Proceedings of City Councils.

The regular stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

THEODORE CUYLER, president, in the chair.

The usual petitions and communications were received. One from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company asking for the privilege of making certain additional repairs.

The Committee on Water reported an ordinance appropriating $42 500 for the extension of the water works, the money is to be appportioned as follows: $20 500 for the erection of the turbine wheels; $15 000 for the completion of the mill-house, and $7,000 for the reservoir. The ordinance was agreed to.

A communication was read from the commander of the Black Hussars asking Councils to purchase horses for the company. Laid upon the table.

An ordinance restricting the expenditure of the annual appropriation to the Board of Health was agreed to.

The appointment of G. Wilstach as clerk of the Spring Garden market was confirmed.

Mr. WALLACE offered a preamble and resolution, that whereas the regiments passing through this city had suffered from want of proper care, therefore, that the Mayor, with the Committees of Safety, be authorized to take such measures as may be proper to provide for these important wants of soldiers so situated, and to use such portion of the money already appropriated, to be expended by the Mayor, under the advice of said committee.

The resolution was finally referred to the special committee on the defence of the city.

Mr. GINNODO offered a similar resolution, calling for the appointing of a committee of five from each Chamber, to provide for the wants of the soldiers, in providing food, shelter, &c.

Mr. FOX moved to refer this to the same committee, which was debated at length and passed finally.

Mr. WETHERILL offered an ordinance appropriating $3,000 to fit out the First City Troop for active service. Referred to the special committee.

Mr. DORSEY offered a resolution that the stated meeting of Councils be held on Monday and Thursday afternoons until otherwise ordered. The resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. WETHERILL asked leave to recall the ordinance making an appropriation to the First City Troop, as a reference of the matter would do no good, the troop being compelled to leave for the seat of war before the next meeting of the Chamber. The ordinance was withdrawn.

The ordinance from Common Council for relieving the wants of volunteers was debated at length, and finally postponed indefinitely.

Mr. MEGARY offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of placing the Parade Ground in such condition as will suit for drilling or camping purposes. Agreed to.

The ordinance making an appropriation to police magistrates was agreed to.

The ordinance authorizing the Mayor to appoint substitutes on the police force was also agreed to.

The act not less than 3 years ago passed appropriating the sum of $500 to the widow of the late Sergeant McKeever, of the Second district, was called up and passed finally. The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Mr. LYND submitted in place an ordinance providing for the preparation of a place for the temporary convenience of American troops that may arrive in this city; the said place to be fitted up with wooden barracks or sheds to accommodate not less than five thousand soldiers. The sum mentioned in the bill is $25,000. It proposes to erect the barracks in the southwestern part of the city.

Mr. CRESSON thought troops were subjected to something more than inconveniance. If he had been rightly informed, there were a number of volunteers from Ohio came into the city on Wednesday night entirely unprovided for, and were supplied by citizens with food. He thought there had been time enough to attend to this thing. If these gentlemen leave their homes and come here like brave and honorable men to preserve the institutions and the Constitution of the country, he trusted the committee would be appointed and attend to the matter at once.

Mr. HARPER felt for the Ohio volunteers, and any other volunteers that may come into this city, as deeply as any other member in the chamber. But if the city were to take up the gauntlet for all the soldiers ordered through it by the Governor of Ohio, or the United States Government, the committee would have their hands full. It is the bounden duty of every officer who has charge of a brigade or regiment, when he leaves one position to go to another, to provide the soldiers with three days' rations. That is the law, and any deficiency in that particular is the fault of the quartermaster and the commissary, and of the general of the regiment or brigade. It is true that we have heard loud complaints to day that the Ohio volunteers came here and were not provided with food or shelter. Suppose the committee had erected barracks in the southwestern portion of this city—this brigade was sent from the cars to Suffolk Park; which is not in the location in which these barracks would have been provided. I do not know but what we are treading upon the toes of the Government. The committee was not to be appointed for the purpose of looking out for every regiment that comes in and provide their troops with food, but to build barracks and make arrangements that should be made by the Government of the United States. That is going beyond the bounds of Councils.

