Pittsburgh Gazette.

S. RIDDLE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Publication Office, Fifth street, near Smithfield.

Morning and Evening Editions daily, containing the Latest News up to the hour of publication.

TERMS:

Morning Edition—$5 per annum in advance, or 12½ per week from carriers.

Evening Edition—$5 per annum in advance, or 6c. per week from carriers.

Weekly Edition—Single copies, $2 per annum; five or more, $1 ea; ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

☞ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1861.

THIRD PAGE—Highly interesting Washington Letters from our own correspondents.

A Discovery Made too Late.

It is reliably stated that General Cameron, who went out to Manassas, intending to witness the battle, was so impressed with the doubtful character of the attempt to force the enemy's position, that he returned in haste to Washington to change, if possible, the orders which had been issued for an attack, but arrived too late. He immediately pressed forward, however, all of the available troops to strengthen the Reserve Corps. "Who does the best that circumstance allows, does well." But while admitting the truth of this, we ask, Who is responsible for such circumstances as our army was in when General Cameron visited them, and found out what he found out? Somebody must be responsible. There does not seem to be any reason to hold that the attack on the formidable batteries of the Rebels at Bull's Run was inevitable; for though at last, as it has turned out, it may well be described as a fatality, at first no one could have truly maintained that it was a necessity.

The very discovery General Cameron is said to have made could not have been a very original one at General McDowell's headquarters, for on fair-looking testimony we hear that "our officers had little hope of winning the battle, on Saturday night." It is also said that a prominent member of Congress who was there, after an interview with General McDowell and his aids, wrote down his conviction that we should lose it, and that the commanding General was hopeless at the commencement of the battle. And we learn from another source that this was the general feeling among the officers. One captain remonstrated against the madness of the assault, but General McDowell said that a victory at this juncture was so important, that a great risk must be run to win it. He took the risk—but not to win. Had he won, all criticism might have been silenced—the just and the unjust alike. Now, having failed to rule circumstances, the question will of course be more boldly pressed, Why were not SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES AVOIDED,—and that in time?

Yet let us not be unjust. General McDowell was very near a victory—how near the Rebels know, but, unfortunately, on our side that also was to be another discovery too late.

It only remains, now, to say that a much worse result might have come, had the rebels known how to make the surprising discovery of our defeat earlier. Indeed there is reason to believe, says one, that the enemy had no conception of the extent of our disaster, but regarded our movement as made for the purpose of drawing them out of their entrenchments, a mistake from which they have hardly yet recovered. They were suffering so severely themselves, and beginning to be terror-stricken, that the fortunes of the day would very probably have changed had the reserve been ordered to make a stand at Centreville;—and they could have successfully done so, until our other regiments not in the action could have come up.

—But the force in reserve was not sufficient to turn the scale—when it had to be re-turned to stand in our favor. Had fresh troops been brought up in time to support our wearied men on the field, before they were broken at all, it is almost certain that the history of the battle on Sunday evening would have to be very differently written.

Soldiers and Civilians May Sometimes Change Places—Two Brave Congressmen.

An eyewitness gives the following sketches:

We were now cut off from the advance body by the enemy's infantry, who had rushed on the slope just left by us, surrounded the guns and sutler's wagons, and were apparently pressing up against us. "It's no use, Alexander," I said, "you must leave with the rest." "I'll be d—d if I will," was his sullen reply, and the splendid fellow rode back to make his way as best he could. Meantime I saw officers with leaves and eagles on their shoulder-straps, majors and colonels, who had deserted their commands, pass me galloping as if for dear life. No enemy pursued just then; but I suppose all were afraid that his guns would be trained down the long, narrow avenue, and mow the retreating thousands, and everything else which crowded it. Only one field officer, so far as my observation extended, seemed to have remembered his duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Speidel, a foreigner attached to a Connecticut regiment, strove against the current for a league. I positively declare that, with the two exceptions mentioned, all efforts made to check the panic before Centreville was reached, were confined to *civilians*. I saw a man in citizen's dress who had thrown off his coat; seized his musket, and was trying to rallay the soldiers who came by at the point of the bayonet. In reply to a request for his name, he said it was Washburn, and I learned that he was the member by that name from Illinois. The Hon. Mr. Kellogg made a similar effort. Both these Congressmen bravely stood their ground to the last moment, and were serviceable at Centreville in assisting the halt there ultimately made. And other civilians did what they could.

