WAR ITEMS.

Newspaper facts and Opinions.

KENTUCKY.

The people of Kentucky seem resolved that their infamous Governor shall not take them out of the Union as he seems resolutely bent on doing. At a large meeting, in Kenton county, last week, resolutions were passed declaring that loyalty to the Union was the first duty of every citizen, and that, in spite of Secessionists, they would maintain their allegiance to the United States Government, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

The Frankfort *Commonwealth* says:

"Kentucky will never permit a rabid and fanatical minority to saddle her with Secession, and bully her out of the Union as Virginia was saddled and bullied. Never; no, never. The Union men of Kentucky will not consent to being transferred to Jeff. Davis like so many chattels. Mind that. If any such attempt is made in this State it will be the signal for civil war, and the Union men will rise in their might and crush out and wipe out the last vestige of Secessionism in Kentucky."

Again: Col. Wallace, an associate editor and Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, in his letter of the 7th, writes: "No man can be so insane now as to assert that our State can be precipitated into Secession without bringing on a conflict here on our own soil, of Kentuckians against Kentuckians. To-morrow, 100,000 Kentuckians would proclaim for the Union as it is, without an if or a proviso."

ABOUT ARMS.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, lying at the dock in Jersey City, is now being unloaded of Enfield rifles, of which she has about 10,000, consigned to the United States Government.

COST OF ARMS.—Sabres, with sheath and belt, cost from $7 to $10 each, according to quality. Cutlasses, such as are often used by artillerymen, cost $2. A breech-loading carbine costs $17. Sharpe's rifles, a most effective weapon, about the same. Revolvers (navy revolvers are preferable to the army pattern) cost from $25 to $30 a pair. A six-pound brass cannon, used in flying artillery, costs $1,000, and the gun-wagon $300. Armstrong's twelve-pound rifled cannon (an English gun, of which many are now being imported) costs $112 68 a-24, or about $3500. A six-horse caisson, for artillery ammunition, costs $400.

The Ohio *Statesman* says there are now in the State Arsenal in that city 22,000 cap-lock United States muskets, 1,000 sharpe carbines, 1,000 field rifles, and 1,000,000 rounds fixed ammunition.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOL.

Orders have just been issued directing Major General Wool to proceed forthwith to Fortress Monroe, and take command in place of Col. Dimmick.—*New York Tribune.*

INFLAMMATORY LETTER FROM GOVERNOR HICKS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND: A communication from the Mayor of Baltimore to the House of Delegates, published by that body yesterday, is designed to implicate me in the destruction of the railroad bridges near Baltimore on the 19th ultimo, this, too, in face of the fact that I had, in a recent official communication to the Senate, positively denied any complicity in the matter.

If the Mayor's communication and accompanying certificates have induced any person to doubt my true position in the premises, I respectfully ask a suspension of judgment until a sufficient time be afforded me to collect the necessary proof, and show, as I shall be able to do most conclusively, that the destruction of the bridges was a part of the conspiracy of those acting against the Government, and was known and proclaimed in other parts of the State, before the destruction was consummated.

Whether Mayor Brown did or did not know of this part of the programme, I am unable to say. I am charitable enough to believe that he did not know it. His peculiar surroundings, and agitated condition of mind, at the time referred to, may reasonably enough account for his assent to the transaction. But any person who knows my opinion of George P. Kane and Enoch L. Lowe, will at once admit that I would be slow to assent to any proposition emanating from or endorsed by them. Their introduction into my chamber, at the late hour of the night, to urge my consent to the perpetration of an unlawful act, was not calculated to convince me of the propriety or necessity of that act. Men do not readily take counsel of their enemies.

So soon as the heavy pressure upon my time shall have somewhat subsided, I shall lay before the public a full refutation of this nefarious attempt to involve an innocent person in an unwarrantable proceeding. Until that time, I request a suspension of public opinion.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

Frederick, Md., May 11, 1861.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND TENNESSEE.

