AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

LIEUT. MAURY.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* says: It seems that Lieut. Maury will not be allowed to resign, but that his leaving as he did will be considered an actual desertion of a post of duty. On the day of his desertion he was with the Secretary of the Navy up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and said *not a syl* of his intentions. He went home, packed up his furniture, and vamosed. The Observatory is now under the charge of Lieut. Gillis, an excellent officer, than whom a more loyal, efficient, and worthy servant of the Government does not exist. The mess of unfinished work left by Lieut. Maury at the Observatory is enormous, but under the capable management and untiring energy of Lieut. Gillis, it is fast being chased away.

The same correspondent, in another paragraph, says:

Evidences of Lieut. Maury's treachery are daily apparent. The meanest of them yet discovered is that he removed buoys from Kettle Bottom Shoals, leaving the Administration to find it out as best they could.

FORT MONROE.

The *Chesapeake*, which left Fort Monroe on Monday afternoon, brings an officer of one of the Massachusetts regiments, from whom we learn that there are in the fort about 1,400 men—400 United States regulars, and about 1,000 Massachusetts men. The health of the garrison was good, and no fear was felt from any enemy. The Rebels had erected no batteries, nor made other hostile demonstrations within range of the guns of the fort. Colonel Dimmick, the commanding officer, was "all right," and would open his ports at the proper moment. The *Cumberland* was in the vicinity guarding the entrance, and no craft of any sort was permitted to go in or out without inspection.—*New York Tribune.*

FEMALE VOLUNTEERS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following: The clerk of one of the steamers which came up the river yesterday reports being hailed from the shore at Leavenworth, Indiana, to land and take on a couple of passengers for Cincinnati. While at the landing, the clerk informs us, a company of volunteer women, armed with rifles, marched down from the common where they had been drilling, and fired a salute. They seemed to handle the arms with ease, and presented a very creditable appearance.

TENNESSEE.

An extract from a private letter from Nashville says:

The men who owe your debts are Secessionists, and will not suffer any discount if they can avoid it. Money is scarce and hard to get. Everything is excitement and confusion, but I know Tennessee will stand firm to the Union, though the Secessionists are doing all they can, by every means of villainy, to seduce her to secede. I have attended several large meetings of the people, and from the demonstrations I saw manifested, the people of Tennessee will stand by the Union, and, if needs be, die by the Union.

TRAITORS HUNG.

A letter from a member of the Seventh Regiment to his father, dated Washington, 28th April, states that the regiment on that morning received an addition of 175 men from New York, all in good health and spirits. The writer says: "Six Secessionists were caught yesterday in treasonable acts, and two were shot this morning at the navy yard. One is to be shot to-morrow morning. He was in the employ of the Ordnance Department, and had been set to work filling bombs, but, instead of charging them with powder, he put sand in them. Several men have been arrested for tearing up the track of the railroad, and they will be summarily dealt with."

A private letter from Annapolis, April 28, says:

"And now, to give you an example of the punishment traitors receive, we can see from where I am writing, about two miles from shore, on the yard-arm of the United States brig *Cadenus*, *two men hanging*—one for smuggling provisions and powder to the rebels at Charleston; the other for piloting the Seventh Regiment on the Chesapeake bay, with the intention that the Baltimoreans might get possession of Annapolis before the Seventh could land. He was not quite sharp enough for the boys. They suspected his intentions, put him in irons, and convyed him on board the brig, and now he is hanging for his crime."

THE CABINET AND THE WAR.

Our advices from Washington assure us that the Government is fully determined on war—an active and aggressive war, to vindicate the power and dignity of the United States. Mr. Lincoln has long been strongly in favor of this policy, and so have Messrs. Blair, Chase, and Cameron. Messrs. Seward and Welles at first dissented, but have at length yielded to the general voice of the people. In allusion to the recent attacks in the newspapers upon the Administration, Mr. Lincoln said yesterday: "We can afford to let them by with the dying words of the Massachusetts statesman, 'we still live.' I am sure they don't worry me any, and I reckon they don't benefit the parties who write them."