The News in St. Louis.

A special dispatch from St. Louis to the Chicago Tribune, dated July 23d, says:

"The town is fearfully excited by the news of McDowell's reverse. The news had to be suppressed from the evening papers to prevent the excitement turning into a serious outbreak."

A later dispatch says:

"Judge Catron refused two rebel applications for writs of habeas corpus from Pilot Knob to-day."

From Jefferson City a dispatch of the same date says:

"The news of McDowell's reverse in Virginia makes the Unionists in the Convention more resolute, and more finally in favor of cleaning out Claib. Jackson."

VERBAL VICES.—Indulgence in verbal vice soon encourages corresponding vices in conduct. Let any one of you come to talk about any mean or vile practice with a familiar tone and do you suppose, when the opportunity occurs for committing the mean or vile act, he will be as strong against it as before? It is by no means an unknown thing that men of correct lives talk themselves into crime, into sensuality, into perdition. Bad language easily runs into bad deeds. Select any iniquity you please; suffer yourself to converse in its dialect, to use its slang, speak in the character of one who approves or relishes it, and I need not tell you how soon your moral sense will lower down to its level. Becoming intimate with it, you lose your horror of it. This obvious principle, of itself, furnishes a reason for watching the tongue.—[F. D. Huntington, M. D.

Negroes in the Rebel Army.

Hon. Kennedy Marshall, of Pittsburgh, who was in the forest near Bull's Run in the conflict, saw six slaves, who said they escaped from a rebel battery. They declared that the rebels have very large numbers of negroes at Manassas Junction, who were compelled to work upon the fortifications, and worked some of the batteries. They fell trees and act as waiters upon the better class of white soldiers in the rebel army. They assured Mr. Marshall that these slaves knew very well the cause of the war, and were seeking an opportunity to escape to the federal lines. It requires, they say, an equal number of white men to watch the negroes.—Cor. of N. Y. Post.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

RELAY HOUSE, Baltimore Co., Md., July 24.