The Knoxville *Whig*, in commenting on the act of secession of Tennessee, says:

"The deed is done!—and a black deed it is. The Legislature of Tennessee, in secret session, passed an Ordinance of Secession, voting the State out of the Federal Union and changing the Federal relations of a State, thereby affecting, to the great injury of the people, their most important earthly interests. The men who did this deed in secret conclave were elected two years ago, and they were elected and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and the obligations of that oath must rest upon them until their successors are elected. They have dared pass an ordinance that is really unconstitutional, unjustifiable, and is, upon the whole, a vile act of usurpation. To say that the extraordinary emergencies of the times demanded this outrage will not do with those of us who know the State of Tennessee has not been oppressed, and is not invaded by a hostile foe, and is not likely to be unless we invite or provoke an attack. It has been the policy of all usurpers in all ages, to excuse themselves for the exercise of arbitrary power, intended at once to oppress the people and to deprive them of their liberties."

The apology for doing this deed in secret session is, that it would not do to act with open doors, and thereby let the United States Government know what was transpiring. This is only a pretext for this act—it was to prevent *the people of Tennessee* from knowing what vile work they were engaged in, and applying the remedy. They did not want the real people to read the speeches of Union men, delivered in that body, who gave reasons, numerous and strong, why Tennessee should not go into Jeff. Davis' repudiating Confederacy. But unprincipled politicians have resolved upon governing the people, and to induce them to submit, they must keep them in the dark as to their vile schemes.

In June we are called upon to vote for or against this ordinance of secession, and all trains of evils, such as enormous taxes and the raising of fifty thousand troops! Will the people ratify it, or will they reject it? Let every man, old and young, halt and blind, contrive to be at the polls on that day. It we lose then, our liberties are gone, and we are swallowed up by a military despotism more odious than any now existing in any monarchy of Europe.

AN ELEGANT EXTRACT FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "The South is full of secret emissaries. Detailed reports of all our preparations are regularly transmitted to the enemy. The plots and the incendiary are about our homes and hearthstones. The 'fire bell in the night' is become a familiar sound. Arson is already a favorite weapon of the enemy. Six fires a night is a moderate average for these casualties in Richmond. John Brown's men are abroad—the Christian North—the philanthropic, enlightened, patriotic North—is winning more infamy in a month than all history can produce in a thousand of years. What was the night of St. Bartholomew to the programme they have published for their Southern campaign? What were the tortures of the Inquisition, or the thumb-screws of the Kirk, inflicting mere animal pain, to the dark and licentious promises with which they lure into enlistment their regiments of 'roughs?' What was Gothic and Vandal warfare to that waged by armies whose advance is preceded by the torch of the incendiary and the stealthy wiles of the insurrectionist? What were the bloody cruelties of the aboriginal savages compared with the brutalities of those beasts in human form, who come to violate where the Indian would brain, and to rob and steal where the Indian would destroy?"

MAILS FOR THE UNITED STATES FLEET AND ARMY AT FORT PICKENS.

We are requested to state that arrangements have been made by the Postmaster General for the regular transmission of mails to Fort Pickens, by means of the United States mail steamers plying between New York and Havana, (Cuba,) and by Government vessels between Havana and "Fort Pickens." All letters and other mail matter for the fleet and army at Fort Pickens, Florida, should be forwarded to the New York post office, for despatch thence in the mails herein before to be made up, by the clerk of transmission by each of the United States mail steamers departing for Havana. Postmasters and correspondents are requested to take notice of this arrangement, and forward letters accordingly.—*Washington Republican.*

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

"And who is guilty of bringing about this terrible condition of affairs? John C. Breckinridge asked, in a speech he made at Bowling Green, Ky., last week; the more than half traitor "simmered down" on being told by a worthy citizen, "*Warren county charges you with it!*"

STEAM FIRE ENGINES IN FORTS.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: "I would suggest the propriety of furnishing each fort now in the possession of the Federal forces with one first-class steam fire engine, capable of throwing three streams of water through seventy to one hundred feet of hose. In case of fire in the fort, or the cooling of guns, it would prove of great service. Again, should the enemy attempt to storm the fort, three streams of salt-water would be sufficient force into their faces might affect their eyesight *some*, and spoil their ammunition. Should the enemy succeed in taking the fort, then the water might be thrown into the powder magazine, and spoil the powder for their use."

SAM HOUSTON.