Mr. HARPER said he took occasion a week since to refer to the deplorable condition of the Schuylkill regiment, stationed at Broad and Prime streets. He had heard to-day that numbers of the Ohio regiment were provided with food by the citizens of West Philadelphia. It was all very well for the West Philadelphia had nothing to do with appointed to provide for such an emergency as they had failed to do, he trusted a special committee would be appointed for that purpose. These barracks will afford troops a suitable place for shelter.

Mr. BELFIN said he had understood the duties of the present committee, or one of the principal objects of its appointment was to provide for the temporary wants of the volunteers from the interior of the State, and from every other portion of the country, as they passed through the city. It appears that duty has not been performed, and to meet that exigency he trusted the ordinance would be adopted.

Mr. FREEMAN said the $1,000,000 loan had been raised for the protection of our citizens at home, and for the maintenance of those volunteers who offered their services in the defence of the country, and to support the wives and children of our own volunteers during their absence. He thought that money should not be diverted for the purpose of putting it into the pocket of the commissaries. It was not the duty of the committee to furnish food for all the troops ordered through Philadelphia by the National Government. The committee appointed to distribute the $25,000 for the support of our volunteers' families will promptly respond to any demand that is made, upon learning that said volunteers have been mustered into service.

Mr. QUINN considered it was our duty to provide for the comfort of brave soldiers on their entrance to our city, particularly when they were neglected by their officers. He hoped no man will object to expending money for that purpose The city's debt was nothing when the liberty of our country was in jeopardy. He trusted the ordinance would pass, and the committee be appointed.

Mr. POTTER regretted that any discussion had taken place on this subject. There had been reflections made in the most positive manner upon those who were constituted authorities in the city of Philadelphia. We have a commander-in-chief of this military division, who has the management of all that pertains to the movements of troops, who is surrounded by proper officers. We should look with charitable eyes upon those who are in these positions, and not pronounce wholesale condemnation upon them. Before the money appropriated by the city for the maintenance of our troops could be expended, the committee had to procure the names of the companies that are mustered into the service of the United States. The committee could not tell, otherwise, whether the person applying for relief was a member of a volunteer's family until they had the muster roll.

Dr. SITES said it was well known that we have no place to shelter the soldiers going through from other cities. The ordinance under consideration proposed to erect buildings to accommodate five or six thousand men. They were told that we could not ascertain when these troops were coming, and the committee would know nothing about it. Let the building be erected It could be put up in a short time. The committee could telegraph to the different cities around us, ascertain when troops would arrive here, meet them at the depot, and escort them to said building. Let it be the duty of this committee to attend to this exclusively. If the troops are furnished with three days' rations, so much the better for the city; but we should at least have a place to shelter them. If the other officers have neglected their duty, it is no reason why the troops should suffer.

After some further debate, the previous question was called and sustained.

The bill was put on its final passage, and passed with one or two dissenting voices

A communication was received from Chas. C. Carman, offering to build a certain school-house, in the Fifteenth ward, for the sum of $15,000. Referred.

A communication, calling attention to epidemics that generally follow armies, was presented, suggesting the passage of a stringent ordinance directing the Board of Health to have certain localities thoroughly cleansed and purified.

Captain Becker presented a communication asking Councils to advance money to purchase horses for the Black Huzzars. The cavalry numbers seventy five brave men, who have been mustered into the United States service. Referred to the Committee on the Defence of the City.

A resolution was submitted, providing for the payment of the gas bill increased in using gas in National Guards' Hall, since the first of February last. After being amended to include the gas bill of the Bridesburg armory, the resolution was referred

Mr. STERN, from the Committee on Police, reported a bill directing the Mayor to appoint substitutes on the police force, to fill vacancies occasioned by the absence of the regular members of the force, now in service of the United States. Adopted.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $500 for the relief of the widow of Peter McKeever, late Sergeant of Police, in the First district, who died from injuries received while in the discharge of his duties. Agreed to. Adjourned.

GRAIN WANTED.—The General Assembly of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that in view of the dearth of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of four State, and of the entire South, the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby, requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass.