You may perhaps have concluded before this that death or accident had put an end to my correspondence. If either, you would most certainly have been mistaken. Other causes and disappointments have rendered the detail of gossip of events as they have occurred, and maneuvering of those in authority from whom better was expected, a task both unpleasant and laborious. So long as the regular routine of duty and sport succeeded each other, and by contrast produced good feeling and contentment, with an occasional growl and oath of discontent, it was pleasant to rehearse for the benefit of others; but when one constant flow of imposition and abuse of confidence and plunder are the only variety, and when coming from those in whom the utmost confidence had previously been placed, in whose every word and action every one gave entire belief, it could not be other than right. The task becomes positively painful. Such has been the case with the entire 12th. One week ago yesterday, the long expected day came, and with it both smiles and tears—the former in the immediate prospect of receiving our pay for one month and six days; the latter from a report that an abatement would be made from the wages of the privates to cancel the obligations for Regimental expenses. Both came off as expected, and each private, although he received more money than he expected, was chiseled out of two dollars and fifty cents for the expenses mentioned. It cannot be called by any other or milder word. The Government makes no provision to charge any such expenses to the men, but the pay for each is calculated, and he must receive it in person. In this instance a new dodge was practiced. While the paymaster of the United States had each man's amount in separate piles, and for which the pay roll had been previously signed, by the management of our worthy Regimental Officers, at another place, when each man's pile was being pushed over, the amount $2½, was picked off by the Colonel, and bagged by the Quartermaster—a precious pair to endeavor to collect a new regiment for three years, especially among those who, as in this, know what treatment may be expected. In this it may be thought too much of hard feeling is manifested; but had you or your readers submitted to such indignity without knowing the items which were included in this immense bill, for expenses for a regiment which has been almost the whole of our time on duty as railroad guards, and whose expenses any rational person would suppose consequently light. If the band or expenses of an instrumental band are included, it is a gross outrage. The department allows a martial one of two from each company, and some have not a fife or drum nor less than common soldiers, and receive no more pay. If for a brass band, it is the custom the world over for the commissioned officers to pay the amount without ever deducting from the privates, and each officer is allowed extra rats to make up the amount—while in this the highest and lowest were each assessed the same—$20 each. Had they come to our company and asked us to contribute, it would have been gladly complied to cheerfully by the majority; but to force it from those who are poor as well as those better able, without allowing us to examine or have any explanation, is something we Greys are not in the habit of submitting to with impunity. Justice requires me to state that, from all I can learn, the Lieutenant Colonel and Major had nothing to do with the matter. The whole matter, in the course of a day or two, was laid aside, and seemed to be assuming their former cheerful appearance, under the command of Lieut. Bennett, whose ever-cheerful manner, and strict observance of what is due to, and always required from his men, would have made the bakery and our team glide smoothly by, and hasten, apparently, the day for our return, when the exaggerated statement of the immense loss our forces had sustained at Bull's Run, again set us all aflame, and we were anxious to push forward to the scene of conflict; all were immediately prohibited from going to Baltimore, and the passenger trains were besieged for newspapers and general intelligence, while expectation was on tip-toe to be ordered forward; but again was our ill-fortune in the accordant, and while thousands of others just recruited, and consequently not equipped, were hurrying forward to the post of danger, which is certainly the one of honor, we were expected to remain where we were, and be doubly vigilant in watching this now all-important avenue of communication, and were requested at a later day, say the 22d, to remain in the service fifteen days. To this our company responded, as at all times, to the call of what they considered duty, but would have preferred much to double the time and join the advancing army. Capt. Kennedy arrived this morning, and was received as usual with smiles. Lieut. Colfart, who will hand you this, starts for home in a few minutes; treat him well—he deserves it. Good night—will probably write to-morrow. D.

The Sixth Regiment—Incidents of the Trip to Harrisburg—Men of the Sixth, etc.

CAMP CURTIN, Harrisburg, Pa., July 23.

The Sixth Regiment, that this morning, left your Iron City—endeared to more than half its soldiers as their home place—arrived here this evening, after a very slow but very pleasant trip of over fifteen hours, and will leave to-morrow morning for Baltimore.

The departure from the city was very impressive indeed. I never saw so many manly men hang their heads and weep as I did in that train as I passed through the cars while we were starting. The secret, silent prayer of many a soldier was that God would bless the dear ones at home.

With very few exceptions, the conduct of the men was orderly and gentlemanly all along the road. From we left town until we arrived here there was one continuous demonstration of the people's friendship to the soldiers of the country. At Greensburg, Latrobe, and other places on the road, the ladies came to the train with very liberal supplies of welcome food for us. They were the right girls in the right place at the right time, as the misunderstanding as to the time the train would leave, had disappointed several about their breakfasts. And, although there were plenty of rations provided, they were, with the baggage, in a different train.

When we got to Huntingdon, though, the ladies were most prolific in their generous gifts. They had an immense amount of provisions prepared. It was a timely kindness, and will ever be remembered by a grateful soldiery.

At Cresson, Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, came down from the hotel to the depot, and gave us an opportunity of seeing the man whose courage the country admires. He is a brave and noble man, and shows it in his brave and noble countenance.

A few words in relation to the Ninth Regiment, now that they are off for the war, may be in place. It is known that, with the exception of the Meadville Volunteers and New Brighton Rifles, all the companies in the regiment are from Allegheny county. It abounds in Mexican soldiers and those who have seen service in battles of other countries.

The Colonel, Conrad F. Jackson, is a native of Berks county, a Civil Engineer by profession. He has had an extensive experience both in engineering and in the military; and in both he has won a wide fame. In the regular U. S. service and in the Mexican war he showed himself both brave and true.

The Lieut. Colonel, Robt. Anderson, is an old Mexican soldier, as are Capt. Smith, of the Pittsburgh Rifles, Capt. Shannon, of the Iron City Guards, and Capt. Brookbank, of the City Guards, Co. B.

