The London Times Correspondent on the War.

Mr. Russell writes to the London Times from Washington, under date of July 8:

"There never was a people which rushed so rapidly to the conclusion that the argument of force was the great solvent and settler of disputes as our American brethren. See New York now—just recollect what it was towards the close of last March. Sumter cannot have made all these banners, filled all these streets with soldiers, turned the Laodiceans into frenzied Unionists, and shut the mouths of the disaffected. People who argued philosophically about the right of secession and the impotency of the federal government to restrain states from exercising that right have all of a sudden begun to find out 'We must maintain our glorious Union!' We must have a country,' and then they go off into sophistical arguments on the other side about the Mississippi and unity of peoples and political necessities. Had you always held this language, good gentlemen, you might never have had this present contest. You strengthened the hands of the secessionists, just as you weakened the hands of the United States government, by the indifference or actual hostility to its measures which you displayed when it most required support. One half of the indignation, one half of the strength you exhibited after Sumter had fallen, might have prevented its ever being attacked.

"Why are the southerners so much more irritated against New York than any other part of the Union, but because, in their own words, 'she deceived us at the last moment? Up to the taking of Sumter she pretended to be friendly, and then, when that happened, which she seemed to approve, she turns on us more savagely than even the Black Republicans.' In fact, though the government may not now wish to recall the circumstances, the tone of the North in reference to vital points in policy must have perplexed it almost as much as the hostility of the secessionists. It is all very well to talk of the outrage on the flag, but before Sumter was fired on the flag had been exposed to insults sufficient. It had been hauled down by force from United States arsenals. The Star of the West carried it as much as Major Anderson's command, and she was fired on; one shot as a 'casus belli' or 'casus belli' is as good as twenty.

"Why, when I arrived in the United States the newspapers were treating of the surrender of Sumter as an abstract question, and the headings about it and Pickens barely excited a languid curiosity in the minds of many men, and northern journals, not merely in New York, but in Pennsylvania and other states, seriously warned the government that if they attempted to hold the one or reinforce the other they would be responsible for the destruction of a Union which at the time was manifestly destroyed. How the tone is changed now! I can recognize no reason for the change in events, but I can understand that behind all this surface show—this varnish coating which pretended to reflect public opinion—there was a solid, deep and powerful mass, inert, however, and needing strong excitement to set it in motion, which only began to heave upwards and burst through the glaze when the heating by the news that the Stars and Stripes had been shot away by rebel bullets. The mass is now at work in earnest. It is rolling over the land in lava streams.

"It may be that if an attempt be made to check it the red-hot floods will again break through the official crust. While Mr. Seward, with the modest confidence which distinguishes his vaticinations, was prophesying that the 'policy' of the government would win back the rebel states at the rate of one a month, not only were the seceded states preparing to hold their own in the course of secession more strongly than ever, but the northern states were beginning to agitate the questions at issue in a manner which might have inspired one with doubt as to a peaceful issue. It is not improbable that up to the moment of the fall of Sumter there were in the Cabinet at Washington statesmen who thought they could patch up the quarrel, and unite the North and South by running Canada as a drag scent under their noses. Indeed, it would certainly be an agreeable result if the two hundred and fifty thousand northern troops now in the field could be united with the southern forces in a common raid on British North America and on the Spanish possessions. But North and South will not agree to join. What may come after battle who can say? At present dismiss entirely from the minds of England the idea, no matter how it may originate, that there will or can be peace, compromise, union, or secession till war has determined the issues."

RESIGNATIONS OF OFFICERS.—We learn from a source entitled to credit that since the battle of Bull Run no less than one hundred and thirty-seven commissioned officers of volunteers have resigned. This is exclusive of those whose terms of three months' enlistment had expired, and is entirely among those who had enlisted for three years, or for the war. What the motives of these resignations were is of course only matter of conjecture. Very many of the officers had undoubtedly made the discovery that their position was not the sinecure they had imagined—that it involved labor, care, responsibility and danger—and that the rewards connected with the service were not commensurate with the sacrifices required. And many of them, without doubt, made the discovery at the battle of Bull Run that they were not equal to the duties they had rashly assumed.—[N. Y. Times.