JEFF. DAVIS' MEANNESS.

Jefferson Davis continues in the most dishonorable manner to attempt to seduce Federal officers from duty. Last week he sent a general's commission in the Confederate army to a gentleman holding a captain's rank in the United States army, and whose experience in the Ordnance Bureau would render him most valuable to the South. The commission was accompanied by a strong personal letter. Both were returned.

TEXAS.

Later intelligence from Western Texas announces the outbreaks of Indians and Mexicans near Brownsville. It is reported that the town of Roma has been pillaged and burned, and many American families have been murdered. Brownsville has also been threatened.

The United States troops at Brazos Santiago, numbering only sixty-three men, were removing all their available property, preparatory to leaving that place.

At Indianola all was quiet on the 23d ult. Accounts from the interior represent the rebels as preparing to march upon Galveston with all celerity. At Houston, five hundred men are armed and equipped. Companies of Minute Men are forming in other parts of the State.

The number of Federal troops in the State was estimated at 1,000, who are mostly well supplied. About half that number were at Indianola. Preparations were going on actively at Galveston; there the people were enrolling en masse. Letters from El Paso state that Fort Bliss had been surrendered to a Commissioner of Texas by Col. J. D. Reese.

The Galveston *News* of the 23d says: "We learn that Gov. Clark has ordered the commander of the Texas forces at San Antonio to repair immediately to the coast with his forces, and summon the United States troops near Indianola to leave immediately without arms, or to surrender at discretion. It is understood in Austin that those United States troops number about 1,500. The Texas volunteers at San Antonio only number about 700.

"The Hessians and Serpins burned."

An announcement appeared in the Memphis papers of last week, that the burial of the American flag would be publicly celebrated by the military and citizens on Sunday, the 21st ult.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Two gentlemen, whose good standing and truthfulness are vouched for by parties in this city, arrived from the South yesterday, and took quarters at the Burnett House. They state that they left Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday, and that troops were marching briskly from all directions. General Beauregard was moving towards Richmond at the head of 35,000 men, and expected to be joined at that place with from 5,000 to 15,000 Virginia troops, after which he was to attack Washington. Yesterday was the day set apart for the seizure of the national capital.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

It has been stated that, while the crowd at Lynchburg, Va., was grooming at Andy Johnson and offering him various indignities, one man pulled his nose. A Louisville gentleman, who was there at the time, says that Andy's nose was not pulled. A fellow attempted it, but Andy drew a pistol and would have shot him on the instant if the men present had not interposed.

Our informant was on the same train with Andy for a considerable distance this side of Lynchburg, and he says that the sturdy old gentleman, although insulted by the populace at every stopping point, showed a nerve that Napoleon or Cæsar might have admired. All honor to the brave and the true.—*Louisville Journal.*

"NO ARMISTICE."

The despatch dated at Richmond, announcing an rebel authority, that the Government had asked for "an armistice," was denounced at the time of its reception as a ridiculous *canard*. The following official contradiction from the Assistant Secretary of State was received by the chairman of the Union Defense Committee of New York:

"WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

"SIMEON DRAPER, chairman:

"There is not a word of truth in any of the newspaper reports of armistices made or proposed. That sort of business ended on the 4th of March.

"F. W. SEWARD."

MARQUE AND REPRISALS.

A correspondent of a St. Louis journal, writing from Montgomery, Ala., April 19, says that on the day Jeff. Davis issued his privateering proclamation more than one hundred persons solicited and obtained letters of marque and reprisal. They may as well make their wills at once.

THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* learns from gentlemen who left Nashville, Tenn., on Friday, that the message of Gov Harris to the Tennessee Legislature, just convened, was a virulent secession document. It clearly foreshadows an attempt to rush that State out of the Union at once, *a la* Virginia, regardless of the popular voice on the matter. A motion to print 25,000 copies of the Governor's message for distribution was voted down, and it was resolved to print only enough copies for the members—the contents of the message, as well as the action of the Legislature upon it, to be kept profoundly secret.

A MEXICO PANIC.

A negro panic has seized the people of New Orleans. The negro churches have been closed by order of the Mayor, and all assemblages of negroes, slave or free, have been forbidden.

The citizens of Athens, Ohio, have passed resolutions tendering their sympathy and aid, with that of the whole people of Ohio, to the people of Western Virginia when they are called upon to struggle for their rights and liberties against the traitors of Eastern Virginia. Let the Western Virginians strike but one strong blow in their own behalf, and Ohio and Western Pennsylvania will be at their side—Government willing or unwilling.

AN INCIDENT.—A congregation not far from Boston, that does its own singing, had the 60th psalm of the Connecticut Hymn Book given out to be sung, on Sunday morning, April 14, just after the news of the attack on Fort Sumpter, and you may imagine the spirit with which the following stanzas were sung:

"Lift up a banner in the field
For those that fear Thy name;
Save the beloved with Thy shield,
And put our foes to shame.

Go with our armies to the fight
Like a Confederate God;
In vain *confederate powers* unite
Against Thy lifted rod.

Our troops shall gain a wide renown
By Thine assisting hand;
'Tis God that treads the mighty down,
And makes the feeble stand."

France and the Southern Confederacy.

[From Paris Correspondent of N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The American Minister at Paris, Mr. Faulkner, has just had an official interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Thouvenel, on the subject of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. At this interview, if we are correctly informed, Mr. Faulkner went in obedience to the State Department at Washington, to carry a copy of the President's inaugural address, to officially announce the accession of the new Government at Washington, and to represent to M. Thouvenel the line of policy the new Government intended to adopt, so far as their policy was decided upon.

Mr. Faulkner informed the minister that he was instructed to say that the President's policy was to be found in the inaugural address in full; but in brief, on the question of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the President held that there was no *fait accompli* as yet, and that to recognize the Confederacy under the present state of things, would be not only illegal, but an act of bad faith to a friendly Power, desirous and anxious of settling its own Internal affairs in its own way. Mr. Faulkner also developed before the minister the able views of the question which he has before uttered, and which have been already published in the *Times*, and finished by protesting in the most solemn manner against any recognition of the Southern Confederacy until the new minister, Mr. Dayton, should arrive. Mr. Faulkner said, in substance:

"This is the last time, most probably, I shall have the honor of communicating officially with your Excellency on this or any other subject, as I leave for my home in a short time, and I wish now to protest most energetically in the name of my Government, against any recognition of the new American Confederacy, until at least my successor, a gentleman of great ability and of high personal worth, and who will naturally come fully prepared to present to you the views of the Government of Washington, shall have arrived."

M. Thouvenel then demanded to know if the Cabinet at Washington were not divided in sentiment on this question of recognition? To which the American minister replied that, under any circumstances, the members of the American Cabinet were only advisory officers, and that with the President remained the initiative and the responsibility of public acts such as these. That these were the President's views, and that these alone were to be taken as guides in diplomatic transactions.

M. Thouvenel then said that *the Government of the United States need not have any apprehension of a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Government of France.* It was not the habit of the French Government to act hastily in questions of so delicate a nature. He pointed out the case of Italy, where apparently there could be no special objection to the recognition, and yet, from prudential motives, the recognition was withheld. The French Government added M. Thouvenel, sees the present dissension in America with pain, and not only would desire to see the broken elements reunited, but would never step in by any act whatever to widen the division, or add fuel to the flames.

At the same time, M. Thouvenel said that the practice of France, as indeed of most of the European Powers, was now clearly understood in these cases of recognition of new Governments. Government once clearly established, beyond dispute, was a Government *de facto*, and must be recognized, and when the new American Government arrived at that point, he presumed, although he had no right now to prejudice the future, it would be recognized.

