Treachery Towards the U. S. Army Officers in San Antonio, Texas.

In February last, when General Twiggs betrayed his command in Texas, he made the following agreement with the State of Texas, by which the State pledged its honor and faith that the Federal troops should pass unmolested beyond its limits. The following is the agreement:

SAN ANTONIO, February 18, 1861.

The undersigned, commissioners on the part of the State of Texas, fully empowered to exercise the authority understaken by them, have formally and solemnly agreed with Brevet Major General David E. Twiggs, United States army, commanding the department of Texas, that the troops of the United States shall leave the soil of the State by the way of the coast; that they shall take with them the arms of the respective corps, including the battery of light artillery at Fort Duncan, and the battery of the same character at Fort Brown; and shall be allowed the necessary means for regular and comfortable movement, provisions, tents, etc., etc., and transportation.

It is the desire of the commission that there shall be no infraction of this agreement on the part of the people of the State. It is their wish, on the contrary, that every facility shall be afforded the troops. They are our friends. They have heretofore afforded to our people all the protection in their power. They have been our protectors, and we owe them every consideration.

The public property at the various posts, other than the above recited for the use of the troops, will be turned over to the agents to be appointed by the commission, who will give due and proper receipts for the whole to the officers of the army, whom they relieve in their custody of the public property.

THOMAS J. DEVINE,
P. N. LUCKETT,
S. A. MAVERICK,
Commissioners on behalf of the Committee of Public Safety.

Upon this, General Twiggs published to the army the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 18, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5.

The State of Texas having demanded, through its commissioners, the delivery of the military posts and public property within the limits of this command, and the commanding general desiring to avoid even the possibility of a collision between the Federal and State troops, the posts will be evacuated by their garrisons, and these will take up, as soon as the necessary preparations can be made, the line of march out of Texas, by way of the coast, marching out with their arms (the light batteries with their guns), clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, subsistence, medical, hospital stores, and such means of transportation of every kind as may be necessary for an efficient and orderly movement of the troops, prepared for attack or defence against aggression from any source.

The troops will carry with them provisions as far as the coast. By order of

Brevet Maj'r Gen. TWIGGS.

The stipulations on the part of the army were being faithfully carried out, and most of the troops had passed San Antonio en route to the coast. Notwithstanding great indignation was felt by them at the insults the Government was receiving, in consequence of the conduct of General Twiggs, they were careful to suppress their feelings, and to commit no unfriendly act. Every attempt was made by the State of Texas, and afterwards by the Confederate States, to corrupt the soldiers and induce them to desert, and by offers of increased rank and pay, and other appeals, to persuade the officers to resign, but with no success, and the greatest dissatisfaction was evinced at the firmness and fidelity of the army.

Instead of disbanding the troops, as contemplated, by the disaffection of the officers and the desertion of the men, the authorities perceived that they were leaving the State in good order and discipline, true to their colors, and anxious for an opportunity to avenge the wrongs they had helplessly been compelled to bear, when the President of the Confederated States, in violation of the faith and pledge of Texas, ordered that portion of the army still in the State to be disarmed and taken as prisoners of war. The following memorandum is the manner in which Colonel Waite, commanding the Department of Texas, together with his officers on duty in San Antonio, without troops, were captured and made prisoners of war.

MEMORANDUM

Relating to the arrest of Colonel C. A. Waite, U. S. Army, and the officers of the U. S. Army on duty at San Antonio, Texas, without Troops. At Colonel Waite's quarters, Colonel Waite and Major Sprague only present.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas,
Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

Captain Wilcox [with his sword, commanding Texas troops]—Good morning, Colonel!

Colonel Waite—Good morning, sir.

Captain Wilcox—I have come to request you to go over to Major Maclin's office.

Colonel Waite—For what purpose, sir?

Captain Wilcox—As a prisoner of war!

Colonel Waite—What authority have you?

Captain Wilcox—I have authority from Major Maclin.

Colonel Waite—Who is Major Maclin?