The Major, J. McK. Snodgrass, has devoted almost a his time to the study and practice of military tactics.

The Adjutant, T. Brent. Swearingen, is both a gentleman and a soldier.

Quartermaster Kirkpatrick is very attentive to his duties, and well qualified for their proper discharge.

The Surgeon of the Regiment, though a young man yet, has shown his professional skill in such a manner as to gain the entire confidence of the soldiers. And, we would mention, too, that the worthy Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Pratt, is not only respected as a minister, but beloved as a man.

Speaking of the Mexican soldiers in the regiment, I should have said that Capt. Hardtmeyer, of the Garibaldi Guards, well known as a successful physician of Allegheny, who is a man of undoubted courage and high military qualification, saw service in the army of Switzerland, and his 1st Lieutenant was aid to the King of Hanover, for more than ten years. One third of the company have been soldiers in Europe—one man having served eighteen years in the French army, during that time passing through three campaigns.

Captains Gilway, of the Government Guards; Barnett, of the Chartiers Valley Guards; Dick, of the Meadville Volunteers; Fleming, of the Allegheny Rangers; and Lynch, of the McKeesport Union Union Guards, are all good man and skillful officers. They have in the regiment three Attorneys, among the company officers, that will distinguish themselves—the Captain of the New Brighton Rifles and the 1st and 2d Lieutenants of the Meadville Volunteers.

As the regiment has many acquaintances and warm friends among your readers, this notice will be willingly read by them. I will accompany the regiment in the morning, and send you whatever of interest transpires.

There is great excitement in town, to-night, about a report, unfounded, I have no doubt, that Beauregard is marching to Washington. Yours, &c., ALPHA.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FLORENCE, Washington Co., Pa., July 23, 1861.

The citizens of our village were called upon to witness an unusual and very interesting scene this morning, the occasion being that of the departure of Lieut. S. Smith, with twenty-five of the young men of our own and neighboring villages, who go to complete the roll of the "McKnight Guards," Capt. Barr, of your city. This company has been accepted in the splendid regiment of Col. Geary, now under marching orders for Washington city.

The company here spent the evening before their departure, by invitation, at the house of Mr. John Duncan, who had prepared for them a splendid supper; after which they were entertained by the ladies present with some excellent music.

Although but short notice was given of the time of their departure, the ladies (who are ever foremost in a good cause) found time to prepare for them many articles of convenience likely to prove valuable when far away from home and its comforts. Through their exertions, also, a copy of the Bible was procured for each member of the company, which were presented by Rev. Y. N. Boyle, in a very appropriate and impressive speech.

In distributing the books, Rev. P. Caldwell also made some remarks applicable to the occasion.

Upon the conclusion of the addresses the ladies sang "Dixie for the Union," after which an opportunity was afforded to those who wished to speak a parting word to the soldiers. Many a countenance, on coming away from this (probably last) farewell, was bathed in tears, although visibly endeavoring to resist such an indication of feeling; the boys, however, bore up nobly in this most trying time, and went off cheering lustily for the cause in which they had enlisted.

The company was escorted out of town by the Paris Home Guards, Capt. McConnell, and the Florence Union Guards, Capt. Andrews, to the music of the Union.

Military Notices.

☞WANTED.—A few men wanted to fill the ranks of the KEARSE GUARDS, preparatory to starting for the Seat of War, in Col. Black's Regiment. Recruiting office 16 Fifth street.
jy25 2t FRANK C. O'BRIEN, Captain

☞RECRUITS WANTED.—Seventy able-bodied men to fill to the full complement of 101 men

CO. B, (Lafayette Guards,) 12TH REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,
COL DAVID CAMPBELL.

The Regiment has been accepted for three years, or during the War. Office No. 80 Fourth street, between Wood and Market.
A. R. M. MORGAN,
jy16tf Captain.

☞RECRUITS FOR THE TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Office No. 89 FOURTH STREET, between Wood and Market

By authority of the War Department, issued to Colonel Campbell, I desire to fill the Twelfth Regiment immediately. Volunteers are accepted for three years; and will receive, in addition to the regular pay, the benefit of all pension laws, and one hundred dollars cash on their discharge from service.

