THE PULPIT.

[Reported for The Press.]

"God in War."

SERMON BY REV. E. W. HUTTER.

The following is a synopsis of a sermon preached by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, in St. Matthew's (Lutheran) Church, New street, below Fourth, on last Sunday evening, in the presence of a large congregation. The text selected for the occasion was from *First Chronicles*, v. 22—"THE WAR WAS OF GOD."

The speaker opened by saying that there was no research more instructive or edifying than that which related to God's various dispensations to mankind. In *all* its bearings this was, he knew, an inquiry too stupendous for finite intelligence to comprehend; he would, therefore, address himself to the subject proposed, with no ambition of "tracing out the ways of the Almighty unto perfection," but rather with a view to directing the mind of his hearers to the great fact that *there is an overruling Providence*. On this subject, he said, there were two opposite errors which should be avoided. Some had a desire to know *too much* about it—to "be wise above what is written"—whilst others manifested an *utter indifference* to the subject altogether. The true course for the Christian to pursue, he said, was to avoid both those extremes, and it was in this temper that he now proposed to trace the mysterious and yet all-encircling and overruling Providence of God in some of the wars which, at various periods, have desolated the earth.

Beginning with the narrative from which his text was selected, he said it was declared that the war there referred to, in which Israel was engaged, "was of God." So, too, in Numbers xxxi., we had an account of God's having given an express command to Moses to "avenge the children of Israel of the Midianites," the whole passage being read in order to show that not only had this avenging war been by the command of God, but that Moses was especially raised up of Heaven, to be their captain and leader. The interesting account given in the 6th and 7th chapters of *Judges*, of Gideon and his valiant three hundred, was also read. In this instance, God had not only his angel urged Gideon to go forth against the Midianites and Amelekites to battle, but assured Gideon that the Lord would be with him in the contest, by two wonderful tests. And so God went with him, and gave him victory over his enemies. These and similar passages were introduced to show, from the Divine record, "the hand of God in war." In fact, he took it for granted that no reflecting mind would question, that in none of the great events of this world's history had the overruling Providence of the Almighty been more strikingly displayed than in the wars which, at successive periods, had desolated the fairest portion of the globe. To sever the Providence of Heaven from these things was, in fact, to deny the existence of a Supreme Ruler altogether, and to affirm, with the Atheist, that the affairs of the world have no head, but that they are left to capricious chance alone.

But it was important for us to obtain intelligent and Scriptural views respecting God's Providence, otherwise we might be guilty of charging upon the sovereignty of Jehovah, what is more properly attributable to apostate, fallen man. It must be borne in mind that the Word of God taught that there were two *kinds of providence* prevailing in the Divine administration of the affairs of men, viz.: those that are *absolute*, and those that are simply *permissive*. That the line of demarcation between the two was difficult, and even impossible to trace perfectly, he would admit; yet, so far as it was practicable, it was our duty to make the effort.

For his own part, the speaker held this to be incontrovertibly true, that *War*, in any or all of its relations, never comes from God through those that instigate it, except *permissively*—never *absolutely*, but always as part and parcel of the great chain of his providential dealings with the children of men. God was a God of *order*, not of *confusion*, and so could not be the author of war. War, on the contrary, was from the Devil, even from the "Father of Lies, who was a murderer from the beginning," and it was he that stirred up the base passions of men, and incited them to deadly hostilities, imposing upon the good and the patriotic the necessity of repelling by force. The sacred writers, he said, frequently ascribed directly to God things which he simply permitted, for the full trial and discipline of man.