Captain Wilcox—An officer of the Confederate States.

Colonel Waite—I do not, sir, recognize any such authority. Have you the authority? I should like to see it.

Captain Wilcox then took from his pocket an order from Major Maclin, which Colonel Waite read, directing him, Wilcox, to proceed with his company and arrest the officers of the United States Government on duty in San Antonio, Texas.

Colonel Waite: I protest against any such act, and will not obey the order except by force. Have I committed any offence? To which Captain Wilcox replied: "None that I know of." It is then, said Colonel Waite, "a most unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of the modes and customs of civilized warfare, and a gross outrage upon my individual rights. I protest against it in the name of my country. Your authority I do not recognize, nor will I obey any order from you; nothing but the presence of a force greater than I can overcome will cause me to reliquish my personal freedom. There is nothing in history to equal this usurpation." Thereupon Captain Wilcox said: "I have the force," and started for the public storehouses, and immediately returned with thirty-six footmen, Texas troops, armed with rifles and sabre bayonets. The command was halted in front of Colonel Waite's quarters, when Captain Wilcox entered the house. Colonel Waite then walked to the door, when, upon looking out, remarked: "Is that your guard, sir?" "Yes, sir," replied Captain Wilcox; "There are more men," remarked Colonel Waite, "than I can resist, and I again protest, in the name of my country, against this gross and unwarranted act of usurpation, and in violation of my personal rights; where do you wish me to go, sir?" "To the ordnance office, sir," said Captain Wilcox. Colonel Waite then took his hat and passed to the front of the guard, when arms were shouldered, and the crowd proceeded through the public street. As Colonel Waite was passing into the custody of the guard, Major Sprague remarked to Captain Wilcox, "Do you consider me as one?" "Yes," he replied, "come along." "Then," said Major Sprague, "I concur fully in every word uttered by Colonel Waite in regard to this outrage." Major Sprague then joined Colonel Waite, and proceeded amid a crowd of boys.

Arriving at the building where the public offices are, the command was halted, and Capt. Wilcox ordered the other officers, viz: Major Wm. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Daniel McClure, Pay Department; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. T. Chandler, Third Infantry; Capt. R. Garnett, Second Cavalry; Surgeon E. Abadie, Medical Department; Assistant Surgeon J. R. Smith, Medical Department; Surgeon E. P. Langworthy, Medical Department; Capt. A. T. Lee, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant E. L. Hartz, Eighth Infantry; Lieutenant E. W. H. Read, Eighth Infantry; Captain R. M. Potter, Military Store Keeper; who had been previously arrested, and were within the building in charge of a sentinel, to proceed. The officers in a body, in charge of the guard, were conducted to the office of Major Maclin. After a few moments' silence, Major Maclin said: "Colonel Waite, it becomes my duty to arrest you, and the other officers, as prisoners of war." "By what authority, sir?" "That is my business, sir, not yours," responded Major Maclin. "But," said Colonel Waite, "I should like to know by what power I am deprived of my personal rights?" "I have the power from the President of the Confederate States," answered Major Maclin. "Such authority I do not know, nor shall I obey it," said Colonel Waite. "Have I, or my officers, committed any offence? Did we not come here as friends, and have we not been such to all the interests of Texas? More than that, is there not an agreement with the Texas commissioners guaranteeing to the men and officers, my entire command, to go out of Texas unmolested? That, sir, has been carried out faithfully, on our part, in every respect. By what right, then, am I to be restricted of my liberty? and by what authority am I and my officers made prisoners of war? I protest against it!" "There is no use of protesting," said Major Maclin, "I do not wish to hear any protest; it is unnecessary, I have my orders." "But I will protest," replied Colonel Waite, "in the name of my country and Government, I protest. I denounce it as an act of unwarranted usurpation, and against the custom of war, and in violation of my personal rights. I suppose you intend to regard the rights and customs of civilization? I know no war; we have been acting as friends; we are not here in a hostile attitude; we came into the country as friends, and are going out as such." "Yes," responded Major Maclin, "I have my duty to perform, and shall do it." "I repeat," said Colonel Waite, "it is gross, unheard of, unwarranted, and treacherous; nothing but the presence of a force requires me to listen to such measures, much more to obey them. Had I the means, it would be quite different; I would resist until death." "I am aware of that," answered Major Maclin, "I have as much confidence in the courage of your officers as you have."

