The Battle in Hampton Roads.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS—FIRING INTO A VIRGINIA STEAMER BY THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONTICELLO—BATTERY AT BOUSH'S BLUFF ANSWERS—A SPIRITED ENGAGEMENT—THE MONTICELLO CRIPPLED AND WITHDRAWN.

The Norfolk *Day Book* brings us full details of the attack on the battery at Sewell's Point. The *Day Book*, it will be seen, gives a version of the affair, differing considerably from that published yesterday, and it claims to have the particulars from an eye witness:

[From the Norfolk Day Book of Monday.]

The steam tug *Kahukee*, Captain Saylor, started down Saturday, about half past twelve o'clock, to carry one hundred negro laborers to the battery now in course of erection at Sewell's Point. When she arrived in the vicinity she saw the steamer *Monticello* lying well over in the mouth of James river. The *Kahukee* took her position as near the earthworks as prudent, lowered her yawl, and sent it ashore with as many of the laborers as it would carry. These were landed, and the boat was about returning for another load, when the *Monticello*, which had steamed away from the mouth of James river, and gone in the direction of Old Point, as those on board the tug thought, came round the point of woods, at the extreme end of Sewell's Point, in chase of the *Kahukee*. The latter was now about three miles below Boush's Bluff, the only place where there are any guns mounted in that immediate vicinity, and seeing the *Monticello* about coming after her, steamed up the river to escape.

The *Monticello* then fired a shot after her, which, not answering the purpose of stopping her, she repeated by firing a shell, which we understand exploded about fifty yards in advance of her. In the meantime the chase had become so exciting to those in command of the *Monticello* that she was about getting into a good position to be cracked at by Captain Young's battery at Boush's Bluff. Captain Young having now one gun to bear on her, though at long range, let fly at her with that, which was grape shot, and scattered about her like hail stones. The *Monticello* immediately backed her engine, and without turning round got out of harm's way. She then dropped down opposite the place where we are erecting a battery at Sewell's Point. She here opened her fire on the unfinished breastworks, with the intention of demolishing them; this she continued until, as it was supposed, her ammunition was exhausted; and in the meantime the little steamer *Yankee* came up to her aid. They two together kept up the bombardment for about three hours—say from one to four o'clock.

They were still firing when another little steamer, supposed to be the *Young America*, came over from Old Point, when they ceased. The two small steamers, the *Yankee* and *Young America*, then left for Old Point, and the *Monticello* kept her position in the neighborhood till our informant left.

There steamers were about a quarter of a mile from the unfinished works, during the time they were hammering away at them, so, but we learn have scarcely soiled the works, the only damage being the starting of a log of one of the embrasures Out of about thirty shot and shell only one took effect as above.

The women and children living in the neighborhood were very much alarmed, and left their houses and sought safety by flight.

There was no one on the place armed. A white man had a Sharp's rifle loaded, with which he stood upon the wharf, took aim, and fired, though it is not known with what effect. Another man had one of Colt's old-style pocket pistols, which he had left near the beach in the crotch of a tree. He mentioned the circumstance to a negro, who volunteered to go after it for him; he told him not to do so. The negro, however, watched his chance between fires, and darted to the tree and got it, thus evincing a remarkable degree of fearlessness

The *Kahukee's* boat, then at the shore, put off for the steamer, and the battery at the bluff, mistaking her for one of the enemy's boats fired a shot after her, which caused her to put back. This shot, we understand, was a blank gun, but the distance was too great to do any damage.

The hands at the works were strongly tempted to scamper off till the first two or three shots from the *Monticello* were fired, but finding their ability to dodge them so finely, they held their places in order to see the fun Many of the shots took effect in the trees, limbs from which were cut off, which was the most dangerous feature of the whole affair They, however, kept clear of the trees, and avoided the danger from that source. The ball and shell mostly fell in the rear of the works, in a bog, the mud from which some of them would scatter like a hail storm.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

THE MONTICELLO CRIPPLED AND WITHDRAWN.

