

will be made, and superintendents and assistant superintendents appointed without regard to political opinions, who will be held responsible for the railroad track within their districts.

Gen. Pope will withdraw his forces from the line of the road as soon as possible, and concentrate them in one camp in the vicinity of Mexico, Adrian county, where the strictest discipline will be imposed. Active measures are being taken to perfect their drill. Gen. Pope will carry out the same plan on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad.

THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH—MOVEMENTS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Harper's Ferry, July 29.—Advice from Winchester and Charleston say that none of General Johnston's troops had returned thither up to Sunday noon. One regiment of Loudoun County volunteers have returned to Leesburg from Manassas, and it is thought that as many as two more are on their way from Manassas to that point. General Johnston is understood to be still at Manassas. General Lee has been assigned to the command on the Upper Potomac, in place of General Wise and General Garnett, deceased, with orders to unite their columns and fall upon General Rosecrans, the successor of General McClellan.

The first Wisconsin regiment, under Colonel Starkweather, is guarding this river at and above the Monocacy Junction. They had a brush with the enemy's cavalry on Saturday, killing two and capturing several of their horses. The entire force under General Banks crossed the Potomac to the Maryland side yesterday, except the second Massachusetts, which remains at the Ferry as a guard. This movement was in consequence of the indefensible character of the place. The army now lie encamped in Pleasant Valley in and around Sandy Hook, in a strong position two miles from here. Several regiments have arrived to replace those whose time have expired. The second Rhode Island battery has arrived, to take the place of the first, whose term expires on the 2d of August. The twelfth and sixteenth Indiana regiments have also arrived.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

Fort Kearny, July 27.—The pony express, from San Francisco on the 17th inst., passed here at two P. M. to day.

Commercial Intelligence.—The markets remained about the same as at last advices. Butter was drooping. There was a feverish anxiety to learn the tariff news from Washington, particularly by the holders of coffee, teas and sugars.

General Intelligence.—The overland telegraph has been erected—miles eastward from the Carson Valley Station, and news is now telegraphed to California from the terminus, which is called Sand Spring Station. The company are not progressing as fast as they expected, but are confident that they will have the line completed to Salt Lake by the time specified, the 1st of December.

The first overland mail coming westward passed Sand Spring on the 15th, and will arrive in San Francisco to-morrow night, the 18th.

The annual overland emigration has commenced along the various routes, and trains are entering the State daily. The stock looks well, and the emigrants arrive in fine spirits, having experienced no unusual dangers or hardships on the way. One company, which came through from Nebraska City since the 26th April, brought one hundred and seventy-five head of horses and mules, out of which only six died on the journey.

A Mr. Butterfield, who has for a number of years lived among the Shoshone Indians, arrived at Carson City on Tuesday last week, with Shlakum, the celebrated Shoshone chief. The object of his visit is to understand what the overland mail and telegraph company intend doing with his people and country. As a number of managers of these lines had them in charge, it is presumed that the Indians will be made satisfied that no aggressions are intended.

The distance between Carson Valley and Salt Lake is 536 miles. On this portion of the overland route, the mail company has established twenty-two stations for exchange of horses, &c., but it is their intention to have stations every twelve miles of the route. For the first few months, it will be a rough one, but by next Spring large and comfortable hotels will be erected on the stations, and many intermediate places will be settled.

The overland journey will then be quite an agreeable task, and parties who do not desire to travel in the stage can take a private conveyance, and find a comfortable stopping-place every night.

Pony Express dates from Washington to the 8th inst. were received here by telegraph on the 15th. The President's message is published in the evening papers of San Francisco to day, for the first time. The document, which has been foreshadowed by liberal summaries, has received general commendation. Public opinion here is daily becoming more nearly unanimous in favor of prosecuting the war to any extent necessary for preserving the Union.

Governor Nye was received with pomp and ceremony. According to a dispatch, on his arrival at Virginia City on the 16th, the people turned out en masse, and the enthusiasm was intense. Good reports of the gold and silver leads at Potosi and other points in the Colorado country continue to be received, some of the claims ranging from \$250 to \$850 per ton. Ore will be delivered at San Francisco from these mines at 3 1/2 cents per pound by Captain Johnson, of the Colorado Steam Company, who runs a steamer up the Colorado as far as Black Cannon.