A BROAD TARGET WITH ITS "CENTRE" DRIVEN.—A correspondent of the Terre Haute Express relates the following incident of a skirmish at Rich Mountain:

It appears that one "seasher" thinking himself at a safe distance and holding the marksmanship of Hoosiers in extreme contempt, turned his back, stooped over and offered a glaring insult to our men. This act had the effect of making a Hoosier tearing mad. Considering himself highly insulted, and having great faith in his own powers and that of his Enfield rifle, he sent his compliments in the shape of an "center" shot, the ball bullet, making a "center" shot, the ball traveling the whole length of "seasher's" body, and coming out at the throat. Curiosity induced me to examine the body, and I can vouch for the fact.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR TREASON IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun of the 15th inst. says:

"Before the breaking out of actual hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States, and before intercourse with the South had been interdicted by the federal government, several business houses of this city removed their stock of goods to Richmond, Va., preferring that city to Baltimore. Among them was the dry goods house of Messrs. Lanier, Brothers & Co. They carried their goods by way of Washington, and were not obstructed. One of the firm, Mr. L. L. Lanier, returned to this city a day or two ago, and was yesterday arrested by the federal police on the charge of treason, in having furnished aid and comfort to the enemy. He was taken to Fort McHenry, where he is now confined."!

A POLITE REFUGEE, M. Pultizky, relates a conversation he lately had with Garibaldi at Caprera: "Wherever in Europe," said Garibaldi, "a war of independence may break out, I will hasten with my companions as soon as I am called. I never take the initiative. I only act where those are struggling against tyranny really desire my co-operation!" "And how can you tell that they call on you?" asked Pultizky. "By the roar of cannon!" was the reply.

DEFERRED MATTER.

A Strange Statement.

A letter from Louisville says that James Hewett, Esq., of the firm of Hewett, Norton & Co., of Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, has lately arrived from Richmond, and is authority for the following strange statement, now rumored extensively about the city:

Since the battle of Manassas the utmost demoralization and disorganization among the army and financial distress among the people generally have existed. The city was filled with men and women from the most distant States, hunting information of relatives—information which, owing to the secrecy maintained by the Government they could not obtain. No report of the killed and wounded had been made up, nor was it likely that any ever would be. The greatest distress prevailed, and complaints were loud, deep and earnest. Soldiers were demanding their releases and their pay, refusing to fight again, and expressing their determination to return home. There was no money in the city except current notes of the State banks, coin, especially British, being a particularly scarce article.

To these murmurings of the mob at Richmond city, there were added other murmurs not so loud nor insolent, but murmurs distinctly uttered and distinctly heard, that was coming up from every part of the Confederacy, complaining of the existing state of affairs. These complaints and the financial troubles of the Government were having their effect, and learning of a scheme it had on hand, Mr. Hewett telegraphed to Richard Atkinson, of this city, his agent, to write by the first steamer to the house in Liverpool to sell all the cotton on hand at existing rates as soon as possible. Mr. Hewett has since reached this city, and his agent has been hurriedly dispatched to New York. The plan of the Confederate Government, which had had such an effect on Mr. Hewett, was that of reconstruction. A proposition is to be made in a few days to the United States Government for an armistice of sixty days, during which time it is proposed to hold a Convention at Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of reconstructing the Union.

Concentrated Meanness.

An educated Italian gentleman, a refugee, has been engaged in this city in teaching his poor fellow-countrymen, under the supervision of a benevolent society. To eke out a rather scanty income, he had given lessons in Italian to a Southern lady, a daughter of a wealthy house. After a year's labor, on sending in his account, he found that his pupil had secretly departed. Soon, however, he received a letter from her in her Southern home, saying that she had the means at hand to settle his bill, but she should reserve them and not send the money till the war was over, for fear of giving aid to the enemy!

