The Savannah Privateersmen.

INDICTMENT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW FOR PIRACY.

The officers and crew of the privateer *Savannah* were arraigned in the United States Circuit Court in New York, yesterday morning. The following is a synopsis of the indictment:

That Thomas Harrison Baker, John Harleston, Charles Sidney Passallaigue, Henry Osman, Howard, Joseph Cruz del Garne, Henry Osman, Patrick Daly, William Charles Clark, Albert Gallatin Ferris, Richard Palmer, John Murphy, Alexander Carter Cold, and Martin Galvin, on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord 1861, upon the high seas, and out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, and within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the said United States of America, did, with force and arms, piratically, feloniously, and violently set upon, board, break, and enter a certain vessel, to wit, a brig, called the *Joseph*, the same being then and there owned, in whole or in part, by a citizen or citizens of the United States of America, whose name or names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown; and did then and there, in and on board of the said brig, the *Joseph*, in and upon one Thies N. Meyer, then and there being a mariner, and then and there one of the ship's company of said brig, the *Joseph*, and then and there master and commander thereof, and in and upon Horace W. Bridges, Albert Nash, Wm. H Clanning, John J. Merritt, John Quinn, and Jos. H Golden, each then and there being a mariner and one of the ship's company of said brig, the *Joseph*, piratically, feloniously, and violently put in personal fear and danger of their lives, and did then and there, the brig, the said *Joseph*, of the value of three thousand dollars, and the tackle, apparel, and furniture thereof, of the value of five hundred dollars, and two hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, of the value of one hundred dollars each hogshead, of the goods, chattels, and personal property of certain persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the said two hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar being then and there in and on board of the said brig, and being then and there the lading thereof, and the said brig, the tackle, apparel, and furniture thereof, and the said two hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar being then and there in the care, custody and possession of the said Thies N. Meyer, Horace W. Bridges, Albert Nash, William H. Canning, John J. Merritt, John Quinn, and Joseph H Golden, from the said Thies N. Meyer, Horace W Bridges, Albert Nash, William H. Clanning, John J Merritt, John Quinn, and Joseph H Golden, from their said possession, care, and custody, and in their presence and against their will, violently, piratically, and feloniously seize, rob, steal, take, and carry away against the form of the statute of the said United States of America in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of the said United States and their dignity.

The indictment includes eleven counts:

The following is an analysis of the variations in the different counts:

First—1 Vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States unknown.

2. Assault committed on Meyer, the master, and the crew, making them. 3 Lading of the personal property of persons unknown.

Second—1 Vessel an American vessel, owned in part by George H. Cables, John Cables, and Stephen Hatch, citizens of the United States. 2 Assault committed on Meyer, the master, and divers persons of the ship's company unknown. 3. Lading of the personal property of one Morales.

Third—1 Vessel owned by George H Cables John Cables, and Stephen Hatch, of Rockland, in the State of Maine, citizens of the United States 2 Assault committed on divers persons unknown of the ship s company of said vessel 3 Lading of the personal property of one Thies N Meyer.

Fourth—1 Ownership of vessel not stated. 2 Assault committed on Meyer, the master, he being a citizen of the United States. 3. Lading of the personal property of Meyer.

Fifth—1. Ownership of the vessel not stated, but alleged to be an American vessel of the United States of America. 2 Assault committed on Meyer, a citizen of the United States, he being on board a vessel an American vessel of the United States of America called the *Joseph*. 3 Lading of the personal property of Meyer. 4. Prisoners alleged to be citizens of the United States.

Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth same as First, Second, Third, and Fourth, respectively, adding, in each count, 1. That the offence was committed "on pretence of authority from a person, to wit, one Jefferson Davis" and 2 That the prisoners are citizens of the United States.

Tenth—Same as Fifth, adding that the offence was committed "on pretence of authority from a person, to wit, one Jefferson Davis."

Eleventh—Alleges that the prisoners were brought and apprehended in this district.

From Western Virginia.

THE BATTLE AT CARRICK'S FORD.

[From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, July 16.]