LOCAL NEWS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the court, yesterday morning, the commission of Ward H. Lamson, as Marshal of the District of Columbia, was read and ordered to be placed on record.

The Boyd Case.—The trial of John H. Boyd and others, charged with the murder of Cornelius Boyd, was then continued, by calling for the defence.

M. Blade, who being sworn, testified that he was a member of Captain Miller's company. On the night of Grider and Wilkinson were arrested, the witness was on guard at the armory. The guard, under Sergeant Murphy, went out when Captain Miller was at the door, and the witness wanted to go with them, but Captain Miller told him to remain on guard, and that the guard were going on special business.

Z. Offutt, sworn.—Witness was a member of Company C, and he was at the armory on the night Boyd was killed, but did not see the guard leave the armory. He saw them at the corner, near Boyd's, after the homicide. Low did not have a gun.

J. H. Keithly, recalled.—He saw Low on the night of the occurrence, and he had no gun. George W. Miller, recalled.—Witness was the captain of Company C. He did not know Boyd, and never ordered Murphy and his squad to arrest Boyd. His lieutenants were Messrs. Willett, Garrett, and Wright. They were present when the witness had an interview with Murphy. The witness does not recollect of having had a conversation with Mr. Wise in relation to the alleged order to Murphy to arrest Boyd. He never told Mr. Wise that he (witness) had authority to arrest Boyd at all hazards. The witness had a conversation with Alfred Richards, but never told him that he (witness) had authority to arrest Boyd. The conversation was in relation to Mr. Grider.

Lieut. J. A. Willett, recalled.—He was present at the armory on the evening of the homicide, until after it had occurred, and saw Captain Miller there. Sergeant Murphy told Miller that he had evidence sufficient to arrest Boyd on. The witness did not hear Miller give any order to make the arrest, but heard him tell Murphy "for God's sake to be cautious." Murphy told Miller that he had certain information against Boyd, who ought to be arrested. Miller replied that they should have an affidavit from some responsible person of the fact of his being a secessionist. Afterwards he told Murphy "for God's sake to be cautious, and bring no reproach upon the company."

Miller, recalled.—Witness stated that he had a conversation with Murphy in relation to the evidence against Boyd, and he told him that he could not arrest any man except upon written affidavit by responsible men, and "for God's sake to do nothing to bring reproach upon the company." The witness had not said to Mr. Carroll, or in his presence, that he had authority to make the arrest.

Lieut. W. S. Wright, recalled.—Sergeant Murphy came in the armory sometime between nine and eleven o'clock, and stated that Mr. Crump had said that Boyd had drunk a secessionist toast in which he hoped that the secession flag would float from the top of the Capitol. Miller told him to get proof of the fact and he would then tell them what to do.

Lieut. J. A. Willett, recalled.—The witness does not remember Stewart being in the squad who went down to the house, although he might have been. Members of other military companies were at Boyd's house. The witness did not search the house.

John H. Wise, recalled.—Witness knows Captain Miller, and had two conversations with him after the occurrence, one on Sunday, and the other on Monday morning. On Sunday he went to the armory to see Messrs. Grider and Wilkinson, and there saw Captain Miller. He told Captain Miller that it was a bad business, that Boyd had been killed. Miller said that it was by his authority, and that he had orders from General McDowell to arrest all secessionists and men engaged in treason and also spies. Miller said that he had ordered the squad to take Boyd at all hazards. He repeated the conversation on Monday in front of Justice Donn's office, and said that he would see the boys out. The witness could not recollect who was present at the armory when the first conversation took place.

Alexander Forrest, recalled.—On Sunday morning, after the homicide, he saw Captain Miller and others at the corner of Eighth and K streets. In the course of conversation, Mr. James Brown said to Capt. Miller that he supposed the order to make the arrest originated from a higher authority than himself. Miller replied "yes, and Colonel Stone said, that they ought to be killed all three of them."

Mr. Joseph Carroll, sworn.—The witness was present on the corner of Eighth and K streets on Sunday morning, and heard Brown say Miller if he had authority to make the arrest, and Miller reply that he had.