We will appear from the above, the steamer *Monticello* kept the position near the breastworks, where she hitched on to a buoy, on Saturday, after the firing She remained there till yesterday, watching the operations ashore, and in order to keep them from going on with the works The battery is on a sand bank, and very much higher than the steamer; she, consequently, did not see everything that was going on, notwithstanding the strict watch, for the boys were at work like moles, some of them, we understand, having to lay flat on their stomachs to perform some part of their labor.

On Saturday evening, when the firing ceased, there was not a gun on the Sewell's Point battery; but by men fighting for their rights herculean feats can be performed. Three short 32-pounders were carried down from the city, and got in tolerable condition for temporary use. Besides these, two 6 inch field rifle pieces, the guns of the United States, were drawn up in position, the whole concealed from view of the enemy.

Yesterday (Sunday) evening, about four or five o'clock, a small schooner from below passed up, and when near the *Monticello* she fired a shot, which passed over the battery. It is not known positively whether she fired at the schooner or at the battery; though it is asserted by some that the schooner was acting in the capacity of a lookout for the steamer, and had sent a boat ashore after her before she fired the gun. The idea is that the schooner got as near the fort as possible, and sent a man up on her masthead to spy into the fort, those inside being unconscious of what was going on, and deeming her a friend. However, that first gun was taken as a hanter, and the battery answered it with as much spirit and rapidity as convenience would allow; the second ball, we understand, taking effect in her rigging, much of which was cut away The firing continued for some considerable time, by both the steamer and the battery.

The two 32 pounders, it is said, did the most execution, a shell from one of which, it is reported, burst on striking the steamer's rigging, though it is not known whether it proved fatal. The steamer was struck in her hull several times near the amidships, and one hole, we understand, was knocked into her side, large enough for a four-barrel to enter. The steamer's battery was finally silenced; and about than time the two little steamers, the *Yankee* and the *Young America*—came up, both of which, we understand, fired a few balls at the fort They all three then started off down the river towards Old Point.

It is the general impression that the *Monticello* is seriously crippled, from the manner in which she was careened over when she left, and probably from her having ceased her fire so quick.

The shot and shell from the steamer flew over the battery, many of them striking a mile in the rear. One shell burst near the battery without injury. A piece of it, weighing four or five pounds, we saw last night. The tops of the pine trees in the neighborhood were pretty well cut down by the shot from the steamers, and the boughs and splinters were scattered about with a good deal of activity, though with no bad results, except the scatching of the hand of one of the staff officers who was present.

During the cannonading, we understand, some of the infantry sallied out on the beach, and discharged their small arms (Minie rifles, we presume) at the *Monticello*, as being what was considered at the time within range. It is said that every man engaged on shore acted the part of a hero, the only regret being that they were not more thoroughly prepared for the occasion, by having their heavy ordnance in better condition for the reception of the enemy.

The only injury, we understand, with the exception of the staff officer, was that received by Mr. Wm. Morris, of the Woodis Rifle corps, who got his ankle bruised by the rebound of one of the big guns. We understand the injury is very slight Not a shot of the enemy struck the works to injure them, most of them passing far overhead. "Nobody hurt" on our side, though we don't believe we can say the same thing for the enemy, as the present confusion on board seemed to indicate otherwise.

It is thought by some that this attack upon our battery is intended as a *ruse* to draw our attention from some point of more importance to the South. By others, it is surmised that the attack on that unfinished battery was intended merely to demolish it; they did not know it was there till they discovered it on Saturday while in pursuit of the steamer *Kahukee*, and finding it unprepared to return their fire, they anchored near by to deter our folks from working on it. We rather suspect the answer they got from the Sewell's Point battery yesterday evening took them somewhat by surprise.

The American War Crisis on the Continent.

