# NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

## NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF A FIGHT NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 10th instant has the following account of a fight which happened at the mouth of the Mississippi:

On Thursday last, the 4 h instant, Captain Higgins, formerly of the United States navy, and now of the Confederate army, and aid-de-camp to Major General Twiggs, fitted out the steamer *Oregon*, commanded by Capt. A. L. Myers, and also the steamer *Swaim*, Lieutenant Warley, C. S. N., commanding, for the purpose of driving the enemy out of the Mississippi Sound. The steamers sailed on Friday last, both well armed and manned, and proceeded as far as Bay St. Louis, where they filled up the bags which they had provided themselves with, with sand. They left the bay at 9 o'clock Saturday morning for the cruising ground of the enemy, the *Swaim* taking the main land, or side passage, and the *Oregon* the outside, and proceeded to Ship Island Pass.

Finding no enemy in sight, the *Oregon* proceeded to sea from Ship Island, and soon saw two vessels, and gave chase. They proved to be two fishing smacks of our own. The *Oregon* then returned to Ship Island, and Capt. Higgins, who was in command of the expedition, deemed it advisable to take possession of Ship Island. Accordingly he signalized the *Swaim*, to come to and go alongside of the island. The *Oregon* then came alongside the *Swaim*, and both proceeded to disembark the men and munitions of war, provisions, &c., which was done in very short time, considering they had no derrick for hoisting out the guns.

After the disembarkation, the guns on the boats were put in battery, protected by sand-bags. The *Swaim* was left at the island while the *Oregon* proceeded to New Orleans, via Pass Christian, for the purpose of sending a despatch to Gen. Twiggs to send forward reinforcements of ammunition and men. The *Oregon* then proceeded to New Orleans, where she arrived on Sunday morning, and was immediately ordered to take on board guns, gun-carriages, and munitions to reinforce Ship Island. Major General Twiggs and Captain Higgins and Major Smith using every possible effort to get everything in readiness. The steamer *Gray Cloud* was also taken into requisition, and was loaded and got under way on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, also well armed. The *Oregon* followed the same night, at eleven o'clock, with provisions, and proceeded directly to Ship Island.

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when within eight miles of the fort on Ship Island, Capt Myers saw a large United States steamer and a tender lying off about two miles outside the island. At this moment, our troops at the sand-batteries same train with a party of two hundred Kentucky roughs, who were bound to this camp. The men were unarmed, except in respect to "pocket pistols," i. e., drinking flasks. The consumption of whisky was formidable, and the best fellow could swig and swagger fastest and hardest.

Our traveller had on a seat beside him a drunken brave, who was particularly full of fight. He swore undying vengeance against all Yankees, and flourished a revolver which he protested he would like to use upon "some d—d Northerner." Our informant did not state to his travelling companion the fact of his being from Philadelphia.

Nashville is violently for secession. The Confederate flag floats from all the hotels and public buildings, and the secession madness has seized all classes. The most intelligent deride the idea of any solution for the difficulty, short of separation, and they pretend to believe that the Federal Administration is levying a war of extermination upon them. They declare that they are fighting for their homes, their firesides, and for the honor of their wives and daughters. The military spirit runs high in this part of Tennessee, and the soldiers raised here are generally hardy men. They are well armed and equipped; but they suffer greatly for the want of shoes. Boots and shoes are scarce at Nashville, and the stock on hand is not sufficient for three months. No trade is doing except the war supplies. The latter are scarce. Provisions are abundant and cheap. Large quantities of army supplies are taken across the Tennessee line from Kentucky. The goods are sent from the North, directed to Louisville, and they are sent South from that point by the parties to whom they are consigned.

In Nashville, although the people are kept well "posted" in regard to movements of troops in the North, the most wholesale lies are published and believed, in respect to the actions that take place between the Union and Secession troops. On last Sunday week, news was received at Nashville that a battle had taken place between the forces of Patterson and Johnson. Patterson and 6,000 of his men, the report said, had been killed. The news caused the most extravagant rejoicing, and at night the city was illuminated. The intelligence of Mr. Lincoln's demand on Congress for four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars, had been received at Nashville before our informant left. Even well informed people there scouted the idea that the supplies would be voted, and they pretended to believe that the President had asked for an enormous sum that could not be obtained, so as to illustrate the impossibility of putting down the rebellion.

The Nashville people were sanguine in the belief that England and France would raise the blockade of the Southern ports within three months, so as to obtain the cotton crop. In this way they expect to secure the means of carrying on the war. They totally ignore the idea of the Federal Government being able to crush the rebellion.

