# 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*—$3 per annum in advance, or 6c. per week from carriers.

*Weekly Edition*—Single copies, $2 per annum; five or more, $1 25, ten or upwards, $1 per annum, invariably in advance.

☞ ADVERTISING AT REASONABLE RATES.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1861.


ACTS OF CONGRESS.—The Department of State has notified the publishers of the *Gazette* of their appointment to publish the Orders, Resolutions, Laws and Treaties of the Thirty Seventh Congress. We desire to acknowledge our appreciation of this unsolicited and unexpected token of recognition from the Secretary of that Department, Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

### A Calm and General View.

The panic and flight of our troops at Manassas Junction, who had fought with a bravery and a degree of success seldom equalled, is one of those events which the historian will dwell upon as among the strange and exceptional vicissitudes of war. A few days ago we endeavored to account for the sudden panic which communicated itself from a few teamsters to a large portion of the troops, on the ground of physical exhaustion. The men, having been kept for many hours with little or no food or drink, became weak and tremulous, and thus they were rendered liable to catch the infection of unconfrollable terror, which, under such circumstances, is communicated from one to another as rapidly as an electric shock is transmitted through a circle formed for the purpose.

A gentleman near the seat of war, who was evidently laboring under a severe fit of the blues, writes home and tells his friends here to say nothing more about the cowardice of the Secessionists. But the cases are not parallel at all. Our men fought long and desperately before they broke and ran; but the Secessionists of Western Virginia ran before our troops got in sight, or at best, after firing a few wild and ineffectual shots. Our troops only yielded to overpowering numbers of fresh troops, after they them-selves had become exhausted; the Secessionists fled before inferior numbers, often leaving their entrenchments without firing a gun. Deeply as we may grieve for the sufferings of our men in that terrible affair, we have no reason to blush for them, or they for themselves. It was a disastrous rout, but not a disgraceful one; and we venture the prediction, that when the next struggle occurs, no braver or steadier troops will be found than those who fled on that occasion.

It was a sad mistake to send a single division to contend with the concentrated hosts of this great rebellion. The number of the enemy and the strength of his works were probably underrated. It was not expected that Johnston would be able to effect a junction of forces with Davis and Beauregard, for Patterson was relied upon to keep him in check. But here were a number of contingencies of so serious a nature that the attack ought to have been deferred. It is said that Gen. Scott wished to wait until he could bring all his strong columns within supporting distance; but the impatient clamor of some of the New York papers, and indeed of the entire country, induced him to order Gen. McDowell to push on. Perhaps Gen. McDowell was to blame for not lying quietly at Centreville until he was sure that Patterson had done his part; for it was in General Patterson's power to keep Johnston west of the Blue Ridge. He had received orders to do so, but disobeyed them; and instead of pursuing him to Winchester, he turned off to Charlestown, and subsequently brought up at Harper's Ferry, where he was about as much needed as he was at Pittsburgh. Terrible is the responsibility that this supine old man has brought upon himself. Whether his conduct arose from mere inertness, or from cowardice, or stubbornness, or perfidy, or from a chronic devotion to the South and its institutions, men will form their own opinions. That he has disgraced himself, his state and the service, and been the cause of a great calamity, all agree. He is old and wealthy, and we think it would be well, both for his own and the country's sake, that he should go abroad and spend the remainder of his days, which, unless he is utterly jealous, must necessarily be unhappy.

Nothing could have happened, however, so well calculated to arouse and call forth the energy of the country. Three days had not elapsed from the hour of that disaster until eighty thousand volunteers tendered their services to the Government, and were accepted. The financial credit of the Government has not suffered; for over two millions of its paper has been taken at par since the battle of Manassas Junction. The first impression was that this mishap to our arms would so encourage the rebels that the war would be greatly protracted, and more desperately contested. This, we think, is not likely to be the effect; for, although the rebels remained masters of the situation at Manassas, yet they were fearfully cut to pieces. With all their reinforcements, at the moment that panic spread through our ranks the victory hung in an even and trembling scale. They know that in a short time more than a hundred thousand men will be back to Manassas; and, after what they suffered from thirty thousand, they can entertain no rational hope of being able to make another successful stand. The repulse we sustained, therefore, is more likely to hasten than retard the consummation.