Joseph Dickens, sworn.—Witness saw the squad after the firing, and saw that Low did not have a gun.

The evidence closed here; and the District Attorney prayed the Court to grant a set of instructions, in effect as follows: If the jury believe that the prisoners, under Sergeant Murphy, left their armory for the purpose of arresting Boyd, and when they reached his house they stationed men around the house to prevent any person leaving the premises, while the others went to the front of the house, and in endeavoring to make the arrest fired into the house, knowing that there were occupants at the time in it, then the jury should find all the parties equally guilty of murder.

He then proceeded at length to argue in favor of the instructions.

Mr. Norris, for the defence, replied to the remarks of Mr. Carrington.

Mr. Carrington followed for the Government, contending that the prayer of the defendants should not be granted. The order to make the arrest was unlawful, and they had no right to make it. They did not make the arrest in a lawful manner, and according to the order. The order does not imply that the arrest should be made in a spirit of ferociousness.

The Wounded at Manassas.—Edward A. Dougherty, of the New York Seventy-first, who arrived here from Manassas yesterday on Monday, having escaped on Friday last, furnishes the following list of Federal wounded and prisoners at that place:

Seventy-first New York, slightly wounded—Privates Bowers, Ferguson, Rockefeller, Stamper, and Demorest, of company F. Private Deaver, of company G; and privates Sands, Whitaker, Hyde, and company not known. Dr. Bagnett is also among the wounded of this regiment.

Among the prisoners not wounded of this regiment, are Messrs. Gillette and Noble, hospital assistants, and private Tompkins, of company G.

Maine Regiments.—I he following members of Maine regiments are in the hospital, doing well: Private W. F. Oxford, second; privates Walker and Colligan, fourth; and private Joseph Greasy, third.

First Massachusetts.—In Sudley Hospital, private Straw.

Fourteenth New York.—In Sudley Hospital, privates Frank Richmond, Frank Head, John Hand, Siles, Middleton, and twelve others.

Colonel Slocum, of Rhode Island, lived three days, but was unconscious all the time.

Colonel Cameron was shot dead in the field. Colonel Corcoran is living, wounded, but will likely recover.

Twelve of our surgeons who were in attendance upon the wounded, were also made prisoners. On Monday these surgeons were all sent to Manassas. Among them were Doctors Foster, Swift, Wister, and Griswold. Foster, Swift, and Wister, subsequently were allowed to come back to Ludley's camp on parole, to attend to the wounded. Dr. Griswold refused to give his parole, and was sent to Richmond.

On Monday, during the rain storm, 280 of our wounded were brought to Ludley's church. There was nothing for them to eat except what was picked up in haversacks upon the battlefield. Captain Ball, of the Fairfax cavalry, who was released from imprisonment here some weeks ago on parole, showed them some kindness, and procured some food for them.

On Tuesday the rebels commenced burying the dead on the battlefield. They buried all except the dead of the Zouaves and the New York fourteenth regiment. They would not permit either the "red shirts" or the "red breeches" to be buried.

On Wednesday, Dougherty accompanied the rebel surgeon who was in charge of the hospital at Ludley's church to the battlefield. He says there were then one hundred and fifty of the Zouaves and New York fourteenth buried, and the stench was so great they could not remain upon the field. The bodies that were buried were stripped, and the clothes given to the rebel soldiers to wear. There were ten or twelve rebel doctors in attendance upon our wounded.

While on the battlefield on Wednesday, Dougherty heard Colonel Baker and General Johnston, of the rebel army, who were there, remark that it was a shame that General McDowell had not sent out a flag of truce, asking permission to bury the dead, and that the only flag of truce they had heard of was one sent after the body of Colonel Cameron. They did not say that a flag had been sent, and the request to be allowed to bury the dead refused.

Among the dead, he recognized George Layne, John P. Morrison, Allen, Saxe, (a drummer boy), Butler, Tompkins, Lane, and York, all of this regiment.

The District Regiment.—The following officers have already been commissioned by the War Department for the first regiment District of Columbia volunteers:

Colonel—James A. Tait. Lieutenant Colonel—Lemuel Towers. Major—J. McH. Hollingsworth. Captains—C. H. Rodier, Wm. H. Degges, S. A. H. Marks, W. Krzyzanowski, R. Boyd, P. H. King, C. J. Morrison, J. T. Powell, Henry M. Knight, and Edward S. Allen.

