Army Hymn.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

"Old Hundred."

[From the Atlantic Monthly for June.]

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring!
To every arm Thy strength impart,
Thy spirit shed through every heart!

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy hand hath made our Nation free;
To die for her is serving Thee.

Be Thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders loud,
Still guide us in its moving cloud.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In Thy dread name we draw the sword,
We lift the starry flag on high
That flills with light our stormy sky.

From treason's rent, from murder's stain
Guard Thou its folds till Peace shall reign,—
Till fort and field, till shore and sea
Join our loud anthem, PRAISE TO THEE!

The Blockade at the South.

FROM PENSACOLA.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.]

PENSACOLA, Monday night, May 13.—Six hundred troops from Georgia and Alabama arrived today. They are the advanced guard of two thousand recently ordered to this point. They will increase General Bragg's command to about ten thousand—every one of them men. The new levies are all well uniformed—among them the "Warrior Guards," of Tuscaloosa.

The popularity of the war still continues, and as an evidence, I will state that a gentleman of wealth, who has heretofore been unable to connect himself with a cavalry corps, came down and offered two hundred dollars for the place of a sick soldier, likely to be discharged. He was respectfully informed that recruits were not needed, and if they were, there were a score ahead of his application.

Gen. Bragg has "shut down" on visitors to his camp. The vast crowd that have poured into the city within the last few days, and created such a confusion in camp, has driven him to this stringent measure. His troops have enough labor and military duty to perform, without being annoyed to death in waiting after and examining daily the "passes" of hundreds of strangers. This, at first glance, looks harsh; but no reasonable person, on reflection, can find fault with the order. Persons who have business can visit the quarters of the troops by special permission. Well, I can stand the prohibition as well as most of them—perhaps better.

A three masted schooner, flying the United States flag, anchored with the fleet this morning. She is probably from Key West, with vegetables, whisky, and old newspapers for the squadron.

A British ship arrived off the bar this evening. I have not been able to ascertain up to the present hour what decision the fleet made in her case—suppose, however, she will come up. There are none but British and Norwegian flags now in port.

A telegraph line from this place to Warrington is now in course of erection, under Mr. W. H. Cady, of Tennessee.

A baranine, from the eastward, sailing under United States colors, came up to the fleet this morning. After a short parley, she was ordered to "bout face" and "cut stick." She was, no doubt, a Confederacy craft, trying to play Yankee—but it was no go!

We append to our correspondent's letter the following extract from a private letter received here from an authoritative source, comprising very positively and decidedly the new camp regulations to which he refers:

PENSACOLA, May 13.—Positive orders issued to stop visitors to the camp. All civilians found there after a given time will be required to take a musket, and put to work in the commissary or quartermaster's department.

A VESSEL FIRED INTO OFF PENSACOLA.

[From the Mobile Advertiser of May 16.]

In the schooner referred to in the letter of our Pensacola correspondent arrived at this port last night. From the lips of the owner of the cargo, Mr. J. R. Pike, and a passenger, Mr. C H Nobles, both of New Orleans, we have the following detailed account of the occurrence, which, to say the least, was as outrageous as it was unusual:

Schooner *Star*, Captain Gammon, from New Orleans, arrived off Pensacola bar on Monday, ten o'clock A. M.; was boarded by the pilot-boat *Orient*, papers examined, and ordered off. The boarding officer stated that the port of Pensacola was blockaded, and they had orders to block-ade Mobile and the Mississippi, but we could now go into Mobile After the papers were signed, we stood towards Mobile. Shortly after two shots were fired from the cutter across our bows, when we immediately hove to. The cutter then dropped down, and ordered us to go alongside the flag-steamer, Com. Porter.