OUR LUMBERMEN.—Our information from the lumbermen is still of the gloomiest character. A large quantity is now moored at Marietta, Middletown, and other points; but no buyers are to be found. A few rafts have been run through to Port, but as serious apprehensions of confiscation, in case Maryland goes out of the Union, are entertained, it is most likely that no more will be sent forward until this point is settled.

COL. LANDER IS NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.—Seven State soldiers met him on his way to Annapolis, a few days ago, and ordered him back, in the name of the State of Maryland; he promptly drew his revolver and ordered them to disperse, threatening to shoot them down; they concluded it was best to let him pass on his way.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS gave her first public reception on Tuesday week.

GEN. T. H. BEADLEY has given the Arkansas volunteers the sum of $5,000, and placed 3,000 sacks of corn at their service.

THE Mobile Cadets, now in Virginia, are possessed of property worth, in the aggregate, between three and four millions of dollars.

The Traitors' Designs.

Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the historian, just returned from a trip through the southwestern slave States, says:

It will be seen and felt by all candid men in the South that the traitors now ruling the Gulf States with a rod of iron, deceived by the assurance of Northern demagogues that vast numbers in the free States would be found fighting under their banner and multitudes there would sympathize with them, had determined, in any event, to humble the Federal Government, and to degrade its flag, hoping thereby, and the shedding of human blood, to "fire the Southern heart," and dismember the North. This accomplished, the national capital was to be seized by the Confederates and their Northern auxiliaries, who would be joined by the Border States, and then would be accomplished the destruction of the "most beneficial Government on the face of the earth," according to the assertion of Alexander H Stephens (Vice President of the Confederacy) only five months ago, before the Georgia Legislature. This was to be followed by a military despotism, whose chief aim and effort would be to push an immediate war of subjugation and annexation to the most remote forests of the Isthmus of Darien, and to establish an Empire based upon slavery, with "King Cotton" as autocrat, that might defy the scorn and the bayonets of the civilized world How egregiously have the conspirators been mistaken!

I feel that I am fully justified in saying that the Disunion sentiment, seen on the surface, has no considerable depth; that the people, by the reckless boldness, unscrupulous falsehoods, and vile menaces of demagogues, using the press, with its vast power, for their base purposes, are in the hands of the politicians, and at present powerless. For many weeks, the telegraph in the Cotton States has been under the control of the arch rebels at Montgomery, and every avenue by which truth might reach the people has been carefully guarded. I will give a single illustration of the way in which the people are wilfully deceived. Under the head of "Special Despatch by Telegraph," it was announced that Major Ben McCulloch was at Richmond, at the head of ten thousand men, marching on Washington. On that very day I saw McCulloch with the editor of the paper that gave the account of the false report, and was informed that McCulloch had been in New Orleans for a week or ten days previously.

My conclusions are, that, underlying the Secession sentiment that covers the whole surface of society at the South, there is a deep and abiding love of the old Union; silently praying for deliverance from a despotism which has few parallels in the history of the world. Yet the Government has a foe to meet not to be despised. The chief rebels are desperate and determined men, endowed with superior talents, and furnished with money profusely. It is now, with them, a question of life or death, honor or dishonor, glory or infamy. Let the Government and the Northern States, then, be prepared for a desperate conflict.

The English Press Upon American Affairs.

