Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3.

The Situation.

In these times of excitement and uncertainty, the best advice we can give is for all persons to preserve as much equanimity and calmness as possible. We feel a strong confidence that we shall come off the real victors in the conflicts about Washington, however we may meet with occasional reverses.

We do not profess to understand exactly the movements and series of battles which have taken place, nor the exact position of affairs, but we understand enough to know that the rebel Generals have been foiled in their bold designs, and that the enemy is now in a very critical position.

After the retreat from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, Gen. POPE placed his forces so as to command the passage of that stream. The rebels, under JACKSON, then made a long detour of about sixty miles around POPE's right, and thus got into his rear, or between him and the Potomac. As so soon as POPE discovered this, he commenced the series of movements to extricate himself, which resulted in the severe battles of last week.

The latest accounts place our army, with the exception of BANKS' division, in the neighborhood of Centreville, and the enemy to the north and west of him. POPE has, therefore, completely extricated himself, is in direct communication with Washington, and can fall back, if necessary, upon the defenses opposite that city.

We do not consider his army in any danger of being cut off from its supplies or its line of retreat.

Gen. BANKS' division is said to be safe, although we should like to be better assured of it. It seems to have been between the rebel armies and in considerable danger. We shall be glad to be fully assured that that gallant corps is out of danger.

In the West affairs are quite exciting. Kentucky is suffering from her attachment to such pro-slavery generals as BUELL. She rejects MITCHEL, and TUCHIN, and her own ROUSSEAU, and she is reaping the rewards of her own folly in the desolation of the fairest portion of her territory. There is a powerful secession party in that State, and her professedly Union citizens have been captious and dictatorial. When she has passed through the terrible ordeal of war within her borders, she will be all the wiser for the experience. The successes of the rebels there will be only temporary. When the new troops of the West are ready for the field, they will soon sweep the secessionists from Kentucky. If there was an enterprising, earnest man in BUELL's place the enemy would not escape a complete overthrow.

The Field of Battle.

The news of Sunday slightly dashed the hopes which had been excited by Pope's favorable dispatch of Saturday. Our generals were not only unable to pursue the enemy whom they had partially repulsed on Friday, but were themselves compelled to fall back a mile or two to the strong position of Centreville, where they remained at last advices. Some of the reports represent that our forces fell back in considerable disorder on Saturday, but that is contradicted by other reports. There was great confusion in one of McDowell's wings, which is, indeed, reported to have been swept away by a furious cavalry charge.

It must be confessed that this retrograde movement of Pope, though intended to secure a better position, is an unpleasant feature in the history of events. We were led to expect, from the tenor of his dispatch on Saturday, that he had so crippled his adversary as to have him at a decided disadvantage, and to be able, with such reinforcements as were known to be at hand, to drive him to the wall. The more sanguine among us, indeed, talked of the probable capture or dispersion of the entire rebel army, and even began to entertain the fond thought that the rebellion was drawing to an end. We were prepared to hear this morning of a glorious victory on Saturday, but were doomed to disappointment. Instead of a swift and successful advance, we are told of an indecisive battle and a safe retreat.

As usual, too, on such occasions, we are informed that the large reinforcements of the rebels were the causes of our sudden check. But how could that be? Pope telegraphed on Friday that he defeated "the combined forces of the enemy," and yet in the very critical moment, when he ought to have profited by this success, we learn of large reinforcements to the same enemy. It is clear if their forces had been combined on Friday not many could have been left to reinforce them on Saturday. There was a mistake either as to the combination of their armies or as to the heaviness of their reinforcements, which it is left to the more certain reports of the future to explain.

Meantime, where were our own reinforcements? Why was it that the column of Gen. Franklin, ordered to move from Alexandria as early as Wednesday night, did not get under way, as we learn, until late on Saturday afternoon? For three days a large and effective division of veterans, who might have rendered either of the battles of Friday or Saturday decisive, were held in their camp near Washington, though every member of the government, every officer of the army, and every newsboy in the streets was perfectly well aware that a severe, protracted and critical contest was then raging within a day's forced march of the capital. Halleck is said to have repeated the order for the march of that column no less than three times, and General McClellan is also said to have found occasion for delay every time. We do not know how this may be; but we do know that the people will demand of the President a full and explicit statement of the reasons of this extraordinary failure. If Halleck, who is Commander-in-Chief, has failed to perceive the emergencies of the position, let a more vigilant and active commander be put in his place. If McClellan has allowed his habitual indolence or any other motive to interfere with the prompt execution of orders, let him be cashiered; or if any other subordinates have been lax in the performance of their duties, let the same example be made of them that was made of Col. Mason and the officers who surrendered Clarksville, Tennessee. It is trifling with the dearest hopes of the country, to regard the position or favor of any man who, in this time of extreme peril, is found wanting.