At the time a stiff squall blew off the shore We squared immediately for the ship, but when within about an eighth of a mile of her, we received, without any notice, a shot directly under the bowsprit, about ten feet to the starboard side. Not knowing what to do, the captain came up the wind, when a second shot was fired at us, and we dropped the anchor. The boarding officer again came aboard and ordered the ship's papers on board the flag-ship, which order was obeyed. No complaint was made by the commodore against the *Star*, as a reason of his unusual and hostile act of firing into her, but he tried to engage him in conversation. The commodore seemed anxious for information about privateers, supposed to be fitting out at New Orleans, and spoke particularly of the *Calhoun*. The captain replied that he knew nothing about the matter, but the *Calhoun* was a "no account vessel," etc. After examining the manifest of the *Star*, the commodore remarked to the captain that he could dispose of that cargo to good advantage by shipping it down to Fort Pickens The captain replied to this tempting offer that the cargo belonged to Mr. J. R. Pike, who was aboard the vessel, and we would not be likely to permit it to be disposed of in such a way.

In the course of conversation, the lieutenant, who was very gentlemanly in his whole demeanor, and recognized Capt Gammon as an old acquaintance at Vera Cruz, the former remarked that he wished he was at Vera Cruz again. He said that nearly all the Southerners in the fleet were resigning who could get away. When the lieutenant brought the captain from his visit to the commodore, he remarked that he had positive orders, by telegraph from the flagship, to fire into the *Star*, but declined to obey them. The *Star* at the time had up the United States flag.

Commodore Porter, during the interview with the captain, affirmed that he intended to go into the harbor the first foggy night.

The Blockade at Charleston.

[From the Charleston Courier of May 17.]

For two days past our port has been without the presence of the *Niagara*, which vessel has left for parts unknown. She has been reported off Savannah, in company with the brig *Perry*, and has been seen off North Edisto, but at present we have no certain information of her position. The *Hunter-ress* has also been observed near this bar, but she has also left port in consequence, evidently, without obstruction at the moment, and yesterday we had several arrivals from foreign ports, among them a cargo of molasses, from Cardenas, and a British brig, with a cargo of coal, from Glasgow. The latter has been taken up to return to the same port, and has been engaged full of Sea Island cotton at the enormous prices of 23½ per pound. Such a freight has not been given in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Passengers by the Savannah Railroad last evening, report hearing some heavy firing yesterday afternoon in the direction of Edisto. It is supposed that it was a salute to the flag ship of the blockading fleet, which the officers of the *Niagara* reported on Monday to the British consul as on its way here, and expected to arrive in a few days.

A report was current that the *Lady Davis* had got into a collision with one of the blockading vessels. This proved to be mere rumor and incorrect. The commander of the *Lady Davis*, Lieut. J W. Dale, paid us a visit last evening, and reports that vessel in good condition and her officers and men all well.

Commodore Tatnall, of the Confederate navy, who has been assigned to the command of the naval forces at this station, arrived in this city last evening, and has taken rooms at the *Mills House*.

Lieutenant J. N. Maffit also arrived in this city from Montgomery.

The Philadelphia Soldiers at Baltimore.

THE CAMP ON SUNDAY.

Notwithstanding the usual quiet manner in which the Sabbath is spent in Baltimore, yesterday was an exception, as both harbor and city were enlivened by the thousands of persons passing along on their way to the camp. Many who do not mind a walk of three or four miles, walked around, whilst others went across by the steam ferry at Locust Point, and other small steamers. Some of these were crowded with passengers, and the announcement that an additional regiment had arrived, and were crossing over, contributed to swell the numbers. As for private vehicles and hired wagons, the number far exceeded that of any other day. Good order generally prevailed, and the various regimental grounds were unusually quiet, being only interrupted by an occasional rolling of drums. There were more visitors admitted yesterday, nearly all of whom had friends among the soldiers.