Another instance: A Northern lady has been teaching for several years in a public institution in a Southern city. She incurred in some way the suspicion or dislike of the Vigilance Committee, who informed her that she must leave town immediately. Nothing loath, she repaired at once to the Savings Bank, where were the hard-earned wages of her years of toil. The gentlemanly clerks assured her that they should be most happy to oblige her, but they could not give her her money until she could bring a reference from the Vigilance Committee that she was not suspected, and that this was not to be used against the Southern Confederacy! The poor lady replied that the Committee had already warned her, and that the money was here and designed for her own support. The officers bowed her out; she went again to the Committee, but they could give her no help, and the result was that the poor robbed school-teacher was driven to the North, leaving her hard-won earnings as a forced contribution to the income of the Southern Confederacy!

These are facts. What must that cause be which can give birth to such incredible rascality and meanness?

The wildest stories of Yankee stinginess or Jewish rapacity never equaled these true narratives of Southern outrages. What but the moral obliquity, produced by a system of Slavery, could thus pervert a population of honorable men and women?—*N. Y. Times.*

A Harbor for the Pirates.

Curacoa, the island where the Confederate pirate, the Sumter, so comfortably refitted and obtained supplies, lies in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Venezuela, in latitude 12 N. and longitude 69 W. It belongs to the Dutch government, and has been for nearly years a depot from which the Spanish Main and many of the surrounding islands have been supplied with provisions and manufactures, mostly carried thither from America. The island is very favorably situated for a convenient centre of trade, a fact which was long ago known to the freebooters and filibusters of the West Indian seas, who made it one of their headquarters. Many of the present inhabitants are descended from these earlier pirates.

The trade of Curacoa is at present entirely in the hands of Dutch Jews, who find here fine opportunities for getting wealth, and have for some years driven out by their unscrupulous trading the staid and honorable Dutch merchants who formerly carried on the commerce of the island. These Jews are traders who have no scruples, and will be but too glad to furnish the Confederate pirates with all they need. They have full sway on the island, hold the most important places, have their creatures in the courts, and themselves fill the Governor's council. The Governor is necessarily their creature, because if he should resist their will they would have him removed. There is small doubt that these people are favorably inclined towards our insurgent brethren, like them, slaveholders, and unscrupulous and eager for trade of whatever kind. They have in their stores all the coal and provisions which Davis's privateers need. The island has long been the principal depot in these seas for shot and powder, and large quantities of warlike materials are always in store here, in the hands of these merchants. And the vessels of Davis will find no difficulty in enlisting seamen for their piratical business.

Curacoa is only two days and a half sail from Aspinwall, with a fair wind and current. It would answer excellently for the Confederates as a point whence to strike at a California treasure ship; and this is an additional reason why immediate action should be taken to keep the pirates out of this neighborhood.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Great Expectations.

The great popularity of this wonderful story of Dicken's seems to increase as the circle of readers grows wider. The freshness of interest is truly wonderful, and some of its leading characters, like those of Lawrence Boythorn and Harrold Skimpole, in "Bleak House," are equal to anything in English literature in their originality and absolute consistency. There are some most exquisite touches in the limning of the traits of Joe Gargery, while the delicacy of the character of poor "Biddy" is equally wonderful. Pumblechook and Trabb's boy; Magwitch and the lawyer's clerk with the "post office mouth;" the Aged P. and Herbert Pocket, are all "ticketted for immortality," while the darker shades of interest which gather around the names of Compeyson, Old Orlick, and the Mistress of "Satis House" are as terrible as the gloom as the story of the life of Monk in Oliver "Twist," or Bill Sykes, in the same powerful work. Dickens has been pre-eminently successful in every promise he made to himself, and his renown in opening this book, and it will be long before the novel reading public will enjoy a better book. The illustrations by McLenan are worthy of his great reputation, which is high praise.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Iowa Pluck and Patriotism.

The history of the war, so far, has put on record some very discreditable acts on the part of volunteer regiments, in leaving the service in presence of a threatening battle. Pennsylvania has furnished more than her share of those retiring soldiers.