ITS EFFECT ON TRADE AND TOURIST TRAVEL.

A letter from Toulon, of May 7, says: The civil war, which seems on the point of breaking out between the disunited States of America, is about to open for the French arsenals a market for exportation which certainly was not foreseen. It is stated that American agents have come to France to purchase arms and military equipments, which the storehouses of the State will be only too glad to get rid of.

The *Journal du Havre*, of May 8, has the following: The commercial community of this port have been justly thrown into alarm by the last news from America, which mentions the resolution come to by the President of the Southern Confederation to issue letters of marque, and brings the proclamation of President Lincoln, which puts the ports of the Southern States under blockade. The Chamber of Commerce, through its President, M. Ancel, who is deputy for Havre, immediately called the attention of the minister to the necessity of taking measures for the protection of French vessels in those waters. Immediately on receiving the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, M. Ancel communicated it to the minister, who has, it is said, promised to concert with his colleagues of the Marine, so as to have a conference on the subject with the Emperor.

The Paris *Patrie*, of evening of May 9, "declares that a statement made in an English newspaper, respecting the conduct of the French consul at Richmond, Va, is not correct," and it affirms that the "conduct of all French agents, without exception, has been becoming and reserved in the condition which has broken out between the Southern and Northern States of America."

The Paris correspondent of the London *News*, writing on the 9th of May, says: "Bitter complaints are made by the Americans in Paris of the delay in the delivery of their letters via Liverpool, whenever the United States mail arrives there on Saturday, or even sometimes on Friday night. In such cases, the American letters, which London merchants get on Saturday night, are, in consequence of the Sunday stoppage in London, not delivered in Paris till Tuesday morning. This is an old grievance, and only lately, I believe, it has been suggested from this side that a French post-office clerk should await the arrival of the mails at Southampton and Liverpool, and be entrusted with all French letters But the intense anxiety with which advices from America are now awaited lends additional urgency in the matter, and presses for the immediate consideration of the British authorities."

The London *Sunday Times* of the 12th of May has the following:

A Parisian correspondent writes to say the civil war news from the American continent has brought to Paris a large number of Americans who were in Italy, Germany, and other countries of the Old World. These travellers are all proceeding homeward as fast as possible The resources of most Americans abroad depend on commerce; they therefore find themselves, at the present moment, in a very unpleasant position—not knowing, in fact, what may be the results of the civil war as regards financial interests. Nearly all Americans who were living in Paris have already left to look after their interests; or, it may be, to take part in the conflict. Of late years they have been the best of customers to hotel-keepers on the continent of Europe, spending their money with a freedom which once made the travelling Englishman so popular abroad. That reputation, however, we have long since lost

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General Orders--No. 21.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *May 17, 1861.*

The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are attached to the army, with the brevet of second lieutenants, or, in regiments where there are vacancies, with the full rank of second lieutenants, in conformity with the fourth section of the act approved April 29, 1812, as follows:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet Henry A. Du Pont to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6, 1861.
2. Cadet Charles E Cross to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6. 1861.
3. Cadet Orville E Babcock to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6, 1861.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

4. Cadet Henry W Kingsbury to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6 1861.
5. Cadet Llewellyn G Hoxton to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6 1861.
7. Cadet Adelbert R. Buffington to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6, 1861.

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

13. Cadet John Adair to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company A.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

20. Cadet Charles McK. Leoser to be second lieutenant, May 6 1861 Company D.
29. Cadet James F. McQuestion to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company E.
40 Cadet George O. Sokalski to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company I.
43. Cadet Charles H Gibson to be second lieutenant, May 6. 1861. Company A.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

24. Cadet Charles C. Campbell to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company F.
25. Cadet Malbone F Watson to be second lieutenant. May 6 1861. Company I.
32 Cadet Eugene B. Beaumont to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company H.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

15. Cadet Charles E. Heslett to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company D.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

