AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

POSITION OF GENERAL HOUSTON.

General Houston spoke in Galveston, Texas, on April 10. The *Civilian* sketches his remarks. He denied all intention of trying to regain the seat from which he had been ousted, counselled coolness, union, and courage among all classes of people. He gave a humorous account of the manner in which he had been superseded in the office of Governor, and said that *his relief from the labors, cares, and responsibilities of the office* was rather a favor than a matter of regret to himself.

He briefly alluded *to his labors* and efforts to discharge the duties of the place, and thought he had committed *no sin* with which he could be fairly reproached. He briefly reviewed his whole public career, and alluded to frequent instances in which he had, for the time, stood opposed to popular feeling, but been sustained by subsequent experience. He attributed the disruption of the Union to the Kansas-Nebraska law, and said that although he had been denounced and put down for his course on the question, no one now denied the correctness of his views and predictions when the question was raised. With reference to the recent reports of his complicity with Lincoln in a plan for the reinstroduction of troops from the United States into Texas, he pronounced them unmitigated falsehoods, and said that he had uniformly expressed the opinion that the Federal Government should evacuate the forts, and withdraw the troops and all other sources of irritation from the seceded States.

THE STAR OF THE WEST AFFAIR.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* has this:

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—We have had many questions put to us about this vessel and her use. From our own observation, we would say that she should be discharged of the 600 or 700 barrels of provisions, put into some dock, and immediately overhauled and repaired, or made into a serviceable state. This should be done instantly. Delay is dangerous.

The yacht *Wanderer*, celebrated in Charleston and Savannah, is also soon to be in this port, if not actively engaged on the Texas coast. Then we have a chance of other useful vessels. Let them be looked to and made useful for us. We have in this city the elements of the finest marine power, in the shape of men, officers and all, ready for service

SECOND OF THE STAR OF THE WEST AFFAIR.—We learning, during the stay of our Galveston friend, that a sequel to the *Star of the West* affair was about being put into execution at the time he left the Lone Star State. It was to capture and make prisoners of war some 600 United States soldiers who had left the soil of Texas on board the steamboat *Fashion* in order to get on board of the *Star of the West*. The *Star of the West* had gone away, and so the *Fashion* would have to look after her cargo. If they landed again on Texas soil they would have to take the consequences.

WHY THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF CHARLESTON WERE NOT SLAUGHTERED.

The Charleston *Mercury* makes this explanation:

"Major Robert Anderson has made it a point at every stopping place at the North to complain of our 'inhuman treatment' in firing on Sumpter after the barracks were enveloped in flames. Did anybody *prevent him pulling down his dirty stripes?* And why is it that he has not told 'the Northern people' that he had a ten-inch columbiad planted on the parade ground at Fort Sumpter, at an elevation sufficient to enable him to throw a ten-inch shell into the crowd of unarmed citizens and help less women whom he knew full well would congregate in White Point Garden at the firing of the first gun. This is not a rumor; the gun has been seen, the elevation and direction have been noticed, and by his own acknowledgment, and that of his officers, the gun in exposed places could not be worked without the certainty of destruction; so our mothers, wives, and sisters have not been slaughtered because our guns kept him in his casemates. This is the brave man who was supplied with fresh meats, vegetables, &c., &c., and was thought by some to be a friend."

FROM LOUISIANA—THE PRIVATEERING BUSINESS.

The New Orleans *Crescent* learns that there are two large and fast-sailing schooners fitting out at that city for privateering business. The *Crescent* says: "Mr. Walter H. Peters, notary public, No 50 Camp street, has on hand blank forms, for parties desirous of obtaining letters-of-marque and reprisal from the Confederate Government, which he will furnish to all who may desire them. There is considerable bustle in Algiers, with a view of privateering. The Algerine *Newsboy*, of Saturday, says: 'There is much activity just now in looking out for suitable vessels for privateering. Our ship-builders have been kept busy in examining and planning suitable additions, alterations, and repairs to several first-class vessels. The old salts say there will be no need of calling for volunteers for this service, as thousands are now eagerly watching for the signal.'"

POSITION OF ARKANSAS.

A large number of the conservative citizens of Arkansas, among them some of the ultra secession delegates to the State Convention, publish a card in the Little Rock *Gazette* declaring it to be their purpose to resist to the last the coercion policy of Mr. Lincoln, and to "embark their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" in the rebellion or revolution, as the result of the conflict, already begun, shall determine its character to be. The *Gazette* has been hitherto a firm Union paper. In its last issue it says: We have pondered deliberately, in the light of day, and in the exercise of our calm and cool judgment, take upon ourself the position of resistance to, and rebellion against, the present Government of the United States; and if there be any who wish to denounce us for this treason against Lincoln's Government, or war against Lincoln, we are willing and ready to furnish them the testimony by the commission of an overt act whenever an opportunity offers."

THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA HAS "A LITTLE REPRISAL" ON HAND.

We read in the Mobile *Register*:

"Governor Moore, who has been some days away, has now returned. It is rumored that he has a little matter of reprisal on hand which will attract some attention. Some time ago Governor Moore purchased a quantity of muskets in New York, to be paid for on delivery here, which were seized by the authorities North. Although there is no pecuniary loss, the detention of the arms was a matter of serious injury, and was at the procedure authorized under colored laws. The Navy is maintained at Pensacola, and it is rumored that there are four hundred bags of powder in his allegiance to the city *belonging to New York*, and it is rumored these are Open. detained for the present."

GUN-BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Parties in Chicago are preparing gun-boats to command the river. The *Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"We learn that nearly all the tugs in this city can pass the canal locks. They are just the thing for gun-boats. A Mississippi steamer would have no more chance against these boats than a log would against Gibraltar. They should be armed with at least one 24 or 32-pound gun at the bow, and a 24 or 32-pound howitzer at the stern, the latter to throw grape, shrapnel, &c. Twenty of these gun-boats would give command of the Mississippi, and with fifty or sixty we could convey an entire fleet to New Orleans, raking down everything in the shape of a land battery on the route."

SINGULAR MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

A meeting was held in New Orleans on the evening of April 24, to take into consideration the expediency of expelling from the city "Abolition sympathizers." Gen. Palfrey presided, and singularly enough, argued forcibly against the object for which the meeting was called. A series of ungrammatical resolutions, of which the following is one, were finally adopted:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen in the present emergency to denounce to the legal authorities all persons whom they know to be hostile to our cause and the members of this meeting individually pledge themselves to do so.

TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes what it calls a full list of troops assembled there. Besides 600 South Carolina volunteers, there are 2,276 Virginia volunteers quartered in that city, and 61 cavalry, making a total at that place of 2 937. Then it is reported that there are some 5,000 troops now stationed at Harper's Ferry; between 1,500 and 2,000 at Norfolk; between 3,000 and 4,000 at Alexandria; several companies at Fredericksburg and over two hundred companies now ready to leave for any point to which they may be ordered, at a moment's notice.

FORT MCHENRY.

[From the New York Herald.]

FORT MCHENRY, April 30, 1861.

In your paper of the 28th instant, you publish a letter from Washington containing the following paragraph:

"There is a general, wide-spread belief in Secession circles that the guns of Fort McHenry will never be turned against Baltimore. Many allusions to a recent understanding between its late commander and certain members of the garrison, aiming at its betrayal into the hands of the traitors, have reached my ear."

The above is a base attempt to cast suspicion upon the loyalty of the officers of this post, every one of whom is true to the flag, and I pronounce the whole an unprincipled fabrication and a contemptible puppy. Very respectfully yours,

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Captain U. S. A., Commanding Fort McHenry.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A letter dated at Montgomery on the 18th inst., and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Vice President Stephens has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair, in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for establishing his headquarters at Richmond. This is of itself a significant fact. His army of fifty thousand men will be equipped and ready for the field in thirty days' time, and will be joined by as many more, if necessary, before he reaches headquarters."

VICKSBURG BATTERIES.

In conformity with orders from the Governor of Mississippi, the citizen soldiery of Vicksburg, under the command of Captain Horace H. Miller, of the Sharpshooters, have erected batteries at Fort Hill, in the northern suburbs of that city, facing and on the banks of the river. These are manned by two or three companies, and armed with several 24-pounders and guns of smaller calibre.

RICH VOLUNTEERS.

The Southern papers are constantly boasting of the gentlemen and rich planters who are members of military companies. The Cincinnati *Gazette* mentions a company in that vicinity of twenty-seven members, whose property is estimated at nine millions of dollars.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Emerson Etheridge is threatened with violence, and his friends slain, as we learn in the following:

"The Memphis *Avalanche* learns, through a gentleman who arrived from Paris, Tenn., that Emerson Etheridge went to that place with the intention of delivering a speech. He was met at the edge of the town by a committee of gentlemen, who told him *he could not speak in Paris*. Etheridge entered the place, however, and a difficulty ensued, *during which one of his friends was instantly killed, and another was fatally wounded, and he was shot dead*. The informant could not give the names of the parties. Etheridge did not speak in Paris."