"What do you propose?" inquired Colonel Waite. "I am obliged to consider myself a prisoner, and should like to know the future." "I have here, sir," replied Major Maclin, "Paroles," handing a manuscript to Colonel Waite, "which the officers are at liberty to avail themselves of."

One of these was then read by Colonel Waite. "Such a paper I shall not sign," said Colonel Waite, indignantly; "it is highly objectionable, and I shall remain a prisoner." "Very well!" answered Major Maclin, "these paroles will not be presented to you again without you request it." "What rank do you hold, sir?" inquired Colonel Waite. "I am a Major!" replied Major M. "In the Provisional or regular army?" inquired Colonel Waite. "In the regular army, sir, of the Confederate States," responded the Major.

A general conversation ensued among all parties, in which there was much angry excitement. Major Maclin improved the first opportunity to speak, and remarked that "he should send the officers to Victoria, one hundred miles distant, to Col. Van Dorn's headquarters," and desired to know how soon Col. Waite could be ready, and suggested to-morrow, even intimated to-day, whereupon Col. Waite, and the officers present, said "it was impossible to arrange their family affairs in so short a time." "How long a time, then," asked he, "do you require—one, two, or three days?" "I presume we can have transportation?" suggested Colonel Waite. "*There will be transportation for you, sir,*" replied Major Maclin, with emphasis and anger. Again a general conversation took place; still much excitement was evinced among all parties. The inquiry was made of Major Maclin if he had any discretion in the matter? He replied that he had none. The character of paroles and the rights of prisoners then became a general subject of conversation. Each officer present said he desired at least twenty-four hours to consider the subject, as it was of great importance.

Colonel Waite asked for one of the manuscript paroles, when Major Maclin, in a very offensive manner, declined, saying, "he had use for them." This again caused much evident, excited, and indignant feeling. "It is my desire," said Colonel Waite, "to put some officer in charge of our soldiers to be left here (the Eighth infantry band and clerks at headquarters,) as prisoners, should I accept a parole, to attend to their personal rights, police and comfort." You need have no concern about that, sir," responded Major Maclin, "we will save you that trouble; we will attend to that; no officer will be permitted to have anything to do with them. You will not be allowed to give any orders here." Colonel Waite, in answer, said, "it is your wish and object to corrupt them, and to force them into your service, but they will not stay with you; they will desert." "Your language, sir," said Major Maclin, "is offensive; I cannot permit it." Colonel Waite replied, "*The facts, sir, are doubtless offensive.* My language is not intended to be offensive. I write, and state the facts. I also claim the right to send an officer to my Government with sealed despatches, on parole." "That, sir," replied Major Maclin, "will not be allowed." "But," said Colonel Waite, "can I not make my official report? To send an officer to headquarters, after important events, is the custom of all armies and troops among civilized people." "Perhaps it is, replied Major Maclin. After a long conversation, and the excitement somewhat abated, Major Maclin was asked if he would grant to each officer twenty-four hours to consider upon the subject, when they would report to him, in person, their determination. To this he agreed, and permitted each officer to take one of the manuscript paroles for consideration. The guard at the door was then dismissed, and the officers retired.

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1861.

The officers met at 12 M. to-day at the office of the commanding officer, Major Maclin, as agreed upon yesterday. No farther modification could be had of the terms offered yesterday, excepting a provision for exchange as prisoners of war, and the privilege granted to Col. Waite to report the facts and past transactions to his Government. The terms now were, the acceptance of the parules, or to be treated as close prisoners of war. There was no alternative, but to be subjected to the rabble, to crowds of undisciplined troops, regardless of authority or control, to the vindictive and active prejudices of men in authority, who had already stipulated terms, or take the parules offered, and ask safe conduct out of the State. The latter was determined upon, as the only method which could secure safe egress, or escape, and place the officers within reach of the authorities of the United States Government. Each officer took his parole under the protest made by Colonel Waite the day previous.