A large number of passengers arrived on last night's train from the seat of war and vicinity, from whom we gather some additional particulars of the battle at Cheat river, on Sunday morning, and the death of Garnett. After Gen. Garnett evacuated Laurel Hill he retreated towards St George, Tucker county, whence he was pursued by the column under Gen. Morris. Garnett reached Carrick's Ford, on Cheat river, about eight miles from St. George, on Sunday morning, where, being hotly pursued, he attempted to make stand, previous to crossing the river. Whilst endeavoring to rally his retreating men, who are said to have acted shamefully, he was shot by a sergeant in an Indiana regiment. Only one man was near the General at the time, a beardless young man from Georgia, the rest having refused to rally. The Georgian was also killed at the same instant, he and his commander falling in different directions, feet to feet. During the retreat, and at the Ford, one hundred and eleven of the rebels were killed, while the Federal loss will not exceed ten. The rebels threw away everything, in their retreat, calculated to impede their locomotion in the slightest degree, and the ruins and debris of the field were strewn with all manner of warlike implements They left everything they had in the shape of horses, wagons, camp equipage, &c.

Major Gordon, of General Morris' staff, brought the remains of General Garnett, together with his sword, watch, &c., down to Grafton, yesterday, whence they will be sent, via Wheeling, to his friends in Eastern Virginia. Garnett was a graduate of West Point, and was formerly attached to the regular United States army. He was, it is said, a brother of Congressman Garnett, of this State The body of Garnett was recognized by Major Love, of the Federal forces, with whom he was intimately acquainted at West Point.

The position which Garnett abandoned at Laurel Hill is said to have been an exceedingly strong one—one that could not have been taken by 4,000 men. The rebels destroyed much of their provisions, such as corn, flour, etc., and all other objects and desires seemed to have been lost in the one great object of setting out of the reach of Federal rifles. They rolled up, tumbled up, any way to get up, so as to get out of the way. As Spalding's advertisement would say, one can "hardly realize" how these rebels, who are fighting for their rights, and who took up arms to resist the invasion of a foe whose motto is "Beauty and Booty," could act in this preposterous—not to say insane—manner. It is the opinion of some people that secession, in Western Virginia, is about played out.

THE SKIRMISHING AT LAUREL HILL.

Several soldiers had arrived in the city from Laurel Hill, who give some amusing incidents of the skirmishing in that vicinity An orderly sergeant says that frequently the Federal and rebel pickets and scouts would come within speaking distance of one another and indulge in personal epithets, such as "Traitor," "Abolitionist," "Blue-bellied Yankee," etc. In several instances the pickets, after abusing one another, would, by general consent, ground arms and meet half way for the purpose of taking a drink. After drinking, they would run back, pick up their guns and fire at each other, the fleetest man standing the best chance of getting the first shot.

A tall Hoosier is here, *en route* for his home in Indiana He has a severe shot in the back, which, though quite painful, is not at all dangerous, being a fresh wound only He received a wound in a skirmish last Thursday. He and his comrades had been dodging behind trees and firing at the rebels when an opportunity offered. They were ordered to retreat back within the lines, when the Indianian, of whom we are speaking, fired a shot at a rebel and started to follow his comrades. In doing so he was shot in the back by a concealed rebel. He is much mortified at the idea of going home with a shot in his back; but in order to guard against ridicule, he carries with him certificates of commanding officers, showing that the wound was honorably received.

Affairs in Baltimore.

MARSHAL KANE INDICTED FOR TREASON.

[From the Baltimore American of yesterday.]

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, it is understood, yesterday presented Col. George P. Kane, late Marshal of Police, for treason. Col. Kane is yet confined at Fort McHenry, but it is presumed an application will be made to the court to fix the amount of bail required for his release at an early day, should the military authorities deliver him up to the civil authorities, as in the case of Mr. John Merryman.

It was also rumored yesterday, but with what truth we were unable to ascertain, that Col. I. T. Trimble, now in the Confederate army, who acted as commander of the citizen soldiery in the city during the excitement of April last, was also presented for treason.