M. Thouvenel then demanded information on the subject of the new tariff, which, he said, so deeply affected French commerce. Mr. Faulkner informed him, that from indications from Washington, he believed there would be an extra session of Congress, and that the tariff would be modified, a declaration which gave the Foreign Secretary great satisfaction, and induced him to say to Mr. Faulkner, that at the next meeting of the Cabinet he would be pleased to report this hope to the Emperor and his colleagues in the Government.

M. Thouvenel assured Mr. Faulkner that up to the present time, he had not been spoken to by any one on the subject of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

[From the London Telegraph, April 5.]

Mr. Lincoln has appointed Mr. Charles Adams minister at the Court of St. James, and Mr. William Dayton minister at the Court of the Tuileries. Simultaneously with their arrival in Europe will probably be that of the special commissioners nominated by the Southern Confederacy to represent it in Europe—three having been instructed to treat for recognition with the Governments of Great Britain and France. Colonel Mallone, one of the Southern delegates to the Old World, declares his belief that the acknowledgment will speedily be conceded as a matter of course, and have more than a doubt on the point. It is, and has been for years, the policy of England to recognise all existing Governments, whether revolutionary or not, which can produce the proofs of a nation. We recognised France under the Provisional Government; we recognize Italy under Victor Emanuel; we should recognize the United States of North America were they to proclaim an Emperor at Washington; but we refused to acknowledge Kossuth as Governor of Hungary; we should have declined to receive a mission from Normandy or Burgundy had they, instead of France as a whole, successfully revolted against the Government of Louis Philippe. *Our negotiations are with the United States of North America, incorporated at Washington, and until the central Government declares the Southern Confederacy to be a separate and independent Commonwealth, we shall be bound to regard Mr. Lincoln as no less the Chief Magistrate of South Carolina and Alabama than of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.* It would be highly impolitic and indecorous indeed to pre-judge the question between North and South before the Cabinet at Washington has announced its ultimate views, or before the great issue has been fairly tried. John Russell, therefore, while adhering to the principle of neutrality and non-intervention, will, in all likelihood, refrain from recognizing the confederate of Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mason, until events have progressed beyond their present limits, both in the American Congress and on the Secessionist borders. There appears, for the time, no danger of misapprehensions on the subject of the contemplated blockade, *for, at the outset, the naval forces of the New World Republic, if they cannot rescue Fort Sumpter, cannot surely undertake to lock up a prodigious seaboard, penetrated by large and accessible harbors, and open for hundreds of miles to the commerce of the world.* The time has not come, then, for Great Britain to express any diplomatic opinion upon the politics of the United States, and least of all to anticipate the solution of a formidable crisis, by acknowledging the independence of a minority pledged only to the principle of overriding human nature in perpetuity by establishing slavery as the basis of a political constitution.

The Southern Troops Concentrating for an Attack upon Washington.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

On Saturday a gentleman called on us, who, on account of ill health, was sent which the people of Florida and states have for some days past been making and are now making for Richmond, the headquarters of the Southern army, destined for the conquest of Washington city and the District of Columbia. He says that in all his journey he did not see a solitary railroad train, going in the direction of Richmond, that was not loaded with troops and munitions of war. Charleston alone, during the two days he was there, 4,000 armed men started for the Virginia rendezvous. He states that these general and rapid movements are not regarded by the people of the Confederate States, but he has no doubt that the army at Richmond will prove tremendous in its strength of numbers. He tells us that all the men he met with, military officers and others, spoke of the conquest of Washington as a settled thing, just as well settled as if already accomplished, and that the avowed determination is not to preserve the public buildings of the capital for the uses of the Southern Confederacy, but to demolish them utterly, not leaving one stone upon another.