The Effects of War on a Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: While we all deplore the effects of war, it may be well enough to keep in view that it is not by any means so disastrous as many persons suppose. If the Government at Washington, and at the capitals of the Northern States, borrow some hundred millions of dollars and spend it, or nearly all of it, for the munitions of war, the money thus spent will not be lost to the country. The following extract from Alison's History shows what was the effect of war on Great Britain when engaged in the most unequal contest she ever endured:

O. P. Q.

"Notwithstanding the unexampled difficulties which had beset the British Empire in the years 1799 and 1800, from the extreme severity of the scarcity during that period, and the vast expenditure which the campaigns of these two years had occasioned, the condition of the Empire in 1801 was, to an unprecedented degree, wealthy and prosperous. The great loan of twenty-five millions of that year was borrowed at a rate of interest under six per cent; although loans to the amount of above two hundred millions had been contracted in the eight preceding years; the exports, as compared with what they were at the commencement of the war, had tripled, and the imports more than tripled, in addition to the vast sums of money which the nation required for its loans to foreign Powers, and payments on account of its corn from its foreign parts. Nearly a fourth had been added to the tonnage of the shipping and the seamen employed in it during the same period; while the national expenditure had risen to above sixty-eight millions, of which nearly forty millions were provided from permanent war taxes. Contrary to all former precedent, the country had eminently prospered during this long and arduous struggle. Notwithstanding the weight of its taxation, and the immense sums which had been squandered in foreign loans or services, and, of course, lost to the productive powers of Great Britain, the industry of the nation, in all its branches, had prodigiously increased, and capital was to be had in abundance for all the innumerable undertakings, both public and private, which were going forward. Agriculture had advanced in a still greater degree than population; the dependence of the nation on foreign supplies was rapidly diminishing; and yet the United Kingdom, which had added nearly a sixth to its inhabitants since 1701, numbered about fifteen millions of souls in the British Isles. The division and disaffection which prevailed during the earlier years of the war had almost entirely disappeared; the atrocities of the French Revolution had wrained all but a few inveterate Democrats from Jacobinical principles; the imminence of the public danger had united the great body of the people in a strong attachment to the national colors; the young and active party of the Opposition had risen into manhood since the commencement of the contest, and imbibed with their mother's milk the enthusiastic feelings it was calculated to awaken; while the incessant progress and alarming conquests of France had generally diffuded the belief that no security for the national independence was to be found but in a steady resistance to its ambition. A nation animated with such feelings, and possessed of such resources, was undoubtedly confident in itself when it bade defiance to Europe in arms."—Alison's History of Europe, vol. ii., p. 150.

The Crops at the South.

The Southern papers give glowing accounts of the prospects of the crops. The Augusta (Ga) *Constitutionalist* says:

"We learn that the crops in every section of the State are uncommonly promising, though comparatively backward. There are some complaints of rust in the wheat, but it has as yet appeared only on the blade, where it does little harm. It has not attacked the stalk, and the wheat is near maturity as to be nearly out of danger. The crop of wheat is likely to be the largest one known in Georgia."

The Macon *Telegraph* says:

"In southern Georgia the planters are now harvesting an unprecedented wheat crop. In Middle Georgia they will soon be doing the same thing. We heard a planter from Jones yesterday make a bet that a twenty-acre field in his neighborhood would average thirty bushels of wheat to the acre. If the crop escapes rust a few days longer, it was the judgment of a friend of ours that two years' supply of wheat would be raised in Georgia this year."