44. Cadet Mathis W. Henry to be brevet second lieutenant, May 6, 1861.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

10. Cadet Edmund Kirby to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861 Company E.
17. Cadet Judson Kilpatrick to be second lieutenant, May 6. 1861. Company G.
22 Cadet William A Elderkin to be second lieutenant, May 6 1861. Company I
27. Cadet Guy V Henry to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company G.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

5. Cadet Adelbert Ames to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company G.
11. Cadet John I. Rodgers to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company K.
12. Cadet Samuel N. Benjamin to be second lieutenant, May 6. 1861. Company I.
14. Cadet John W. Barlow to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company B
23 Cadet Francis L. Vinton to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company L.
37. Cadet Leroy L. James to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company A.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

9. Cadet Nathaniel R. Chamblins to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company M.
18. Cadet Franklin Harwood to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company G.
28. Cadet Jacob H Smyser to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company C.
29. Cadet Jacob B. Rawles to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company D.
30. Cadet Erskine Gittings to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company E.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

8. Cadet Emery Upton to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company A.
19 Cadet George W Dresser to be second lieutenant, May 5, 1861. Company L.
21. Cadet Henry C. Hasbrouck to be second lieutenant. May 6, 1861. Company A.
33. Cadet Leonard Martin to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company B.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

45. Cadet Sheldon Spencer to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company K.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

34. Cadet John S. Poland to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company K.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

26. Cadet John B Williams to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company C.
30. Cadet Jacob F Kent to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company B.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

16. Cadet Chas E. Patterson to be second lieutenant, May 6. 1861. Company K.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

35. Cadet Robt. L. Eastman to be second lieutenant, May 6 1861 Company K.
38. Cadet Campbell D. Emory to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company A.
42 Cadet Wright Rives to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company I.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

36. Cadet Henry B Noble to be second lieutenant, May 6 1861 Company I.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

41. Cadet Olin F. Rice to be second lieutenant, May 6, 1861. Company G.

The companies to which these officers have been assigned are those to which they succeeded in the natural course of promotion and appointment.

By order: L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

More Southern Honor and Honesty.

We have been requested by one of our well-known citizens (says the New Orleans *Picayune*) to publish the following note from him to the late commander of Fort Sumpter. It will be seen that the writer does not seek to deprive other parties to the proposed arrangement both of his money and his property, though he is professionally engaged in a cause that has for its object the annihilation of the latter's value

NEW ORLEANS, May 16, 1861.

MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON, LATE OF FORT SUMPTER, S. C.—Sir: You hold my three notes for $4 900 each, with about $1,000 accumulated interest, all due in the month of March, 1862, which notes were given in part payment of twenty-nine negroes, purchased of you in March, 1860. As I consider fair play a jewel, I take this method to notify you that I will not pay those notes; but, as I neither seek nor wish an advantage, I desire that you return me the notes and the money paid you, and the negroes shall be subject to your order, which you will find much improved by kind treatment since they came into my possession.

I feel justified in giving you and the public this notice, as I do not consider it fair play that I should be held to pay for the very property you so opportunely dispossessed yourself of, and now seek to destroy both their value and usefulness to me. I ask no more than to cancel the sale, restore to you your property, and let each assume his original position; the very present efforts may be considered less selfish, because at your expense, and not mine.

JOHN G. COCKS.

GENERAL NEWS.