Applications by Company, when properly and efficiently officered, will be acceptable. Also seventy men to fill to the full complement of one hundred and one men Co. B, (late City Guards) of this Regiment.

The Regiment will rendezvous at York, Pa., and when recruited to the maximum standard, will be immediately placed in the line of active duty.
A. R. M. MORGAN,
jy16tf Lieutenant Twelfth Regiment Pa. Vols., Regimental Recruiting Officer.

U. S. CAVALRY RECRUITS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, 850 ABLE-BODIED MEN, between the ages of 18 and 35 to enter the Third Regiment U. S. Cavalry. Men accustomed to horses will be given preference.

Each man will be furnished by the U. S. a good horse and equipments; ample clothing and subsistence of the best quality.

The pay ranges from $12 to $21 per month, according to the rank and services of the soldier, and so complete is the provision made by the government for all his wants that he can save every cent of his pay if he chooses, leaving him at the end of his enlistment from $500 to $1,000.

Attention is called to the fact that the government have wisely commenced to promote officers from the ranks and advancement is therefore opened to all who enlist.

H. T. McREAN,
First Lieutenant Third Cavalry.
☞Recruiting Station, National Hotel, Water street,
jy23tmd Pittsburgh, Pa.

Public Notices

☞FOR CORONER.—JOHN M'CLUNG, of Pittsburgh, a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.
jy22-ds4w

☞FOR DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, Cramps, &c. The DIARRHŒA DR MALT has been tested and found to be a never failing remedy for Diarrhœa Cholera, Cramps and disease of the stomach and bowels. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by druggists.
G. H. KISLEY,
jy22-1w&3t corner Pasture alley and Felicia street.

☞THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Has declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of one and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock. Payable on demand.
W. B. DUPERIAND,
jy22 1w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL MINING COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 22, 1861.

☞DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have declared a dividend of two dollars per share, payable on the 20th instant, to stockholders or their legal representatives, appearing as such, at the close of business on the evening of the 23d July, 1861.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer.
jy22 1w

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS CO., July 8, 1861.

☞DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, held this day, it was resolved, That a dividend of five dollars per share on the capital stock be declared out of the profits of the year ending June 30th, 1861, payable in bankable funds, on demand, at the office of the Company, and that a reduction of ten cents per one thousand cubic feet be made on all bills of gas due on and after the 1st of August next.
JAMES M. CHRISTY,
jy11-2w Treasurer.

New Advertisements.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR!

Three sheets, showing all the Forts and Stations of the FEDERAL AND REBEL ARMIES.

for sale at W. S. HAVEN'S,
corner Wood and Third streets.

N. B. These Maps are new, just out from the press, engraved on stone. my8

WET GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS!
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S
CLOSING OUT SALE.

Calicos at 8 cents, worth 12½;
Calicos at 6 cents, worth 12½;
Red Flannel, all wool, 12½ cents;
Check 10 cents, worth 12½;
Bleached Muslin 9 cents, worth 11;
Satinet 62½ cents, worth 87½;
Satinet 75 cents, worth $1,

This is a part of the lot of goods damaged by fire and water, at the late fire on Wood street, and most of them are perfectly good. Call and see them. jy26

PROPOSALS—Will be received until WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31st, for adding four feet of stone work, in height, and two feet in width, to the stone wall which encloses the Refuge Grounds, the present stone coping on wall to be placed on top of same when the 4 feet is added. Also, taking down, say 150 feet of present wall to surface of ground, and rebuilding the same Materials all to be of the best quality, and the work to be in a good and workmanlike manner, subject to the inspection and direction of Building Committee of the Board of Managers of Refuge. Terms cash, as work progresses with a retention of 20 per cent. till the work is completed and approved. All proposals for the work to be by the perch, and left with either of the undersigned.