### The Dispatches from Manassas

The modified tone of the dispatches which the Confederate rebels sent off immediately after the battle on Sunday last, must have struck every reader with surprise. How different from those that described the Great Bethel affair, and the several engagements in Western Virginia and Missouri, which were treated with all the freedom of lying that has been a steady characteristic of these men from the beginning of their career. But in the first dispatches announcing the result of Sunday's conflict, what a change appears. Instead of the accustomed notes of their trumpet of victory sounding far and wide over Dixie's Land, this time it gives an uncertain sound. They claim no victory —nothing more than that the "enemy was repulsed" from their batteries, and they describe it as "a terrible contest." The accounts transmitted from Memphis state their loss at about *three thousand*—three or four times as great as the loss on our side—of the national army has been. Had they forgotten themselves, and the part they engaged to play in this horrible drama of rebellion of which they are the authors? Their shout of triumph is not heard—where it certainly must have been marked in the programme, and where it no less certainly was much needed for the sake of effect. But, no doubt, there is a tell-explanation, though it may be reserved for history to make it. Meantime, we know that the most inveterate and daring falsifiers have been sometimes made like other men, when the aspect of truth became very terrible—when even they had to bow involuntarily in the nearer presence of her all-prevailing light. On Sunday night they evidently felt that one more such contest would be ruin to their aims and hopes.

The truth of the feeling under which those dispatches were written is witnessed by a fact which is said to have been well ascertained—that "their baggage trains were turned southward are the firing ceased."

—But, after they were surprised into a brief homage to truth, the later dispatches show that they are on the old familiar track again—repairing their overnight by accelerated lying.

### Colonel Miles.

Among the melancholy things which contributed to the great disaster of Sunday, says the correspondent of the N. Y. World, is the fact that one of the highest officers of the day was in such a condition that he could not give orders for the reserve of ten thousand men to check the retreat. Colonel Miles, who commanded the reserve division, is now under arrest.

—His arrest is denied by other accounts from Washington; but if he is not already under arrest, certain it is that the only reason the Government could give would be that he had got sober enough to get out of their reach.

### "Time at Last Makes All Things Even."

How just are the retributions of history! Virginia originated the heresy of State Rights run mad, which has culminated in secession; behold her ground between the upper and nether mill-stones. Missouri lighted the fires of civil war in Kansas; now they have burst out, with redoubled fury, upon her own soil. It was done in the name of slavery; but the reaction which logically followed has given more impetus to the Emancipation movement in Missouri than all the Abolitionists of Christendom could have done in twenty years. She sent forth her hordes to mob printing presses, overawe the ballot-boxes, and substitute the bowie-knife and revolver for the civil law. Now, her own area gleams with Federal bayonets, the rebel newspapers is suppressed by the file of soldiers, and the civil process appointed by the strong military arm. Claiborne F. Jackson led one of these raids into Kansas, which overthrew the civil authorities and drove away honest citizens from the polls. To-day, the poisoned chalice is commended to his own lips; a hunted fugitive from his chair of office and his home, he is deserted by friends, ruined in fortune, and the halter waits his neck. Thomas C. Reynolds, the late Lieutenant-Governor, is a German Jew, born on the Prague; his former name was Reinhold. Twenty-five years ago, in South Carolina, he advocated the right of secession, and did much to poison the public mind of that State. He, too, has his reward in disgrace and outlawry—not daring even to come within the borders of the State which so lately delighted to do him honor.

"Time at last makes all things even."

### The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe.

The correspondent of the New York World in a letter from Fortress Monroe dated the 23d inst., after referring to the unmistakable signs of energy in the activity of workshops, cavalry and artillery practice, drilling of infantry, etc., thus gives us to know that the 'contraband" article is still on supply:

A few days ago permission was given to a large number of 'contrabands" beyond Hampton, after the most importunate solicitations on their part, to move within the picket lines. A street was accordingly set apart for them, and the ollowing day a long caravan of carts, drawn by donkeys, and loaded with all kinds of furniture and rubbish, and accompanied by "contrabands" of every size, description, sex and depth of hue, came winding its way into the Hamptonites, who recently decamped so suddenly.