HENRY CLAY SPEAKS THROUGH HIS SON.

Thomas H. Clay, in a letter addressed to the inhabitants of Fayette county, endeavors to show that secession would be the ruin of Kentucky, by the destruction of her slave property. In conclusion, he says:

I would say respectfully to the Governor of our Commonwealth, beware. You dare not take one step toward revolution without the approbation of our people. You cannot constitutionally call a Convention. Should you attempt it, the judgment of an indignant and outraged people will rest upon you forever.

ATTACK ON CAIRO.

The Louisville *Journal* gives currency and partial credit to a report that General Pillow, at the head of a body of Tennessee troops, reinforced by some Kentucky troops with artillery, now at Paducah, was about to attack the United States forces at Cairo.

HELENA PREPARED.

A battery has been erected on the river bank at Helena, Ark., and the "Father of Waters" at that point is well guarded.

Military Affairs in the North.

ARREST FOR TREASON.

James S. Kent, of Richmond, Va., and President of the Union Arms Manufacturing Company of that city, was arrested in Toland, his native town, by officers Chamberlin and Cowles, Saturday, and brought to this city for trial yesterday, on charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the State. The offence alleged was that Mr. Kent endeavored to induce a workman at Sharp's factory to go to Richmond, to work on arms to be used by the troops of the Confederate States. The person to whom application was made appeared to testify, but declared that Mr. Kent was not the man. It is also stated by those who know Mr. Kent that he is not of Secession proclivities. He was honorably discharged.

The times in which we live require that all lovers of their country should be watchful and guerd against her *foes*. Innocent men like Mr. Kent may be placed under surveillance, but they can afford it if a general look-out now and then fastens a traitor.—*Hartford Courant, 30th.*

A CORRESPONDENCE.

A correspondence, of which the following is the substance, is said to have passed between Governor Hicks, of Maryland, and Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, on Friday or Saturday of last week, by telegraph:

GOV. HICKS TO GOV. SPRAGUE.—"I understand you are about to proceed to Washington with the Rhode Island regiment. I advise you not to take them through Baltimore, and thus save trouble."

GOV. SPRAGUE TO GOV. HICKS.—"The Rhode Island regiment are going to fight, and it matters not whether they fight in Baltimore or Washington."

THE SICKLES REGIMENT.

Hon Daniel Sickles visited the drill-room of this regiment and addressed the men in a patriotic speech. Three cheers were given for the Star-Spangled Banner and three for the Queen of England. Lieut.-Col. Torres, late of her Britannic Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who has seen active service in the Crimea, is at present in command of this regiment. Donations in any shape or form will be very acceptable to this regiment.

A COASTING VESSEL SOLD.

The Portland *Argus* says: We understand that a sharp-built schooner, copper fastened, made for the trade between New Orleans and Charleston, has recently been sold in Charleston, S. C., for $4,000 more than she cost. There are rumors of the sale of one or two other vessels owned in this State under very suspicious circumstances. If we have traitors among us, the fact should be known, and we think the United States District Attorney and the Grand Jury should look into this matter at once.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

It is important that *nitre* and *sulphur*, two important components of powder, should be seized going South. If the South can get these articles they can make their own powder. The nitre is put up in bags like salt, and easily passes for it. *Please* call attention of the proper officers through your columns.

G.

May 2, 1861.

A BLOCKADE.

The Navy Department expects to have at least fifteen men-of-war put to sea for the blockade of the principal Southern ports in a few days. Some forty odd more vessels will be got in readiness in the course of the next four weeks, and in less than sixty days every inlet on the Southern coast, from the mouth of James river to that of the Rio Grande, will be effectually closed.

CAIRO (ILL.) A STRATEGICAL POINT.

The Natchez *Courier* of the 24th ult., says: The probability that Cairo is to be made a strategical point by the Northern forces, with a view to a descent upon the valley of the Mississippi, strengthens the belief that the companies now ordered into service will be sent to Memphis.

Mississippi has organized a few troops for the defence of the "big water," and they are fearful they will have to fight.

The Spanish Acquisition of St. Domingo in England.

[From the London Times, April 18.]