That God never could be the author of war except permissively, he said, resulted not only from His own perfection, but also from the characteristics of war itself, the immediate fruits of which the speaker here proceeded, with thrilling power and graphic accuracy, to depict. In delineating this horrible portrait, the speaker enumerated the means employed, the horrors attending their use, the desolation and ruin which they wrought, the devastation of towns, villages, and agricultural regions; impoverished communities, increased taxes, arrested commerce, despairing and suffering families, religion languishing, thousands of young men demoralized, bridges destroyed, railways torn up, travel suspended, and an endless train of attendant evils, sufficient to chill one's blood and make one's hair stand on end, like the quills of a fretted porcupine, were referred to. And all these things were incident to the mere *preparation* for war; alas! what must it be when culminated in deadly conflict! The imagination could look forward and see the now smiling valley transformed into a spectacle of horror, with the fruits of the earth trodden under foot, heaps of slain weltering in their own blood, with the memory of home rushing on their minds. But not a voice of friendship or comfort reaching their ears. And who could tell the horrors of a besieged city, with its multitudes of men, women, and children fleeing from their homes into the caves and mountains to escape destruction; palaces demolished, churches in ruins, banks plundered, and entire streets levelled to the dust? And such scenes as these the Bible told us, in the text, were "of God"—of Him who is the source of all goodness and the centre of all excellency. How could this be? He would again reply, *they never emanate from God directly*. No, they were miseries resulting from man's inhumanity to man." But had then God *nothing* to do with war? Yes, much; if not in its instigation, at least in its consequences and results, for by them some of the greatest benefits to mankind had been achieved, both for the welfare of man and the declarative glory of God. Of course, it all men were actuated by the benign spirit of the Gospel, the dread arbitrament of war need never be resorted to.

Finally, coming to the great question now uppermost in the minds of our people, the speaker said he recognized in this disastrous civil war in which our countrymen are now engaged, the hand of God. God, it was true, did not *inaugurate* it. It had been begun by bad, designing men, in the seizure of the Government forts and other property, and the attempt to overthrow, by rebellion, the purest, and wisest, and best Government this world had ever beheld. No! this was not God's work, but the Devil's. The Devil was at the bottom of it, and he was the head and front of it, with his emissaries, whom he need not name. And yet, assuredly *God was in it*, and He would turn and overturn until his purposes were accomplished, and those purposes would be for good, and no doubt, also, for the chastisement of those wicked men, who would ultimately have to go to the wall. Their boasted new republic, with its Rattlesnake ensign, begun in violence and carried on by villainy and fraud, would prove an abortion, whilst the old Union, the old flag, and the old Constitution would come out of the ordeal not only unscathed, but like gold seven times tried in the furnace, the purer and better for the trial; and THIS *would be the work of God*, and this was what his text meant when it said: "This war is of God." Suffering, sacrifice, and patience it would cost; but we should remember that liberty and good Government are worth all they cost, whatever that may be. Our Revolutionary struggle cost much, but its result was priceless, and this had inspired the men who engaged in it. The present crusade against our Government and our flag, he would again repeat, he verily believed to be from the Devil—engendered in hell, and for a purpose exceedingly fiendish and diabolical; but his trust was in God. What our fathers labored to establish, we were now laboring to perpetuate, and this he believed would be accomplished as certainly as that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

This war was not of our seeking; but, having been begun by ambitious and designing men, without a justifiable cause, we looked, as Israel did, of old, to our God, even the God of our fathers. God did not directly invite Israel to war, but when the enemies of Israel resisted the spread of his everlasting kingdom, and refused to bow to his supreme monarchy, then He did shield them by his power, and erect in their behalf the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, and the blessings of those very wars we were at this hour enjoying, for, had it not been for them, he continued, we would not now have the Bible, nor the Sabbath, nor the sanctuary, nor any of our inestimable religious privileges. So, in the American Revolution, God had not incited our forefathers to war; He had not infused into our great and good Washington a thirst for blood, but when the mother-country sought to enslave our free-born sons, then God had infused into them opposite views and opposite principles, and the two coming in contact, there was war, and *then God was in it*, in the fact that he caused victory to perch upon our banners; that he upheld our flag, and gave success to our armies, and enabled them to erect on these Western shores a home for the oppressed of every clime. In the same way, he believed, God would also be in *this* war; not that He was the instigator of it, God forbid! but God was in it, in that He was now raising up the people to defeat those who had conspired to overthrow our institutions.