One informant visited Camp Cheatham, near Springfield, Tennessee. This is considered the best encampment in the State. Five thousand men are there. They are well armed with Minie muskets and rifles, and they have several cannon. At this camp, as well as at all the others in the State, the consumption of whisky is extensive. Old (?) rye is the most important item in the Confederate commissariat. All the soldiers drink hard. A large number of troops have recently been sent from Camp Cheatham into East Tennessee, to frown down the Union men there. Troops are also being raised in Tennessee to send into Missouri.

Mr. Kentucky Secessionist who has enlisted in Tennessee threaten to return home and drive Kentucky out of the Union. It is the belief in the Southwest that Kentucky will have a civil war within its own borders among its own people. The great majority are for the Union.

Camp Trousdale, on the Louisville and Nashville road, has fifteen hundred sick out of four thousand men. The prevailing disease is said to be the measles, but some believe that it is a more fatal malady.

General Pillow is not popular in Tennessee. The soldiers of that State do not seem to have much confidence in the general who put the ditch upon the wrong side of the entrenchment.

As an illustration of the effects of the war on business operations in the seceded States, our informant states that exchange between Louisville and Nashville is eleven per cent. Debts due to the loyal States are ignored, and debtors, instead of paying the amount of their indebtedness into the Confederate treasury, coolly pocket the cash, and declare their unwillingness to lay themselves open to the charge of treason by paying their just debts.

ADVICES from Montevideo are to May 31. There is very little news. The much-talked-of amnesty had not yet been published. The bill imposing a heavy tax upon every head of cattle exported passed the Senate, much against the wishes of the Government. The clergy have presented a petition to the Government praying that the Jesuits be permitted to return. Ex-consul-house league, like the European Zollverein, has been proposed to be formed between the South American Republics, to the exclusion of Brazil. The intense hatred for Brazil is the parent of the project, which is not likely to be realized. A couple of country districts subscribed $1,230 for the Mendoza sufferers.

HEAVY LOSSES BY CANADIAN SPECULATORS IN GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The Toronto *Globe*, after stating that the month of June has witnessed all three or four of the boldest operators in flour and grain in Montreal, proceeds to give some interesting particulars. It states that one hundred thousand barrels of flour were bought last February in Montreal for delivery in May and June, at $6a 6 25 per barrel, and that buyers have lost from $2a2.25 per barrel. The loss, it is said, has been equally great in wheat; and the depreciation will cause a loss to Montreal alone of upwards of $500,000. Besides this, it is estimated that the millers of Upper Canada have lost, from the same cause, upwards of one million dollars.

## OFFICIAL.

### NAVY SUPPLIES—1861-62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 26, 1861.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering on receiving ten days' notice, excepting for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required at the United States navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., such articles of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the commanding officer of the said navy yard, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Biscuits, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, sugar, tea, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky.

The biscuits shall be made only from sweet unsifted fine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the date of the requisitions for the same; shall be properly baked, free of all vermin, and be delivered in good order and condition, free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1860 or 1861, but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh-ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered, in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half-barrels, as the contractor may have the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality; the barrels to be well hooped, with lining hoops around each head; two hoops on each half-barrel, and the remainder not more than one-sixth of the required quantity to be in half-barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *run-drying* from the fruit of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The pickles shall be put in iron-bound oaks, the iron hoops to be 1 inch wide and 1-16 inch thick, and each oak shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and eight gallons of medium cucumbers, and to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh fifty-seven pounds, and they only be paid for; and each oak shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to Boston proper; and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The iron hoops on the barrels containing whisky, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana brown.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same, 60 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in good, well-seasoned red-oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1½-inch thick; the staves to be more than 3-inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and in addition to have four iron hoops on each bilge, 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and four on each chime 1¼-inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and painted in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white-oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof, according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarter hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of the best of white pine timber, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one iron hoop on each bilge 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick; the hoops to be put on whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed thereto.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for any article for which his proposal may be lowest.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered.