A gentleman who heard the speech of Sam Houston, delivered in Galveston, Texas, two or three weeks ago, assures the editor of the Washington *Star* that the stories alleging that Gen. Houston has accepted the secession of his State as a fact accomplished do him great injustice. He still proclaims his allegiance to the United States, and maintains that it is the duty of the Unionists of Texas simply to hide their time, determined to reassert their liberties and rights of American citizenship on the first fitting occasion.

MEMPHIS AND CAIRO.

We have reliable information by a gentleman direct from Memphis and Cairo, to the effect that there is a large body of rebels at and about Memphis, who are mustered for the purpose of an attack on some point North. The exact number is not known, but it is generally estimated at 30,000. This number is probably too large. They are said to be of the same lawless rabble to be found elsewhere at the South, swearing vengeance on the North. The respectable citizens of Memphis generally do not sympathize with them.

Spies and runners are kept constantly watching the military operations at the North. On four separate occasions they have manned and armed steamers for an attack on Cairo; but, before they started, intelligence was received that made those in command deem it safe to defer the enterprise

Our informant says that the rebels are so impatient for a fight, that they threaten to start off on their own account if not led soon to the field of action.

There is no longer any fear felt at Cairo in relation to the flooding of that city, as, on the 6th of May, the rivers had fallen so much that no damage could result, even if the levees were out. About ten days previously, the water was only eight feet from the top of the bank, and rising.—*Chicago Journal.*

From Harper's Ferry.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, who visited Harper's Ferry as a States-Rights South Carolinian, writes that journal an account of his experiences. We make a few extracts:

THE BURNT BUILDINGS.

Here, at the Gosport Navy Yard, the amount of property destroyed by the Federal Government has been but slight in comparison with the extent of the works, or with those left untouched. Indeed, so slight has been the destruction at Harper's Ferry that the visitor is at first unable to detect the evidence of it.

With the exception of the arsenal, two old buildings situated outside the armory enclosure, and the upper section of one of the workshops, and that, apparently, its most unimportant portion, the completeness and efficiency of Harper's Ferry as an arsenal and manufactory of arms have been untouched.

All, or nearly all, the valuable machinery has been removed from the several armories to Richmond and the interior of the State, where it will probably be placed in a condition to be used immediately.

The rifle works were left entire, and are being put to effective service in the manufacture of arms, cartridges, &c. A double forge is being employed in these important labors, and their skill and energy is rapidly supplying any deficiency of "shooting irons" which may exist in Virginia. The work is much facilitated by the large quantities of barrels, locks, sights, and other appurtenances of a musket or rifle, which have been saved unimpaired from among the ruins of the armory.

Of the 30,000 muskets supposed to have been destroyed in the building, it is estimated that at least one half of that number will be found serviceable. These, together with rammds, bayonets, &c., have all been removed from the ruins, and thrown in piles outside the burnt walls of the arsenal.

THE BARRACKS, ETC.

The great body of the soldiers are quartered—and very comfortably quartered—within the vast workshops of the armory, from which the machinery has been removed. These have been converted into huge barracks, and all their available space devoted to the accommodation of the troops. It is seldom that the chances of war afford quarters more comfortable or healthful than are here to be found.

In addition to the armory, nearly all the larger houses in its vicinity are being used as barracks; indeed, it appeared to me as if the entire town had been given up to the accommodation of the soldiers, every opened window into which I looked revealing the presence of a uniform within. Several companies are encamped at Bolivar, from the heights of which their white tents gleam with picturesque effect.

FOOD ABUNDANT—SEIZURE OF CATTLE.

The Virginians are excessively indignant at the statements which have appeared in different papers relative to an alleged scarcity of provisions at Harper's Ferry. Several of them declared to me that provisions, and the best of it, are abundant there, and that the stock on hand is sufficient to feed twice their number for six months.

They exult much over the capture on Friday night of the one hundred beeves and ten fine horses, from Illinois, destined, they suppose, for the army at the Relay House, but say that the seizure was made in reprisal for the seizure at Washington and elsewhere by the Federal troops of property belonging to Virginia.

On Sunday morning sixty-three additional beeves and about twenty barrels of butter, eggs, &c., were seized at Harper's Ferry. They all belonged to parties in Ohio, and were on the way to Winchester. It is supposed. There is, however, some misapprehension in the matter, and I learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have despatched their counsellor, G. Schley Orwin, Esq., to consult with Colonel Jackson, commander of the forces at Harper's Ferry, in reference to the matter of the seizure.

ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS, &C.

The correspondence laid before the Senate by Governor Hicks has already informed you of the fact that the Virginians are busily fortifying the heights overlooking Harper's Ferry, and I can confirm the statement. The position is either one of strength or weakness, as, from obvious reasons of propriety, now mention, but I can very safely say that they render the position of Harper's Ferry a perfectly secure one to any other than a powerful army.

The men appear to be generally eager for a brush, and speak with contempt of "Yankee valor." Their confidence in the result is really overwhelming. Each man seems to feel as though

"Himself were he
On whose sole arm hung victory."

Depend upon it, Virginia has no thought of evacuating Harper's Ferry, and that any attempt to recapture it will lead to a bloody conflict.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The feeling in Washington county, Md., is very hostile to the Virginians, and has been greatly embittered within the past three weeks by depredations which it is alleged the latter have committed upon citizens of Maryland residing in that vicinity. A collision between the two is by no means improbable. The Union sentiment is strongly predominant there, and at Knoxville and Weverton, two stations within two or three miles of Harper's Ferry, the "flag of the free heart's only home" was gaily floating, and many of the men I encountered wore Union badges upon their hats and coats. In fact, throughout Washington and Frederick counties love of the "Union as it is," approaches to unanimity. The feeling evidently is:

"Down with each new flag;
None but the true flag,
The Red, White, and Blue flag."

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY—THEIR NUMBER, ETC.

The number of soldiers in Harper's Ferry is but small compared with the expectations of these living in the place. The effect is due to the ease with which the forces there have been distributed through the town, the camp upon the hill at Bolivar, and upon the surrounding heights. From a well-informed source I learn that the number of soldiers in and about the town is estimated in camp at 7,000, a considerable portion of whom were not armed until last week. This number is daily increasing by additions from Virginia and from other parts of the Confederacy. A company of Tennesseans arrived last week, a company from Arkansas are on the road, and a Louisiana regiment was daily expected to arrive.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS AND CANNON.

On Sunday afternoon there reached Harper's Ferry, from Richmond, 7,000 stand of Minie muskets and 12 cannon. Twenty additional pieces of ordnance were expected to arrive the same night.

Important Masonic Movement.

THE VIRGINIA TEMPLARS SECEDE

B. B. French, of Washington, Grand Master of Knights Templar of the United States, has issued the following circular, under date of the 18th ult.:

"TO ALL TRUE AND PATRIOTIC TEMPLARS:—BROTHERLY LOVE, PEACE, HONOR.—An awful fratricidal conflict seems to be impending. He alone who holds the destinies of nations can prevent it. He works through human instruments. I implore every Templar Knight on the Continent of America, after humbly seeking strength and aid from High, to exert all means at his command to avert the dread calamity which, to human vision, seems inevitable.

"Let each Templar to whom this may come remember how often we have stood at each other's side and raised our voices in prayer for the prosperity of a common country and a common cause. Let all call to mind how the Knights of Virginia, mingling in fraternal brotherhood with those of Massachusetts, pledged themselves to each other on Bunker Hill only a few brief years ago; and when another year had passed away, the same noble bands stood together in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, the birthplace of Washington, and with mutual vows bound their souls in an everlasting covenant! Let them remember these things, and with hearts on fire with love for each other, and for their country, go forth among those countrymen and implore the abitrament of peace, instead of that of the sword.

"I ask no one to surrender a principle that has become dear to his heart; but I ask every one to labor and to pray that such counsels may take place between the contending parties, who have for so many years acted with a common impulse, as to restore harmony and kind feeling, and to avoid the curse of having fraternal blood crying to Heaven from the ground, and bringing down its maledictions on our children's children through all future time! Labor and pray that hostilities may be suspended until the mild councils of peace can be appealed to, and that the appeal may not be in vain.

"Casting aside every political feeling, every political aspiration, and asking every Templar to do the same, let us, as one man, unite in one grand effort to prevent the shedding of fraternal blood, and to inaugurate here that blessed result which our Lord and Master initiated, 'Peace on earth and good will to men.'