The bloody field near Springfield, Mo., tells a different and far nobler story of Iowa courage and patriotism. Gen. Lyon had, in his little army, a regiment of Iowa Volunteers, whose time expired some weeks ago. But the discharge of regiments previously had reduced Gen. Lyon's army from nine thousand men down to about six thousand; and Ben McCulloch, with a very superior force, was known to be marching forward to attack and crush him. In this state of affairs, the Iowa Volunteers refused their discharge, and resolved unanimously to stand by their General, their comrades and their country, until the impending danger should be past. The report from the battle near Springfield tells that this gallant regiment bowed the earth thickly with their dead, and was the second, if not, the chief, sufferer in one of the most sanguinary battles of the times. Iowa has reason to be proud of her soldiers, and the best men of other States will be honored by imitating their example.—*N. Y. Times.*

Gen. Anderson's Command.

The States of Kentucky and Tennessee have been constituted a separate military command, to be called the Department of Cumberland, Brigadier-General Robert Anderson commanding.

MISSOURI DECLARED FREE BY THE TRAITOR JACKSON.—We find in the Memphis Appeal of Friday last a long document from C. F. Jackson, late Governor of Missouri, headed "Declaration of Independence of the State of Missouri," and addressed to the people of that State. The Ex-Governor says he takes this step by virtue of authority conferred upon him by the State Legislature to do such things as to him might seem proper to "suppress the rebellion and repel invasion." He thereupon assumes that the waging of war by the Federal Government upon the sovereign State of Missouri, "ipso facto," sunders the connection of the latter from the former, and accordingly so declares—subject, however, to the ratification of the people at such future time as their impartial and unbiased verdict can be obtained through the ballot box.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—ISAAC H. WHITNEY, of East Birmingham, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the Republican Convent on. au16

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—MICHAEL LIPP, Esq., of the borough of East Birmingham, will be presented to the consideration of the Republican Convention of Allegheny county for nomination as Associate Judge. Mr. Lipp is peculiarly qualified for the position, being a good German scholar, and having considerable legal experience. au15-to

UNION CANDIDATE!—A soldier of the War of 1812, for ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—LAURENCE MITCHELL, of Lawrenceville, formerly of Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh. au8 to

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—JNO. BROWN, of Ross township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. jy27-dawto

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—WM. N. SURGHNER, of East Liberty, Peebles township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. jy29-to

FOR ASSEMBLY.—JOHN GILMAN, of the St. Clair township, will be a candidate f Assembly, subject to the Republican Convention. au12-mawto

ASSEMBLY.—SAMUEL CHADWICK, of Collins township, will be a candidate for nomination of Assembly at the coming Republican Convention. au8:to MANY FRIENDS

FOR SHERIFF.—ADAM WEAVER, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, will offer himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Convention.

SHERIFF.—HARRY WOODS, of Peebles township, asks the votes of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Allegheny County. His business will not allow him the opportunity of traversing the county and seeing them all. ja31-mawto

FOR SHERIFF.—HENRY H. LEWIS, of Sharpsburg, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. fe11:to

SHERIFF.—S. M. BRINTON, of Fairview township, is a candidate for Sheriff. If nominated and elected he engages to pay $0 % cent. of the net profits of the office into the County Treasury for the use of the county, and will execute bonds satisfactory to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for compliance with the above propositions.

FOR SHERIFF.—The friends of Geo. J. S. NEGLEY, of Collins township, respectfully urge his nomination. His public services, both to his country and party, well-known energy and anxiety to meet public respect, entitle his claims to every consideration. At the same time, he resides in the district entitled to this office. fe27:to

SHERIFF.—JOHN AIKEN, of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh8:to

SHERIFF.—JOHN MILLER, of East Liberty, Collins township, is a candidate for Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.—HUGH S. FLEMING, of Mt. Oliver township, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe8:to

FOR CORONER.—W. H. GLENN, of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. au10 to

CORONER.—C. S. BOSTWICK, Esq., of Lawrenceville, will be supported for a renomination for Coroner, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. au8-dawto