We do not believe that the Administration or any of its friends in the North had any adequate or faint idea of the extent and formidableness of the preparations made for the attack upon Washington. No obstacle whatever has been or is in the way of the rapid concentration of troops at Richmond from twenty or thirty Southern railroads, and we are well convinced, that whatever the North may think, the army at Richmond this day, if it has not moved upon Washington, doubly numbers the army in the latter city, and is made up of as good fighting men as can be found in the world.

Campaigning Axioms.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

1. One well-fed, well-equipped, well-appointed brigade is worth two that are ill provided.

2. In active service, three men die of undue exposure, bad food, and their own imprudences, where one is killed by shot or stab.

3. An easy, rational, nicely-fitting uniform, with warm, substantial blanket, broad-soled boots or shoes, and good woolen socks, will more conduce to efficiency in service than superiority in weapons.

4. The lightest possible head-covering, with a good look-out for ventilation, will add a tenth to the distance a regiment can march in a day, while insuring increased comfort.

5. A small cotton handkerchief—at its, a yard of the commonest sheeting, suit, be dew water in the morning and again at night—worn between the hat and the neck, will protect the soldier from sun-stroke and sunburn, diminish the discomfort and fatigue of a hot dusty march.

6. A flat bottle covered with a woolen cloth, being moistened and the bottle filled with water in the morning, will keep reasonably cold throughout a long, hot day.

7. Of all villainous concoctions, the liquors sold by camp-followers are the most detestable and dangerous. They are more deadly than rifled cannon, are sure to be taken just when they should not be. Every soldier who means to do his duty to his country should insist that all vendors of such poisons be drummed out of camp.

8. A good *sock* to each company, who knows how to make salt meat juicy and tender, and to have it ready whenever and wherever it may be wanted, is equal to two doctors and four extra combatants.

9. Officers who love and care for their men while in repose never have to complain of their conduct when in action.

10. A soldier whose heart is in the cause he fights for is worth two who fight for their pay.

SHIPWRECK—LOSS OF NIXON'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS—TWO PERFORMERS DROWNED.—The brig *Black Squall*, Welch & Brothers owners, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound for Philadelphia, was wrecked at Ozrakole Inlet, near Cape Hatteras, on the 19th instant. Vessel and cargo a total loss. Two passengers and one of the crew were drowned. James M. Nixon's Havana equestrian troupe was on board, and one of the drowned was his adopted son, William Nixon. George Ross, the equestrian, Mr. Van Orden, well known as an equestrian advertiser, and the captain of the brig, had their legs broken by the falling of the boom. By this sad affair Mr. Nixon loses all his valuable horses, property, and wardrobe of his great Southern Show. The beautiful mare Zaidee was lost. Mr. Nixon had no insurance whatever.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, OR CATTLE EPIDEMIC.

CATTLE DISEASE.
CATTLE DISEASE.
CATTLE DISEASE.
CATTLE DISEASE.

An unfailing remedy for this disease can be had by applying to Dr. H. CLOK, No. 407 VINE Street, Philadelphia. Also, medicines for all kinds of diseases in Horses.

CURE WARRANTED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.
CURE WARRANTED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.
CURE WARRANTED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.
CURE WARRANTED, OR MONEY REFUNDED.
ja23-w1m W&m

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. C. KEEHNLE, JNO. K. ADDICKS, THOS. S. FERNON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1861.

SUN RISES.....5 3—SUN SETS.....6 57
HIGH WATER.....8 32—MOON SETS.....3 38

ARRIVED.