HE IS A GENTLEMAN AND CANNOT LIE.—One of the members of our business staff enjoyed the privilege of a private conversation with Major Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, on the way from Latrobe to this city. Alluding to the capture of Sumpter, Mr. L. remarked that it seemed surprising that nobody had been killed in the Charleston batteries—intimating doubt on the subject. Major Anderson replied that he had no opportunity of knowing anything personally as to the fight, but appeared also to think it almost miraculous, in view of the evident effect of his guns on the floating battery, Fort Moultrie, and the buildings in Moultrieville. Mr. L. remarked that he understood or believed that Gen. Beauregard, in his report, spoke of the victory as bloodless. Major Anderson thought he had not so expressed himself—"but," he added, "if General Beauregard said the victory was bloodless, I could have no doubt of the fact—he is a gentleman, and cannot lie."—*Pittsburg Despatch.*

WE ARE in receipt of intelligence that a revolution had broken out in Honduras against President Guardiola. We are told that the object is to secure "the liberty of the press, and a liberal code of laws, to induce foreign immigration." We are further told that the revolutionary or liberal party, led by an Irishman, "a gentleman from Canada," have possession of several towns and departments, and that there is great enthusiasm, even the priests exchanging the rosary for the revolver. If the objects specified be really the motives of the revolution, we predict for it a short life and speedy annihilation. A revolution to drive out and keep out foreigners would be much more likely to succeed in Honduras, and the same may be said of any Central American State.—*Herald.*

A PRIVATEER STORY.—Capt. Gibbs, of the schooner *Marshal Perrin*, at this port from Sagua, states that on the 13th inst, in lat 31 deg 30 min, lon 78 deg. 40 min, spoke schooner *Victoria*, who warned Captain Gibbs to keep a sharp look-out for privateers, as he had been chased by one the night previous, but had outsailed her. The *Victoria* purported to be from the Southern Confederacy, bound South.—*Boston Traveller.*

OUR COPPER.—The Lake Superior *Miner* publishes statistics of the yield of copper in the famous Cornwall mines and those of Lake Superior, in which it is shown that American copper products are fast coming up in extent to those of England. The product of the Cornwall mines, for 1859, was 13 245 tons of ingot copper; that of Lake Superior mines 8,592.

FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.—The great trial of speed between these beautiful animals took place on Tuesday, at the Fashion Course, L I The trot was to wagons, for a stake of $500, mile heats, the best three in five; and was won by Flora in the first three heats. Time—2 32½, 2 34½, 2 36½ Only about 2 000 persons were present.

"LOW PRICE FOR NEGROES.—At Lexington, Ky., last week one negro boy, aged seventeen years, sold for $650; one negro man at $500; and a negro child, five years old, brought only $156.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. C. KEEHMLE,
JNO. C. LADICKS,
THOS. S. FERRON,
} 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 Zered, Mazonial ..... Londonderry, June 3
Bark Gaston, Farrelman ..... Bremen, soon
Bark Arthur White, McMullin ..... Glasgow, soon
Bark Marion, Fowler ..... Havana, soon
Brig John Welsh, Field ..... Trinidad de Cuba, soon
Brig S Thurston, Lampher ..... Barbadoes, soon
Brig Stanley, Mumford ..... Queenstown, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis ..... Havana, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS.	LEAVE.	FOR.	DATE.
Great Eastern	New York	England	May 25
Arago	New York	Havre	May 25
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	May 22
Cow Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 22
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 2
Etna	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Pereire	New York	Hamburg	June 1
New York	New York	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	June 12
Quaker City	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Fulton	New York	Havre	June 15
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	June 29

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS.	LEAVE.	FOR.	DATE.
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 8
Etna	Liverpool	Quebec	May 8
New York	Southampton	New York	May 12
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	May 16
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New York	May 22
Washington	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Borussia	Southampton	New York	May 22
Asia	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Fulton	Southampton	New York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	June 5
Bremen	Southampton	New York	June 12

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

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 44 SUN SETS 7 16
HIGH WATER 3 22

ARRIVED.