The hand of God was most assuredly in this contest, although but few of us might live to see *its* whole purpose and design. It was, however, not for us to exercise a *blind trust* in this matter. God worked *by means*, and if rebellion was to be overthrown, and our Government maintained, it was necessary that our brave men go forth, not with malice in their hearts, but with prayer and deep sorrow—with a sense of Christian patriotism and duty. And, believing that they who are for upholding the Union, the Government, the Constitution, and the flag, *are right*, we could, when these are assailed, not do otherwise than rush to their defence. His prayer was that they might be successful in this, and return in triumph, their brows bound with victory, the old flag flying—not a star *dimmed*, nor a stripe erased, and that until the trump of the archangel shall reverberate through the earth this favored and happy land might continue as the centre of attraction for all the oppressed and the downtrodden of earth. And in this way, he verily believed that we would have it to say, as Israel said in the text, "*This war was of God.*"

The discourse was delivered with even more than Mr. Hutter's usual earnestness of manner and felicity of expression, and elicited the closest attention throughout, and, as a whole, was unquestionably one of the most telling sermons that have yet been preached upon the all-absorbing question of the present hour.

FRANCE AND JEFF. DAVIS.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED.

A Secessionist with a United States Passport.

The regular Paris correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, writing under date of April 9, gives the readers of that journal to understand that there is not the slightest chance of any recognition of the Confederacy on the part of the French Government, but that the sympathies of the Emperor are entirely with the North. He says:

The commissioners charged by the Government of the Confederate States to lay before the European Powers the claims of the new republic to recognition as an independent nation, are expected to arrive on the shores of the old world a few days hence. The moment is not inopportune to examine the prospects of their mission; and, as far as France is concerned, I will at once give expression to the conviction that any hope of speedy success may be dismissed from the minds of President Davis and his Cabinet. The Emperor's Government will not recognize the independence of the Confederate States until all possibility of a reconciliation in the Union shall have disappeared, or until the remaining slave States shall join their sisters, and demonstrate that the breach is really irreparable

It is true that the new principle of admitting the *fait accompli*, without reference to the circumstances leading to it, is a prevailing feature in French as well as of English policy. But the French Government does not look upon the secession of the Cotton States and their organization of a separate system as anything more than an abscess *en voie de cicatrisation*, whose aim may be to bring about a remodeling of the Federal Constitution, and obtain from the free States such concessions and guarantees as shall restore the equilibrium of power between the two sections. This view was expressed to me only yesterday by a French statesman of high reputation, who is thoroughly conversant with American affairs He also confirmed an opinion I have long entertained, viz., that so far from France looking with uneasiness upon the gigantic progress of the United States, as tending to give to the American republic a so distant period an undue preponderance in the scale of nations, she has regarded the growth of our influence on the Western continent, and particularly the expansion of our maritime power, as surely destined to realize the desire she has felt for centuries to see the dominion of the ocean pass from the hands of her traditional rival, and fall into the public domain.

The separate existence of the new republic is not considered a *fait accompli* for another reason, out of which may yet flow the re-establishment of our once proud reputation abroad, and the renewal of that national *prestige*, whose lustre is now so sadly dimmed. Europe cannot be convinced of the reality of a revolution without bloodshed. The events of the last four months—the formal adoption of secession ordinances, the evacuation of forts and arsenals, the visits of the commissioners to Washington, avowedly to represent what even England would regard as revolted provinces, to be scourged into submission—are commented upon here with wonder and credulity. Such a state of things as was evoked by the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, and still continues to exist, would, if produced in any capital in Europe, be the signal for an immediate rush to arms. In the midst of this trial to his patriotic pride, to which every American on this continent is now subjected, whether proceeding from the sneers of the few, or the not less galling pity of the many, it is a source of consolation to feel that, whatever may be the issue of our national discussions, whether the Union be definitely broken up or happily reconstructed, the historian will be called upon to record a revolution involving the destinies of more than thirty millions of people, whose course was run, if the future may be judged by the past, without armed conflict, or the sacrifice of a single human life.