In the afternoon Divine service was conducted by one of the chaplains, and the number in attendance embraced both soldiers and citizens. About the time the dress parade generally takes place rain commenced falling, and there was a general flight towards the steamers and the streets leading to the city. The soldiers also quickly repaired to their tents, and assumed their India-rubber capes and caps, which are admirably adapted for camp life, especially in falling weather. As the evening advanced the grass was soon wet; but such is the grade of the fields that the water will run off instead of remaining there. There is a gentle declivity of the grounds east of the Fort avenue, which extends to the river. Some of the men are under the impression that they will not remain long in their present place, but upon this subject they know nothing at all.—*Baltimore American.*

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS NEGRO SERVANT IN VIRGINIA.—The Norfolk *Day Book* of the 14th says: Some of our citizens this morning arrested a negro fellow, who has a family in Portsmouth, and who had been making marketing here for Commodore Pendergrast, of the *Cumberland*. They thought they had caught a prize, and took him before the authorities, where, upon an examination, it was found that he had authority for doing what he had done from General Gwynn, Mayor Lamb, and others, and a pass to go to the *Cumberland*. This appears to be an arrangement of which our citizens were not apprised, and some of them express considerable surprise at it. The negro had a supply of the delicacies of the market, with which he took his leave for the *Cumberland*.

This negro has a family here, and we learn has been an object of suspicion ever since the *Cumberland* left the yard. On his departure this morning, we learn that he was warned by our citizens that, if caught up here again, he would be hung, regardless of all military or civil authority. He is quite an intelligent negro, and it is thought could be quite serviceable to the enemy in giving him all the information he desires about our operations, &c. We have not learned whether this arrangement of supplying the *Cumberland* with marketing is to be a permanent thing or not; but even so far as it has gone, it appears to meet with disapprobation.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "A gentleman direct from New York says the enlistments in that city are now confined to those who have nothing else before them but starvation. He saw a company of men without coats or shoes, who were to be sent South. The popular excitement appeared to him to be calming down."

SOMEBODY sends us an anonymous letter from Tennessee threatening to assassinate us, for what we have said of John Bell. We hope he won't. We want the use of the whole remnant of our three score and ten to repent properly of our vote for Bell last August.—*Louisville Journal.*

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED TO THE MEN OF SUMPTER AT FORT HAMILTON

On Saturday afternoon the oath of allegiance was taken by the officers and garrison of Sumpter at Fort Hamilton. After the officers had been sworn, in their quarters, the men, sixty in number, were drawn up in the parade ground by Captain Doubleday, and performed several military movements. John Winslow, Esq., district attorney of Kings county, briefly addressed them, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher offered a prayer. Mr. Winslow then administered the oath, which was responded to by many of the spectators as well as the soldiers. The exercises concluded with a short and pertinent speech by Mr Beecher.—*New York News.*

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

A Chicago paper says:

Last Wednesday Cairo was startled by the arrival of Hon. Emerson Ethridge, of Tennessee, and a number of his friends, by steamboat, from Hickman, Ky. It was stated that he had been advertised to speak at Paris, Tenn., on the Monday previous, but that he was met on the outskirts of the town by a large body of Secessionists, who threatened his life if he attempted to keep his appointment. His friends fearing that violence would be offered him, as the Secessionists were very fierce in their demonstrations, insisted upon his departure from the State. We learn that Mr. Etheridge stated that Hons. Andy Johnson and Maynard were stumping East Tennessee; that they were accompanied to each of their appointments by a body of friends, all of whom were armed; and that they were as ready to fight as they were to speak for the Union in Tennessee.

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer*, of May 15th, says: Men are coming in to enlist all the time, and not the slightest difficulty will be experienced in filling the regiment The officers, of course, prefer to have the men whom they have spent so much time upon in drilling remain for the three years, but the changes in some cases will benefit the regiment. The system adopted by Captain Nelson, United States mustering officer, will be to discharge the three months men who refuse to serve, just as soon as their places are filled by others who may enlist for the war. By this measure the companies will be kept constantly full. Another benefit will result from this system, from the fact that many drilled men who may have cause for dissatisfaction in the companies in which they first enlisted can change their positions into other companies

A gentleman who has but recently returned from Pensacola, informs us that, on Friday last, a company of suspicious persons were arrested by a detachment of "Alabama Mounted Rifles," of Wilcox county, and brought to the headquarters of Gen. Bragg. One of them—a fellow by the name of Anthony—was arrested some time since for supposed disloyalty to the Southern Confederacy, but discharged on condition that he would leave that portion of the country. Not being sufficiently wise to adhere to his pledge, he has been re-arrested, charged with provisioning and communicating with the fleet off the harbor Another gentleman, in whom Gen Bragg had confidence, has also been arrested for attempting to inform the commander at Fort Pickens of the position of the vessels which he had assisted to scuttle and stick in the channel. Both of these parties were arrested on the Peridito bay. It is extremely probable that they have already, or will, suffer death, as they were to be tried on Saturday last.—*Montgomery Advertiser*, 14th.