"Templars! you count in this land by tens of thousands. Each one has his influence in the circle about him. Never, no never, was there an opportunity to exert that influence in a more holy cause, or to a more sublime purpose. Forward, then, to the rescue of your country from fratricidal war! If war must come—which God in His infinite mercy, avert—then I call on every Knight Templar to perform that sacred duty which no well becomes our Order, of binding up the wounds of the afflicted, and comforting those who mourn."

To the foregoing, E. H. Gill, the Grand Master of Virginia, responds as follows:

"*M. E. Sir Knight:* Your circular of the 18th inst., relative to the 'awful fratricidal conflict which seems to be impending' between the citizens of the North and the South, has been received; and as the people of the South are merely acting on the defensive in this conflict, those of the North, regardless of that 'Brotherly Love, Peace, and Honor' alluded to in your circular, have trampled upon their constitutional rights, and being now about to invade their soil, their homes, and their firesides, and desecrate their altars, I am at a loss to understand why you should send such a circular to the Knights Templar of Virginia.

"Residing as you do at Washington, you cannot be ignorant of the fact that Virginia has exhausted every honorable means to avert this conflict. Casting aside every political feeling, every political aspiration,' she has pled to prevent the 'shedding of fraternal blood;' she has plead for 'peace on earth and good will to men,' and she has plead that her constitutional rights and those of her sister States of the South should not be trampled upon. But her pleadings have been disregarded; and, conscious of the justice of her cause, she now appeals to the 'God of Battles,' confident that Heaven will smile approvingly upon her efforts in resisting unto the death this Cain-like and marauding attack of the Vandals of the North; and I thank God that the valiant Knight Templar of Virginia unanimously participate in this feeling of resistance, and are prepared to welcome their invaders 'with blood stained hands to hospitable graves,' designated by no sprig of evergreen."

"For the reasons stated, I now, as the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the State of Virginia, give you notice that that body is no longer under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and will no longer regard or obey any order or edicts emanating from it or its officers."

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. G. KEEHNLE, JNO. E. ADDISON, THOS. S. FERNON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy	Liverpool, soon
Ship Lizzie Oakford, Kilpatrick	Liverpool, soon
Ship Victoria Reed, Preble	London, soon
Ship Calliope, Goodwin	Liverpool, soon
Ship Hortensia, Atkins	Liverpool, soon
Brig Queen Esther, Card	Barbadoes, soon
Schr Geo J Jones, Crowell	Demerara, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 50—SUN SETS 7 25
HIGH WATER 4 23

ARRIVED.

Steamship Philadelphia, Jaffers, from Washington via Fortress Monroe, 50 hours, with ammunition to Captain Dupont, of Navy Yard.

Ship Savanac, Rowland, from Liverpool 16th ult, with mdse and 368 passengers to Cope Bros.

Brig Delhi, Darnaby, from Port of Spain, Trinidad, 20th ult, via Exuma Island 3d inst, with salt and coco to T Watson & Sons. Left at Torpet port brigs Alfred to load for Europe; Lydia Stover, for St Thomas, to sail in 4 days; schr Wm L Springs, for Cienfuegos, sailed April 30; Snow Squall, for St. Thomas, to sail in 3 days; Napoleon for do do; T D Kersey, do do, and Martha Jane; Gage, from Philadelphia for north side of Cuba, ready to sail. 8th inst, lat 33 30, lon 73 30, passed ship Golden Crown, steering E.

Schr R Bayler, Thompson, 3 days from New York, with ice to Captain.

Schr Wm H Mailler, Colby, 8 days from Portland, for Wm Tweils & Co.

Schr Jas Alderdice, Stites, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to master.

Schr Rosanna Rose, Burgess, from Newport.

Schr Saratoga, Adams, from Beverly.

Schr Sea Witch, Tyler, from New York.

Schr R H Shannon, Marts, from Bridgeton.

Schr E Rickey, Tice, from Lynn.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, from Lynn.

Schr B L Berry, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr J B Dickerson, from Boston.

Schr Joe Fish, Bickmore, from Boston.

Schr Z Stratton, Steelman, from Boston.

CLEARED.

Bark Martha Anna, Chase, Key West, D S Stetson & Co.