The Kent (Md.) *News* says:

"From all parts of our country we hear the most gratifying accounts of the appearance of the growing wheat. The prospect for a heavy yield, we are told, could hardly be more flattering. The spring has been, in many respects, altogether favorable to its growth, and it is now far advanced, especially in the better qualities of soil, as to place it quite beyond the ravages of the insect. It is feared by some, however, that the recent succession of heavy rains may fill the stalk with sap to such a degree as to cause it to scab and rust, should the weather become unusually warm. It is an action with farmers, we believe, that the wheat crop is liable to injury until garnered. Many of our farmers have not yet finished planting their corn, having been retarded in late and low lands by the heavy rains."

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. C. KEEHNLE, }
JNO. E. ADDICKS, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOS. S. FERNON, }

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunleavy ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Lizzie Usticford, Eldridge ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Victoria Reed, Preble ..... London, soon
Ship Zered, Mazongal ..... Londonderry, June 3
Bark Zion Dallett, Dill ..... Lagos, Fa. soon
Bark Gaston, Parrelman ..... Bremen, soon
Bark Arthur White, McMullin ..... Glasgow, soon
Bark Marion, Fowler ..... Havana, soon
Brig John Welsh, Fifield ..... Trinidad de Cuba, soon
Brig S Thurston, Lamphier ..... Barbadoes, soon
Brig Stanley, Mumford ..... Queenstown, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis ..... Havana, soon
Schr Round, Smith ..... Barbadoes, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4'45 SUN SETS 7 15
HIGH WATER 12 57

ARRIVED.

Ship Gen Parkhill, Forbes, from Liverpool March 26, off and for Charleston, with merchandise, was fallen in with 18th inst off Cape Romaine with two Palmetto flags flying, by the U S steam frigate Niagara, and ordered off, but on the following morning, in attempting to run the blockade, was captured, a U S officer and 13 men, as a prize crew, put on board, and arrived yesterday morning off the navy yard. Towed up by the America.

Barq G R C (Br) Fenton, 60 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Elizabeth Barker, (Br) Penbreath, 40 days from Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Daniel Maloney, Steelman, 4 days from New Haven in ballast to captain.

Schr Chiel, Marble, 10 days from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.

Schr A Hammond, Paine, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Tweils & Co.

Schr Castilian, Pendleton, 8 days from Belfast, with mdse to Tweils & Co.

Schr Z A Paine, Jones, 10 days from Eastport, with fish to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Susan Mines, Weaver, 3 days from Amboy, with mdse to G & F Lennig.

Schr Hannah, Brightman, 3 days from Fall River, with mdse to captain.

Schr A V W Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem, in ballast to E Sartwright & Co.

Schr Eliz Bath, Brown, from Providence, in ballast to E K Sawyer & Co.

Schr John Rodgers, Buckalew, from Providence, in ballast to Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

Schr Chas Carroll, Pratt, from Providence, in ballast to E K sawyer & Co.

Schr Sophia Ann, Smith, from Roxbury, in ballast to C A Meek, ober & Co.

Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, from Boston, in ballast to J E Blakiston & Co.

Schr Eva Belle, Lee, from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr G W Cummings, Wiggins, from New Bedford, in ballast to Neale, Hammett & Caldwell.

Schr T Benedict, Goldsmith, from New York, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Steamer Lewis, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamship America, Virden, 12 hours from Cape May, having in tow ship Gen Parkhill as a prize. Passed on Monday, at 11 A M, ship Caribbee, for Africa, at anchor off the Brown; ship Calliope, hence for Liverpool, at anchor off Ready Island; and bark Washington Butcher, from New York, below New Castle.

CLEARED.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, N York, J Alderdice.
Bark Catherine, Crocker, Cork, for orders, E A Souder & Co.
Schr Orinoco, Rockwell, New York.
Schr Virginia Emma, Havana, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Sarah Minks, Weaver, New York, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr M Collyer, Rayner, Boston, L Rothermel & Co
Schr Eva Belle Lee Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr V E Thurmond Godfrey, do do
Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, Boston, J R Blakiston.
Schr G W Cummings, Wiggins, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Providence, E R Sawyer & Co
Schr F Elmore, Smith, Providence, do
Schr Chas Carroll, Pratt Fall River, do
Schr T Benedict, Goldsmith, Providence, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Sophia Ann, Smith, Roxbury, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr John Rodgers, Buckalew, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, May 20.

