NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following:

RICHMOND, July 15.—It is a sad pleasure to communicate to you a state of affairs in Northwestern Virginia that at first sight may appear disastrous, but which upon closer examination sheds many a ray of satisfaction and encouragement to our future career—satisfaction that our late disasters have lost to our State that portion which should never have been defended, and encouragement from the fact that our gallant boys fight with so much success against a thousand odds.

Camp Garnett is situated in a gorge just beyond the pass that runs between Rich and another mountain. The low slope of this latter mountain retreats from the camp, and consequently does not command it, but the more perpendicular slope of Rich mountain is adjacent to the position, and upon it there is an eminence that is considered the very key to Camp Garnett. On Tuesday last, Colonel Pegram, knowing the importance of this point, detached three companies, (Buckingham Lee Guard, Rockbridge Guard, and Pryor Rifles,) and one gun from the Lynchburg Artillery, to secure the position at all hazards. They gained the height, and about ten o'clock had built the breastwork to the height of two logs; meanwhile, the enemy, guided by the Union mountaineers, had, by squads and companies, reached a point beyond the breastworks, and a little more elevated.

Immediately they commenced an attack upon our unfinished breastwork from the distance of fifteen hundred yards. They advanced, and fired with Minie rifles incessantly. No execution, however, was done with these arms. Our loss was at shorter distances from the deadly fire of our *brother* Virginians. Approaching within five hundred yards, they began to feel the total shots from our boys. At this, and shorter distances, they were mowed down like wheat before the blade. At every volley from us they fell back in confusion, but their overwhelming numbers pressed forward until they discharged their pieces in our very faces; then we thought retreat better than a foolhardy death, and each one sought safety in flight down the other side of the mountain.

The whole force of the enemy was said to have been eight thousand. Three thousand advanced to the attack, while the rest were held in reserve. Part of the reserve occupied Rich Mountain, while part descended the mountain, crossed the pass, and occupied the side of the other mountain, not far from the road—thus being on both sides of the road, in order, I suppose, to cut off Col. Pegram, if he should attempt a retreat to Beverly. Our whole force in the engagement was two hundred and fifty.

We held the enemy in check with this little handful for an hour and a half. Leonidas, with his three hundred Spartans, could have done no more. Our loss was, considering all the circumstances, comparatively small—sixty will cover the whole. The Buckingham Guard suffered most severely, having thirty men, together with Captain Irving and Lieut. Boyd, killed. Capt. Curry, of the Rockbridge Guard, and Capt. Anderson, of the Lynchburg Artillery, were also among the killed. Four hundred of the enemy found a merited doom in death.

The battle began at half past one, and ended at three. At sunset, report says that Col. P. led six companies out from his camp, up Rich Mountain, to retake his position, but, mistaking his way, he missed his mark, and told his men to save themselves as best they could—he would return and bring out the regiment. In this latter attempt he was taken prisoner. Many of his men cut through the enemy, and came up with our regiment on its retreat. This is the last we know of the affair.

Now for the movements of our (the 44th) regiment. That morning (the 13th) we resumed our march at Beverly from Staunton to Laurel Hill, and had advanced five miles, when Col. Scott received a dispatch from Col Pegram, urgently begging for assistance. Col. S. faced about, marched back to Beverly, and took a road almost at right-angles for Rich Mountain. Within three miles of Rich Mountain he heard the firing, and advanced at quick time to the scene of action. Arriving there at five o'clock, when the firing had almost ceased, he halted in the mountain pass. And upon his six hundred unconscious men, the reserve of the enemy were looking down from each mountain. They must have taken us for friends, or our destruction would have been certain.

Col. S. was not aware of the proximity of the enemy until he sent forward a scout (Lipford, of Fluvanna), to reconnoitre. This scout being shot, he immediately ordered a retreat. Sending on the baggage train, he returned to Beverly. Here he halted an hour, and resumed his march towards Cheat Mountain. After two nights and a day's march we reached Greenbrier River, at which place (Saturday morning) I left the camp, on special detail, for Richmond.