First Lieutenants—David Mason, P. Louis Rodier, Donald McCathorn, A. Becker, H. B. Curtis, Thomas E. Duffy, James Coleman, M. P. Fisher, E. P. Piggott, and C. P. P. Wroe.

J. B. Hunsey, of New York city, has been appointed Quartermaster in Col. William H. Young's Kentucky Cavalry. Mr. Hunsey is an old forwarding and commission merchant of New York, and is familiar with most of the duties of his position. We venture the prediction that Col. Young's cavalry will be well fed, and otherwise well cared for, as far as the "Quartermaster" can have his own way.

Fenton Durfee, of Buffalo, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster, under Mr. Hunsey. Mr. D. is a worthy young man, and none better could have been selected for the place.

ARRESTS FOR ROBBERY AND ARSON.—Yesterday afternoon, officer Allen arrested three colored boys named J. F. Thomas, W. C. Cole, and James Briscoe, on the charge of robbing the store of Mr. J. W. Davis, and turning the spigotts of a number of casks of liquor, and destroying the liquor; and also with setting fire to the stable of Mr. Thomas Berry a few evenings since. They were overheard disputing about the acts, and when brought to the justice's office, they accused each other with the crimes. They were all committed to jail to answer at court.

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—Yesterday afternoon, John Holohan was arrested by the military authorities, on the oath of citizens, charging him with complicity with the rebels, and threatening that the President should not be allowed to remain in this city longer than three months. It is supposed that he, by some means, passed himself off as a wagon-master at the Bull Run engagement, and added not a little in creating the stampede among the baggage wagons. He was committed to jail by Justice Donn.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—By reference to our Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that the House of Representatives yesterday passed Senate bill prescribing a fine of \$25, or imprisonment for thirty days, for selling intoxicating drink to soldiers.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE.—As Chaplain Robert Kellen was attending to his duties last Sunday, he received a telegraphic dispatch informing him that his wife was lying at the point of death at his former parish in Northern California—Weaverville.

Wyman still continues to attract large audiences to Odd Fellows' Hall every night, who always go away in the best possible humor. This is intended as a hint for those afflicted with the "blues."

Died, of his wounds received on the soil of Virginia, in the defence of his country's honor, at the residence of Mr. T. H. Barron, on the 25th instant, JAMES H. WHEELER, in the 22d year of his age, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Deceased was a member of the Cleveland Greys of first Ohio regiment volunteers. Beloved and respected for his many virtues by all who knew him.

To Mr. Judd Suttler, of the New York twenty-third regiment, and Mr. Latham of Elmira, New York, too much praise cannot be bestowed for their kind attentions and tenderness toward the youth of tender age, away from home, and the embraces of a loving mother and father. May kind Heaven reward them with long life and prosperity on earth, and a place of rest with God after death, is the prayer of a stranger.

Volunteers for the War. ALL persons desirous of entering the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, to be attached to the first regiment District Volunteers, are invited to attend a meeting at Thorn's Building, on Seventh street, near Odd Fellow's Hall, Thursday evening, the 1st of August, at eight o'clock.