[From the Times' Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The critical position of the Federal Government has compelled its members to preserve secrecy. Never before under any Administration was so little known concerning the Cabinet known to the public, or to those who are supposed to be acquainted with the opinions of the men in office. Mr. Seward has issued the most stringent orders to the officers and clerks in his department to observe the rules which heretofore have been much disregarded in reference to the confidential character of State papers in their charge The sources of the fountain of knowledge from which friendly journalists drew so freely are thus dried up without fear, favor, or affection towards any. The result has been much irritation in quarters where such "interference" is regarded as unwarrantable, or, at least, very injurious. The newspapers which enjoyed the privilege of free access to despatches are hatching *canards*, which they let fly along the telegraph wires with amusing productiveness and fertility of conception and incubation. Hence the monstrous and ridiculous rumors which harden into type every day hence the clamors for "a policy," and hence the contending accusations that the Government is doing nothing, and that it is also preparing to plunge the country into civil war. Each member of the Cabinet has become a Burleigh, every shake of whose head perplexes New York with a fear of change; every Senator is watched by reporters, who trace "the day's disastrous in his morning's face." If a weak company of artillery is marched on board a ship its movements are chronicled in columns of vivid description, and its footsteps are made to sound like the tramp of a vast army. When I landed in New York the first news I learnt was that Fort Sumpter would be evacuated next day; if not, that the supplies would be cut off, and that the garrison would be starved out. I have learnt now to distrust policy, and I am going South in the hope that the end is not yet. Fort Sumpter must be considered as gone, for there is no disposition apparently on the part of the Government to hasten to its relief. If such be the case, the consequences will inevitably attend any attempt to relieve or carry off the garrison, now that the channels are under the fire of numerous heavily armed batteries, which the people of South Carolina were permitted to throw up without molestation.

It may be as well to state, in the most positive terms, that the reports which have appeared in American papers of communications between the English Minister and the American Government on the subject of a blockade of the Southern ports are totally and entirely destitute of foundation. No communication of any kind has passed between Lord Lyons, on the part of the English Government, and Mr Seward, or any one else, on behalf nothing whatever to precipitate. If anything it would ill become me, in such a crisis, to hazard any authoritative statements as to the conduct of the Administration under the very great variety of complications which may arise hereafter. Of this, however, be assured, not a ship, or a gun, or a man will be directed to make any attack, or to begin an offensive movement against the Confederated States. If any promise was made by the Buchanan Administration to inform the members of the Southern Government or its representatives of their course of action, it will not be considered binding on the consciences of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, composed as it is of men who look on their predecessors as guilty of treason to the State. An attempt may be made to reinforce Fort Pickens, and neither that nor any position occupied by the Federal authorities will be voluntarily abandoned.

Once for all, let it be impressed on the minds of the English people that whatever reports they hear, and however they may come—no matter whence or in what guise—there is no truth in them if they indicate the smallest intention on the part of Mr. Lincoln to depart from the policy indicated in his inaugural address. As strongly as words can express it, I repeat, the forces which have been assembled are only intended for the reinforcement of the strong places at Tortugas and Key West, which have been left short of every necessary of occupation and defence, and for the establishment of posts of observation, which are essential in case of hostility, and to guard against surprise or treachery. By concentrating forces at Key West and Tortugas very valuable political results are obtained in face of the present disputes, and material strategical advantages in case those disputes should lead to a rupture, which will not be initiated by the Cabinet at Washington. These places are within a few hours' sail of the coast; they are healthy, and can be easily supplied, as long as the United States' fleet can keep the sea and cover the movements of its ports. Their occupation in force cannot be taken as an act of open war, while it is undoubtedly an alarming menace, which will keep the Confederates in a state of constant apprehension and preparation, leading to much internal trouble and great expense. By a confusion of metaphor which events may justify, the eye to watch may be turned into an arm to strike.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. C. KEEMBLE, }
WM. K. ALDRICKS, } 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 Kensington, Lewis ..... St Paul de Loando, soon
Ship Galliope, Goodwin ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Horitonia, Atkins ..... Liverpool, soon
Brig C P O'Brien, Dennison ..... Buenos Ayres, soon
Schr Geo J Goes, Crowell ..... Demerara, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Vigo	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New York	Southampton	May 11
City of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 11
Hammonia	New York	Southampton	May 15
Adriatic	New York	Liverpool	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
North American	Portland	Liverpool	May 18
Zurich	New York	Kinston, Jn	May 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 22
Africa	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	England	May 25
Arago	New York	Havre	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Tuscania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Canadian	Boston	Liverpool	June 8
Fulton	New York	Havre	June 8

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Africa	Liverpool	New York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New York	May 1
Great Eastern	England	New York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New York	May 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 1
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Vigo	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Etna	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Bremen	Southampton	New York	May 11
Persia	Liverpool	New York	May 11
New York	Southampton	New York	May 15
North Britain	Liverpool	Portland	May 15
Teutonia	Southampton	New York	May 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New York	May 21
Asia	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Fulton	Southampton	New York	May 28
Borussia	Southampton	New York	June 1

The California Mail Steamers sail from New York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month.