It is stated that as an inducement to the French and English Governments, the commissioners of the Confederate States will be aided in advocating the object of their mission by tempting commercial propositions which they are empowered to offer. Speaking once more for France, and leaving you to judge of the temper of Great Britain from the tone of her most influential public journals, there is reason to believe, dismissing the considerations I have above submitted, that no advantages of trade could induce the Emperor Napoleon to alienate from France the good will of the twenty-seven States remaining in the Union for the sake of establishing friendly relations with the new Confederacy, and granting its markets with French manufactures. The Government of the Emperor has observed with pleasure the profound sensation produced in the United States by the enactment of the Morrill tariff; but beyond this, the object in Europe, and no doubt is entertained that the bill will speedily be reconsidered and purged of its most obnoxious features.

On the other hand, news of the export duty on cotton, to be imposed by the Confederate States, has been received with no more favor than the Morrill tariff. Unless the commissioners bring with them authority to revoke this provision, their mission to England is hopeless. Significant of the fate which attends them on this particular point, in France, is an article of this morning's issue of the *Moniteur*, the official journal, which I send you herewith. The terminating paragraphs of this species of official manifesto, apparently exclusively devoted to dry statistics, but nevertheless not destitute of political significance at this juncture, would seem to indicate that King Cotton may be indulging in some illusions. The *Moniteur* shows that, should any obstacle arise to diminish the supply from America, England will be able to get along with forty-five per cent. of the number of bales received in 1860 from the Cotton States, and "Algeria will find in the new condition of affairs a powerful encouragement to develop her fine qualities of cotton, rivaling the best long silky Georgian."

I have seen reference made in various journals of the United and Confederate States to the visit to Paris of the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, formerly a distinguished member of the Federal Congress, reported to be charged by the new republic with a commercial mission to the French Government. Mr. King has been sojourning in Paris for some time, and left this capital a few days ago for Brussels. At the moment of his departure he found it absolutely necessary to obtain a passport, but naturally felt great delicacy in demanding one from the only source to which he could apply. Mr. Faulkner, however, unhesitatingly furnished the requisite document recognizing in Mr. King the full qualities of a citizen of the United States

JAMES G. BENNETT, JR., AND HIS YACHT.—We understand from a reliable source that J. G. Bennett, Jr., who recently went to Washington to offer his new yacht *Henrietta* for the use of the Government, on Tuesday evening received a telegraphic despatch announcing the acceptance of his tender by the Revenue Department, and that his commission as second lieutenant would be immediately forwarded. The *Henrietta* is on the stocks at Greenpoint, and will in all probability be launched on Saturday morning next, and got ready for sea with the utmost despatch. She is represented to be a beautiful vessel, of 160 tons burden—the largest yacht, we believe, of the New York fleet—and will doubtless be found an important acquisition in the blockade service.—*N. Y. World.*

MORE LIGHT.—The Government has made an arrangement to use the calcium light at Fortress Monroe, and the apparatus will be set up on the parapets in a few days. This famous light possesses extraordinary illuminating power. One of the reflectors, which was once placed on the Latting Observatory, cast a distinct shadow at Tarrytown, thirty miles distant. By the aid of this light the garrison at Fortress Monroe will be able to detect any vessels that may attempt to pass the fortress at night, and give its artillery a distinct object on which to be effective, no matter how great the surrounding darkness.

HAVELOCKS.—The "Havelock" is a style of head-gear, so called after the late distinguished Christian soldier in India. It is a plain cap, high in the crown, made of thick white linen, and having a cape which falls to the shoulders, covering the neck and ears, and, with a long visor, shading the greater part of the face. The value of this cap as a security against sunstroke was satisfactorily tested by the British troops during the Sepoy rebellion.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. G. KEERNLE, JNO. E. ADDICKS, THOS. S. PERNON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Victoria Reed, Preble.....London, soon
Ship Calliope, Goodwin.....Liverpool, soon
Schr Geo J Jones, Crowell.....Demerara, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Col Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 18
North American	Portland	Liverpool	May 19
Zulu	New York	Kingston, Ja	May 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 20
Africa	New York	Liverpool	May 22
Great Eastern	New York	England	May 24
Arago	New York	Havre	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New York	Havre	June 22

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DAYS
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Etna	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 11
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 14

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 3d, 7th, 13th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1861.