FOR CORONER.—JNO MCLUNG, of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR CORONER.—BENNET LAKE, Esq., of the Sixth Ward, having been "legislated" out of the office to which he was elected by the people, will be supported for Coroner, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. my17:to

FOR CORONER.—MILTON H. MCABEE, of Neville township, will be presented as a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the Republican Nominating Convention. my8

FOR CORONER.—FREDERIC BEAN, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate or Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh18:to

PROTHONOTARY.—C. W. CARROLL, of the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention my21

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—DANL. ARMSTRONG will be a candidate for nomination before the next Republican Convention. my17:

PROTHONOTARY.—N. PAT. TERSON, of the Borough of Birmingham, is a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. mh28:to

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—ISAAC WALKER, Jr., of Robinson township, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the Republican Convention. mh8:to

PROTHONOTARY.—JNO. MORRISON, of Allegheny, will be a candidate, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—Z. PATTERSON, of Indiana Township, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.—JOHN G. CURTIS, of Allegheny city, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. fe13:to

PROTHONOTARY.—CAPT. H. MASON, of Upper St. Clair township, asks the votes of his friends to obtain the Republican nomination for Prothonotary of Allegheny county—the infirmity of his left hand not allowing him the opportunity of traversing the county and seeing them all. fe11:to

PROTHONOTARY.—DAVID C. HULTZ, of Snowden Township, will be a candidate for nomination to the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe12:to

PROTHONOTARY.—RICHARD DANVER, of Reserve Township, will be supported for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN PEARSMENT, of Wilkins Township, is a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the Republican Convention. my18-to

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Shaler, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. fe22:to

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn Township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.—A. FLOYD of the Second ward of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention. ap22:to

Hotels.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
In the immediate neighborhood of the Jobbing Houses on Market, Third and Chestnut streets, the banks, Post Office, Merchants' Exchange, &c., &c.
Board per Day, $1 50.

Accommodation, when required on the EUROPEAN PLAN. *Rooms, from 50 cents and upwards, per day, and Meals at a* FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL. *Prices according to the Bills of Fare.*
The City Cars take Passengers from any Station TO or CLOSE TO the Hotel.
☞ English, French, German and Spanish spoken. jy17-6m

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
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CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms, Fifty Cents Per Day.
City Hall Square, corner Frankfort st. (Opposite City Hall.)
Meals, as they may be ordered, in the spacious Restaurant. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
oct27:ly* E. FRENCH, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND ARTILLERY HARNESS.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Corner Howard and Mercer streets,
NEW YORK, August 8, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness:

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture and the price at which they can be delivered at this depot, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications and to the established patterns:

For mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

Two Quiltors.—Breech straps 3 feet 6 inches long, 3¼ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps 3 feet 1 inches long, 3½ inches wide, step piece 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide, side straps 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

Two Belly Bands. Long side two feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two Hair Collars. 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and sole leathers and buckles ⅝ inch wide.

Two Pair of Strong Hames to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1¼ inch square, staples and line rings.

Two Pair of Hame straps. Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ¼ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long ⅝ inch wide.

Two Bridles. Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 18 inches long, 1 inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mallen, to weigh 5 lbs to the dozen.

Two Pair Chain Pipes, 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide.

Two Pair Trace Chains, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs per pair. Twisted or straight.

One Pair of Breast Chains, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 3 iron. Twisted.

Two Neck Straps, 2 feet 1 inch long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½ inch buckle.

Two Neck Chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

One Saddle, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with halftanned horse hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¾ inch wide; these straps are placed on each side of the saddle tree, one end to be tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1½ inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

Two Collars, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two Pair of Hames to suit, of the same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast rings and line rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two Bridles, same as for wheel harness.

Two Neck Straps and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two Belly Bands, " " "

Two Pair Chain Pipes, " " "

Two Pair Trace Chains, " " "

Two Crupperers and Hip straps. Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 2½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

Two Back Bands, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

Two Martingales, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

One Coupling Strap, 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

One Check Rein, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

One Lead Line, 21 feet long, ½ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8 inch loop at the other.