Steamship Delaware, Stevens, 19 hours from New York with mdse and passengers to James Alderdice.
Passed off the Middle ship Maria Pickup, from Boston; N W off sandy Point, bark Star; and off Delaware City, a bark supposed to be the Edward Hoyt from Cardenas 12th inst. with molasses to R K Welsh.
Schr Sarah Tuttle, Mayo, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary, Rickards 1 day from Camden, Del, with Wheat to Jas Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Sophia, Moore, 2 days from Still Pond, Md, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co
Schr J S Waples, Rickards, 3 days from Indian River, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co
Schr Enterprise, Rice, 1 day from Newport, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Sam Hart, Bellman, 1 day from Salisbury, Md, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Sc r Caroline Grant, Pressey, from Boston, in ballast to Noble Hammitt & Cadwell.
Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, from Boston, in ballast to Neis, Hammitt & Cadwell.
Schr Mary Patterson Godfrey, from Boston, in ballast to Bancroft Lewis & Co.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, from New York, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Steamer Young America, Houghton, 3 days from Albany, with mdse to D McCarthy.

CLEARED.

Schr Swan, Shelnut, Fort Lepain, Trin, Thos Watson & Son.
Schr J Aiken, Godfrey, Key West, Tyler, Stone & Co
Schr S Stanbury, Todd, Washington J H Conrad.
Schr Smith Tuttle, Mayo, Welsh, et. N Sturtevant & Co
Schr J S Weldon, Smith, Cambridge, J R White.
Schr S L Simmons, Gandy, Providence, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Cornelia Nowrick, Huntley, Boston, do
Schr C Grant, Pressey, Boston, Robie, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Wm Wallace, Scull, Boston, do
Schr Mary Patterson, Godfrey, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Primera, Thompson, from New York for Rio de Janeiro, was seen 21st ult off Cape St Roque—so supposed.
Ship Calliope, of Bath, was passed 8 A M on Wednesday, 15 miles S of Fire Island lightship, standing N.
Ship Conquest, Sears, cleared at Liverpool 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Bark American, Christian, of and for Philadelphia, was loading at Cienfuegos 10th inst.
Bark Dundalk, Roberts, from Richmond, was at Monrovia WCA, 27th March, disch.
Brig Cecilia, Pierce, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee, at New York 22d inst. 16th inst, lat 37 40, long 76 39, saw the wreck of a ship, lumber laden, bottom up and waterlogged; had on her stern the word "Liverpool" painted in yellow letters. Had been in that condition but a short time.
Schr J W Wooleton, Garrison, sailed from Newport A M 21st inst, for Philadelphia.
Schr R M Browning, Risley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 20th inst.
Schrs Hornet, Sneedy, Lizzie W Dyer, McDaffie, E G Willard, Parsons and Jas Garelon, Knight, hence, arr at Portland 21st inst.
Schr Crisis, Kenear, hence for Lynn, at New York 22d inst.
Schrs Mail, Kelley, Austin, Parsons, Nath W Holmes, Hewitt, Sea Witch, Giles, Hewins, Fancy, Morris, Brooks, Antares, Gordery, and G Williams, Golding, sailed from Providence 21st inst for Philadelphia.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

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. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for Spalding's 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, and one of the very best of our acquaintance, 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 can safely recommend anything with the handle, who try them. will also.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with anything 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.

MEDICINAL.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

(is precisely what its name indicates, for, while it invigorates the taste, it invigorates the system, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, rejuvenates, and renovates the blood to 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 this popular form, so as to be within the reach of all. It combines the *elite* and skill of years, in the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothes the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritations. It is also perfectly free from tinctures in its effects, and yet it is never followed by laxitude or depression of spirits. It reaches every portion of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerfully tonic and soothing properties, and has recently acquired a name and fame, which a long base fall to be a desideratum in the medical world, to be put by the thoroughly skilled in medicine, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the dangerous ills which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Paleness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Blues, Fears, Lassitude, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of complaints, so fearfully and fatally prevalent, commonly called *Female Weaknesses and Irregularities.* Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Costiveness, Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Loins and Hips, Weakness and Disorders, predisposition to sight Colds, Hoarsing and Continued Coughs, Shortness of Difficulty in Breathing, and indeed, we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say that it is a remedy for all ills which are referable to Chills and Fever, but present all attacks arising from Malaria, Miasmatic Influences, &c. Prepared only at the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle, 694 Broadway, N. Y. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

☞ Beware of Spurious Imitations. ☜

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

MEDICINAL.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

LEGAL.