JOHN BAMPSON, Manchester,
JOHN PHILLIPS, 28 St Clair st. } Building Committee.
JOHN MCANDLESS, 103 Wood st.
jy25 5t

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—Just received in store and for sale:—
20 boxes Best Cream Cheese;
6 bbls. cut Sugar Cured Hams;
7000 lbs. City Cut Shoulders;
25 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
15 sacks Dried Peaches;
50 doz. Shaker Brooms;
50 do. Corn do;
10 bbls Rye Flour;
110 bush Real Buckwheat Potatoes;
25 half bbls White Fish;
25 do do Lake Herring
L. G. GRAFF.
jy25 247 Liberty street.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF CARPETS.—Two thousand yards of Carpet, consisting of twenty four pieces, will be sold at the Auction Store of *James Davis*, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, July 27th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, a. m.
JAMES S. GARRETT,
jy26 Sheriff

STRAY COW.—Strayed from the subscriber, in Temperanceville, on July 16th, a Brown colored HEIFER, about one year old, with white horns and small spot in the forehead. Any information will be thankfully received by
jy24 2t JAMES CONWELL, Temperanceville.

NOTICE—GREEN STREET.—The Viewers appointed to View and Assess damages and benefits resulting from the opening of Green street, situate in the Third Ward of Allegheny, from East Ivan to Chestnut street, of the width of forty feet, under the Act of May 1, 1861, will meet on the ground on August 12th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to fulfill their duties, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
JAMES GRAHAM,
JOHN DYER, Sr. } Viewers.
RICHARD BROWN.
jy24 2t

NOTICE—LONG ALLEY.—The Viewers appointed to View and Assess damages and benefits resulting from the opening of Long alley, from East Ivan to Chestnut street, in the Third Ward of Allegheny, of the width of twenty feet, and parallel with Green street, under the Act of May 1, 1861, will meet on the ground on August 13th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to fulfill their duties, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
JAMES GRAHAM,
JOHN DYER, Sr. } Viewers.
RICHARD BROWN.
jy24 2t

NOTICE—FREMONT STREET.—The Viewers appointed to View and Assess damages and benefits resulting from the opening of Fremont street, in the Second Ward of Allegheny, from Ohio lane to the South line of J Taggart's property, a distance of 379 feet, of the width of 50 feet, under the act of May 1, 1861, will meet on the ground on TUESDAY, August 6th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to fulfill their duties, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.
N. WOLFLEY,
ANDREW DAVIDSON, } Viewers.
JOHN STODDARD.
jy20 2w

NOTICE—ALLEGHENY AVENUE.—The Viewers appointed to View and Assess damages and benefits resulting from the opening of Allegheny avenue, from the Northerly line of Ridge street to Island lane, of the width of sixty feet, under the Act of May 1, 1861, will meet on the ground on THURSDAY, August 15, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to fulfill their duties, when and where all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.
SAMUEL GORMLEY,
SAMUEL GEORGE } Viewers.
ISAAC MORLEY.
jy19 2w

NOTICE—RIDGE STREET.—The Viewers appointed to View and Assess damages and benefits resulting from the opening of Ridge street, from the West Common to Allegheny Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny, under the Act of May 1, 1861, will meet on the ground on THURSDAY, August 8th, 1861 at 10 o'clock a. m., to fulfill the duties of their appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may appear if they see proper.
JOHN RISSELD,
WM. DILWORTH, Sr. } Viewers.
WM. MARTIN, Sr.
jy18 2w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN MOULL & SON, are requested to make the payment of their indebtedness to the undersigned immediately, and all those having claims against said firm will present the same duly authenticated to
S. SCHOYER, Jr.,
jy18 4w Assignee of John Moull & Son.

NOTICE.—The Managers of the Association for the preparation of Hospital Stores for the Volunteers, will meet at Lafayette Hall Building, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Mrs. A. M'CLURG.
jy24

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.—Just received a supply of Prime Java Coffee, in Government bags and grass mats. For sale by the low or retail by
JNO. A. HENSHAW,
jy18 cor. Liberty and Hand street.

LUBRICATING OIL.—20 bbls. Superior Lubricating Oil, from Duck Creek, warranted free from grit or sand. Just received and for sale by
LITTLE & THIMBLE,
jy15 112 Second st.