Brig Medora, Ryder, Boston, E R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Mary Taylor, Hinkerson, Boston. do

Schr B L Gardner, Irons, Salem. do

Schr M A Shindler, Doughty, Boston, W H Jones.

Schr W H Mailler, Colby, Boston, S Sturtevant & Co.

Schr R Rose, Burgess, Boston. do

Schr R H Shannon, Marts, Boston. do

Schr B L Berry, Weaver, Boston. do

Schr Joe Fish, Bickmore, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

Schr J B Dickerson, Smith, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Calder.

Schr Jas Alderdice, Stites, Providence.

Schr Z Stratton, Adams, East Cambridge, Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr J Williamson, Jr, Winsmore, Chelsea. do

Schr Z Stratton, Steelman, Nantucket, J R White & Co

Schr E Rickey, Tice, Norwich, E S Corson & Co.

Schr Sea Witch, Tyler, Providence, B Milnes & Co.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, Lynn. do

Schr E Headly, Heron, Dennis Creek, N J, Captain.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., May 14.

The bark S Tarbox, waiting orders, and Italian brig Ecolo, for New York, continue at anchor. Wind S E. Weather rainy.

Yours, &c.

N. W. BICKMAN.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, May 14, 1861.

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

M Fife, stave to John Hummel; Saratoga, grain to L G Mutinger; Union, do to J. Kirkpatrick; A Gientham, 20 to J P Perott & Bro; H W Hunter, blooms to J B Nichols, lumber to Joshua Simmons; Fisher, boards to do; J Mehaffey, do to Henry Crosker; Francis F, do to Jas Rodgers; J W Shower, do to J H Dresher; Mary, lumber to do.

MEMORANDA

Ship Starr King, Canfield, cleared at New York 14th inst for San Francisco.

Brig Charlena, Means, at Boston 14th inst from Matanzas.

Schr L Frazier, Steelman; Sophia Anne, Smith; R J Mercer, Robinson; and C S Edwards, Gandy, cleared at Boston, 14th inst for this port.

Schr Denmark, Brightman, cleared at New York 14th inst, for this port.

Schr R S Dean, Cook, hence, at Dighton 13th inst.

Schr Pantheon, Clark, hence, at Noank 13th inst.

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 failth 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 *Lacative*, 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 offer 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 an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably efficacious and safe compound. We know of no better cure 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 money can 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.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain note, drawn by W. F. REYNOLDS & CO., for twenty-five Hundred Dollars, dated on or about the 22d of October, 1860, payable, 12 months after date, to the order of W. F. Reynolds, at Drexel & Co.'s, Philadelphia, and endorsed by him. Said note was given on account of Commerce, Erie, Penna., and its payment will be resisted, the consideration thereof having a legal defence to the same.

W. F. REYNOLDS & CO.

BELLEVUE, May 10, 1861. m13-3t

NOTICE.—The Citizens of the different Cities and Towns throughout the State are invited to competition for the place at which the next ANNUAL STATE FAIR shall be held. Proposals containing inducements and advantages, directed to the undersigned Committee, will be received up to and including May 31st next. Communications should be addressed to either of the following persons:

WM. COLDER, Erie,
JOHN F. KUTREKFORD,
JACOB MIES,
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
Harrisburg, Pa.,
AMOS E. KAPP,
Northumberland, Pa.,
Committee.

ap15-dim&3t

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NEW STREET.

Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the Cheap Establishment, 49 NEW STREET.

Repairing at manufacturer's prices.

Resetting done in a superior manner.

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CHARLES TETE,
130 WALNUT Street.

my15-1t

LARD.—125 tierces extra Leaf Lard, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., 103 ARCH Street, second door above Front.

FRENCH ZINC—Pure SNOW WHITE (Vielle, Montagne, & Co.'s,) Ground in Oil, and for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND St.

MEDICINAL.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This *Medicine has been used by the people for six years with unfailing success. It is a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-burn, Wind Pains, Want to the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Costiveness, Dizziness Fevers, Intermittents.*

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE IN STRONG DOSES.

As a Medicine it is quick and efficacious, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and the worst forms of Nervousness, and Low Spirits, in a speedy manner.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and despondent, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who from the immoderate use of liquors, have become debilated, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and spirits depressed, will find sure relief in this Invigorating Spirit, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and beneficial effects of this Invigorating Spirit.