The following is cut from the Memphis *Argus* of last week:

Cincinnati papers of Friday publish despatches from Washington that orders have gone from the War Department to put Cairo in the best military condition. We don't want Cairo. It is not of sufficient importance for us to make any fuss about. It would be an easy matter for us to take it if we wanted it, but as it is not a decent place, gentlemen will avoid it.

Captain Gardiner, of the army, left Fort Bridger about the middle of April, without orders, and without handing in his resignation to Col. Cooke, commanding the Department of Utah. This step was supposed to be owing to the Captain's secession proclivities. Lieut. Good, another United States officer, at Fort Crittenden, handed in his resignation, and five others are expected to do likewise.

During the session of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama, Judge Shorter held the plea of "alien enemy" was sufficient to sustain a motion for dismissal of all civil actions brought in the names of citizens of the United States. In consequence, a great many cases brought by plaintiffs residing in these States were summarily disposed of.

Our Utah correspondent, writing from Salt Lake, under date of April 26, states that the fall of Fort Sumpter and the secession of Virginia had created intense interest among the "Saints." The news was read in the Tabernacle by Brigham Young, and the disciples were asked to believe that this war was merely the prediction of Jo Smith about the breaking up of the American Union.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* understands that Ben McCullogh, of Texas, has received an appointment of Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States, and will confine his operations principally to the frontier of the "Lone Star State."

A despatch from Charleston to the Savannah *Republican* says: "Wagner's bombproof rifled cannon has been tested, and found to throw a shell seven miles. Preparations are on foot to compliment the *Niagara* with a few."

The Hon. Andrew Johnson is still speaking in Tennessee for the Union. He is threatened at every sten with mob violence, but he is enthusiastic in

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. JAMES MILLER, Executor of ELEANOR A. JONES, who was Assignee of WILLIAM CREAGH, vs. EDWARD P. HAWKINS and HENRY A. OVERMAN, terre tenant. March Term, 1861. No. 122. Levari Facias.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court, raised by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ, of all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the southwestwardly side of the Lancaster Turnpike Road aforesaid to a depth of two hundred feet at right angles therefrom, and extending of that width in length or depth southwestwardly one hundred feet to the northeastwardly side of Crean street, (a certain fifty-feet wide street, laid out and intended to be opened to public use, by the said William Crean, parallel with the said Lancaster Turnpike Road;) bounded northeastwardly by the said Lancaster Turnpike Road, southwestwardly by the said Crean street, northwestwardly by other ground intended to be this day granted by the said William Crean to the said Edward P. Hawkins, and southeastwardly by ground granted by the said William Crean to Daniel Mcginley, on ground rent, (being the same premises which the said William Crean, by indenture bearing even date herewith, but prior executed, acknowledged, and delivered immediately before these presents, and intended to be forthwith recorded according to law, for the consideration therein mentioned, the whole whereof is hereby secured, granted, and conveyed unto the said Edward P. Hawkins, in fee; subject, nevertheless, to the express restriction that no slaughter-house, skin-dressing establishment for gut, tallow, candle, or starch manufactory, or other building for offensive occupation, should at any time thereafter be put, erected, or used on any part of the thereby granted lot of ground; and subject also, to the express restriction that no building, or part of a building should at any time thereafter be put, erected, or used on the said above-described lot of ground within fifteen feet more or less from the line of the said Lancaster Turnpike Road, will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 249 South SIXTH Street Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

JOHN F. BRIGHTON, Auditor.

may18-10t

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1861. Late trading as MURPHY & SMITH, Grocers, at N. W. corner Second and Coates streets and No. 622 North Second street. ALEXANDER MURPHY. my9,10,11,14,16,18,21,23,25*

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing all Locks and Keys, of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used on the United States Mails, will be received at this Department until nine o'clock A. M. on the tenth day of July inst.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new composition, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders, the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition, now invited, may elicit. It is deemed necessary only to state that a mail lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are uniformity in the component parts, simplicity, novelty of construction, and facility of use.