Contractors not residing at the place where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such place, that delay may arise in furnishing articles when they are required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at the navy yard aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until the same shall have been completed with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agent at Philadelphia.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations of the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

*The attention of bidders is called to the description of articles required, as, in the inspection for acceptance, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.*

1036-1t

## OFFICIAL.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner of Howard 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 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 31 ounces per yard.
767,000 yards kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
703,000 yards kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
9,500 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.
367,000 yards flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,725,000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,435,000 yards Canton flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
534,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6¾ ounces per yard.
235,000 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, 56 inches wide.
69,000 yards black Silesia, 36 inches wide, best quality.
150,000 yards canvas padding.
31,000 yards jacket lining, 40 inches wide, best quality.
204,000 sheets wadding, cotton.
185,000 pounds wool batting, white, ¼ inch wide.
— silk twist, best quality, per pound.
— sewing silk, best quality, per pound.
7 000 lines thread, blue, No. 30 and No. 40, per pound.
24,000 linen thread, blue, No. 31 and 40, per pound.
4,000 linen thread, assorted colors, Nos. 35 and 40, per pound.
24,000 spools cotton.
6,950 gross hooks and eyes.
28,600 gross coat buttons, best quality.
16,870 gross vest buttons, best quality.
33,350 gross shirt buttons, best quality.
38,350 gross suspender buttons, best quality.
10,636 paste board.
100,000 yards cotton cord.
200,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet 6 inches long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.
830,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.
300,000 pairs bootees.
200,000 black felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare.
200,000 yards cord, worsted, 1-16 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 buglers.
1,400 gross buckles, for neck stocks.
— leather, for neck stocks.
— visor leather, for caps.
— visor chin straps for caps.
20,000 skins morocco.
1,400 gross brass slides for caps.
900 pairs N. C. S. brass scales.
3,600 units sergeants' brass scales.
12,000 units corporals' and privates' brass scales.

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

Accepted articles to be delivered of domestic fabrications, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the advertisement and the patterns in the office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who shall furnish satisfactory security for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturers' establishment or dealers' 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 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 and for the United States of rejecting any proposals 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 within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder in monthly proportions, within four months of said date, if occasion shall require it sooner; and bidders will, nevertheless, state in their proposals the shortest possible time in which the quantities bid for can be delivered 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 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 his 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 for the same, and not before.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, when the balance will be forwarded to the parties 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 addressed, "Proposals for Supplies," and be endorsed "Proposals for Army Clothing," and be addressed

Major D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster U. S. Army,
Box 3298 Post Office.

jy16-12t

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Corner of Broadway and Spring Street,
NEW YORK, July 11, 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 Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, in quantities as required, viz:

Bids proposing to be made for any of the articles named, and the successful bidders to be announced as soon thereafter as convenient, will be given preference, provided the contractors shall be able to furnish the articles at the prices named, and shall give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of their contracts.

Bids for clothing will be accepted only from tailors in extensive business, or dealers in clothing accustomed to employ many operatives in that line.

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, will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract by the contractor, and his or his 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 for the same, and not before.

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

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

All supplies required for under these proposals to be delivered at the military Storehouse in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., unless otherwise directed. No allowance for cartage, boxing or drayage, unless freight to place of delivery be at a greater rate than Harrisburg, in which case the difference will be allowed. Bids for forages so delivered to be marked on the outside, with number and description of articles, and name of the party furnishing same, together with an invoice of contents enclosed, embracing, in addition to above, notice of what special supply it is a part, viz:

Major D. H. VINTON,
Q. M. Gen. P. M.

jy16-3t

### ARMY SUPPLIES.—

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

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the Quarter Day, 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, in quantities as required, viz:

Proposals should state the prices of tents complete, delivered, including the cost 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 of making proposals state the time for delivery.

The prices per tent should be stated, naming the price at which the tent will be received and paid for.

The following specifications will be strictly adhered to:

HOSPITAL TENT.

14 feet long, 16 feet wide, 11 feet high, with a wall 4½ feet, and the roof to have one and a half pitch, and to have 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.

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

WALL TENT FLY.

16 feet long, 9 feet wide.

CONICAL 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 Tents—

50 inches wide, and 22½ ounces per yard.

For Hospital Tent Fly—

30 inches wide, and 15½ ounces per yard.

For Wall and Servant's tent—

28½ inches wide, and 15 ounces per yard.

All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the adopted 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 fabrication, bids from manufacturers and regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for such articles 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 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 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 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 for the same, and not before.

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

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

All supplies required for under these proposals to be delivered at the military Storehouse in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., unless otherwise directed. No allowance for cartage, boxing or drayage, unless freight to place of delivery be at a greater rate than Harrisburg, in which case the difference will be allowed. Bids for forages so delivered to be marked on the outside, with number and description of articles, and name of the party furnishing same, together with an invoice of contents enclosed, embracing, in addition to above, notice of what special supply it is a part, viz:

Major D. H. VINTON,
Q. M. Gen. P. M.

jy16-3t


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.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom failin removing the *Nausea and Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a mild aperient.