THE DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and beneficial effects of this Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

Cure Fortifications I cannot, from obvious reasons of propriety, now mention, but I can very safely say that they render the position of Harper's Ferry a perfectly secure one to any other than a powerful army.

The men appear to be generally eager for a brush, and speak with contempt of "Yankee valor." Their confidence in the result is really overwhelming. Each man seems to feel as though

"Himself were he
On whose sole arm hung victory."

Depend upon it, Virginia has no thought of evacuating Harper's Ferry, and that any attempt to recapture it will lead to a bloody conflict.

FEELING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The feeling in Washington county, Md., is very hostile to the Virginians, and has been greatly embittered within the past three weeks by depredations which it is alleged the latter have committed upon citizens of Maryland residing in that vicinity. A collision between the two is by no means improbable. The Union sentiment is strongly predominant there, and at Knoxville and Weverton, two stations within two or three miles of Harper's Ferry, the "flag of the free heart's only home" was gaily floating, and many of the men I encountered wore Union badges upon their hats and coats. In fact, throughout Washington and Frederick counties love of the "Union as it is," approaches to unanimity. The feeling evidently is:

"Down with each new flag;
None but the true flag,
The Red, White, and Blue flag."

THE TROOPS AT HARPER'S FERRY—THEIR NUMBER, ETC.

The number of soldiers in Harper's Ferry is but small compared with the expectations of these living in the place. The effect is due to the ease with which the forces there have been distributed through the town, the camp upon the hill at Bolivar, and upon the surrounding heights. From a well-informed source I learn that the number of soldiers in and about the town is estimated in camp at 7,000, a considerable portion of whom were not armed until last week. This number is daily increasing by additions from Virginia and from other parts of the Confederacy. A company of Tennesseans arrived last week, a company from Arkansas are on the road, and a Louisiana regiment was daily expected to arrive.

ARRIVAL OF ARMS AND CANNON.

On Sunday afternoon there reached Harper's Ferry, from Richmond, 7,000 stand of Minie muskets and 12 cannon. Twenty additional pieces of ordnance were expected to arrive the same night.

OFFICIAL.

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

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

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals 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 the furnishing of the following articles (estimates of notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Gosport, Va., and Pensacola, Fla., such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles) for each of the navy yards for which separate proposals may be made) as may be required or ordered from the commandants of the navy yards, or officers in charge, by the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India rubber. Blacking, boxes of.
Brushes, shaving. Combs, coarse, India rubber, or of ivory.
Brushes, scrubbing. Combs, fine, India rubber or ivory.
Brushes, shoe. Cordage, manila.
Buttons, clothes. Grass for hats.
Buttons, navy vest. Jack-knives.
Buttons, navy medium. Razors, in single cases.
Buttons, navy coat. Razor straps.
Buttons, dead eye. Spittoons.
Beeswax, in ¼ lb cakes. Spoons.
Cotton spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 900 yards each, 3 cords, equa. parts.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to ⅛ inch.
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 3, 3, and 4, drill eyed between.
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1⅛ inch.
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 3 ozs.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound.
Thread, black and white, Marshall's or Barbour's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
Tape, white linen; each piece to be ⅛ inch wide.
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 5 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 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 sixty days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 70 pounds each, ready for inspection; the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the ports.

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

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, *exclusive of the six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more* than 16 ounces, and be put up for account of the Navy, wrapped, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The material must be homogeneous, free of 18 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on the navy yard, in good boxes, containing about 50 pounds each, and the box 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 the 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 items are required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

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

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and put up in suitable packages, according to the usage, and at said navy yards, and subject to such inspection at the navy yard where delivered as the Bureau of Provisions, under the Navy Department, may direct; the inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be given in the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with the name of the article and the name of the navy yard, sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractors will be required to furnish such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and he will be required to give full proof of his ability to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or the officer in charge of the navy yard, may be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be stipulated in the contract, of double the price thereof, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards, upon the receipt of evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per cent. will be retained in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure the faithful performance of the contract; but if it is in all respects complied with, eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after 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 of proposals for the letter informs a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification of the fact within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress, making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 26th of August, 1845,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that if the offer or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within six days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. 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, in the inspection before reception, a