BACON—1 cask plain Hams and 1 cask clear Sides for sale by J. S. McGINNEY & CO.

New Advertisements.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner Howard and Mercer streets.
NEW YORK, July 17, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing, by contract, the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

200,000 tin canteens, with cork stoppers, 2 plats, to weigh 11½ ounces without the stopper, to be covered with cloth after an inspection has been made of them.
200,000 canteen straps.
24,000 camp kettles, sheet iron, 3 sizes to nests 15¾ lbs.
60,000 mess pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds
1,700 iron pots with bails
20,000 felling axes, cast steel, best quality, 4¾, 5, and 5½ pounds
60,000 axe handles, best hickory
37,000 camp hatchets, cast steel, best quality, 18 oz
48,000 hatchet handles, best hickory
27,000 pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6½ and 7 pounds
54,000 pickaxe handles, best hickory
20,000 axe slings
27,000 hatchet slings
21,000 spades, 2 sizes, best quality
400 sets hospital tent tools
4,400 sets wall tent poles
27,000 sibley tent poles with iron tripod
2,000 sets of sutlers' tent poles
9,000 hospital tent pins, large
10,000 hospital tent pins, small
48,000 wall tent pins, large
650,000 common tent pins
10,000 sibley tent stoves
2,000 drums infantry
2,000 drum cases
2,000 drum heads, calfskin
2,000 drum heads, sheep
6,000 pairs drum sticks
2,000 drum stick carriers
2,000 sets of drum snares
3,000 drum slings
3,000 drum cords of Italian hemp, 24 feet long
1,000 bugles, with extra mouth piece
1,400 infantry bugle cord and tassels
200 garrison flag halliards
200 recruiting flag halliards
400,000 great coat straps
3,000 sergeants' sashes
200,000 brass letters, 27,000 ea B, A, D, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K
276,000 brass numbers, 25,000 each, of 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9; 50,000 of 1, and 50 000 of 6, to serve also as 8
80 000 yards worsted lace (blue), 1½ inches wide
48,000 yards worsted lace (blue), ¾ inch wide
200 pairs sergeant major (infantry) chevrons
200 pairs quartermaster's sergeant (infantry) chevrons
203 pairs hospital steward's chevrons
200 pairs ordnance sergeant's chevrons
2 000 pairs 1st sergeants (infantry) chevrons
8,000 pairs sergeants (infantry) chevrons
14,000 pairs corporals (infantry) chevrons
19,900 yards red bunting
17,000 yards white bunting
9,900 yards blue bunting
2,200 yards 4 4 muslin
1,800 yards 8/4 cotton drilling
300 000 yards bedsack tape
3,000 yards cotton webbing, 1½ inches
7,000 yards bolting rope
200,000 sumpsacks, complete
200,000 haversacks, complete.

Bids will also be received at the same time and place for the making up from materials furnished by the Government the following articles, to be delivered at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city, viz:

200,000 sling knapsacks
200 garrison caps
200 garrison flags
200 recruiting flags

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

As it is declarable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be treated, which must be made for and conform 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 in the proposal, together with the names, address and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee 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, not less than one-fourth of the number or quantity 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 process of law) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

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

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

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and be addressed,
Major D. H. VINTON,
jy26-12t Quartermaster U. S. Army, Box 3298 Post Office.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS FOR FURNISHING MATERIALS FOR ARMY CLOTHING.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner Howard and Mercer streets.
NEW YORK, July 13, 1861.

My advertisement of the 8th instant, for proposals for furnishing Materials for Army clothing is so modified as to receive bids for

1,550,000 yards Kersey dark blue (indigo-wool dyed) twilled, 27 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard, instead of 767,000 yards of the same article 24 inches wide and 22 ounces to the yard. Also for

88,000 yards of Kersey, sky blue (indigo wool dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard, and 1,354,000 yards of the same article 27 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard, instead of 703,000 yards of 54 inches wide.
D. H. VINTON,
jy22-3t Maj r and Quartermaster.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
GAS FIXTURES,
Pumps and Brass Work,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OIL WELL PUMPS,
of Brass, Copper or Iron, with the most approved Gram bers and Valves of all kinds, and warranted to give satisfaction.
MANUFACTORY,
No. 110 Water and 104 Front sts.
jy22 1yMwF PITTSBURGH

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN PRICES
AT
BARKER'S,
59 Market street.

DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT UNPARALLELED LOW PRICES.

All are invited to call and examine.
jy15-wmF

JUST IN SEASON.

Black and White Spotted Lace Veils;
Drab, Granidine and Tissue Veils;
Wide Awake Bonnet Ribbons;
A New Style of Fan for 10 cents;
Black Guipure Laces;
New lot of Chenille and Cord Head Nets;

The above are just received by Adams' Express, and are now selling off rapidly.
EATON, MACRUM & CO.,
jy22 nsaw No 17 and 19 Fifth street.

JUST FROM NEW YORK THIS A. M.
EXTRA CHEAP!
47 dozen LINEN COLLARS;
10 boxes LINEN SETS;
50 dozen LINEN HANDK'FS;
JACONETT TRIMMINGS;
&c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES still selling off at greatly reduced prices at HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.
jy22 3tsaw 77 Market street.

EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.
HORNE'S
CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Skirts;
Caps, Berthas, Infants' Waists;
Gambroon and French Flouncing;
Dimity Bands, &c., &c.

Still continues at 77 Market street, Where ladies will find the GREATEST BARGAINS, as the stock has been reduced to cost, and less than cost, in order to clear it out before the Fall trade commences.
JOSEPH HORNE,
jy20 77 Market street.

ARMY BUTTONS,
ARMY SOCKS,
ARMY BLANKETS, BLUE AND GRAY.
ARMY SHIRTS, FOR SALE CHEAP,
At HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.
jy20 77 Market street.

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, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of July instant, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing, by contract, the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at such place or places in the city of New York as may be hereafter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

29 000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for caps, 58 inches wide, to weigh 14 ounces per yard.
276,000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
717,000 yards flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards hernia, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
1,500 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.
287 000 yards flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,175,000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6½ 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.
234,000 yards cotton drilling, unbleached, 56 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
50,000 yards brown Holland, 36 inches wide, best quality.
175,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.
19,000 yards black Silesia, 36 inches wide, best quality.
150,000 yards canvas padding.
31,000 yards buckram, 40 inches wide, best quality.
204,000 sheets wadding, cotton.
110,000 pieces tape (3 yards) white, ½ inch wide
——stiff twist, best quality, per pound.
——sewing silk, best quality, per pound.
7,000 linen thread, W. H. No. 20 and No. 40, per pound.
12,000 linen thread, blue, No. 20 and 40, per pound.
4,000 linen thread, assorted colors, No. 35 and 40, per pound.
14,000 spools cotton.
9,850 gross hooks and eyes.
23,650 gross coat buttons, best quality.
18,050 gross vest buttons, best quality.
33,350 gross shirt buttons, best quality.
33 350 gross suspender buttons, best quality.
1,026 pieces board.
100,000 yards cotton cord.
200,000 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the center,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 6 pounds each.
800,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 2 sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs.
800,000 pairs boots.
200,000 black full boots, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hides.
200,000 hat cords, worsted, blue 8-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.
200 000 black ostrich feathers, 13 inches long.
200,000 brass eagles.
200,000 brass bugles.
1,000 gross buckles, for neck stocks.
——hooks for neck stocks.
——rivets for neck stocks.
——leather, for chin straps for caps.
20 000 skins sheepskin.
1,000 gross brass slides for caps.
8 0 pairs N. C. F. brass scales.
8 500 pairs steelyards, brass scales.

Bids will also be received at the same time and place for the making up from materials furnished by the Government the following articles, to be delivered at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city, viz:

200,000 sling knapsacks
200 garrison caps
200 garrison flags
200 recruiting flags

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

As it is declarable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be treated, which must be made for and conform 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 in the proposal, together with the names, address and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

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

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

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

It is to be distin