They purify the system, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restore the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have the signature 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, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

*From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.*

Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best of our 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.*

We have received from Mr. Spalding, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already long and well list 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 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 cr—m 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 bottle of 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!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DISPATCH!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some glue at 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.

GAWTON.

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 names.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 408 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, $231,218 00—ASSETS $317,123 64.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount ..... $162,800 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par ..... 5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($30,000) ..... 27,300 00
Runington and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan ..... 4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class ..... 1,433 33
Collateral loans, well secured ..... 3,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan ..... 50,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan ..... 10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock ..... 5,155 01
Mechanics' Bank stock ..... 2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock ..... 4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock ..... 25,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock ..... 1,000 00
The Delaware Mut. S. Insurance Co.'s stock ..... 700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock ..... 350 00
Bills receivable ..... 14,802 74
Book accounts, secured interest, &c. ..... 7,104 54
Cash on hand ..... 11,644 64
$317,123 64

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, utilizes the insurance, participants in the profits of the Company, without liability for *losses*.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clem Tingley, William J. Thompson, Frederick Brown, William Stevenson, John R. Worrell, R. L. Carson, Robert Toland, G. D. Rosengarten, Charles S. Wood, James S. Woodward, Samuel Bispham, Robert Shoemaker, William Musser, Samuel W. Tingley, Marshall Hill, J. Johnson Brown, Charles Lennig, Jacob T. Bunting, Edwin Bowers, John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

B. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

February 16, 1861. fe22

THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

*COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.*

DIRECTORS:

F. RATCHFORD STARR, WILLIAM MCKEE, NALBRO FRAZIER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, HENRY L. BONSALL, ARNEY SHARPLESS, MORDECAI L. DAWSON, GEO. H. STUART, JOHN T. MORRIS, B. A. FAHNESTOCK, ANDREW D. CASH, JOSEPH H. SEAMAN.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

CHARLES W. COX, Secretary.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
*CHARTER PERPETUAL.*
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life: grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, 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, secured by policies of this Company ..... $322,921 67
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia ..... 268,705 34
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c. ..... 237,594 88
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania, Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds ..... 105,052 50
Bank, insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c. ..... 97,647 42
Cash on hand, Agents' balances, &c., &c. ..... 19,126 61
$1,071,138 02

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HONNOLD, Secretary.

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 Union.

FIRE INSURANCE

On Merchandise generally, On Stores, Dwellings, &c.

*ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,*
November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States five per cent. loan ..... $108,200 00
11,950 United States six per cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest) ..... 12,482 84
100,000 Pennsylvania State five per cent. loan ..... 99,870 00
21,000 do do 6 do do. ..... 21,945 00
128,200 Philadelphia City six per cent. loan ..... 128,333 37
30,000 Tennessee State five per cent. loan ..... 24,000 00
50,000 Philadelphia City six per cent. mortgage ..... 49,000 00
18,000 300 shares, stock Germantown Gas Company, secured and principally guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia ..... 15,600 00
5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company ..... 3,900 00
5,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company ..... 900 00
1,200 30 shares Philadelphia and Boston Steam Par Company ..... 1,200 00
250 5 shares Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Par Company ..... 250 00
280 2 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company ..... 128 00
1,000 2 shares Continental Hotel Co. ..... 800 00
$656,700 Par. Cost $647,338 34. Market val. $644,156 71
Bills receivable, for insurances made ..... 171,326 42
Bonds and mortgages ..... 11,000 00
Real estate ..... 14,268 00
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company ..... 51,866 05
Scrip and stock of sundry Companies and other Companies ..... 1,825 50
Cash on hand and in banks ..... 48,817 18
In Trust ..... 48 32
$1,255,161 81

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John T. Penrose, John G. Davis, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., Lewis C. Cassidy, William C. Ludwig, Jacob R. Smith, Henry R. Rankin, Spencer McIlvain, Isaac Lea, Samuel Sparks, Nathan Hilles, Samuel Grant, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Thomas Marsh, Charles Thompson, James Z. Hicks, Joshua T. Owen, John J. Griffiths, JEREMIAH BONSALL, President.
JOHN G. GINNODO, Vice President.
RICHARD COX, Secretary. 1e11

PHILADELPHIA T