Ship Edmund Kaye, Steel, 30 days from Liverpool, in ballast to Thos Richards Jun & Co.
Brig David & Caroline, (Ital) Marteno, 40 days from Palermo, with fruit, &c. to Isaac Lanes & Co.
Schr J Mashield, May, 4 days from Provincetown, with fish to Geo S Kerfoot.
Schr Canovia, Fullerton, 22 days from Calais, with laths and pickets to Cook, Ill & Galvin.
Schr O J Hackshaw, Stubbs, 4 days from Charleston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Silver Maizet, Ferry, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to N Stavelant & Co.
Schr J B Allen, Babcock, from Boston.
Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem.
Schr Jos Poinet, Ya ss, from Salem.
Schr Empire, Adams, from Providence.
Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, from Providence.
Schr L H Endicott, Leeds, from Newport.
Schr U & T Cramer, Huntley, fr m Pawtucket.
Schr R B Gibson, Crooker, from New London.

CLEARED.

Ship Westmoreland, Decan, Liverpool, J R Penrose.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Brig C B Allen, Foster, Fernandina, do
Schr Sarah L, Freeman, Lynn, do
Schr Sarah Maxon, Hulse, Boston, N Stavelant & Co
Schr Gen Marion, Griffin, Saco, E A Souder & Co.
Schr J H Allen, Babcock, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Jos Porter, Yates, Boston, J R Blakiston.
Schr Empire, Adams, Providence, J R White & Co.
Schr S V W Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Baum, Ogle & Co.
Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, Providence, L Audenried & Co.
Schr L H Endicott, Leeds, Bristol Ferry, Repplier & Brother.
Schr Vermillion, Avery, Providence, do
Schr U & T Cramer, Huntley, Fall River, Cattner, Stickney & Wellington.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, April 30.

The following boats from the Union Canal, passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, viz:

A S Swan, C Long, and Prairie Flower, boards to Norcross & Sheets; J P Corson, do to M Trump, Son & Co; A Sussman, do to Cooper, D Weber, bituminous coal to D L Hance; Col W Wills, grain to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Victor, Crowell, hence Nov 22th for Benicia, Cal, was spoken (on Jan 22 S 23 N, long 112 46 W, with loss of topgallant mast and jibboom.

Ship Lincoln, Mason, from Kennebunk for Philadelphia, was below Portland 30th ult.

Ship Mary McNear, McNear, cleared at Liverpool 18th ult, for Corinth.

Ship J N Cushing, Swan, at Liverpool 18th ult. from Singapore.

Ship Monarch of the Seas, Gardiner, from Bombay, at Liverpool 17th ult.

Ship Portland, Leavitt, at Liverpool 20th ult. from Calcutta.

Ship Flying Dragon, Watson, from Boston 26th Feb for San Francisco, was spoken March 18th, lat 11 N, long 30 W.

Bark Normand, Gunderson, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult for Philadelphia.

Brig Ella F Beard, cleared at Boston 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Brig J L Roberts, Colson, hence for Cork for orders, at Crookhaven 17th ult.

Brig Minna, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 19th.

Schr W W Brainard, Bowditch, at Stonington 30th ult from Delaware City.

Schr Sarah N Smith, Fish, cleared at Boston 1st inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr E M Newning, Risley, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 30th ult.

Schrs Cleone, Burroughs, and Jno. Crowell, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Schr John Lancaster, Stites, at Providence 30th ult. from Delaware City.

Schr White Squall, Sharp, at Boston 1st inst. from Jacksonville.

Schrs Wm Collyer, Raynor, and Isabel Alberto, Tooker, hence, arrived at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Daniel Townsend, Townsend, was seized at Mobile on the 26th ult. She was, however, released on the 28th, and proceeded in port that day disembarging.

Bark R H Gamble, Powell, whilst proceeding to sea from Mobile for Key West 20th inst, was towed back by five shots fired from Fort Morgan, and taken possession of, but was subsequently released.

OFFICIAL.

"SMALL STORES," "CANDLES," &c., 1861-'62.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 17, 1861.