THE NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 17th says: We learn from a gentleman who left Beverly on Friday, at ten o'clock, that the enemy entered that place shortly after he left. We learn from him also that we were somewhat mistaken in our account of the fight at Rich Mountain. The facts are as follows: Our picket guard, consisting of the following companies: The Upshur Grays, Captain Higginbotham; Buckingham Lee Guard, Captain Irving; Captain Curry's company from Rockbridge; Harry Blues, Captain Miller, and one other company, and Captain Delanicl's artillery company, with one of their pieces, were attacked near the top of Rich Mountain by a detachment of the enemy, numbering some 5,000 men.

Our entire force engaged did not exceed 350 men, but they fought gallantly, and although the enemy had such nearly odds against us, our gallant band repulsed them three times, and killed a large number of them. The conduct of Captain Delanicl on this occasion is thus reported by surviving members of the Upshur Grays: After his whole company were killed or driven from their gun, and he himself shot down in the piece three times, and after being attacked by the enemy with their bayonets, he shot two of them with his revolver. The forces remaining in the fortification evacuated their position during the night, and nearly all of them escaped. Our entire loss is killed, and wounded, and prisoners will not exceed 200.

Gen. Garnett commenced his retreat from his position at Laurel Hill, on Friday night, in the direction of Beverly, and advanced to within three miles of that place, when, finding the road blockaded, he counter-marched and took the road leading to St. George, in Tucker county, which he had passed. The enemy was in pursuit of him, and had encamped near the St. George road, and when General Garnett reached that point, and turned off in the direction of St. George, they attacked him in his rear and cut up his army in a terrible manner, killing him in the action. Nothing further has been heard from General Garnett's forces, but it is presumed they made their escape with considerable loss in killed and wounded, and stores and munitions of war. Enough is known, however, to state that our forces have been routed from the northwest, and the enemy are in possession.

A PROCLAMATION OF GEN. WISE.

The following is a copy of a proclamation of Gen. Wise to the people of the Kanawha army:

PROCLAMATION.

RIPLEY, July 6, 1861.

To the true and loyal citizens of Virginia on all the Ohio border, and more particularly to those of Jackson county, I would earnestly appeal to come to the defence of the Commonwealth, invaded and insulted as she is by a ruthless and unnatural enemy. None need be afraid that they will be held accountable for past opinions, votes, or acts, under the delusions which have been practiced upon the Northwestern people, if they will now return to their patriotic duty, and acknowledge their allegiance to Virginia and her Confederate States, as their true and lawful sovereigns. You were Union men, so was I, and we held a right to be so until oppression and invasion and war drove us to the assertion of a second independence. The sovereign State proclaimed it by her Convention, and by a majority of more than 100,000 votes at the polls. She has seceded from the old and established a new Confederacy. She has commanded, and we must obey her voice. I come to execute her commands, to hold out the olive branch to her true and peaceful citizens, to repel invasion from abroad, and subdue treason only at home. Come to the call of the country which owes you protection as her native *sons*.

HENRY A. WISE, Brigadier General,

The Pirates of the Sumpter.

THE CRUISE OF THAT VESSEL—STATEMENT OF TWO PRISONERS.

[From the N. Y. Commercial of Saturday.]

We have obtained the following additional particulars in relation to the pirates brought to this port by the *Costa Rica* this morning.

As soon as the *Costa Rica* arrived at her dock, at Brooklyn, the two captured privateersmen were taken in a small boat, and conveyed to the office of the harbor police; from thence they were turned over to the custody of the United States marshal.

Our reporter immediately obtained an interview with them, gleaning the following facts:

On the 30th of June, the *Sumpter* sailed from New Orleans. She crossed the bar at about noon, and was immediately chased by the *Brooklyn*, which, at the time of the discovery of the escape of the rebel steamer, was pursuing a sailing vessel at the Eastern pass. The chase for the *Sumpter* lasted until about five o'clock P. M., when the *Brooklyn* turned around, giving up the pursuit as fruitless. The *Sumpter* is a very fast vessel, being propelled by a screw, and is bark rigged. She carries four medium thirty-two pounders, and one sixty eight pounder as a pivot gun, and the land arm list is very fine, and is composed of Sharp's, Minie, and Enfield rifles, with a large list of Colt's navy revolvers.

Her crew numbers about one hundred and twenty souls. She is commanded by Captain Semmes, formerly of the United States navy. On the 3d of July the *Sumpter* took her first prize, the ship *Golden Rocket*. This vessel was burnt. On the 4th they captured the brig *Machias*, and in a few hours after the brig *Cuba* was seized. These two vessels were taken in tow astern and the vessels headed for the port of Cienfuegos. Early in the morning the tow line to the brig *Cuba* parted, and the prize master, Midshipman Hodgins, was ordered to wait outside until the *Machias* was towed into port, when the steamer would return and tow the *Cuba* in.