This annexation gives room for numerous reflections and speculations. Had it been a real and voluntary return of a colony to the mother country, after trying and experiencing the evils of a turbulent independence for forty years, it might well have deserved to be ranked among the most curious events in history. Our intelligence, however, from Cuba, seems to discredit this view of the subject, and to tend to the conclusion that it is rather to be considered as a carefully prepared and deeply concerted scheme on the part of Spain to recover the first of her colonial possessions. Even if this be so, the event is hardly less curious. It was said but a little while ago that the North American States were threatening Spain with an invasion of Cuba unless she could be prevailed upon to sell them the island, and now we find Spain herself becoming the aggressor, and, instead of surrendering one colony, actually undertaking the conquest of another. Those who have felt—and there are very few who have not—the enchantment of the old romantic literature of Spain will feel a certain instinctive pleasure in seeing a nation with whose name are connected so many glorious and romantic associations rouse itself from the ignominious slumber of two hundred and fifty years, and coming forward once more to play a distinguished part on that theatre of the New World which was once almost exclusively her own. We know too little to speculate very deeply as to the motives of this singular step. It is very possible that we see in them the first result of what is assuming every day a more decided import—the dissolution of that great confederacy which has exercised hitherto so vast an influence over the destinies of the Western World. Spain acts decisively, because she no longer fears the projects of the United States, and also probably with a view to anticipate any enterprise on St. Domingo which might be devised by the new Southern Confederation. The United States are tasting the first fruits of the policy of disintegration, and we cannot doubt they are bitter enough. The glory is departed, indeed, when Spain takes up the policy of Lopez and Walker, and acts without reference or regard to the feelings and policy of the Union.

For ourselves, we have every reason to wish well to any enterprise which will raise the power and influence of Spain, and thus restore an important element to the balance of power in Europe. But in this case the feeling is mixed with very considerable alloy. In the first place, in our capacity of creditors, it is rather unwelcome. The interest on the Spanish debt, which we have been accustomed to see unpaid year after year, and which Mr. Mon Roy, for more than a year, has been in London to pay for iron-clad ships, for wars with Morocco, and for the conquest of San Domingo—for every thing, in fact, except the payment of her debts. We know that it is very rude and ill-bred to mention such a time at such a time, but we must nevertheless positively insist that the victor must carry this slave with him in his triumphal car to the capital. Then, we cannot conceal from ourselves that this proceeding, as far as we know any of it, has somewhat of a filibustering, or, at least irregular, aspect. It is better to consult the wishes of people before you enroll them under your banner, even though that banner be the glorious Castle and Lions of Castile. This little preliminary has been omitted, and we cannot help suspecting it has been omitted for a very sufficient reason. It may probably have occurred to the natives of St. Domingo, just as it occurs to us, to ask what will be the policy of Spain now she has obtained possession of the island. The channel between Cuba and St. Domingo is only 60 miles wide. How will the mother-State treat the colony of her neighboring islands? Is St. Domingo to be dealt with after the fashion of Cuba, or is Cuba to be raised to the position of St. Domingo? At present it seems as if Spain could have but one object in remanding St. Domingo to her crown. Nobody can believe that she has the slightest intention of giving freedom to the slaves in Cuba, from whom she draws so large an amount of revenue. Still less, we would think, can she contemplate the governing, side by side, two islands placed by Nature in exactly the same circumstances, and only differing in this, that in the one the black population are free republicans, and in the other, slaves in the lowest state of misery and degradation. The alternative is, that Spain must mean to reduce the free negroes of St. Domingo to the same level as the black population of Cuba. If this be the meaning of the enterprise, it is one abhorred alike by God and man, and we shall not have to wait long before we see it recoil upon the heads of its contrivers.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. G. KEERMILE, }
JNO. E. ADDICKS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOS. S. FERNON, }

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Victoria Reed, Preble ..... London, soon
Ship Paragon, Howes ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Sarabedi, Emery ..... St Paul de Loando, soon
Ship Calhoops, Goodwin ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Syntagma, Atkins ..... Liverpool, soon
Brig C O'Brien, Damon ..... Buenos Ayres, soon
Ketch Commerce, Barnes ..... Mayaguez, soon
Schr Geo I Jones, Crowell ..... Demerara, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 59—SUN SETS 7 1
HIGH WATER 11 41

ARRIVED.

Schr G W Hynson, English, 12 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S & W Welsh. March 25th, off Sand Key, spoke brig Maiad, from Cienfuegos for New York, 5 days out, spoke schr Eclipse, from Cienfuegos for New York. The light on Florida Reef is all right.

Schr Flyaway, Davis, 2 days from Sag Harbor, with oysters to Jno Rommel.