The Havana Steamers leave New York on the 2d, 7th, 12th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 55 —SUN SETS 7 2
HIGH WATER 2 25

ARRIVED.

Brig Lucy Ann, Wass, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to S & W Welsh. Towed up by tug J F Starr.
Schr J C Henry, Love, 4 days from Norwich, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Wm Spear, Jones, 3 days from Baltimore, with mdse to T Webster, Jr.
Sc-r Martha Moore, Bennett, from Havana, via Baltimore, 9 days, with sugar, &c. to captain—vessel to A Heven, Jr. & Co.
Schr New Jersey, Vanneman, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Susan, Rodgers, from Savannah 28th ult. Left schr Montezuma, Penny, for Key West.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Read, from Boston, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Haley, from Boston, in ballast to E Sawyer & Co.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Ireland, from New York, in ballast to Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Amelia, Rockhill, from Tuckerton, in ballast to J B Henry & Co.
Schr C M Wilson, Smith, from Maurice River, in ballast to Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr R S Daley, Stevens, from Milton, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr N Holmes, Hewitt, from Maurice River, in ballast to B Milnes & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr Wm L Dayton, Rand, Cambridge, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Ireland, Boston, do
Schr New Jersey, Vanneman, Boston, do
Schr Susan, Rodgers, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr C M Wilson, Smith, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Read, Gloucester, L Audenried & Co.
Schr J C Henry, Love, Medford, do
Schr Amelia, Rockhill, Providence, J B Henry & Co.
Schr R H Daley, Stephens, Warren, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Exchange, Orr, Saco, E S Sawyer & Co.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Haley, Portsmouth, do

(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 O Crawford, lumber to J Keely; Rockwalter, do to Abel Thomas; J S Lawrence, do to Stanton & Gavin; Wm Eder, boards to R Crooker; Rebecca Ann, shingles to Jas Haley.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Minstrel, Clifford, which sailed from Boston 23d ult. for Valparaiso, returned to Boston 8th inst. having experienced a severe gale April 29 in lat 36 64, long 64 19, and sprung a leak of 1300 strokes per hour.

Brig Goran (ste Morrow, hence for Kingston, Ja, was spoken 18th ult, lat 33 30, lon 66 00.

Schr A M Aldridge, Bateman, at Boston 8th inst. from Savannah.

Schr A C Reeves, Lake, cleared at Boston 8th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Sarah L, Freeman, hence for Lynn, at N York 8th inst.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, J H Allen, Babcock, and E T Allen, Allen, hence, arrived at Boston 8th inst.

Schr O S Carstairs, Robinson, at Boston 8th inst. from Georgetown, SC

Schr Rain, Barrett, hence, via Wilmington, NC, at Galveston 20th ult.

Schr Ivy, Henderson, at New York 8th inst. from New Haven.

Schrs Mary Nowell, Covill, Carthagena, Kelly, and James W McKee, Delano, hence for New Bedford, at Newport 8th inst.

Schr Vineyard, Stubbs, from Black River, Del, for the County Fire Company, at Newport 8th inst.

Schr Canton, Doyle, from York, Me, for Philadelphia, reported in Newport 8th inst.

Schr Cornelia, Crapo, hence, arrived at New Bedford 7th inst.

Schr A E Douglas, Coleman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 7th inst.

Schrs David O Floyd, Rackett, and Jas Diverty, Carroll, hence, arrived at Providence 7th inst.

Schr I E D Cramer, Cale, and Sarah A Taylor, Dukes, sailed from Providence 7th inst. for Philadelphia.