We must have earnest, energetic, unrelenting decision now. The enemy, who was lately beleaguered in his own capital, is at this moment in the presence of our capital. He has brought together probably his entire disposable force for one grand, final and desperate assault upon our defending lines. Thus far, we are glad to say, he has been baffled by the valor of our troops. In the three days' fight of last week, though he has sustained himself with admirable skill and valor, he has yet lost largely in men, ammunition and supplies. His only hope is in an assault. But he can be more than he was a corresponding assault. His line of operations has been removed to a great distance from his original base; he has brought with him few supplies; and he has a battle of little foraging; while, on the other hand, we are near our base, hold uninterrupted communications, and possess still many men who are fresh and eager for the field. The chances, then, are altogether on our side, if our generals possess the necessary sagacity, dash and earnestness. They must keep on the offensive, if they can; they must follow up every advantage, and must not allow any success, however flattering, to relax their arms or arrest their movements. In the darkest hours of disaster and defeat, activity has saved the day, and what may it not do when the fortune is auspicious?—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

ADVENTURES OF A REBEL EMISSARY.

TRUE STORY OF SKEDADDLE SANDERS.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 29, 1862.

There have been several brief accounts of the successful passage across the Canada frontier of George N. Sanders, rebel emissary to Europe, but the following statement, gathered from those who personally witnessed the adventure in its various stages, gives the fullest details.

SANDERS AT THE BRIDGE.

A few days ago a man dressed in well-worn working clothes presented himself to the United States Provost Marshal on the United States side of the Suspension Bridge. He wore a pair of very short trowsers of striped Kentucky jean, and a seedy coat of the same material. A coarse, not over-clean shirt, and a jagged straw hat completed the costume. The man had no collar or cravat, and his face was apparently greatly tanned by exposure to the weather.

He wanted to go over the river, he said, but had no pass, and did not know that any would be needed. He stated that he was an Englishman from Cornwall, and a miner by trade. He had been working for some time in Pennsylvania, but had lately received a letter from his brother, near London, Canada West, stating that he was short of help and urging his miner relative to come on to his assistance, at least till the harvest time was over.

The miner held his tools in one hand, and in the other carried an old carpet bag of the black glazed style in common use. The glazing in many places had come off, and the outside was moreover spotted and soiled with dirt.

This carpet bag was more valuable than the famous one of John Brown; for it contained the papers, despatches and money of the rebel emissary Sanders.

THE PASSAGE ACROSS.

The Marshal pondered awhile, but the poor miner gave such a consistent story, and seemed so disappointed at his unexpected trouble in crossing, that the official's heart was melted and he gave him the required pass.

The toll man of the Suspension Bridge then demanded a quarter of a dollar toll.

"Two shillings," said the miner, "why I can't give it. I've only got one shilling."

This plea of poverty completely disarmed whatever shadow of suspicion may have existed in regard to the poor workman; after the proper degree of hesitation, the "fellow" was allowed to pass over at half price.

Thanking the toll-keeper for his liberality, the miner walked on wearily across the bridge. As he neared the Canada side his step became lighter—just as Christian (pardon the comparison) felt when the burden dropped off his back. A decided burden had dropped off of George N. Sanders' mind—he was safe in Canada.

AT THE HOTEL IN CANADA.

Arriving at the Canada side of the bridge, the miner, with his tools and carpet-bag jumped into a Clifton-House omnibus, and was quickly driven to that famous hotel. He went to the desk and registered on the book the initials S. N. G.—his own initials reversed.

The clerk looked at the shabby working man a moment, and then coldly said:

"We can't give you a room here, sir."

"But I must have a room," said Sanders.

"None to spare to-night," replied the clerk.

The miner thrust his hands in his pocket and drew forth a great roll of "green backs."

"Here," said he to the clerk, "take these as security. Put them in your safe; but give me a room at once."

Of course money had its effect in Clifton House as everywhere else. Still the clerk hesitated.

"Is there any place about here where I can get a respectable suit of clothes?" asks the miner, dropping his Cornish dialect.

There was no place nearer than the Bridge, a mile distant. So the miner again insisted on having the room, and as it was obvious that "things were not as they seem," he was shown to a suitable apartment.

HOW HIS FRIENDS KNEW IT.