E. L. ALLEN, Captain. C. P. WIGG, 1st Lieut. First Regiment Volunteers.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1861. TO-DAY, while the old messenger was working some colored convicts in the garden, as he has been accustomed to do for the last two years, two of them (Noble Grayson, confined for setting fire to Shreve's stable, and Edward Duckett) ran off. The Warden will pay twenty-five dollars for the delivery of either of them.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S REVIEW OF THE BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO, New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.) 2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.) 3. The North British Review, (Free Church.) 4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.) 5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE 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 8th day of August next, when they will be publicly opened, for furnishing by contract the following Army Supplies and Materials, delivered 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, 3 pints, to weigh 1 1/4 ounces without the stopper; to be covered with cloth after an inspection has been made of them. 200,000 canteen straps. 25,000 camp kettles, sheet iron, 3 sizes, in nests 182 pounds. 17,000 mess pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds. 1,700 iron pots with balls. 30,000 felling axes, cast steel, best quality, 4 1/2, 5, and 6 1/2 pounds. 60,000 axe handles, best hickory. 27,000 camp hatchets, cast steel, best quality, 18 ounces. 50,000 hatchet handles, best hickory. 27,000 pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6 1/2 and 7 pounds. 50,000 pickaxe handles, best hickory. 30,000 axe slings. 27,000 hatchet slings. 27,000 spades, 2 sizes, best quality. 400 sets hospital tent poles. 4,800 sets wall tent poles. 27,000 Sibley tent poles, with iron tripod. 2,000 sets of serants' tent poles. 9,000 hospital tent pins, large. 10,000 hospital tent pins, small. 48,000 wall tent pins, large. 650,000 common tent pins. 10,000 Sibley tent stoves. 2,000 drums, infantry. 2,000 drum cases. 2,000 drum heads, bator. 2,000 drum heads, square. 6,000 pairs d um sticks. 2,000 drum stick carriages. 2,000 sets of drum snare. 2,000 drum slings. 2,000 drum cords, of Italian hemp, 3/4 feet long. 1,000 bugles, with extra mouth piece. 1,000 infantry bugle cord and tassels. 200 garrison flag balliards. 200 recruiting flag balliards. 400 900 great-coat straps. 300 sergeants' sashes. 200,000 brass tacks, 20,000 each, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9; 50,000 of 1, and 50,000 of 2, to serve also as 9. 30,000 yards worsted lace (blue) 1 1/2 inch wide. 48,000 yards worsted lace (blue) 1/2 inch wide. 200 pairs sergeant-major (infantry) chevrons. 200 pairs quartermaster's sergeant (infantry) chevrons. 200 pairs hospital steward's chevrons. 200 pairs ordnance sergeant's chevrons. 2,000 pairs 1st sergeant's (infantry) chevrons. 8,000 pairs sergeant's (infantry) chevrons. 15,000 pairs corporals' (infantry) chevrons. 19,000 yards red bunting. 17,000 yards white bunting. 8,000 yards blue bunting. 2,000 yards 4-4 muslin. 1,000 yards 3/4 cotton drilling. 205,000 yards bedtick tape. 3,000 yards cotton robbing, 1 1/2 inch. 7,000 yards bolting rope. 200,000 knapsacks, complete. 200,000 haversacks, complete. Bids will also be received at the same time and place for the making up, from materials furnished by the Government, the following articles, to be delivered at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city, viz: 30,000 single bedticks. 200 garrison flags. 200 storm flags. 200 recruiting flags. All the above-mentioned articles must conform in every respect to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they may be examined and additional information received concerning them.

As it is desirable that the articles be of domestic fabrication, bids from manufacturers or regular dealers will be preferred, which must be made for and conform to such articles only, in quality and description, as are required by the articles, and the samples in this office, but contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder who shall furnish satisfactory securities for the faithful performance thereof.

The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be entered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Proposals will be received for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion of each, not less than one-fourth of the number or quantity advertised for.

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

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-third of the quantity contracted for must be delivered within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder in monthly proportions, within four months of said date of acceptance, or sooner if practicable. Bidders will, nevertheless, state in their proposals the shortest possible time in which the quantities bid for can be delivered by them.

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

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained (except under a process of law), will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his or their securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

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

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

Proposals will be inforced "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and be addressed to: Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Box 3,295 Post Office.

CHASE GUARDS. VOLUNTEERS HO! OUR army has suffered a reverse—Washington is threatened. Troops are wanted to save the honor of our country. Let Washingtonians fly to the rescue, and uphold the stars and stripes.

Follow soldiers and citizens: Rally at Temperance Hall on Saturday night to be enrolled in the cause of your country. MARIAN FENWICK, July 28—3THST* Capt. of Chase Guards.

WANTED—A white girl to do house-work; Inquire at No. 34 Pennsylvania avenue.

Proposals for Hay.

CHIEF ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 27, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 M. on the 7th proximo, to furnish (500) five hundred tons of good, merchantable timothy hay, in bales, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at the foot of G street on the Government wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Hay." Good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the hay is delivered. D. H. RUCKER, July 29 Assistant Quartermaster.