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 Castile 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 31st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving twenty days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia; such quantities of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will 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 said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1862, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India rubber.
Brushes, shaving.
Brushes, scrubbing.
Brushes, shoe.
Brushes, clothes.
Buttons, navy vest.
Buttons, navy medium.
Buttons, navy coat.
Buttons, dead eye.
Beeswax, in ¼ lb cakes, 8 ounces.
Cotton spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 900 yards each, 3 cords, equal size.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each; twelve to the pound.
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 3, 3, and 4, drill eyed between.
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1½ inch.
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 ozs.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 3 oz. to the pound.
Tape, black and white, Marshall's or Barbour's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
Tape, white linen, 4 threads to the inch.
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length, ½ 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 80,000 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 soap." Offers may be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be marked and branded 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 additional quantity as may be required.*

The candles must be "sizes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8 10 inches in length, *exclusive of wick*, and equal to wick not less than 14 cotton 60-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to the standard, the standard melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be hard, composed of the cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 50 pounds each, which are 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, or more if required, and such further quantity as may be required, for which sixty days' notice will be given.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Offers are invited for all the articles required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

Mustard seed, American brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
Corks for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy yards, and subject to such inspection at the navy yard where delivered, as the Chief of this Bureau may direct; the inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expenses to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each of such articles to be stated at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which articles of different kinds are delivered, must have their contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor will be required to furnish such stations other than his residence, (at no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required,) when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau may, without notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six months before the termination of the first two years; or at the expiration of the first term of four years, or to contract with other parties, or to purchase similar, or different articles and kinds, as the Postmaster General may determine.

The articles to be paid for as they are delivered, and if required and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and 6,000 brass keys, within three months from the date of the contract, and 30,000 iron locks and 30 000 iron keys, within eight months from the date of the contract, the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may require, the quantities of the articles to be paid for, specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years, and to operate, by means of the keys, without liability to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time to be replaced with perfect locks without charge.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred locks each. The keys are to be put up in boxes at the Department daily and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of them, and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the Department. The locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacturing of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity, and care. No proposal will therefore be considered, if not accompanied with a written guarantee from the proposed sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the Postmaster at the place of their residence) that they will become responsible, on the required bond, for the fulfilment of the contract by the bidder, should the proposals be accepted.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He therefore reserves the right to contract with different individuals for such different kinds of locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Mail Locks."

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

m7-1t&8

WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS.—We have now on hand, and are manufacturing to order, at the Mount Holly Paper Mills, every description of WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS, which, for color and quality, are not excelled by any other Mills in the United States.

We would call attention to a new article of Paper manufactured by us, and now for sale, called Business Letter, which has been so often up to meet the wants of business men and others, who object to Commercial Note as being too narrow, and do not wish to use part of usual letter sheet.

This overcomes both the above objections; is a perfect sheet, pure wove; plate finish; ruled on one side; stamped in centre near the top; made from best material, free from adulteration, and put up in neat boxes, convenient for use.

We also have a paper called Bank Letter, similar to the above, except it has but half the number of lines on, so as to allow a printed blank or heading above.

Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland Co., Pa.

The above Papers can be had of Messrs. J. H. LIPPINCOTT & CO., No. 14 MERCHANT STREET, Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street. mh8-3m

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

STORE
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand. mh8-1f

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpaulins, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
my4-1f 103 JONES Alley.

OLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil, "Latour" and Tarasteche & Carstairs, for sale by JAY RETORE & CARSTAIRS, 909 S. FRONT St. and

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

WHAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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.

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 fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so 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 *Laxative*, 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

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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.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dozen more by express. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the Pills you left with me.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servt,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 5, 1861.

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 STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa., January 15, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
You will please send them immediately. Respectfully yours,
NO. S. SIMONS.

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

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
Please send me one dozen and twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct to A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have any such, pray send them to me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) *was cured of an attack to one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.
Yours truly,
W. B. WILKES.

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

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. Pillar, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

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 and Costiveness, with which I am frequently troubled, and *they had so good an effect that I was induced to recommend them to a friend.*
Please send by return mail, Directed to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

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 an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the disease for which they are recommended for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Rural, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his surrvalled 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 of those who have 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.

☞ 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.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

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

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 unmalius counterfeits. fmh-tf

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THE RELIANCE

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT STREET,

Insures against LOSS OR DA