Their fear of the "secesherrs" is unmingled with any other sentiment and keeps them in constant dread. I had a little conversation with one of them, who informed me that his was "Col. De Rusay's nigger." I asked him what he was afraid of. He showed two rows of white ivories, in peachy settings, and replied:

"Golly, we don'no when de shot'll pass dat do de execution, dat's it!"

In regard to the war he said: "I think, massa, if dia is as I hearn tell—if it'll cut away slavery, I thinks a wise state. Den, if I made a dollar, I'd have it. Forty-nine or fifty years I been a workin'—now, I says its time dese old gray locks (taking off his hat) take a little rest."

### The Potomac Flying Flotilla—Operations of the Gunboats on the Eastern Virginia Rivers.

Several of the Potomac fleet arrived at the Navy Yard, to-day. Among them is the Resolute, commanded by Lieutenant Budd. This vessel has been absent for several days on an expedition across Chesapeake Bay, and until her appearance to-day it was thought she had been captured by the rebels in some of the small inlets or arms of the bay.

Important discoveries were made by Lieutenant Budd, during his cruise. It was ascertained that the rebels are organizing large forces on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, and that a large number of provisions and army stores are carried thence across the bay into Rappahannock and York rivers, and transported thence, by way of Fredericksburg and by the Richmond and York River Railroad, to the rebel army on the Potomac. These supplies are introduced into Accomac county by two routes. They are brought from New York around Piney Island, into Chingoteague Inlet, on the Atlantic side, and transported to Pocomoke river, on the Chesapeake side, and the whole of the lower part of Somerset county, Maryland, in the neighborhood of Princess Ann, and the upper part of the adjacent county of Virginia, is crowded to a complete nest of rebels. They are said to be actually swarming there. A stage line is ran regularly from Princess Ann, through Newtown, Maryland, across the line to Hurstown, Va., by which the supplies to the rebel forces pass into Virginia. They and the supplies from New York and Baltimore are then transported by night in small vessels across the bay into the Rappahannock and York rivers, the latter of which, for some unaccountable reason, has been abandoned. The vessels carrying these supplies leave port as coasters for ports in Maryland, and manage to land their cargoes just below the Maryland line.

The rebels have erected batteries on either side of Occocock, between that and Pongeteagan, on one side, and between Occocock and Chesconessey on the other. A rebel picket guard is maintained at the mouth of Occocock creek. Opposite to the mouth of this creek, in the Chesapeake bay, is Tangier Island, upon which there are about three hundred Union men, comprising the whole adult male population, with one single exception, at Watt's Island, where there is a light house, the people are rank Secessionists. They are continually in fear, and in danger, from the rebels on the eastern shore of Virginia. Why the Rappahannock and York rivers are left open under these circumstances is a mystery.

### Imbecility of the Rebel Government.

The New York Herald anatomizes its old friend, Jeff. Davis, in the following effective style:

As the details of the recent disaster at Bull's Run are brought, by time, into stronger relief than was possible under the first pressure of excitement, it begins to be apparent that the Federal cause will not only be a gainer, in the end, by the experience of defeat, but, also, that the rebel government are utterly incapable of deriving permanent advantage from all the successes as chance may throw into their hands.

Jefferson Davis has shown that he is wholly unfitted to administer a government, or to carry on a war. He is a mere Cataline, capable of sedition, and with influence to spread disaffection, but powerless to sway the stormy elements he has conjured together for purposes of destruction. However long or short a period it may require to crush treason under foot, the result of the struggle can never remain doubtful in opposition to such factious, imbecile demagogues, and no reflecting mind can entertain serious apprehensions of any other than a happy final result.

### Incidents of the Fight.

New and startling incidents of war are daily coming to light. During one of the charges of the Fire Zouaves upon the Mississippi Rifles, a Fire Zouave and a Mississippian came in contact, both with discharged rifles. Each drew his revolver. "Blaze away, Mississippi; I'll take the last shot," said the Zouave. The Mississippian did blaze away and missed, when the Fire Zouave fired the shot, going through the heart of the Mississippian, killing him instantly.