One Whip, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

One Horse Brush, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

One Curry Comb, No 2½—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 15 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1 inch stuff, cleated, wood hoops or iron as may be required. Four Horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

Two Quiltors. Breech straps 3 feet 8 inches long, 3¼ inches wide, sewed into 4 inch rings of ⅝ inch iron; hip straps 3 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet 3 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide, side straps 4 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; tie straps 15 inches long, 1½ inch wide tapering to a point.

Two Belly Bands. Long side 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2 inch buckle; short side 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

Two Hair Collars. 22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and sole leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

Two Pair of Strong Hames to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

Two Pair of Hame straps. Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ¼ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ½ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

Two Bridles. Crown piece 2 feet 3 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mallen, to weigh 5 lbs to the dozen.

Two Pair Chain Pipes, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

Two Pair Trace Chains, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 lbs per pair.

One Pair of Breast Chains, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No 2 iron, twisted.

Two back straps, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½ inch buckle.

Two Neck Chains, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

One Saddle, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with halftanned horse hide, flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps, 1¾ inch wide; these straps are placed on each side of the saddle-tree, one end to be tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1½ inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs to a dozen pair.

Two Bridles, same as for wheel harness.

Two Collars, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

Two Pair of Hames to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast rings and line rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

Two Bridles, same as for wheel harness.

Two Neck Straps and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

Two Belly Bands, " " "

Two Pair Chain Pipes, " " "

Two Pair Trace Chains, " " "

Two Crupperers and Hip Straps. Back strap 6 feet long, tapering from 2½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps with buckles, each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

Two Back Bands, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

Two Martingales, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

One Coupling Strap, 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅝ inch wide.

One Check Rein, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

One Lead Line, 21 feet long, ½ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8 inch loop at the other.

One Whip, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

One Horse Brush, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

One Curry Comb, No 2½—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 15 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1 inch stuff, cleated, wood hoops or iron as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6 mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chains, crupper and hip straps back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 9 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No 4 iron, with a T on each end added, and lead line to be 25 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or sent mule or horse teams—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

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

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

Proposals will be inclosed on the envelope indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster U. S. Army.
au12:tf

REMOVAL.—THE PEKIN TEA STORE has been removed from No 38 Fifth street to

NO. 50 ST. CLAIR ST.,
Four Doors from Liberty st.
FLOUR—2,000 bbls. Ocean Mills, St. Louis:
1,000 do Mt. Vernon do do
500 do Concordia do do
100 do Depot Mills, A W. Fagin, do;
800 do Orange & Olney street, do;
200 do Fancy brands.
All of the above are choice St. Louis City brands Received and for sale by J. S. LIGGETT & CO., 75 Water and 62 Front streets.

NOTICE.—Preparatory to my removal to Philadelphia city, I have closed out stock and business to Messrs. L. H. VOIGT & CO., who will continue the Produce and Commission business at my old store, 147 Liberty street. I very cheerfully recommend them to my friends and patrons.
L. G. GRAFF.

MESS AND NO. 1 MACKEREL—Just received from Boston, put up in kits for family use, also for sale by the pound at reduced prices by JNO. A. HENSHAW, cor. Liberty and Hand streets.

REFINED OIL—53 barrels for sale low, to close consignment, by JAS. DALZELL, No 55 Wood st.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
WITHIN REACH OF ALL.
PRICES REDUCED FOR THE NEXT SEASON.
PRICES FROM $45 TO $110.
INCLUDING HEMMER.
INCREASED FACILITIES FOR manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decision of the United States Court, affirming the validity of the Grover & Baker Company's Patents, enable this company to furnish their Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. The superiority of these Machines for family use and for manufacturers, in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by the sent of thousands using them. And the moderate prices at which they are now sold places them within the reach of all, and obviates all excuse for tampering with those inferior and low priced machines which have so much prejudiced the sewing machine business. Every machine sold by us is

WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS.