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

Lebanon Valley, grain to T Barger; Mary, oats to A Gilchrist & Co; Mary Ellen, lumber to J H Dresher; G M Long, cord wood to G W Haint; R Tomlinson and T W Brass, bituminous coal to Mr Crain, New York; J J Sheets, boards to Henry Crosker; a raft of timber to Coll Nav Co; Young Charles, light to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sportsman, Thompson, from Shanghae Feb 10, arrived at New York 20th inst. April 24th, spoke bark Hellenian, from Rio de Janeiro for New York, and was in company for 18 days. Parted with her S of Bermuda.

Bark Ben Franklin, Liddle, sailed from Gardinas 4th inst. for Philadelphia.

Bark Modena, Ryder, hence, arrived at Boston 16th inst.

Brig T B Martin, French, hence, arrived at Havana 11th inst.

Schr Eveline, York, hence, arrived at Havana 11th instant.

Schrs L & R Smith, Smith, Charlotte Shaw, Shaw, James Satterwhite, Maloy, J E Coke, Endicott Willow Bank, Sulsa, J Blakiston, Smith, A C Reeves, Lake, M A Shinder, Dougherty, Ivy, Henderson, B E Sharp, Jerrold Hunter, Bussey, Ann Eliza, Crowell, Hannah Austin, Davis, G D C, R F Shannon, Bowen, and Guy Bowen, Wingate, from Newport for Philadelphia.

Schrs Rebecca Horton, Kisell, Wm P Clark, Hugh, Sarah E Jones, Jones, C H Wilson, Smith, and Sarah Moore, Shoo- cleared at Boston 20th inst. for Philad.

LEGAL.

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

JAMES MILLER, Executor of ELEANOR A. JONES, who was Assignee of WILLIAM CLEAN, vs. EDWARD P. HAWKINS and HENRY W. DEVEREUX, the 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 extensively used road of the Lancaster Turnpike Road agreeably to a recent survey thereof made by Francis Lichtfoss, Esq., containing fifty feet and fifteen feet seven inches northwestwardly from the northwestwardly side of Green street, in the Borough of West Philadelphia, aforesaid, measured in front or breadth, on the said Lancaster Turnpike road, thence extending northeastwardly of that width in length or depth southwestwardly two hundred feet to the northeastwardly side of Green street, (a certain fifty feet wide street, laid out and intended to be opened and used for use,) by the said William Green, parallel with the said Lancaster Turnpike Road; thence northwestwardly by the said Lancaster Turnpike Road, southwestwardly by the said Green street, northwestwardly by the said Green street and intended to be opened, and by said William reun to the said Edward P Hawkins, and southeastwardly by ground granted by the said William Green to Daniel McGinley, on ground rent, (being the same premises which the said William Green by indenture bearing even date herewith, but duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered immediately before these presents, and intended to be recorded herewith record according to law, for the consideration money therein mentioned, he who is whereof he hereby acknowledged, granted, and conveyed unto the said Edward P. Hawkins, in fee; subject, nevertheless, to the express reserve upon the said lot of ground, of the dwelling establishment, glue, soap, candle, or starch manufactory, or other building for offensive occupation, to be erected 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 condition 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 from the line of the said Lane ster Turnpike Road,) will attend to the duties of an appointment on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 449 South SIXTH Street Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested are requested to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon the fund.

JOHN F. BRINTON, Auditor.
m15-10t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HENRY HOUTON, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that the widow of the said decedent has filed, in said Court, her petition and appurtenant claiming certain real estate of her husband therein mentioned, of the value of $255.50, under the act of assembly, April, 1851, and that the said inquisition will be approved on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1861, unless exceptions are filed thereto.