Mrs. Katy Broswell, daughter of the First Rhode Island Regiment, accompanied the regiment to Bull's Run. She was fired at a good many times, but escaped injury. Once man, in his determination to kill her, pursued her for some distance, when she turned and shot him dead, and, fleeing to the woods, escaped. Her husband is also safe.

Reliable information has been received here that a cannon ball from our batteries passed through the dining room of Beauregard's headquarters at the first Bull's Run fight. It was just at the opening of the fight, and came near proving disastrous to him.

### Rebel Projects.

We have advices, says the *Tribune* of Friday, that the Confederate leaders, flushed with their success at Bull's Run, meditate an immediate attack in force on the line of the Potomac above Washington, intending to crush out, drive back, or hold at bay Gen. Banks' column at Harper's Ferry, and march straight on Baltimore with their main force, hoping to capture that city before it can be effectively reinforced from Washington and Philadelphia. They say they have seventeen thousand men in Baltimore secretly organized and armed to rise in aid of this movement. We know this comes from a Baltimore Secessionist, who says he means to be in the fight, and who tauntingly told the Union relative to whom he privately imparted the scheme. "Yes, you are a Union man; but what will you *do* for the Union? I am a Secessionist, and am going to fight for Secession." We simply give this for whatever it may be worth, though that should be nothing. The leaders may demonstrate on Baltimore with a view to weakening the force at Washington or *vice versa*, or they may have no thought of doing anything of the kind. We simply report what we hear.

### Fate of a Flag of Truce.

Major Arnold Harris and Henry McGraw, who took out a flag of truce to the rebels to see about the dead, have been taken prisoners. In view of the fact that they were refused permission from General Scott and Secretary Cameron to go, they doubtless become legitimately prisoners of war.

## Military Notices.

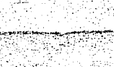
☞ RECRUITS WANTED.—Seventy able-bodied men to fill to the full complement of 101 men.

CO. B, (Iate City 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.

jy16-tf A. S. M. MORGAN, Captain.

### 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 subsistance of the best quality.

The pay ranges from $12 to $21 per month, according to the rank and services of the soldier, and on complete in the organization 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 his enlistment from $200 to $1,200.

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. McLEAN,
First Lieutenant, Third Cavalry.

☞ Recruiting Station, National Hotel, Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy2tmd

☞ RECRUITS FOR THE TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Office No. 80 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 m n 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. S. M. MORGAN,
Lieutenant Twelfth Regiment Pa. Vols.,
Regimental Recruiting Officer.

jy16-tf

## Public Notices.

☞ JOHN P. HUNT—(Late of Hunt & Miner,) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWSDEALERS, PUBLISHERS' AGENT, AND GENERAL PACKER AND FORWARDER FOR THE TRADE, thankful for the extensive patronage heretofore so generously bestowed upon him by his friends and the public, begs, by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance, at his new store, MASONIC HALL, Fifth street, which he will open with a New and Fresh Stock of Goods in a few days. jy2911

☞ FOR DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, Cramps, &c. The BALSAM DE MALTA has been tested and found to be a never failing remedy for Diarrhœa Cholera, Cramps and diseases of the stomach and bowels. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by the proprietor

jy23 1wms corner Pasture alley and Fulton street.

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 on same, at the close of business on the evening of the 23d July, 1861.

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

jy23 1w

☞ THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—Have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of one and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock. Payable on demand.

W. B. COPELAND,
jy23 1w 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 wet from the press, engraved on steel. jy29

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN P. HUNT and HENRY MINER, under the firm of Hunt & Miner, is, this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Henry Miner, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN P. HUNT,
HENRY MINER.