A few minutes afterwards a guest strolled out on the piazza, where ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, was sitting. "By the way, Governor," said he, "what a singular old fellow that was in the office. He registered his name on the book only in initials."

"Good God! in initials!" cried Morehead, starting up, "he's come then;" and rushing past the astonished guest, he demanded to be shown to the room of the mysterious S. N. G.

Other secessionists also hastened thither. Sanders was provided with a suit of clothes at once, the clerks and servants altered their deportment to the quondam miner, and the guests had a rare piece of gossip to talk about. Sanders is by this time half way across the ocean, and whatever is thought of him or his cause, it is generally acknowledged that his journey from Richmond to Canada is one of the "cutest" specimens of rebel "strategy" the war has produced. It shows that our blockade is so stringent that a rebel emissary prefers a long land journey in disguise to attempting to break it.

Of course, the adventure has been the chief topic of gossip in the Niagara hotels; and miners will henceforth be viewed with a very profound suspicion in the neighborhood of the Suspension Bridge.—*Cor. of the N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE CANADIAN ACCOUNT OF SANDERS' DEPARTURE.

The Montreal *Herald*, announcing the departure of Sanders, says:

"A somewhat notorious gentleman left Canada for England by the last Quebec steamer. This was Mr. George N. Sanders, who, according to his own representations, is the bearer of a proffer to England of a very favorable commercial treaty with the Southern States. If that be the case, however, Jeff. Davis is not so happy in the choice of his diplomatists as in his Generals, for the latter usually exhibit a great deal of reticence as to the business they are engaged in, whereas this Ambassador—if Ambassador he was—manifested a disposition rather blatant than discreet, as to the alleged propositions which he was to submit to the British Government. Mr. Sanders reported himself as having traveled from Richmond through the United States in the garb and character of a Cornish miner, seeking work in Canada—a character he was fitted to fill from having been a good deal mixed up with the Canadian mining movements on Lakes Huron and Superior, when those enterprises first began to attract attention. If we recollect rightly, he had a share in the sale, or, perhaps, we might better spell the word 'sell,' of the Bruce mine to the Montreal Company—an arrangement which was a great deal more advantageous to the sellers than the buyers. Some of his transactions of that date, at any rate, have left memories behind them which would have caused one or two of our fellow citizens to welcome Mr. Sanders very heartily. Unfortunately, however, they were not aware of his presence till it was too late to pay their respects to him—a circumstance which, perhaps, is not to be lamented in the interests of diplomacy and the commercial treaty, as it is certain that the compliments which they would have thought fit to offer him would at least have embarrassed if they had not prevented his intended voyage."

The News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1862.—The capital has never witnessed such exciting scenes as those which have characterized the last two or three days here. The fact that continuous fighting has been going on within twenty-five miles of Washington for three or four days was in itself enough to raise a genuine panic, but the mystery of some of the movements of the national troops added greatly to the intensity of the excitement. It has seemed at times as if the government was entirely in the dark as to the progress of the fight. Until a late hour last evening the censorship of the telegraph office was been very rigid. There was an important cabinet meeting yesterday, at which the failure of Gen. McClellan to forward Franklin's division in season for the Friday's battle was discussed. It is stated that the order alluded to above, and which temporarily deprives General McClellan of a command, was issued in consequence of the cabinet meeting.

The gentlemen connected with the foreign embassies here, have been expecting troublesome times in Washington for a week or two. The acting minister for one of the European governments left Washington for New York early last week. Upon leaving, he said to the person left in charge: "You are about to see exciting times here, but whatever occurs, stick to your post." There is abundant evidence going to show that the foreign embassies here have been aware of the purpose of the rebels. The French consul at Richmond came up here a few days since, bringing copies of southern journals with him. It is not unlikely that he knew much of the plans of the rebel leaders.

Firing has been heard to-day in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap and the mountains north of Centreville and Manassas, and it is the general impression that fighting has been resumed, though the rain would render the prosecution of a battle extremely difficult. Reinforcements are pouring down to the scene of the conflict in such numbers that the volunteer nurses find it difficult to get down. The roads are filled to overflowing with troops. The statement has been made in one or two journals that the new regiments have been pushed down into battle. This is a great mistake. None of the new regiments have been sent under fire, and no General would think of such a thing for a moment. They will garrison the forts and guard the railways until they have had a couple of months of experience in the duties of the soldier.

Mr. Chase would not permit the clerks in the department of Internal Revenue to leave last night for Manassas, as he wanted their services to-day, and possibly all night to-night, to finish up the preparatory work on the Tax bill.