As soon as the *Sumpter* was out of sight the prize crew, consisting of two seamen and two marines, who were armed with cutlasses and navy revolvers, told the crew of the brig they did not care where they went with the brig so that they would not again meet the *Sumpter*.

To confirm the truth of their statement they took off their arms, laid down in the forecastle and went to sleep. The crew of the *Cuba* then took their arms, put irons on all of them and headed the vessel for Cape Antonio. On the 8th instant, they fell in with the brig *Costa Rica*, bound to New York, and transferred the two prisoners to her, leaving on board, still in irons, the prize master and the two marines. These men say that they were forced to join the privateer or starve. They would have been impressed into the military service if they had remained ashore, and being sailors they did not fancy that kind of life, and of all the evils they chose the least. They also state that over one half of the crew of the *Sumpter* are Northern men, many of them having families in this city, and that when an opportunity offers they too will desert.

They say the officers of the *Sumpter* are a very desperate set of men, and if compelled to fight they would rather blow their vessel up than surrender. They are continually threatening the crew if they misbehave that they will hang them. The prisoners state that they feared nothing on the way to us except being fired by the privateers, in which event they would then be hung like dogs. The crew state, all white men with the exception of the captain's body servant, who is a colored man.

The prisoners brought here gave their names and nativities as follows:

Henry Spence, a native of England, is aged 38 years.

John Davidson, a Scotchman, aged twenty five.

Both these men are dressed in blue navy clothes. Spence is evidently in much trouble in reference to his situation, while Davidson protests most emphatically that they both are good Union men at heart.

The two marines now on board of the *Cuba* are also Northern men, and were compelled to join the *Sumpter*. Midshipman Hodgins is represented by these men to be a "green horn," and not capable of taking charge of a prize, or, as one of the men said, of a long boat.

The crew of the brig *Cuba* consisted of Captain Strout, mate, and four seamen.

She is on her way to this port, and may be expected here on Monday.

Gen. Patterson's Command.

The grand army under Gen. Patterson, moving as the centre of the advancing forces, consists of three divisions, eight brigades, twenty-eight regiments, a siege train and companies of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The Fourth Regiment of Connecticut is divided into two battalions, and is doing guard duty at Hagerstown and Williamsport. The Third and Fourth Regiments of Wisconsin Volunteers are doubtless stationed near Hagerstown. The *First* Regiment of Maryland Volunteers is guarding the canal between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. The Fifth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps has advanced in the same direction, and the Kane Rifle Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve corps, is guarding the New Creek bridge and Piedmont

COMMANDER OF DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Major General George Cadwalader.

FIRST BRIGADE

Acting Brigadier General, Col. George H. Thomas, U. S. A.

Second Regiment United States cavalry, 500 strong, Captain Johnson.

Philadelphia City Troop, Captain James.

Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. Nagle.

Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. F. Ballier.

Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. C. P. Dare.

One company United States infantry, Capt. ——.

One company Independent Rangers, Capt. W. McMullen.

One company Rhode Island Battery,* Capt. J. A. Tompkins.

One company United States light battery, † Capt. D. D. Perkins.

* The armament of this company consists of six rifled cannon, carrying a fourteen pound shot.

† This company has six six-pounder cannon.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier General D. E. Williams.

Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. W. H. Irwin.

Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. A. H. Emley.

Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. S. A. Meredith.

Twentieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. A. H. Grey.

One company United States artillery, Capt. ——.

FOURTH BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier General, Col. H. C. Longnecker.

Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. H. Vaughan.

Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. T. A. Rowley.

Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. T. A. Ziegler.

SIEGE TRAIN.

Major Commanding, Abner Doubleday, U. S. A.

First Regiment United States Artillery, Co. —, Capt. ——.

First Regiment United States Artillery, Co. —, Capt. ——.

STRENGTH OF ARMAMENT.

One eight-inch howitzer.

Two twenty-four pounder guns.

One thirty-pounder rifled cannon.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General William H. Keim.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General, George C. Wynkoop.

First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel S. Yohe.

Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. F. S. Stambaugh.

Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. F. Miniter

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier General, James S. Negley.

Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Johnston.

Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel R. A. Oakford.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. T. Gwens.

SIXTH BRIGADE.

Brigadier General, Colonel J. J. Abercrombie.

Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel P. Jarrett.

First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel J. C. Starkweather.

Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel L. Wallace.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major General, C. W. Sandford.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier General, Colonel Stone, United States Army.

First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. M. W. Tappan.

Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, Col. G. W. Stiles.

Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. H. L. Cake.

One company District Columbia Volunteers, Capt. ——.

Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (artillery), Col. F. E. Patterson.

Battery of the Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, Capt. T. B. Bunting.

EIGHTH BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier General, Col. Daniel Butterfield, of New York.

Fifth Regiment New York State Militia, Lieut. Col. I. Burger.

Twelfth Regiment New York State Militia, Lieut. Col. W. G. Ward.

Nineteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Ladlie.

Twenty eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. D. Donnelly.

Second Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel G. H. Gordon.

Address of Edward Everett.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH AT THE HARVARD COMMENCEMENT DINNER

The following is the speech of Edward Everett, delivered at the Commencement dinner in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Wednesday:

"Mr. President: Having, like my venerable predecessor, Josiah Quincy, who has just taken his seat, occasionally filled the field of politics, and like him found it an extremely unsatisfactory culture, I have, on former occasions like this, been honored with a place at your table. But descending to day to these lower seats, to enjoy the company of my brethren of the class of 1818, I find myself have kindly alluded, I might have hoped to escape the distinction of being called upon for a speech, and to enjoy instead the comfort of a gratified listener. I feel, too, sir, that I shall but respond to the emotions of our fellow-students all round the hall, if I say, that the appalling catastrophe which has so recently clouded the social atmosphere of Cambridge, followed as it has been, in the same family circle, with the loss of a liberal benefactor and friend, one of the most intelligent and public spirited of our citizens, twice fitly decorated with the complimentary honors of the university, is an event well calculated to check for a moment the decent festivity of the academic board, and to teach us that we constantly tread upon the verge of unseen calamities, that turn the bright and joy of loveliness of life into heart-rending agony, and sorrows that defy all human consolation. I must say, however, in yielding to thoughts like these, forbear my acknowledgments to you and my fellow-students for your kind notice; nor omit to assure you that, amid all the varied scenes of a somewhat changeful life, there is no place where I feel more entirely at home than within the walls of old Harvard; no music that soothes my ear like the plaudits which she graciously bestows on her dutiful children.

"I have also another pleasing duty to perform on this occasion, on behalf of my brethren of the class of 1811, which, as you have kindly remembered, celebrates this year the fiftieth anniversary of its graduation. It devolves on me, as the youngest of their number, to perform the duty, as incumbent as it is pleasing, as we come together on this our jubilee, of assuring you that our respect and affection for our Alma Mater, instead of being impaired by time, have increased with every year since we were dismissed from her immediate presence. Most heartily do we rejoice that in returning to her venerable halls, after half a century, we find her in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity beyond the most sanguine expectations that could have been entertained in 1811—her endowments five-fold increased; her scientific and literary establishments multiplied and augmented more than in the whole preceding period of her existence; her number of undergraduates doubled; her standard of scholarship greatly elevated; her Faculty adorned with names of her own children and those whom she has been proud to adopt, which would bear a comparison with those of any place of education in the world; while she is sending forth from time to time alumni, who nobly sustain her own character, but do no discredit to the science and literature of the age. We, sir, as individuals, are advancing in years; our ranks, as a class, are thinning, but Alma Mater, we rejoice to know, is increasing her numbers and her intellectual treasures, and renewing her youth with every succeeding *lustrum*. *Esto perpetua!*

"And, sir, it without injustice to the generation which, for the two preceding centuries, have gone before us, we may claim in for the science and literature of the last fifty years a variety of innovation and a rapidity of progress in the United States unknown to any former period since the first settlement of the continent. I think that the sons of Harvard, without arrogating for her more than her just share of the credit which belongs collectively to the American seminaries for this result, and without overlooking the merits of many distinguished self taught men, may claim that she has contributed her full proportion to the science and literary achievements of the last half century. Excelling them all as she does in age—most of them by a long interval—cheerfully acknowledging among our sister colleges and universities, say, among some of the youngest of them, institutions which, for the talents and learning of the members of their faculties, and the standard of scholarship, may take rank with their elders; our younger sisters, I am sure, will readily admit that Harvard still moves with the same grace and dignity as when in her earliest prime, *versa incessit patriæ dea*, without a spot upon her garment or a furrow on her cheek.