ADMITTED TO BAIL ON A CHARGE OF TREASON.

Richard H. Mitchell, of the firm of Penn & Mitchell, indicted for treason against the General Government, gave bail in the sum of $40,000 in the United States district court yesterday. He was taken in his own recognizance in the sum of $20 000—the remainder was given by Messrs John S. Williams, George W. Webb, John Hanson Thomas, and Joshua A Turner. He was recognized to appear before the United States circuit court in November next.

B. Welsh Owens, presented for treason yesterday, also gave bail in the sum of $25 000, Thursten T Martin, Henry M Warfield, and Samuel S. Richardson, being taken in the sum of $20 000, and the accused being taken in his own recognizance for the remainder.

In noticing the finding of indictments against Frederick Uhlhorn, Joseph Cook, and Joseph Hood, we yesterday stated that it was understood that the arrests grew out of a participation in the riot on the 19 h of April. This, we are informed, is incorrect. The parties were arrested on a charge of holding commissions in the Confederate army and enlisting soldiers for the war.

DISCOVERY OF MORE CONCEALED ARMS.

Yesterday morning a further examination was made, by the policemen on duty at the old City Hall, of the upper portion of that building, resulting in the finding of four short swords or navy cutlasses and two old guns, the latter having a piece of paper on stating that they were taken from the Rough Skin Hall on October 8, 1850. These arms were concealed in an old window blind, which was thrown among a pile of old articles in the loft, and had escaped observation previously.

Heenan Challenges all England.

The New-York *Clipper* states a few days since, as we are informed on what we consider a good authority," John C. Heenan forwarded a challenge to England, to fight Mace, Hurst, Kloe, or any other man in England, for the sum of $10.000. It is also stated that Heenan's offer embraces several other points, viz: that the (Heenan) will stake $10 000 to $8 000 if Mace will come to this country and fight in Canada; he will give Mace $1,000 to defray his expenses here; or the Boy will take $10 000 to $8 000 and fight in England, if the Champion of England will pay Heenan $1,000 to defray his expenses to that country. These propositions are very fair and equitable, and certainly cannot meet with any objection if the Londoners are anxious to test the abilities of the American once more. In his former trip to that country the Boy had to defray his own expenses, which, with those of his trainers, amounted to a very large sum The pecuniary stake at issue was almost nothing compared to the outlay he was subjected to while there. And now, as the London sporting press and some of the prominent sporting men of that city have intimated the readiness with which Heenan could be accommodated in a second match, should he desire another meeting, he has concluded to challenge "All England," and for a stake that will make it worth his while to "beard the lion in his own den"—a stake that will repay him, should he win, for his loss of time and neglect of business at home. He bars no man in England, but will fight the Champion or any one who aspires to the office. If London has such confidence in the invincibility of her fighting men as is pretended, here is an opportunity to put the matter to the test. The Champion of England is not bound to fight for more than £200 ($1 000). It is optional with him whether he fights for more or less. It may be that Mace will refuse to fight Heenan on the ground that the stake is too large. *That* he has a right to do. But, after all the boasting we have heard of the superiority of the British pug over the American, it is not likely that the money will be permitted to stand as an obstacle to a second "international match," whether for the belt or not.

Death of Captain Dick Ashby.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF HIS FIGHT WITH THE INDIANA ZOUAVES.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, of the 8th, announces the death of Captain Ashby, from the wounds he received at Kelly's Island on the 26th ult., with the detachment of Col. Wallace's Indiana Zouave regiment. According to the *Whig*, he was desperately wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter with Corporal Hays and three others. This was the fight near Romney, and we copy the following extract from the Richmond *Dispatch*:

Then it was that Dick Ashby had a hand-to-hand encounter with three men, killing the corporal, and badly if not fatally wounding the other two. Whilst engaged with two men, he received a blow from an unseen hand that felled him to the earth, where he was left for dead by his men, who, after his fall, made good their escape and returned to camp.