We also give instructions, free of charge, to purchasers, to enable them to Hem, Fell, Gather Tuck and Embroider, all on the same machine.

☞ Circulars can be had at our office, free of charge, by applying either in person or by mail.

N. B.—Sewing Machines, Needles, Silk Twist, Cotton, etc., constantly on hand.

CHATONEY & WALTER,
NO. 14 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,
sep24 GENERAL AGENTS.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, &c.

JAS. B. YOUNG.....J. F. YOUNG.
YOUNG BROTHERS,
Duquesne Foundry,
Liberty st., near Outer Depot P. R. R., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacture MACHINE, HOT BLAST and ROLLING MILL FURNACE CASTINGS, of every description.
COAL PIPE, BOILER CASTINGS, FIRE FRONTS, GRATE BARS, WAGON BOXES, SAD IRONS, DOG IRONS, GRATES AND GRATE FRONTS, STOVE DOOR LIONS, &c., &c., always on hand and for sale low.
Orders left with W. W. YOUNG, corner of Wood street and Diamond alley, will receive prompt attention. mh23

ETNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY
Manufacturer every variety of
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS
&c. &c. &c.
Sole Proprietor of the celebrated
PATENT GAS BURNING ANTI SMOKE CONSUMING ARRANGEMENTS.
Office and Sales Room,
No. 4 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
jan1y

STOVES. STOVES.
D. DE HAVEN & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES.
Warehouse, Federal Street, near New Suspension bridge, ALLEGHENY CITY.
We ask the attention of dealers to our large assortment of Cooking and Heating Stoves, for wood and Coal, which we offer at the lowest prices. Those visiting our city will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Cast Iron House Fronts, Iron Railing, Scales, Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes,
Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, Fenders, etc., Castings of all kinds made to order.
D. DE HAVEN & SON.
jy16:tf

ALLEN, McCORMICK & CO.,
VALLEY FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 52 St. Clair st.
MANUFACTURERS OF COOK, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, Parlor and Kitchen Grates, Hollow Ware, etc; Steel and Glass Shovels, Rolling Mill Castings, Mill Gearing, Gas Water and Artisan Pipe, Rail Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Sugar Kettles, Pulleys, Hangers, Car Wheels, Chilled Chaplings and Castings generally. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings made to order. Patented Portable Mills, with Steam or Horse Power. mh16:tend

New-York Advertisements.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.
CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,
J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,
as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and deceptive Linens are prepared, season after season and sold with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturer of the genuine Goods will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 84 Reade Street, New York.
au2:tyd

BININGER'S
OLD LONDON DOCK GIN,
Gin as a Remedial Agent.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
ESPECIALLY designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial" or "Medicated," "schiaupps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medical qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.
Dr. GEO. H. BININGER, 140 Wood st., Agent.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
[Established in 1778.] oct30:ly

EVERGREENS, FRUIT TREES, &c.—We would call the attention of those who are ornamenting their grounds with Ornamental Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, &c., to our extensive collection, comprising all the principal hardy varieties, as follows: Norway Spruce, American Scotch, White, Hemlock, Silver and English Larch Pines, Junipers, Red Cedar, Common Box, Upright Box, Siberian Arborvitae, English Yew and Chinese Arborvitae. 2000 Upright plants of the Siberian Arborvitae and Upright Box, on hand, which are invaluable for screening and beauty. Also, 10,000 Apple, Peach and Cherry Trees of strong size, and many of extra size. 200 trees, commencing to bear, of the celebrated Belle de Dichesy Cherry. Evergreens, from two to five feet high, to order, carefully packed and shipped as directed, at $5 per dozen. Horse thousands of Evergreens, ranging from five to ten feet, for planting in the immediate neighborhood, at very low rates.
References: Hon. Judge Wilkins, John Parker, Esq., Dr. Denny, J. Dorsey.
B. L. Fahnestock, Wm. Holmes, Jr.
Letters to our address through Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa., promptly attended to.
Pittsburgh Hedge Farm Nursery, situate