HENRY MINER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HUNT & MINER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWSDEALER,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy23

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LAMBERT & SHIPTON have this day associated with them Mr. ARCHIBALD WALLACE, late of the firm of LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO. The business of Lambert & Shipton will be settled by either partner as the old stand, No. 6 Sixth street.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1861. jy22-6t

THE ARTICLE that will most effectually cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery and the various affections of the bowels is the

CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,
CHOLERA AND DYSENTERY MIXTURE,

Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Prepared only by JOSEPH FLEMING,
corner of Market street and the Diamond.

jy29

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

Deposits made with this Bank before the

FIRST DAY OF JULY,

Will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

jy29 2td

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.—A new lot just received at

HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.

jy27

COLLARS,
SETS,
CLEAVES, and
ALL KINDS OF EMBROIDERIES,
Still selling off at cost and less than cost for cash at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.
77 Market street

jy27

GRENADINE VEILS,
IN DRAB, BLUE, GREEN,
AND BROWN,
Just received by Express at
HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE,
77 Market street.

jy27

NEW GOODS,
EXTRA CHEAP.
LINEN COLLARS AND SETS,
CAMBRIC AND SWISS COLLARS,
MAGIC RUFFLING,
HAMBURG FLOUNCING,
JACONET EDGING AND INSERTING,
At HORNE'S TRIMMING STORE.
77 Market street.

jy27-wsw

EXTRACTS for the HANDKERCHIEF.

BLAND'S BABY, BOQUET CAROLINE,
CITRONELLA,
FRAGIPANNI, GERANIUM, HELIOTROPIA,
HONEYSUCKLE,
JASMIN,
JENNY LIND, JOCKEY CLUB, MAGNOLIA,
MILLEFLEURS, MOURNING,
MUSK,
NEW MOWN HAY,
NOZEGAY BOW,
ORANGE BLOSSOM,
PATCHOULY, ROSE,
ROSE GERANIUM,
ROSOLDETIA,
SANDAL, SPRING FLOWERS,
SWEET BRIAR,
SWEET CLOVER, SWEET SHRUB SWEET BITTERS,
UPPER TEN.
VERBENA,
VIOLET OF THE WOODS.
WEST END,
WILD FLOWERS, &c

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON,
Druggist and Dealer in Family Medicines,
corner Smithfield and North streets

jy27-S,M

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

GEORGE R. WHITE & Co.,

No. 25 Fifth street,

Have made further reduction in prices for the purpose of clearing out their Summer stock.

All their Fancy EMBROIDERED MOZAMBIQUES,
PEARLAND SILKS,
BAREGE ANGLAIS,
PLAIN DELAINES,
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS and ORGANDIES,

Will be sold at 33 per cent. less than former prices.

On hand a large stock of Irish Linens of their own importation, cheap. Also, Bleached Muslins, in all widths at jy27-G,M,W

NEW CONSIGNMENTS—Just received in store and for sale by—

75 boxes Red Cream Cheese;
6 do do Sugar Cured Hams;
1000 lbs City Cut Shoulders;
25 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
18 sacks Dried Peaches;
50 doz. Shaker Brooms;
50 doz. Common do;
10 bbls Rye Flour;
150 bush Red Peach Potatoes;
25 half bbls White Fish;
25 do do Lake Herring.

L. G. GRAFF,
247 Liberty street.

jy23

ILLUMINATED CEILINGS—Both antique and modern. For sale by

W. P. MARSHALL,
97 Wood street.

jy27

## Official.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, JULY 27, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform the following specifications, and to the set—hitched patterns.

Six-inch (counting 3-4) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The rear wheels to be three feet ten inches high, nine-ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, nine-ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide, and two and three quarter inches deep; cast iron nipe bands (steel—inch-ing, two and a half inches at the hub, and one and a half inches at the end; and one and seven-eighths inch tire, of such thickness as shall be ordered by the Quartermaster General.