Sch Wm George, Hazel, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Jas L Severin, Pearce, 1 day from Dover, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr J G Whilden, Neal, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Sch H M Weston, Long, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr W Sanlsbury, Hudson, 4 days from Richmond, in ballast to captain.

Schr Thos F Cooper, Taylor, 3 days from New York, in ballast to I Audenried & Co.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Baker & Folsom.

Schr R S Mather, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Spray, Price from Mobile.

Schr R S Miller, Gifford, from Boston.

Schr G P Stickney, Garwood, from Boston.

Schr W m Wallace, Scull, from Boston.

Schr Wm L Dayton, Hand, from Boston.

Schr Jas M Vance, Burdge, from New York.

Schr Jas House, Sprague, from New York.

Schr H R Coggeshall, Tilton, from New York.

Schr J R Wainwright, Corson, from Saunt.

Schr Sarah A Boice, Boice, from Abseom, NJ.

Steamer Marion, Bell, 36 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark David Lapsley, Bishop, Cardiff, Thos Richardson & Co.

Bark Alpah, Nevins, Trinidad, Madeira & Cabada.

Schr A Magee, Wheaton, Cienfuegos, D S Stetson & Co

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, Washington, Tyler, Stone & Co

Schr W Sanlsbu y, Hudson, Fort Monroe, do

Schr Sarah, Baker, Quincy Point, J H Blakiston.

Schr Alliance, Ireland, Nantucket, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

Schr S Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton, do

Schr Wm L Dayton, Hand, Boston, do

Schr H R Coggeshall, Tilton, Saco, do

Schr J B Johnson, Johnson, Roxbury, do

Schr R S Miller, Gifford, Boston, E S Sawyer & Co.

Schr J M Vance, Burdge, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co

Schr W m Wallace, Scull, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr H R Weston, Long, Weymouth, do

Schr R G Whilden, Neal, Cambridgeport, do

Schr Alliance, Barrett, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr G P Stickney, Garwood, Fall River, do

Schr Jas House, Sprague, Providence, Bancroft, Lewis Co.

Schr Sarah A Boice, Boice, Salem, J R White & Co.

Str J Jerome, Jerome, Alexandria, T Webster, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., May 3.

There are no vessels at the Harbor except the ship Victoria Reed. The schr Target, for Buenos Ayres, and several others, passed to sea yesterday. Wind W.

Yours, &c.

N. W. HICKMAN.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, May 3.

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

J L Meyer and Forest City, grain to Perott & Bro; F Co'eman, boards to Trump & Bolton; S R Bridges, do to Samuel Bolton & Co; Mary, do to Henry Crosker; S R Bayley, lumber to Jonn Craig.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm Cummings, Cope, hence for Liverpool, was spoken 20th ult. lat 42 48, long 69 51.

Ship Jacob Badger, Staples, from Chincha Islands, at Callao 8th ult, and sailed 12th for Hampton Roads, at $15 per ton.

Ship Fortolez, Snow, at Callao 6th ult, from Chincha Islands, and sailed 13th for Hampton Roads, at $15 per ton.

Ship Arey, Wilson, from Baltimore, sailed from Valparaiso 22 ult, for San Francisco.

Ship Peruvian, Roberts, from New York Nov 9 for San Francisco, was spoken 29th March, lat 28 N, long 23 W.

Bark William, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from N York 3d inst.

Bark Annie Kimball, Stinson, hence for Glasgow, was seen 6th ult, lat 43, lon 37 30.

Schrs B L Berry, Weaver, B W Benton, Taylor, and Alabama, Vanzilder, hence, arrived at Portland 3d inst.

Schr Rockingham, Talbot, sailed from Portland 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr J Woolston, Garrison, hence, arrived at Providence 2d inst.

Schrs George Fales, Nickerson, and John Lancaster, Stites, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 2d inst.

LEGAL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PETER JACOBS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the widow of the said decedent has filed in said Court her petition and appraisement claiming to retain the personal property therein mentioned of the value of $300, under the act of 14th April, 1851, and that the same will be approved on FRIDAY, the 17th day of MAY, 1861, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

THORN,
my3-fm 4t* for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS H. WORTHINGTON, deceased.

An appraisement under the 5th section of the act of 14th April, 1851, and supplement, having been duly filed in the said Court, notice is hereby given that Robeson Worthington, widow of said decedent, claims to retain the personal estate therein referred to, to the value of $300, and will apply to the Orphans' Court for approval of said appraisement on FRIDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. R. & T. P. POTTS,
m2-fm-4t* Attorneys for Widow.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN REYNER, deceased.