Two kinds of locks will be required, composed of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each. Keys should be furnished with each brass lock, and each brass key for game.

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed are required to be submitted with the proposal, one of each kind of samples to be returned to the bidder, and the other to be open or unlocked, so that its internal structure may easily be examined. Every sample must be plainly marked with the bidder's name.

The locks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known, or be similar to any locks heretofore used; and they must be warranted not, in any way, to infringe, or interfere with any patented invention.

The various samples of locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners, to be commissioned by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them; and the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, contracts will, upon the report of the examiners, be awarded, if as soon as practicable, with the successful bidder, whose locks are adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for one year, in lots of not more than five thousand, with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend the contract for a further term of one and additional term of four years, on giving notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six nor more than three months before the term of four years; or at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for locks of a similar, or different locks and keys, as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and 6,000 brass keys, within three months, and the corresponding iron locks, and 30,000 iron locks and 30,000 iron keys, within eight months from the date of the order, and thereafter such quantities, not exceeding the above, as will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys 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, in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks free of 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 packages, containing 100 each of the iron and 50 of the wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred locks each. The keys to be put up in boxes of one hundred, if the department, duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the place of delivery, shall prefer locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before the delivery of them.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and undertaken, of uniformity in the mail locks and keys, with due privacy, integrity, and care. No proposal will therefore be received, if the proposed contractor, at the place of their residence) that they will become responsible, on the required bond, for the faithful performance of the contract on the bidder's in case such 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 bidder, in the discretion of the Department, to combine different individuals for such different kinds of locks as he may prefer.

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

M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

may7-10t

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF PRINTING, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 29th day of May, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the sub to printing for the year ending the last day of December, 1862.

The subjoined list specifies as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS I.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.

8,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Accordance by the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the public printing, with the prices of the articles therefor. The paper is to be put up in quires of twenty five sheets each, and in bundles of ten quires each; each ream to contain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no paper will be received not in conformity with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend the contract for a further term of one and additional term of four years, on giving notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six nor more than three months before the term of four years; or at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for locks of a similar, or different locks and keys, as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 6,000 brass locks and 6,000 brass keys, within three months, and the corresponding iron locks, and 30,000 iron locks and 30,000 iron keys, within eight months from the date of the order, and thereafter such quantities, not exceeding the above, as will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys 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, in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks free of charge.

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may7-10t M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

MEDICINAL.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been used for the last 40 years with increasing favor. It is recommended to Cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Cold Feet, Want of Sleep, Wind in the Stomach, or Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Debilitated Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, Dizziness, Tremors, Intemperance,

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR STUPEFY.

As a Medicine it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Nervous and Vital system in a speedy manner.

It will invariably revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating effects of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

DOSE.—One wine glass full as often as necessary.

One dose will remove all Bad Spirits.

One dose will cure Heart-burn.

Three doses will cure Indigestion.

One dose will give you a Good Appetite.

One dose will stop the painful torture of Dyspepsia.

One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

One dose will give relief in the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured of speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISTURBANCES.

Persons who, from disturbing causes too much over night, and feel the evil effects o. poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and nervous constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy, and happy, removes all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

The proprietor says it is a trial and a blessing, he has put up the INVIGORATING SPIRIT in pint bottles at 50 cents, quart at $1.

General Depot, 46 WATER Street, New York.

DYOTT & CO., 232 North SECOND Street, Wholesale Agents in Philadelphia.