Near 1 o'clock Col. Turner Ashby arrived with his command of twelve men, and, being informed by a woman that there had been a fight below, he advanced toward Kelley's Island, where the enemy were secreted, in what numbers he could not tell, as they were behind the drift-wood, bushes, &c., with which the island, which is a half mile in length, was covered. Seeing his brother Richard's horse quietly grazing, without rider, and fearing the fate that might have befallen its noble rider, he immediately ordered his men to cross to the island, he taking the lead. The enemy took deliberate aim at them from behind the drift-wood piled upon this, the upper end of the island. At the command to fire, not less than forty rifles were discharged at them; but so far all of our boys escapeu unhurt, although Col. Ashby, H. C. Rust, and Granville T Smith had their horses killed under them. Immediately upon landing, Col Ashby gave the command to beat the bushes and drive out the miserable cowards. He, flushing a covey of four, killed two, who had the temerity to offer a fight, and taking the other two on the wing as they fled, after having discharged the contents of their revolvers at him.

One of them, as he fell before him, begged him not to ride over him, and Ashby turned aside telling him that he had done his duty, all the harm he desired. Another, after having exhausted his revolver in attempting to kill the colonel, and whilst fleeing for dear life, entreated him not to kill him; but Turner's reply was, "Sir, I mourn the necessity, but I spare no invaders of the soil of Virginia," and down went the poor wretch before his unerring aim T. B Smith, after having been knocked down by the butt of a rifle, across and shot in the breast, was left for dead, miserably wounded, weltering in his blood, asked Smith if he was a Christian, and he replied, "I trust so;" "then," said the man, "for God's sake, bring me a drink of water." This Smith hastened to get from the river close by, but whilst in the act of stooping to drink he fell and expired Near the close of the engagement, whilst nobly contending against fearful odds, Dr. Antanton, of Baltimore, and Oswald Rorty, of Rockbridge, fell mortally wounded. John Ladd, of Missouri, also received a severe wound in the arm, near the shoulder, breaking the bone.

Col. Ashby (not knowing the fate of his brother) and his command, immediately returned to camp for reinforcements, and again returned to bring away the bodies of the two noble patriots who had fallen in the fight. Upon his return, he found in a culvert, where he had been left for dead, Capt. Dick. Everything of any value, even his spurs, had been stripped off his person and carried away by the thieves. He was found to be badly wounded by a sabre cut over each eye, a thrust in the bowels, a deep cut in the arm immediately above the elbow, injuring the bone near the joint; he was also shot through the palm of one hand, and two fingers of the other mutilated by the passage of a ball of rather an inconvenient size.

Reported Arrival of the Rebel War Steamer Sumpter at the Balize.

[From the Memphis Avalanche of Friday.]

Our fellow-citizen, Captain J. C. Stoffanus, the owner of the Vicksburg mail line of steamers, left New Orleans on Tuesday, and arrived in this city yesterday. He states that a despatch had been received from Berwick's Bay, to the effect that the Confederate States war steamer *Sumpter*, Capt. R. Semmes, (an account of whose running the blockade last week we published,) had returned, bringing fifty-five thousand Enfield rifles, together with other accoutrements and a large number of rifled cannon.

It seems that the *Sumpter* met near Cuba an English vessel that was on her way to New Orleans with these arms, which had been ordered previously. They were transferred to the *Sumpter*, and that vessel had arrived at the Balize in safety. It is a fact that will reflect great credit upon the gallant officers who accomplished it, and it shows how "effective" Lincoln's blockade is

The same gentleman informs us that over ten thousand hogsheads of tobacco were disposed of in New Orleans in one day during last week. The tobacco is intended for the French market, and the French purchasers paid for it in gold, instead of bills, as heretofore. This information, we believe, can be relied upon. The tobacco must be taken to France, and will go there in French bottoms. If old Abe's vessels undertake to prevent it the distinguished gallantry will have a fight on his hands, in which "somebody" will be hurt.