An appraisement under the 5th section of the act of 14th April, 1851, and supplement, having been duly filed in the said Court by the widow of said decedent, notice is hereby given that said widow claims to retain the personal property referred to therein, to the value of $300, and will apply to the Orphans' Court for approval of said appraisement on FRIDAY, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

N. R. & T. P. POTTS,
m2 fm-4t* Attorneys for the Widow.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of JOSEPH CARTER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN L. FRALLEY, administrator of JOSEPH CARTER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

ap24-w1m-4t* JOHN M. THOMAS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of FERDINAND JOSEPH SEIDLER, dec'd.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHRINE KURTZ, Executrix of FERDINAND WIDESHEIM, Executors of the last Will and Testament of FERDINAND JOSEPH SEIDLER, deceased, and report distribution of the balance in the hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes they can make their own provision, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 512 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. EROT,
ap24-w1m-3t* Auditor.

NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of the application of JOHN B. STEINER, executor of the last will and testament of PHILIP MILLER, late of Frederick township, in said county, deceased, for the sale of certain real estate of the decedent, situated in said county of Montgomery.

Notice is hereby directed to parties in interest, widow, Paul Nicholas Miller, Lucetta, intermarried with John Schmitt, Jacobina, intermarried with George Adam Schlichter, Catherine, intermarried with Jacob Spangle, Adam Miller, John George August Miller, Christina, intermarried with Peter Gilbert, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Rogers, guardian *ad litem* for Philip Miller, and all other persons interested, that an inquisition and report of Partition, to be held at the court house, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where if any they have, why the said application should not be granted and a decree of sale made of said real estate, agreeably to the power of the petitioner.

By the Court.
JAS. C. BURNSIDE, Clerk Orphans' Court.
Clerk's Office, Norristown, April 19, 1861. ap22-m3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM DIVER and ELIZABETH, his Wife, vs. W. M. CLAYTON and Charlotte, his Wife (formerly Diver,) and JANE DIVER. June Term, 1861. No. 11.

Pleasant to an order of Court, made in this case, the writ of summons issued therein is published, viz:

City and County of Philadelphia, ss.

[SEAL.] The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting: If William Diver and Elizabeth, his Wife, make you secure of prosecuting their claim, then we command you that you do not enter into the land and tenements, William Clayton and Charlotte, his Wife, (formerly Charlotte Diver,) and Jane Diver, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia at our District Court for the City and County aforesaid, on the first Monday of JANUARY, 1861, and of JUNE NEXT, to show wherefore, whereas, they, the said defendants, on the 1st day of June, 1860, at Bristol, in the aforesaid county, did unlawfully, do hold that certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in Bensington, Bensington, limited, and bounded as follows: beginning at the northwestern corner of a lot sold by the Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia as the property of William Diver, that is, in the line of a street laid out by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, eight feet broad street, 96 feet 5 inches northwestwardly from the core of Market and Tower streets, thence extending along said Schuylkill Navigation Company's line south 30 min., west 16 feet 6 inches to a corner of a lot sold to John W. Stephens, thence north 30 min. W. east along said Stephens' line 95 feet 11 inches to the westerly side of Ellis street, thence along the said line of Ellis street south 30 min. east 16 feet 6 inches to the place to a corner of the lot sold by the Sheriff as aforesaid, containing one hundred feet in front and sixty feet in the place of beginning, with the appurtenances. The same defendants petition thereof between them to be sure (according to the law and the custom of the Commonwealth in such case made and provided), do claim to have the same, and to hold the same unto them, the said Clayton and Jane Diver, and to the same lawful and justly and against the same laws and customs, as it is said, do. And have you then there the names of those persons and the writ.

Witness the Honorable Geo. Sharswood, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1861.

F. A. TREGO, Pro Proth'y.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa., January 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have received one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please forward twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are the best Pills I have ever tried.* A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

Send for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills into notice among the sick and sufferers. If you have anything of the kind please send me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days) *was cured of an attack by your Pills* when all other remedies failed to relieve her.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., Ohio, January 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, ($5,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Pilker, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLKER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache, which I have and received the same, and *they had so good an effect that I am induced to send for another box.*

Please send by return mail, Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom failin removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness*, *For Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Cathartic*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS'

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

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,) We know you may have them in case of an 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 best for that very frequent complaint which has 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 your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefit, 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 continue to put 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.

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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.

☞ A Single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times their cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

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.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

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

"HELPFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

NO. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

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. ap22-tf

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE COORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.