Troops are coming in from the North and West at the rate of three and four regiments a day. The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania, the Nineteenth Maine, the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, and the Seventh Michigan came in yesterday. Four regiments are on the road between New York and Washington. The roads, under the presidency of Mr. Felton and Mr. Garrett, from Philadelphia to Washington, are doing admirably for the government. They have not a double track, but are executing every order of the War Department with promptitude. Although water transportation is easy from Philadelphia here, the railroad is so prompt that a very large amount of government freight is brought overland.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Evening Post.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LECTURE AT THE IRON CITY COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair sts., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, at 11 o'clock. REVENUE

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PA. (For Boarders only.) This Academy will be opened SEPTEMBER 4th, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature at its last session, with full collegiate powers. In its capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements of the highest order for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of one hundred and fifty cadets.

A corps of competent and experienced instructors will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The department of studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific, Collegiate and Military. The moral training of cadets will be carefully attended to.

Circulars may be obtained of JAMES M. COOPER, Bank Block, Or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A. au28 1w

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE WOODS, M. A., Principal. Aided by Seven Professors.

FIRST TERM of the ensuing year commences on SEPTEMBER 1st.

A GYMNASIUM is connected with the University. MILITARY DRILL, under a competent Drill Sergeant, receives special attention.

For particulars, see Catalogue, to be had at the Bookstores.

Personal application can be made at the residence of Rev. SAMUEL FINDLEY, 114 Wylie street. au12:5w

THE MISSES SMITH'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 1,210 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1862.

The course of study embraces the Latin, French and German Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, together with the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education.

The accommodations are of excellent character, and well calculated to ensure to the pupil the comforts of a home.

Owing to the pressure of the times, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made for the ensuing year. au22:1m

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR LADIES. The Fifth semi-Annual Session of Mrs. E. A. Smith's SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR LADIES, Corner of Beaver street and South Common, Allegheny City, Pa., commences MONDAY, Sept. 8th. Circulars can be had at the principal Book Stores. au20:1f

HEADQUARTERS UNION EXECUTIVE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 613 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. THE MEMBERS of the Union State Central Committee of the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1862, at 11 o'clock a. m. C. P. MAGILL, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, W. J. HOWARD, Secretaries. au27:td

PENN INSTITUTE, on Hancock street, opposite Christ's M. E. Church, will open on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER. In addition to a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical and Commercial course, there will be regular citations in German. For further particulars apply to J. M. SMITH, Principal. au25 10t

NOTICE—To the Mercantile Taxpayers of Allegheny county. All personal taxes assessed and returned to this office, and who have not paid on or before the 25th inst., will be proceeded against according to law. A. EWING, Treasurer. au25

ARTIFICIAL LEGS AND ARMS. Selpho's celebrated Patent ANGLESEA LEG and ARTIFICIAL HANDS, 516 BROADWAY, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) New York. Send for a Circular. ja24:3m

REMOVAL.—The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company have removed their office from No. 21 Wood street to the Old Brewery, corner of Pitt street and Duquesne Way. Office on Pitt street. GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent. au21tf

FUR AND WOOL HATS AND CAPS. B. H. PALMER, 84 Wood street, Offers on liberal terms full lines of Men's, Boys' and Children's FUR AND WOOL HATS; CLOTH, FUR, PLUSH and VELVET CAPS, by the case or dozen. au26:1w

25 BBLS. CUT AND DRY TOBACCO just received and for sale by W. M. GORMLY, 271 Liberty street. au22

CRUDE OIL—72 bbls. to arrive and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No (insert the class,) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 20TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER INST., for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the class so for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains offers for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be made in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are required to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard).*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the state of (name the state,) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz.—(here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificates.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within five days after the date of notice through the post office of the acceptance of his [or their] offer before mentioned.

(Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some other person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; Class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 10, Slate; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel, class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class, No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23 Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron cables; class No. 26, Augurs; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class No. 32, Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3 Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23 Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron cables; class No. 26, Augurs; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-Bituminous, Broad Top, &c., coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class No. 34, Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, &c.; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Fire wood; class No. 13, Blankets; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 32, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 34, Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the time within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, or may be directed by the commanding officer there; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedule for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bid bays are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanation if they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedules, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employees*, for description of the articles or articles in count, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard or city, who may be called upon to deliver articles at *least delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No portion of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if delivery shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid, for, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.

The surveys must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named in the contract.