THE CROPS.—The New England farmers are reaching a time when they can make safe calculations upon their crops. Corn is said to be two weeks earlier than last year. The late hot weather has brought it forward rapidly, and it promises well. Potatoes look much better than usual; some of the earliest varieties begin to come to market. The apple prospect is very poor The enormous crop of last year is likely to be fully offset by the deficiency this season. Pears are not better; some varieties are entirely gone. Of the Bartlett there will be scarcely enough to bless the eyes, leave alone the satisfying of the appetite. Of peaches, cherries, and quinces there are none. Most of the peach and quince trees were destroyed by the cold of last winter. The cherry trees are not much better. They have slowly commenced the making of new wood, and partially leaved out; but the leaves are unhealthy-curled up, and covered with vermin. Currants and other small fruits yield scantily. The farmer has his grass, corn, and potatoes, and these must be the chief dependence for the year.

FAMILY POISONED.—Soon after eating supper on evening last week, the entire family of Mr. Ramsley, of Chicago, were taken sick. A subsequent examination showing that the bread, of which the entire family had partaken, was heavily charged with arsenic. Fortunately, the quantity was so great that no fatal result ensued.

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jy29-tf

OFFICIAL.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Howard and Hanover 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, 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 coats, 54 inches wide, to weigh 24 ounces per yard.
576,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twill d 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.
70,000 yards kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
5 000 yards sky blue lining 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 6½ ounces per yard.
1 126 000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 5½ ounces per yard.
1 425 000 yards Canton flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
834 000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 4½ ounces per yard.
531 000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
175,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide, best quality.
59 000 yards black Billiet, 36 inches wide, best quality.
160 000 yards wool shoddy.
31 000 yards buckram, 40 inches wide, best quality.
204,000 sets wadding, co ton.
140,000 pieces tape (3 yards), white, ½ inch wide.
—— silk twist, best quality per pound.
—— silk thread, 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.
54 000 spools cotton.
6 960 gross tin-ware.
23,652 gross coat buttons, best quality.
15,070 gross vest buttons, best quality.
88 350 gross shirt buttons, best quality.
88 350 gross suspender buttons, best quality.
10 6 0 paste board.
100 000 yards cotton cord.
12 0 000 yards linen cord, small gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 6 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 8 pounds each.
8 0 000 yards linen cord, half size of the last, gray, 3 feet 2 inches long, to weigh 5 pounds per dozen pairs.
1 000 000 yards corporation and private brass scales.

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

It is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for articles specified in such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the advertisement and the samples in the 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 sureties. The sureties will be required to sign the contract when entered into, and the party to whom the contract is awarded must be a resident of the United States.

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 sureties 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 have made an appropriation to meet them, or so much thereof as an appropriation may then be found to be applicable, but 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 default on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guaranty 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 Materials for Army Clothing," and be addressed, Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Box 2398 Post Office.

jy16-12t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Howard and Hanover 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 tents for the Army, to be delivered at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

Proposals should state the prices of tents complete, delivered at any of the depots of the Quartermaster's department in the city of New York, and tent pins, which will be the subject of separate contracts.

Large supplies will be required, and preference will be made from the lowest responsible bidders, at the time it may be necessary to give the orders.

Bids will be received for tents of the following sizes, naming the places at which the bidder offers to deliver.

The following specifications will be strictly adhered to:

HOSPITAL TENT.

11 feet long, 15 feet wide, 11 feet high, with a wall 2½ feet, and having on one end a hospital, so as to admit of two or more tents being joined and thrown into one, with a continuous covering or roof.

HOSPITAL TENT FLY.

22 feet 10 inches long, 14 feet wide.

WALL TENT.

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

WALL TENT FLY.

16 feet long, 9 feet wide.

NINE BY TENT.

18 feet diameter, 15 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 22½ ounces per yard.

For Hospital Tent Fly—

30 inches wide, and 16½ ounces per yard.

For Wall and Sibley tents—

28½ inches wide and 15 ounces per yard.

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

It is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for articles specified in such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the advertisement and the samples in the 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 sureties. The sureties will be required to sign the contract when entered into, and the party to whom the contract is awarded must be a resident of the United States.