"Indeed, of native original literature there was scarce anything in the country sixty years ago. I do not, of course, mean that there ever was a period in the last century when the chair which you, sir, so ably and gracefully fill, was not worthily occupied; never a time when there were not accomplished men, in all the professions, who occasionally made very successful, sometimes very brilliant, literary efforts; but nearly such a thing as a volume in the highest walks of science, literature, or taste, had appeared on this side of the Atlantic. What a different state of things we have lived to see at the present time, when in every department of useful and ornamental science and literature, we are able to boast—speaking now for Harvard alone, but by no means intending to limit the remark to her—of many names the admitted peers of the most distinguished of their European contemporaries; some that will stand on the list of the few which belong, not to any one country or period, but to the republic of letters and all time. The time would fail me for an exhaustive enumeration, but may we not, as sons of Harvard, reflect with honest pride, that out of eight capital writers of history who have appeared in the United States within the half century, taking them in the order of their published works—Irving, Sparks, Bancroft, Prescott, Hildreth, Palfrey, Godwin, and Motley—each with his characteristic excellences, all of distinguished merit, some of classic renown, six have been sent forth from these halls; and that five are living at this day—alas! that I must say only five—to lay their green and well earned laurels at the feet of their Alma Mater. Is there a university in the old world or the new which can exhibit a longer list of brighter names, in any one department of literature, within a half century since the revival of letters?

"Consider, too, that these, our fellow students, are not all like the great historians of the United States, writers who have excelled, as might have been expected on domestic themes. One of them, our admirable, beloved, lamented Prescott, has treated the brightest periods, the grandest characters, the most famous events in the Spanish annals, with a beauty of style, a fulness of research, and a weight of authority, which no native Spanish historian has surpassed, if any has equalled; while our noble Motley, who delights us with his company to-day, has elevated the history of the Netherlands to a light and beauty, not reflected upon it by any of his predecessors, though a Bentivoglio and a Grotius are among them; nay, who has delineated the most illustrious sovereign that ever filled the throne of England, and one of the most momentous and romantic event in her history, with discrimination, an acuteness, a graphic charm, a creative power that turns the dead past into a living presence—which casts all former historians of that period into the shade. Yes, and he has done something else. In his admirable communications to the London *Times*, he has placed before the much-misinformed British public the true character of the great events now passing before us; and has shown us that, if our beloved country must have its Catilinarian war, he Sallust is ready to narrate, in its true color, its momentous tale. And let me exhort my friend to gird himself for the task, not unworthy of his accomplished pen. Posterity must not be misled as to the moving cause of this unnatural war. He has done enough for Alva and Parma, for Philip and Elizabeth.

"'Enough is done for Brium's fame and name!'

"Let him now devote his rare powers to rescuing from misrepresentation this all-important epoch in the history of his native land. And let him bear in mind, as he engages in the task, that there is on earth no tribunal so lofty, so magistracy so austere, no court so terrible, as that which drags guilty factions to the bar of public opinion, which strips off the thin disguise of ambitious demagogues, which shows the traitors that aim a parricidal blow at his country's heart, to that historical infamy, compared with which, in the apprehension of every generous spirit, the gallery is a post of honor and the rack a bed of roses."

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 delivered at such place or places in the City of New York as may be designated, as required, viz: Cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for cases, 54 inches wide, to weigh 14 ounces per yard.

378,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.

767 0.0 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.

5,000 yards sky blue flannel for drawers.

72,000 yards best quality blue skirting.

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

207,000 yards flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,725,000 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.

334,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

254,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.

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

176,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.

59,000 yards black Silesia, 36 inches wide, best quality.

150,000 yards osnaburgs.

81,000 yards linen, 40 inches wide, best quality.

204,000 sheets wadding, cotton.

120,000 pieces tape (8 yards), white, 34 inch wide.

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

——— twist silk, black, per pound.

7 000 linen thread, W. B. 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.

84,000 spools cotton.

6,250 gross hooks and eyes.

28,560 gross coat buttons, best quality.

