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made on each delivery, should Congress make 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 done at the option of the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Army Tents," and be addressed to

MAJ. D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Box 3495 Post Office.

jy15-12t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Broadway and Mercer streets, NEW YORK, July 9, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited, and will be received at this office until the first of August next, for making by contract the following Army Clothing, to be made of materials furnished by the contractor, and the articles to be delivered at the U. S. Depot of Army Supplies, in this city. That is to say:

200,000 infantry forage caps.
200,000 infantry uniform coats.
400,000 blue flannel shirts.
200,000 trowsers.
800 000 flannel shirts.
800 000 drawers.
100 000 greatcoats.
200,000 leather stocks.

The above articles must be as well made in every respect as the sealed patterns in this office, where they may be examined. All articles made under contracts herein invited will be received under rigid inspection, made by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.

Proposals will be preferred for each kind of garment separately; and for moderate, not small quantities of each. Bidders will state the quantities they will contract for, and the shortest period within which deliveries will be made.

Each bidder, in his proposals, will distinctly state his place of business, and the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties for the material and faithful performance of the work required; and he will also state the shortest periods within which delivery will be made.

Bids for clothing will be accepted only from tailors in extensive business, or dealers in clothing accustomed to furnishing Army operatives in bulk.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent, (except under a process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract by the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible.

Payments will be made on each delivery, ten days after the material shall have been issued, and the whole contracted for is to be promptly delivered according to the terms of the contract.

Payment will be made on the delivery of one-half of the amount of any article contracted for, and the proportions for that purpose be made by Congress; but one-tenth of the amount due on each delivery shall be retained till the contract is completed; and, the sum retained shall be forfeited to the United States in case of defalcation or non-fulfillment of the contract.

Forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished on application to this office; and no proposal will be considered that does not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for manufacturing army supplies," and will be addressed to

MAJ. D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, N. Y.
Box 3495 Post Office.

jy16-12t

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 articles of Clothing, required for the State Military Store, Harrisburg, in quantities as required. Said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place named, and the contracts awarded to the responsible and approved bidders, or to such other parties as may be deemed as soon thereafter as convenient—the right being reserved to reject any and all bids, or diminish the number and quantity of said articles:

One thousand common tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.
One hundred well-tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.
One thousand axe handles, hickory.
Twenty thousand pickets, hickory, pointed.
One thousand and ten stable frocks.
Also desirable bids will be received for articles of domestic manufacture, and when any of them are furnished, to be made in all respects to the standard pattern in all respects to the sealed standard pattern in the Quartermaster's office and military store, Philadelphia.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery to be retained until the contract is completed, and awarding the above articles being required for immediate use, the time of delivery will be considered in awarding contracts. Contractors to state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered, and the speedy delivery of such articles as may be needed will be considered in awarding the contract. Successful bidders to give security when required by the undersigned.

Every proposal to be endorsed, "Proposal for Army Supplies," July 20th, 1861.

All supplies purchased for under these proposals to be delivered at the Military Storehouse, in the city of Harrisburg, unless otherwise ordered. Free of all charge for freight, boxing or drayage, unless freight to place of delivery is greater than to Harrisburg, in which case the difference will be added. All articles to be delivered to be marked on the outside, with number and description of article, and name of party furnishing same, together with an invoice of contents enclosed, embracing, in addition to above, unions of a that special supply it is a part.

Q. M. Gen. P. M.

jy15-3t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Broadway and Mercer streets, NEW YORK, July 9, 1861.

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 articles for the use of the army, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designated, viz:

Proposals should state the prices of tents complete, deliverable at any of the depots of the Quartermaster's department, exclusive of the tent poles and tent pins, which will be furnished by the Quartermaster.

Large supplies will be needed, and the purchases will be made from the lowest responsible bidders, at the time and place designated by the advertisement.

The prices per tent should be stated, naming the numbers which the bidder offers to furnish.

The following specifications will be adhered to:

HOSPITAL TENT.

14 feet long, 15 feet wide, 11 feet high, with a wall 4½ feet, and having an entrance at each end, made of two or more tents being joined and thrown into one, with a continuous covering of roof.

HOSPITAL FLY.

22 feet 10 inches long, 14 feet wide.

WALL TENT FLY.

8 feet long, 9 feet wide, 9 feet high, 4 feet wall.

WALL TENT FLY.

16 feet long, 9 feet wide, 9 feet high.

SIBLEY TENT.

18 feet diameter, 12 feet high.

SERVANTS' TENT.

6 feet 10 inches long, 7 feet wide, 7 feet 1 inch high.

The tents and "flies" are to be made of cotton duck, of the following weight and dimensions, viz:

For Hospital Tent—
30 inches wide, and 28¼ ounces per yard.
For Hospital Fly—
30 inches wide, and 15¾ ounces per yard.
For Wall and Sibley Tent—
25½ inches wide, and 18 ounces per yard.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined, and additional information received concerning them.

As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrications, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only, in cloth 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 shall furnish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as securities. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for all of the articles separately, and for any portion of each.

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

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 that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained, (except under a process of law) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made on each delivery, should Congress make 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 done at the option of the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guarantee will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies," and be addressed to

MAJ. D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Box 3495 Post Office.

jy16-12t

MEDICINAL.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF!

STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the Voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the Breath.
They are delightful to the Taste.
They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections. They will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings, for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable." You will find them at the Druggists' and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My Signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills are fast growing into popularity, which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Union, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous one that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, O.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A Single Dollar saved by using SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times their cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ A SHILLING IN TIME SAVES MINE.

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to do without it, it is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

NO. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the Outside Wrapper; all others are swindling Counterfeits.

GUTTA PERCHA AXILLA SHIELDS, from all dampness by perspiration.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS of every description: Belting, Packing, Hose, and every article manufactured of India Rubber, of the best material. Goods sold FOR CASH, TO SUIT THE TIMES, at the Great India Rubber Store, 311 CHESTNUT Street, above Fifth, north side. Army and Navy Equipments.

jel8-3m JOHN T. MORRLEY.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Woods, Wares, and Merchandise, in towns or country.

CASH CAPITAL, $211,136 05—ASSETS $812,143 94.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$183,800 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgages loan, at par	4,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, (@85.62½)	27,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	3,425 92
Collateral loans, well secured	2,800 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,186 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,813 80
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	22,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware Mut. Ins. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	850 00
Bills receivable	14,501 16
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,154 46
Cash on hand	11,544 54
	$817,143 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Company, entitles the Insured to participate in the *profits* of the Company, without liability for *losses*, losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, William L. Thompson, Frederick Brown,