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

JAMES MILLER, assignee of ALFRED A. JONES, who was Assignee of WILLIAM CREAN, vs. EDWARD P. CRAWFORD and HENRY OVERMAN, terre tenant. March Term, 1861. No. 128. Levari Facias.

The undersigned appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in Court, raised by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ, of all that certain piece of ground, situate on the southwestwardly side of the Lancaster Turnpike Road, adjoining lots now or late of Jacob Lightfoot, Esq., at the distance of one hundred and fifteen feet seven inches northwestwardly from the north westwardly side of Ridge Road, in the borough of West Philadelphia, aforesaid, containing in front or breadth on the said Ridge Road, twenty feet, forty feet, and extending of that width in length or depth southwestwardly two hundred feet to the northeastwardly side of an alley or street, twenty feet wide street, laid out and intended to be opened for public use, by the said William Crean, parallel with said Lancaster Turnpike Road; bounded northeastwardly by the said Lancaster Turnpike Road, southwestwardly by the said Green street, northwestwardly by other ground intended to be this day granted by the said William Crean to Jacob Rogers and Ann Hawkins, and southeastwardly by ground granted by the said William Crean to Jacob Rogers and Ann Hawkins, being the same premises which the said William Crean by indenture bearing even date herewith, but duly executed, acknowledged, and delivered, has conveyed to these presents, and intended to be forthwith recorded, subject to a yearly ground rent or quit rent mentioned, the whole whereof is hereby assigned, granted, and conveyed unto the said Edward P. Crawford, or as he shall have appointed, subject to the restriction that no slaughter house, skin-dressing establishment, tallow, soap, candle or manufactory or other building for offensive occupation, should at any time hereafter be put, erected, or used on any part of the hereby granted lot of ground, and subject also, to the express restriction that no building or part of a building should be erected nearer to the said Ridge road than fifteen feet from the line of the said Lancaster Turnpike Road, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May, next, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 407 South SIXTH Street Philadelphia, when and where all persons interested may be present if they think proper, or be debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

JOHN F. CRISTY, Auditor.

m9 18-10t

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

Estate of JANE NICHOLS, deceased.

The undersigned appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILSON P. KER, 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 purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of May, A. D. 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE, in SANSOM Street, above Sixth, in the city of Philadelphia.

THOS. P. POTTS, Auditor.

m9 10-mw-8t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Estate of PETER MILLER, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased that the report of the inquisition to make a partition, valuation, and appisisement of the Real Estate of the said deceased, was, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1861, presented and confirmed nisi, and that unless to the heirs and legal representatives, to appear at the next Orphans' Court (August 22d) to accept or refuse to accept the sole real estate, or show cause, if any they have, why the same shall not be sold.

By the Court. ONEW. WALLACK, Easton, May 15, 1861.—m22-w3t. Clerk.

WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS.—

We have now on hand, and are manufacturing to order, at the Stone Mills, 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 Notes as being too narrow, and do not wish to use any 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. Put up in neat boxes, and put up in neat boxes, convenient for use.

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MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—5,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, in assorted packages of choice last caught fat fish.

1,000 bbls. New Halifax Herrings.

5,000 bbls. Shore Herrings.

2,000 boxes Large Magnum Herrings.

100 half bbls. Alewives.

50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.

25 bbls. new Extra Salmon.

1,000 Quintals Grand Bank codfish.

300 boxes Kettner-county Cheese.

In store and landing, for sale by

MURPHY & KOONS,
No. 1 SOUTH WHARVES.

OLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil, "Latour" and Lauriche & Certaire, for sale by JAMES & GARDNER, 208 S. FRONT St. m7

INSURAN