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 sureties 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 have made an appropriation to meet them, or so much thereof as an appropriation may then be found to be applicable, but 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 default on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guaranty 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 Tents," and be addressed,

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Box 2398 Post Office.

jy16-12t

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jeis-1m JOHN TRORNLEY,

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"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF!

STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

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GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
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They relieve a Cough instantly.
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They give strength and volume to the Voice.
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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 clearing your throat. If you try one package, you will never be without them ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists' and Dealers in Medicines.

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CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for 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 or fire 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 Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that relief and harmony can be brought to the already numerous list that have 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 real 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 others.

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 bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED CHAFE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.

Accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and ready 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.

"BEFORE 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, &c., SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE is on the Outside Wrapper; all others are swindles and Counterfeits.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET.

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

CASH CAPITAL, $251,119 00—ASSETS, $317,152 64.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$152,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,500 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,500 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,462 50
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	20,000 00
Allegheny County 5 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,135 00
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,813 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	26,550 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	380 00
Bills receivable	14,362 74
Book accounts, secured interest, &c	7,104 65
Cash on hand	11,544 54
	$317,152 64

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

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, William R. Thompson, Frederick Brauns, William Stevenson, John R. Worrell, R. L. Chambers, Robert Toland, S. P. Rosengarten, Charles S. Wood, James S. Woodward, Samuel Bispham, Robert Steen, William Blumer, Benj. W. Tingley, Marshall Hill, I. Johnson Brown, Charles Leland, Jacob T. Bunting, Smith Bowen, Samuel Hazzard, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

E. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

February 16, 1861. fo22

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

P. RAYCHORD STARR, WILLIAM McKEE, ALFRED FITLER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, ALEX. HENRY, JR., HENRY WHARTON, CHARLES W. RAYCHORD STARR, President. MORDECAI L. BANCKER, GEO. H. STUART, JOHN R. WORRELL, R. A. FARNESTOCK, ANDREW HAMILTON, J. BEDINGER. Secretary.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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, and loan money on the same; 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, secured by first liens on real estate, United States, Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, and City of Camden	$269,796 94
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c	237,694 58
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and County bonds, par value	109,322 50
Bank, insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c	82,486 40
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c	35,305 14
	$1,071,123 02

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.

THOMAS S. BIRNEY, Vice President.

JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary. mh27-1t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE,

On Vessels, Cargo, Freight, To all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCE

On Goods by Rivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriage, to all parts of the United States.

FIRE INSURANCE

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States five per cent. loan	$100,500 00
115,000 United States six per cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest)	116,035 34
100,000 Pennsylvania State five per cent. loan	93,870 00
81,000 do do six do do	81,243 00
135,000 Philadelphia City six per cent. loan	135,303 37
50,000 Tennessee State five per cent. loan	24,500 00
80,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage six per cent. bonds	45,000 00
19,000 500 shares, stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	19,000 00
5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,000 00
5,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	600 00
1,800 100 shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company	1,800 00
450 9 shares Philadelphia and Haverford Space Steam Tow-boat Company	850 00
120 3 shares Philadelphia Exchange	120 00
1,000 3 shares Continental Hotel Co	800 00
$865,700 par. Cost $847,235 54. Market val	$844,556 71
Bills receivable, for insurances made	171,266 42
Interest accrued	17,000 00
Real estate	41,323 35
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company	51,464 03
Scrip and Bills of sundry insurance and other Companies	1,233 50
Cash on hand, in banks, and in transit	82,577 12
	2,208 87
	$1,209,401 80
	$924,527 91

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John Sparhawk, John C. Davis, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., James C. Hand, William Duane, Joseph H. Seal, S. Morris Wain, George C. Leiper, Stephen Crump, Charles Maris, Henry Lyle, Isaac Hazlehurst, Quintin Campbell, Alexander Benson, William Montelius, Thomas Robins, Thomas Smith, Daniel Smith, Jr., John Severson, JONATHAN PATTERSON, President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. ap4-1y

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—FIRE AND MARINE—INCORPORATED 1835—CHARTER PERPETUAL—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This old and popular Company, favorably known to the community for thirty-six years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire, on