15,670 gross vest buttons, best quality.

35,580 gross shirt buttons, best quality.

38,380 gross assorted under buttons, best quality.

10,576 paste board.

100,000 yards cotton cord.

200,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, inches long, on the center,) to weigh 3 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 6 pounds each.

8 0,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properly made of good fine wool, white, double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.

800,000 pairs brogans.

200,000 black felt hats, best quality, made of Sootch and English coney and Russia hare.

200,000 hat cords, worsted, from 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.

1,400,000 yards tape, for neck stocks.

——— leather, for neck stocks.

——— vizzer leather, for caps.

——— leather, for chin straps for caps.

20,000 skins morocco.

1,440 gross brass slides for caps.

900 pairs N. C. S. brass scales.

1,800 pairs corporals' and sergeants' brass scales.

122,000 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 the same.

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

Proposals will be received for 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, to be paid for, if satisfactory and conformable as are 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, for which the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible.

Delivery of clothing is to commence ten days after the material shall have been issued, and the whole completed at such place or places as may be designated in the terms of each contract.

Payment will be made on the delivery of one-half of the amount of any article contracted for, provided appropriations for that purpose be made by Congress; the other one-half of the amount due on each article shall be retained till the contract is completed; and if any part of the material shall be found to be defective in case of defalcation or non fulfilment by the contractor.

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

MAJOR H. VINTON,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, N. Y.
Box 3298 Post Office.

jy15-12t

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 tents for the use of the army, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be designated, in quantities as required.

Large supplies will be needed, and the purchases will be made with the lowest responsible bidders, at the time it becomes necessary to give the orders.

The prices per tent should be stated, naming the places at which the bidder offers to deliver.

The following specifications will be strictly adhered to:

HOSPITAL TENT.

12 feet long, 15 feet wide, 9 feet high, with a wall 4½ feet, and having on one end a lappel, so as to admit of two or more tents being joined and thrown into one, with a continuous covering.

HOSPITAL TENT FLY,

22 feet 10 inches long.

WALL TENT.

7 feet long, 9 feet wide, 7 feet high, 4 feet wall.

WALL TENT FLY.

16 feet long, 9 feet wide.

SIBLEY 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 7 oz.

30 inches wide, and 22½ ounces per yard.

For Hospital 7 oz. duck.

30 inches wide, and 18½ ounces per yard.

For Wall and Sibley duck.

28½ inches wide, and 15 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 the same.

It is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and confined to 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, and the parties, together with the names, address, and responsibility of the sureties, must be given. Bids must be accompanied by a guaranty that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for 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, to be paid for if satisfactory and conformable as are 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, for which the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible.

Delivery of clothing is to commence ten days after the material shall have been issued, and the whole completed at such place or places as may be designated in the terms of each contract.

Payment will be made on the delivery of one-half of the amount of any article contracted for, provided appropriations for that purpose be made by Congress; the other one-half of the amount due on each article shall be retained till the contract is completed; and if any part of the material shall be found to be defective in case of defalcation or non fulfilment by the contractor.

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 Furnishing Army Tents," and be addressed to

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

jy15-12t

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.

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 to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

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 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 headaches, and, from the very high character for which they have acquired, they are deservedly popular.

From the Western Rural, 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 your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that have received benefit from the wonderful medicine in question.

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 continue to make them 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 ——— of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial Cincinnati.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

When 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, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

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 is to be sticking "stick."

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

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

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

NO. 46 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.

feb18-tf

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 430 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, $211,112 62.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount ——— $163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent. first mortgage loan, (of $1,000,000) ——— 9,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($350,000) ——— 27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan ——— 4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class ——— 2,450 00
Collateral loans, well secured ——— 7,600 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan ——— 30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan ——— 10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock ——— 5,186 01
Mechanics' Bank stock ——— 3,013 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock ——— 4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock ——— 2,200 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock ——— 1,950 00
The Delaware Mut. Ins. Insurance Co.'s stock ——— 700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock ——— 350 00
Bills receivable ——— 14,902 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c ——— 7,104 48
Cash on hand ——— 11,544 64
——— $317,112 64

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, enables 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 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, Benj. W. Tingley, Marshall Hill, J. Johnson Brown, Charles Leland, Jacob T. Bunting, Samuel Bowen, John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

February 16, 1861. feb22

THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

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