The coupling pole like forged iron, three inches deep, and four and a half inches wide at front end, and two and three quarters inches wide at back end; distance from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axle-tree a rest (no inch, and from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the neck-yoke thirty-six and a quarter inches; the bind pole eight feet nine inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron. rounded to save a sixth of an inch, where it passes through the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide and one eighth of an inch thick, on the doubletree, and tongue where they run together; iron plate one and a half by one quarter of an inch on the sliding bar fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the bandle; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four corner-rests nailed on. Iron clamp two inches wide, one quarter of an inch thick around the bed piece, the centre bolt to which the kick chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top and bottom to be secured by two straight bolts across the middle bed piece on the lower side. Two kick chains secured to the centre bolt of the body, one and eleven-sixteen inches, the other two feet six inches long, to be of three-eighths of an inch round iron; feed trough to be four feet six inches long from out to out, the bottom and ends oak, the sides of yellow pine, to be eight inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top, and eight and a half inches deep; all the bolts, well round, with a head of hoop iron around the top, one around each end and three between the ends, strong and neat; hind iron to fasten them on the tongue when loading, good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a staple with a hook to attach it to the trough. Fix bows of good ash, two inches wide and one half inch thick, with three staples to confine the ridge pole to its place; two staples on the body, to secure each end of the bows; one ridge pole twelve feet long, one and three quarters inch wide by five eighths of an inch thick; the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck, No. —, fifteen feet long and nine feet eight inches wide, made in the best manner, with four lining cords on each side, and one through each end to close it at both ends; two rings on each end of the body, to close and secure the ends of the cover; a staple in the front end, near the second bind from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and seat trough to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue tint, the bottom of the body to have two coats of venetian red paint; the running gear and wheels to have two good coats of venetian red, darkened to a chocolate color, the hub and fellies to be well pitched, instead of painted, if required.

A tar pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra singletrees to be furnished with each wagon, the king bolt and singletrees similar in all respects to those belonging to it.

Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U. S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, bolts, linch pins, tar pot, and harness bearer for each wagon to be put up in a strong box, (coopered) and the contents marked thereon.

It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S.

jy23-4t2.w

## 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 hereafter designated, in quantities as required, viz:

20 000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for caps, 14 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.
250 000 yards cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
247,000 yards kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
8,000 yards sky blue facing cloth.
72 800 yards best quality black alpaca.
100,000 yards flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
267 000 yards flannel, cotton and wool dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.
1,750,000 yards flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 11 inches wide, to weigh 6¼ ounces per yard.
1,425,000 yards canton flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
234,000 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.
178,000 yards cotton muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.
19 0.0 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.
2,0 0,000 pieces tape, (9 yards,) white, ½ inch wide
——— silk twist, best quality, per pound.
——— sewing silk, best quality, per pound.
7,000 lbs. best thread, W. B., No. 30 and No. 40, per pound.
23 000 lbs. thread, blue, No. 30 and 40, per pound.
4,000 lbs. thread, assorted colors, No. 35 and 40, per pound.
54,000 spools cotton.
6,950 gross hooks and eyes.
23 650 gross coat buttons, best quality.
16,870 gross vest buttons, best quality.
83,520 gross shirt buttons, best quality.
23 840 gross suspender buttons, best quality.
10,625 yards tape bound.
100,000 yards cotton cord.
200,500 army blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 6 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 8 pounds each.
500,000 pairs of half stockings, gray, 8 4-5 s. properly shaped and good fleece wool, with doubles and twisted yarn, to weigh 8 pounds per dozen pairs.
80,000 pairs boniers.
200,000 pairs felt hats, best quality, made of Scotch and English coney and Russia hare.
200,000 feathers, to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the bronzes one foot eight inches long, and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three-eighths of an inch thick, fastened on top of the bronzes over the back end of the tongue with one half inch screw bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same a nature and size at each end, and a half inch to clip the bronzes and tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue to the bronzes; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of bronzes with two rivets and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together, secured in the manner; a brace of seven eighths of an inch round iron to extend from each of the front axletrees, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, same brace three quarters of an inch round iron to run to the back part of the bronzes and set to fastness with two bolts, one near the back end on the hounds, and one through the slider and bind; a bar over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one quarter of an inch thick with a bolt in each end to fasten it to the bronze; the upper bolt between the jaws of the bronzes, to receive the tongue, four and three quarters inches in front, and four and a half inches at the back part of the jaws.