SUN RISES.....4 52—SUN SETS.....7 11
HIGH WATER.....8 12

ARRIVED.

Bark Mystery, Mayo, 42 days from Rotterdam, with sling, &c. to Patterson & Houlton.

Schr Rescue, Pettingill, from St John, N B, 28th ult, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Left schr Amine Simons for New York next day. 4th inst. lat 25 50, lon 70 30, spoke Wm L Burrows (3 masted), from Liverpool for Havana.

Schr Alexander Law, Wood, 3 days from New York, with mdse to Captain.

Schr G H Lee, Loper, 2 days from New York, in ballast to Cassain.

Schr Trimmer, Artis, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Mary H Banks, Banks, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Noble, Hamm-tt & Caldwell.

Schr Geo L Green, Green, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to E K Sawyer & Co

Schr H N Farnum, Lovell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Henr Winsor.

Schr Lemont Dupont, Herring, 9 days from Boston, in ballast to David Pearson & Co.

Schr Golden Gate, Boone, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr S Russell Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Planter, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co. ($20,000)

Schr Lady Ellen, Corson, from Boston.

Schr N B T Thompson, Conover, Boston.

Schr Percy Hellmor, Maris, from Boston.

Schr R H Wilson, Davis, from Boston.

Schr Alliance, Ireland, from Nantucket.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 23 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Ship Horlansia, Atkins, Liverpool, John R Penrose.

Brig Queen Esther, Card, Barbadoes, J Watson & Sons.

Schr Alliance, Ireland, Danversport, J R White & Co.

Schr Pearl Nelson, Short, Barbadoes, J Watson & Sons.

Schr Eliza Williams, Taylor, Boston, do

Schr S A Hammond, Paine, Boston, do

Schr G S Green, Green, Boston, do

Schr E H Wilson, Davis, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr N H T Thompson, Conover, Boston, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

Schr Triumph, Artis, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Mary H Banks, Banks, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.

Schr George Sales, Nickerson, Providence, Crowell & Collins.

Schr Lady Ellen, Corson, Dorchester Point, C A Heckscher & Co.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., May 16.

A large ship (Forbes ris) is now off the Cape, a sailing in company with two barn brigs and several schrs; a square rigged vessel is at anchor off the Brown, supposed to be bound up; several schooners are in sight coming down. The steamship Han Kow, from N York for Hong Kong, put in yesterday for repairs. Wind W, N W.

Yours, &c. N. W. RICKMAN.

MEMORANDA

Steamship City of Manchester, Jeffrey, from New York for Liverpool, was passed 7th inst, lat 50 30, long 20 10.

Steamship Bremen, Wessels, from New York for Bremen, was passed 7 P M, 13th inst, lat 42 28, lonc 61 20.

Ship Canadian, Freeman, from Liverpool for this port, passed Deal 3d inst.

Ship Sultan, May, for New York, remained at Antwerp 20th inst.

Ship Theresa, Chandler, from Liverpool for New York, was passed 10th inst, lat 50 long 35.

Ship Jane Munn, from Calcutta for Demarara, 61 days out, was spoken 25th March.

Schrs Wood-duff Sims, Mason; Allen Downing, Rice; Clara Merrick, Montgomery; Mary Patterson, Godfrey; E S Miller, Gifford; Eva Belle, Lee; J M Vance, Barker; Polly Price, Adams, and B F Watson, Long, for this port, cleared at Boston 15th inst.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND GROWN INTO MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY. And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given, from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and, what is more to the point, their natural *adornment*, whose aim may be to bring about a remodeling of the Federal Constitution, and obtain from the free States such concessions and guarantees as shall restore the equilibrium of power between the two sections. This view was expressed to me only yesterday by a French statesman of high reputation, who is thoroughly conversant with American affairs He also confirmed an opinion I have long entertained, viz., that so far from France looking with uneasiness upon the gigantic progress of the United States, as tending to give to the American republic a so distant period an undue preponderance in the scale of nations, she has regarded the growth of our influence on the Western continent, and particularly the expansion of our maritime power, as surely destined to realize the desire she has felt for centuries to see the dominion of the ocean pass from the hands of her traditional rival, and fall into the public domain.