Proposals without these conditions will be rejected.

Proposals will be accepted by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient, and if the parties do not enter into a formal contract within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified and contracts will be ready for execution as soon after as may be practicable.

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GEO. R. COCHRANE ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Office, No 71 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Collections made in Allegheny and in all adjoining counties, and the money remitted promptly. ae4:3t

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS. "*Warranted five years.*" Just received, a very large new stock of Knabe's GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANOS, which will be sold at Manufacturer's reduced prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these superior Pianos for themselves. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, ae3 Sole agent for Knabe's unrivalled Pianos.

BULK MEAT.—8,000 pieces Shoulders on hand and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE 112 Second street. ae3

BACON—75,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders; 20,000 do do Sides; For sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, ae3 112 Second street.

MESS PORK—70 bbls on hand and for sale by LITTLE & TRIMBLE, ae3 112 Second street.

FOR SALE—A good route on the EVENING GAZETTE in a good part of the city and easy to serve, the present carrier having a chance to engage in another business. Inquire at this office, from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., Sept. 3d. ae3:1t

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A Stove, Tin and Sheet Iron Store, well located in Pittsburgh, will be sold on fair terms, as the owner has other business requiring his entire time and attention. A small capital will be sufficient, as part of the stock can be had on commission. Profits are good. A mechanic, with a few hundred dollars, will find this an excellent chance for getting into business. Address, LOCK BOX No. 19, Allegheny City. ae2:1t

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Sept. 1st, 1862. TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes, rates, and levies, or assessments in the City of Allegheny, that they are required to pay the same on or before the first day of October next, and that if the same be not paid on or before the first day of October, then 5 per cent will be added to and made payable therein; and that if the same be not paid on or before the first day of November next following, warrants will be directed to properly qualified persons, commanding each of them to levy said taxes, with all costs and charges accrued thereon, of any goods or chattels wherever found, and to make sale thereof after advertisement, as in cases of distress for rent. D. MACFERRON, ae2&3tDw City Treasurer.

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT BLANKS, With Certificate of Surgeon and Recruiting Officer, For sale by W. S. HAVEN, Stationer and Printer, au7 CORNER WOOD AND THIRD STS.

NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT CHICAGO.—The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rail way Company will sell EXCURSION TICKETS on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 1st and 2d, 8th and 9th, to parties wishing to attend the NATIONAL HORSE FAIR, to be held at CHICAGO, commencing Sept. 22, and ending Sept. 27th.

These Tickets will be sold at $16 80 for the round trip, and will be good going West only on the day of sale; but they will be received for the return trip on any train until the next day, Sept. 16th.

Parties holding such tickets, stamped by the Secretary of the Fair, will be allowed by the authorities to leave Chicago without any other pass.

WM. P. SHINN, ae29:td General Passenger Agent.

BERMUDA ARROW ROOT. BECKER'S FARINA. BAKER'S CHOCOLATE; PEARL SAGO; CORN STARCH, in papers; LIQUID RENNET; BAKER'S BROMA; COX'S GELATINE; FLAVORING EXTRACT; TAPIOCA, two white; VANILLA BEANS; RICE FLOUR; PEARL BARLEY; For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, aug corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

JOHN SHEATS, Builder of BARGES, COAL AND OIL FLATS, At the Saw Mills of Isaac Craig, CRAIG STREET, First Ward, Allegheny City, Pa. Specifications of work sent by mail to Allegheny City, or left at the Hardware Store of B. Wolf, Jr., corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, will receive prompt attention. au24:tf

JAMES IRWIN, Manufacturer of SULPHURIC ETHER, SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE, HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE, AQUA AMMONIA, EFF. FOWLEY'S SOLUTION, SULPHURIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, MURIATIC ACID, NITROUS ACID, &c. May be found at John Irwin & Sons, 57 Water street. au23:tf

AUTUMN STYLES. BONNETS; MISSES HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNET SILKS, VELVETS, with a full stock of Millinery Goods, first opened. B. H PALMER, au26:2w No. 84 Wood street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters of Administration upon the estate of David Gaw, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to said estate will be required to make prompt payment. SAMUEL DALZELL, ae29:6tdawF WILLIAM HARBISON.

HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 1st, 1862. ORDER NO. 1. I, Colonel C. F. Campbell, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. II. All officers and soldiers in this city, and in the country around, absent from their regiments from whatever cause, will report without delay to Col. Campbell, at his office, No. 57 Fourth street, in person or by letter. If not able to report in person, they will report by letter, transmitting a certificate from some physician in good standing, showing why they are not able to report in person. III. All officers and soldiers arriving in the city and neighborhood, and not passing immediately through, under orders, will report in the manner to the Provost Marshal. IV. The attention of volunteers from regiments located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh is called to the order from the War Department published July 31st, 1862, the provisions of which will be strictly enforced by the Provost Marshal in regard to absentees. ALEX. MONTGOMERY, Major U. S. A., au27 Military Commander.

ISAAC CRAIG, OUTLET SAW MILLS, *ALLEGHENY CITY*, Keeps constantly on hand a large and thoroughly assorted stock of DECKING BOARD AND BOTTOM PLANK, WINDOW FRAME SASH, LINTLES, SILL, JOISTS, SPOUTING, LATHS, PALINGS, &c., &c. He will fill orders for SAWED STUFF with promptness and at fair rates. N. B.—Persons wanting LONG TIMBER or POPLAR, are particularly invited to examine his stock. Office on CRAIG STREET, near Robinson. au2 tf

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, 122 FOURTH STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD. TANKS AND AGITATORS, for Oil Refineries, fitted in the most durable manner. Houses fitted up with hot and cold water in the best style, with all the modern improvements, in BATHS, WASH STANDS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c. A large assortment of materials always on hand and for sale on reasonable terms. jel0

CHEAP LITTLE FARM FOR SALE.—30 acres, about 5 miles from the city, on the Temperanceville and Noblestown Plank Road—17 acres cleared, about 25 acres of good coal, lays well to be drained; good water and fences; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of J. K. HORNER, jel7:eotf No. 107 Fourth street.

MACKEREL—50 quarter bbls. No. 2 Mackerel, in store and for sale by JAMES A. PETZER, au27 corner Market and First streets.

DRY GOODS.

ARMY SHIRTS! SOLDIERS' GOODS! New styles, selling cheap, at MACRUM & GLYDE'S, se1 78 Market st., between 4th and Diamond.

BALMORAL SKIRTS—500 new styles just received and for sale cheap, to wholesale or retail buyers, at HORNE'S, Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE ROOMS—2d and 3d stories. au30

FALL GOODS.—We have now on hand a large stock of goods, many of them bought previous to the late advance in prices, which we are offering to wholesale buyers at very low prices. JOS. HORNE, au30 77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

FIRST NEW MILLINERY GOODS IN THE CITY THIS SEASON. HORNE, Nos. 77 and 79 MARKET STREET, Has just received, and has now on exhibition, the new FALL STYLES OF BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, ROSES, PLUMES, RIBBONS, and other kinds of MILLINERY GOODS, at the lowest prices. au30

TO THE PUBLIC! Daily arrivals by Express and Railroad of NEW GOODS, AT Macrum & Clyde's, 78 *Market Street.* Latest styles TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, FANCY GOODS, HEAD NETS, PATTERNS, SHEETS, CORSETS, &c. Large assortments of HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS—for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,—PINS, NEEDLES, THREADS, and other small wares. We invite the special attention of wholesale and retail buyers, confident that we can meet every want in price and variety. MACRUM & GLYDE, se1 78 Market st., between 4th and Diamond.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS! NEW GOODS FOR FALL! EATON, MACRUM & CO. Invite the attention of buyers of TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c. Our present stock embraces everything heretofore kept, with the addition of many new and useful articles, to which we invite the special attention of the jobbing trade. SOLDIERS going into camp should supply themselves with INDIA RUBBER BLANKETS, ALL WOOL SHIRTS, WOOL SOCKS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, &c. EATON, MACRUM & CO., au30 17 Fifth street.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS NOW OPENING. FLANNELS, all colors. ARMY BLANKETS, regulation weight. GUM BLANKETS. MUSLINS, CHECKS, &c., AT J. M. Burchfield's. 59 *Market Street*, AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES. COME AND SEE. au18

TABLE LINEN, AT J. M. BURCHFIELD'S. DAMASK TABLE LINEN; SNOW DROP TABLE LINEN; UNBLEACHED do do; NAPKINS, TOWELS, CRASH, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 SHEETING; 5-4, 9-8 PILLOW MUSLINS; BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS. New Goods just received, at Northeast corner Fourth and Market Sts. au30

SUMMER GOODS. SELLING AT Reduced Prices. JACONET LAWNS, at 12½c. ORGANDIES, from 12½c. to 37½c. A FEW SUMMER SILKS left, at 87½c. SHAWLS, at cost. SACQUES, at cost. SILK M