And for sale by JOHN M. EATON, 99 N. SECOND Street, and all Druggists. 1m*—tuthsatly

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, No. 308 WALNUT STREET,

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

CASH CAPITAL, $281,116 05—ASSETS $317,143 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,460 00
Collateral loans, well secured	9,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,185 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Northern Liberties Bank Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Keystone Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	25,325 00
The Penn Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	350 00
Bills receivable	14,302 74
Cash accounts, accrued interest, &c.	7,104 46
Cash on hand	11,544 64
	$317,143 04

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

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, William R. Thompson, Frederick Brown, William Stevenson, John R. Worrall, H. Jn Carson, Robert Toland, G. D. Rosengarten, Charles S. Wood, James S. Woodward, Samuel Bispham, Robert Steen, William Forster, Benj. W. Tingley, Manuel Eyre, J. Johnson Brown, Charles Leland, Jacob T. Bunting, Smith Rowen, John Bissell Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.

S. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.

February 16, 1861. 1y22

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

DIRECTORS:

F. RATCHFORD STARR, WILLIAM MCKEE, ISAIAH PRATT, JOHN G. ATWOOD, HENRY T. REDDIN, HENRY MCKEAN, J. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary.

MORDECAI L. DAWSON, GEO. H. STUART, JOSEPH H. SEAMAN, M. A. FARNESTOCK, ANTHONY ANTEL, JR. D. ERRINGER.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life; grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, and make all contracts depending on the contingency of Life.

They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, ground rents, real estate	$322,361 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c.	265,795 54
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c.	237,694 46
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania, Germantown and City Passenger Railroads, &c.	106,902 50
Bank, insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c.	41,000 00
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c.	33,306 14
	$1,071,122 01

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.

SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.

JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE.

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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,) and 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 headache. Perhaps this is the best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

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

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

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

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

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

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

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalis 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.

SUCH TESTIMONIALS ARE UNSOLICITED BY MR. SPALDING, *they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.*

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,

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

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. 46 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. 1y35-tf

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS for POTTSVILLE, READING and HARRISBURG, on and after May 20, 1861.

MORNING LINE, DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrance on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets,) at 8 minutes on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets, at 8 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 1 P. M. train, running to Pittsburg; the CUMBERLAND VALLEY 1 05 P. M. train running to Chambersburg, Carlisle, &c.; and the NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD 1 P. M. train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINES.

Leave New Depot, corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrances on Thirteenth and on Callowhill streets,) for POTTSVILLE and HARRISBURG, at 3 15 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Railroad, for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, &c.; for READING only, at 5 P. M., DAILY, (Sundays excepted.)

DISTANCES VIA PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Miles. To Pottsville	93	Philadelphia and Reading and Lebanon Valley R. R.
Reading	58	
Lebanon	86	
Harrisburg	112	
Dauphin	124	
Millersburg	142	Northern Central Railroad.
Treverton Junction	158	
Sunbury	169	
Northumberland	171	
Lewisburg	196	
Milton	153	
Nuscopy	197	Sunbury and Erie R. R.
Williamsport	209	
Jersey Shore	223	
Lock Haven	235	
Ralston	238	Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.
Trout Run	247	
Elmira	297	

Passengers by these trains can connect at Port Clinton, (Sundays excepted,) with the CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT, and ERIE RAILROAD, making close connections with lines to Niagara Falls, Canada, the West and Northwest.

DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA: Corner of BROAD and CALLOWHILL Streets.

W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.

May 20, 1861.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. On and after Monday, May 13, 1861.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7½, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.35, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10½, and 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7½, 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.35, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10½ P. M.

The 8 30 A. M. and 3 35 P. M. Trains stop at Germantown only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.00 A. M., 2¼, 3¼, 5, 7¼, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown, 8 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, and 9¼ P. M.

FOR NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3.35, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7 10, 8, 8.40, 9.40, 11.40 A. M., 1.40, 3.35, 5.40, 7.10, 8.40, and 10.10 P. M.

The 8 A. M. and 3.35 P. M. will make no stops on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.30 A. M., 2¼, 5, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7.50 A. M., 12.40, 6.10, and 9.10 P. M.