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MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

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SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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

They are 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.*

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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. Clowd, 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 headache, which is one of the most prevalent and severe forms of nervous pain, and the very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

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

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

From the Kenosha Valley Star, Kenosha, Wis.

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 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, Lipperport, Iowa.

My, 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. 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. 1m8—tf

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

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

Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Fresh Water Soap," or "Offer for Dried Sweet Apples," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of May next, for furnishing and delivering at the navy yards (30 days' notice) at the United States navy yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia; such quantities *only* of the following articles (excepting the salt-water soap and the candles, which will be required at Washington and Gosport, and the latter at Boston) as may be required or ordered from the commandants of the navy yards at Gosport, or the respective commanding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, viz:

Brooms, American India rubber.
Blacking, boxes of.
Brushes, shaving.
Brooms, scrubbing.
Brushes, stove.
Brushes, clothes.
Buttons, navy vest.
Buttons, navy medium.
Buttons, navy coat.
Buttons, dead eye.
Combs, coarse, in 12 inch cakes, Spoons, of Nos. 12 and 16, 900 yards each, 3 cords, equa yards.
Combs, fine.
Grass for hats.
Jack-knives.
Razors, in single cases.
Razor straps.
Scissors.
Soap, in 12 inch cakes, Spoons.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to 9 threads per inch.
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 4, drill eyed between Nos. 3 and 4.
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1¾ inch.
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Thread, black and white, equally of the same quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, ½ inch wide.
Tape, black, Brewlin's, 4 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 salt-water soap," and be delivered in 20 days' notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped and ticketed at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

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

The candles must be "sixes," of prime lard and stearine, 6 10 inches in length, *exclusive of tip*, six candles to weigh not less than 16 ounces 6-100, and more than 16 ounces to be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the candles to be packed in boxes of 40 pounds net, full weight. The wick must be braided, and composed of 75 cotton threads of the best quality, and the candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 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, more or less, and the bids must be for such quantity as may be required, for which sixty days' notice will be given.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

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

Mustard seed, American brown.
Pepper, black, Malabar.
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, and if not found to be of the genuine quality and kind required, they will be rejected by 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 affixed at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, but no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be imposed in the contract, for the default of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at the navy yards aforesaid, shall be 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 centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure the performance and fulfilment of the contract in all respects to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries 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.

Bids must be duplicated, the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof, 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 1856-'57, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that if or they understand that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into a obligation within ten 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, to be inspected before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 6th of March, 1854, and to the act of 10th August, 1846.

ap19 1d

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice late-caught fat fish.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Labrador and Newfoundland Herrings of choice qualities.

6,000 boxes extra and scaled Herrings
3,000 boxes new Nos. Herrings.
3,000 boxes large Magdalene Herrings
250 bbls. Blackfish or White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Mess Salmon.
1,000 Quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
300 boxes Herkimer-county Cheese.

Its stores and landing, Pier 1 N. Delaware.

MURPHY & FOULK,
No. 148 NORTH WHARVES.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Maudee, Weaver, & Maudee's preparations:

25 lbs Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb jars,
25 lbs Extract Bryonyin, in 1 lb jars,
25 lbs Extract Belladonne, in 1 lb jars,
100 lbs Extract Taraxacum, in 1 lb jars,
50 lbs Vin Kal Colchici, in 1 lb bottles,
100 lbs Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb bottles,
500 lbs Calomel, in 1 lb bottles,
500 lbs Pil Hydrarg., in 1 lb jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,
47 and 49 North SECOND St.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 308 WALNUT STREET.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, St