M. R. THAYER,
m18 5w 4t. For the Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JANE NICHOLS, dec'd.

The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of CHARLES K. KIRK, administrator of the estate of JANE NICHOLS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the WEST SPRING GROVE, in SANSOM Street, above Sixth, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOS. F. POTTS,
Auditor.
m10-1mw-5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MARIE WUGK, by her next friend Gustavus A. Andre, vs. CHARLES WUGK.

September Term, 1860. No. 70. In Divorce.

Dear Sir:—Please make notice that the Court has this day rented a Rule on you to show cause why a Divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable the 1st day of June, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Yours truly,
W. B. WILKES.

To Mr. Charles Wugk, Respondent above named.

B. GERHARD, Atty for Libellant.
May 14th, 1861. m15 4w 4t*

MEDICINAL.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

(is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in popular form, so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature*, that it may confidently be recommended to the tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is a most powerful cordial in the, to the effected, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and therefore combines the binding powerfully tonic and soothing properties, and is consequently our new mixture. Such a combination has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical sciences, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge to see that such a combination must be a great blessing to the sick, and to the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which human nature is constantly liable. Let the weak, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dropsy, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Lassitude, Universal Prostration, Dyspepsia, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaint, Nervous Weakness of the Kidneys, and Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, Cough, Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty in Breathing, Asthma, in which it might seem a remarkable, yet it will not only cure the debility following Fevers, but prevent all attacks during exposure to Miasmatic Influences, and cure the disease if taken in the first stages of the Fever, if taken early and persistently upon the biliary system, arresting the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the secretory functions of the system, will totally prevent any deleterious consequences following the Fever, and effectually cure the disease. Travellers should have a bottle with them, and all should keep and take a table-spoonful at the first sign of fever. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits: students, ladies, literary men; and all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. It is a fact, that they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty, and which cause them to feel that health and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. They need be no longer in fear of Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the first trial, it will ward off the attack, and give perfect ease and safety. *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it. Mothers, try it!* And to you who are daily the victims of decline, not only of your daughters, before it be too late, but also your sons and relatives, who are the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than that their condition be known in time, the latter are often misguided with the excitement of business that if it were not for one letter, too, would turn to the Cordial and ward off, until too late to regret their fatal fall. But this mother is always vigilant, and to her confidently appeal, for we are sure your unerring affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, as the remedy which should be always on hand in case of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold in this city by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Nos. 2 and 9 North FIFTH Street; HASSARD & CO., TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and SYOTT & CO., 232 North SECOND Street.

m15-mwf1-eow 9t

FREIGHT NOTICES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.

In pursuance of notice from the receiving authorities, all goods forwarded by way of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD, to the States of TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA, Must be distinctly marked "Via Lynchburg," and, underneath these words the name of the shipper. The Shippers' Receipt must also be marked as above. And no goods of any description will be forwarded to States South of the above named.

ASA WHITNEY, President.
m14-1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SHIPPERS WILL please take notice that the South Carolina R. R Co. have discontinued forwarding all through freight and that all goods formerly consigned to them must now be consigned to a city agency.

Messrs. T. S. & T. G. BUDD will forward all goods to their address.

A. SELKIRK, Jr., Agt. for Sou. Car. Co.
No. 126 North WHARVES.

WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS.—

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

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

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

We also have a paper called Bank Letter, similar to the above, except it has not half the number of lines on, so as to allow a printed blank or heading above.

KEMPTON & MULLIN,
Mount Holly Springs, Cumberland Co., Pa.

The above Papers can be had of Messrs. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., and MCGARGEE BROTHERS, Nos. 2 and 8 DECATUR Street.

m8-3m

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

apl2-3t

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE.

WHAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. I have recommended them to the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your obt'servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

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

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa., January 13, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:

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

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

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

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send one box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot co., O.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq. BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

I wish you some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) *was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

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

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

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filley, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm. My severe Headache almost instantaneously.

Truly yours, WM. C. FILLEY.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for my nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and *they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.*

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you once 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 remedy for the headache, and to be the very 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 (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 testimonials 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.

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

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent in mail prepaid on receipt of the price.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.