The hind bronzes four feet two inches long, two and three quarters inches thick, and three inches deep; jaws one foot long, where they clasp the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long and five inches wide by three inches deep, with ready iron two and a half inches wide by one half inch thick turned up two and a half inches and fastened on each end with screw rivets, and three bolts to secure it to the bind bolsters, to be fastened by the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral rod and two three-eighths of an inch screw bolts, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other about equi-distant between it and the lateral rod. A bolt inch round iron rod to bolt to each end; distance from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axletree s rest (no inch, and from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the neck-yoke thirty-six and a quarter inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron. rounded to save a sixth of an inch, where it passes through the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide and one eighth of an inch thick on the doubletree, and tongue where they run together; iron plate one as a half by one quarter of an inch on the sliding bar fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the handle; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four corner-rests nailed on. Iron clamp two inches wide, one quarter of an inch thick around the bed piece, the centre bolt to which the kick chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top and bottom to be secured by two straight bolts across the middle bed piece on the lower side. Two kick chains secured to the centre bolt of the body, one and eleven-sixteen inches, the other two feet six inches long, to be of three-eighths of an inch round iron; feed trough to be four feet six inches long from out to out, the bottom and ends oak, the sides of yellow pine, to be eight inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top, and eight and a half inches deep; all the bolts, well round, with a head of hoop iron around the top, one around each end and three between the ends, strong and neat; hind iron to fasten them on the tongue when loading, good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a staple with a hook to attach it to the trough. Fix bows of good ash, two inches wide and one half inch thick, with three staples to confine the ridge pole to its place; two staples on the body, to secure each end of the bows; one ridge pole twelve feet long, one and three quarters inch wide by five eighths of an inch thick; the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck, No. —, fifteen feet long and nine feet eight inches wide, made in the best manner, with four lining cords on each side, and one through each end to close it at both ends; two rings on each end of the body, to close and secure the ends of the cover; a staple in the front end, near the second bind from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and seat trough to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue tint, the bottom of the body to have two coats of venetian red paint; the running gear and wheels to have two good coats of venetian red, darkened to a chocolate color, the hub and fellies to be well pitched, instead of painted, if required.

A tar pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra singletrees to be furnished with each wagon, the king bolt and single-trees similar in all respects to those belonging to it.

Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U. S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, bolts, linch pins, tar pot, and harness bearer for each wagon to be put up in a strong box, (coopered) and the contents marked thereon.

It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S.

jy23-4t2.w

## Official.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

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

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of August next, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing by contract, the following Army Supplies and Materials, delivrable 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 pints, to weigh 11¼ ounces without the stopper; to be covered with cloth after inspection has been made of them.
200,000 canteen straps.
25 000 camp hatchets, sheet iron, 3 sizes in nests 16¾ lbs.
67,000 mess pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds
1,700 iron pots with bails
80,000 felling axes, cast steel, best quality, 4¼, 4, and 3¾ pounds
60 000 axe handles, best hickory
27,000 camp hatchets, cast steel, best quality, 1¼ ou
54,000 hatchet handles, best hickory
27,000 pickaxes, 3 sizes, to weigh 6¼ and 7 pounds
54 000 pickaxe hand es, best hickory
50,000 hoes and rakes
27,000 hatchet slings
27,000 spades, 3 sizes, best quality
400 sets hospital tent roll s
4,800 sets wall tent p les
27,000 sibley tents, with iron tripod
2 000 sets of servants' tent p les
8,000 hospital tent pins, large
10,000 hospital tent pins, small
43,000 wall tent pins, large
650,000 common tent pins
10,0.0 sibley tent stakes
2,000 drums infantry
2,000 drum cases
2,000 drum heads, better
2,000 drum heads, snare
2,000 pairs fifers sticks
2,000 drum stick carriages
2,000 sets of drum snares
2,000 drum slings
2,000 drum cords of Italian hemp, 54 feet long
1,0.0 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
8,000 sergeants' sashes
200,000 common sashes, 21,000 ea h, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K
275,000 trass numbers, 25,000 each, of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 50,000 of 1, and 50 000 of 0, to serve also as 9
80 0'0 yards worsted lace (blue), 1¼ inche wide
48,000 yards worsted lace (blue), ½ inch wide
200 pairs sergeant major (infantry) chevrons
200 pairs quartermaster's sergeant (infantry) chevrons
100 pairs hospital steward's chevrons
200