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper, &c.," as the case may be, will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering during recruiting, twenty days' supply of the articles hereinafter specified, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, or such other place or places, and articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals are required to be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the navy yards, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1862, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India rubber.
Brushes, shaving.
Brushes, scrubbing.
Brushes, shoe.
Brushes, clothes.
Buttons, navy vest.
Buttons, navy medium.
Buttons, navy pea coat.
Buttons, dead eye.
Candles, in ¼ lb cakes, Spermaceti.
Combs, coarse, India rubber, or suits perhaps.
Combs, fine, India rubber or suits perhaps.
Comfort for mats.
Jack-knives.
Razors, in single cases.
Razor strops.
Scissors.
Soap, in ¼ lb cakes, Spermaceti.
Tapes, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ⅞ inch wide.
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9 10 in diameter.

All the above articles must be included in the offer.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP.—*Separate bid for 30,000 pounds, and such additional quantity as may be required.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on navy days' notice, in such proportions, and at such places and after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at a cooper, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

STEARINE CANDLES.—*Separate bid for 60,000 pounds, and such further quantity as may be required.*

The candles must be made of pure beef leaf lard stearine, 8 10 inches in length, *exclusive of tip*, six candles to weigh not less than 1 ounce 8-100, perfectly straight and free from all lumps, and according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the wick must be braided, and composed of 16 cotton threads of the best sizing of No. 22 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 50 pounds each, and the lots to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

PARAFFINE CANDLES.—This offer is separate and distinct for ten thousand pounds, according to sample, and such further quantity as may be required, for which sixty days' notice will be given.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

Mustard seed, American brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.

Bids or estimates for imports to the samples deposited in the Navy Pay Office, and subject to such inspection as may be deemed proper, at the place of delivery, the expense of such inspection to be borne by the contractor, unless the inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense, such as porterage, cartage, or other packages, and the price of each article must be the price per pound, or other usual unit of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with the contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations in the direction of his residence, as may be deemed proper or necessary, and to which the supplies may be shipped, or agents fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made at the place where the deficiency may occur, at the expense of the contractor; the record of a requisition, and of a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards, forming the only evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the contract amount, will be required. Twenty per cent will be required from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security for the performance of the contract, and in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complete. Payments will be made by the navy agents, or navy pay officers, upon bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and at this Bureau.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification sufficient to bind the parties to a contract, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity therewith, and understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress, making appropriations for the Naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1845,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that if any offer shall take that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, to execute the contract or perform the service proposed, and that the Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and descriptions of articles required, as, to the inspection before reception, a just but rigid examination will be made between the articles offered and samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and liberal prices will be given for articles superior to the standard of the 4th of March, 1856, and to the contract of this August, 1846. ap19-1f

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY. And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given, from Indian and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE restores the bald, and gray, and preserves the hair of the youth to the age, in all its youthful beauty!

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: These will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated disease, continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to procure and for years, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. Thee indeed me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had, for a bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the 1st of August last. I have faithfully followed thy directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick as a block; those in front short; it is growing in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in it one, and only reason for thus urgent a request, any more, I would see thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send one and open an thine agents for a bottle, and receive to yourself the Scriptural declaration "Your reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

STEUBENVILLE, Noble co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1858, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head mostly of a beautiful gray; so my friend will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my most intimate acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me.

I at once made application to the most skilful physicians in the country, yet receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored. I was forced the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and feeling effect, finest that time. I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so valuable an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, J. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

PROF. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 BROADWAY, New York, and 114 MARKET Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Sold in this city by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Place, and 172 MARKET Street; TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets; REYNOLDS & Co., 220 North SECOND Street; DYOTT & Co., 195 North SECOND Street.

ap19-w1m W&m

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

WHAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of a attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best that very frequent complaint which had ever been discovered.

From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that Spalding will be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY O. SPALDING,

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CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." DISPATCH!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to do without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits. ap1-1f

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THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in town or country.

CASH CAPITAL, $231,112 05—ASSETS $317,142 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	6,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,482 00
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	1,125 00
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	23,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	350 00
Bills receivable	14,302 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,104 65
Cash on hand	11,844 64
	$317,142 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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