Proposals for Oats. CHIEF ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1861. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12 M. on the 7th day of August proximo, to furnish at this place (20,000) twenty thousand bushels of oats.

The bids to be of the first quality, and put up in about two-bushel sacks, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids must include the value of the sacks, and the oats to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at the foot of G street, at the Government wharf, on or before the 25th day of August, 1861.

The bids to be endorsed "Proposals for Oats," and good and ample guaranty must be furnished by the party to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful fulfillment of the same. Also, the address in full.

The Assistant Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids which may be deemed too high. Payment to be made when all the oats are delivered. D. H. RUCKER, July 29 Assistant Quartermaster.

Proposals for Oats and Hay. OFFICE OF CHIEF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA, Arlington, July 26, 1861. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 6th proximo, for furnishing thirty thousand bushels of Oats and four hundred and fifty tons of Hay, to be delivered in equal quantities at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, and in Alexandria, Virginia. One third of each article contracted for to be delivered within one week after the contracts are awarded, and the remainder within fifteen days thereafter. The Oats to be of the first quality, and put up in about two-bushel sacks, and to weigh thirty-two pounds per bushel. The bids for furnishing Oats to include the value of the sack. The Hay to be of the best quality pressed, and to weigh 2,240 pounds per ton. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids deemed too high, and satisfactory security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contracts, which will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

Each proposal should be for but one article, and should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Oats," or "Proposals for furnishing Hay." B. JONES, July 27—14 Capt. Asst. Quartermaster.

Gun-Boats. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., July 18, 1861. PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for hulls of Gun-Boats for the Western rivers are on exhibition at this office, and at offices at Quartermasters at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and also.

Bids to be delivered at Cairo. Bids should be sent to Quartermaster General of the United States Army, at Washington, by 1st of August, at noon. M. C. MEOIGS, Brig Gen and Quartermaster General.

Notice to Bidders for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Corner of Howard and Mercer Streets, New York, July 25, 1861. MY advertisement of the 17th instant, for proposals for furnishing Army Supplies and Materials, is so modified as to receive bids for any portion, less than one-fourth of the number of articles advertised for.

D. H. VINTON, July 30—6Aug Major and Quartermaster.

PROF. SWEET'S TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE. ANCE, which was to come off on the 17th instant, and on account of the movement of the regiment was postponed, will come off on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 5 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. A committee will take up a collection to defray the expense, and may be distinguished by badges bearing the likeness of Prof. Sweet, on a red ribbon.

FREIGHT per steam propellers BEVERLY and JEROME to Philadelphia and New York, via inland route, will be received till Thursday next, at Western Wharves, foot of G street.

Freight engagements made by ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, 388 Pennsylvania avenue, National Hotel Building. July 30—31.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between G. L. Sheriff and J. B. Dawson, in this day dissolved, by mutual consent. G. L. Sheriff will continue the business and settle all accounts. G. L. SHERIFF, J. B. DAWSON, July 27, 1861, July 30—21.

SOLDIERS' SIGHT-DRAFTS ON THE NORTH BOUGHT AND SOLD, in sums to suit Army officers and soldiers. Uncurrent money wanted. SWEET, RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO., Bankers, Pennsylvania avenue, July 29—11 Near Brown's Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE. SUNDAY TRAIN. ON and after Sunday, 28th July, there will be but one Sunday daily train. Leave WASHINGTON at 2:30 P. M. for NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA. From New York and Philadelphia, arriving in Washington at 6:10 A. M. J. A. SCOTT, General Manager. July 29.

PURE COUNTRY MILK. With subscriber delivers Pure Country Milk, morning and evening, as usual, to his customers. Strangers commencing housekeeping in this city, who desire Milk, can have their orders promptly attended to by applying at this office. DAVID MILLER, July 18—11.

ROOMS FOR RENT. ADIES and gentlemen can be accommodated with splendid apartments at very moderate prices. Apply to Dr. Coppone, near Pennsylvania avenue and Twenty-fifth street, first ward. Dr. Zappone converses teaching French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, and other languages, and patients, especially foreigners, may find in him a convenient physician. July 18—11.