THE PULPIT.

Sermon of Rev. Dr. Krauth, in St. Mark's Church, Spring Garden St.

[Reported for The Press.]

The Church of St. Mark's (Lutheran), in Spring Garden street, was crowded, by a very attentive audience, on Sunday evening, May 26, General (now Captain)Ickle was present, with his fine company of Home Guards, who occupied a considerable portion of the body of the church, and presented a very substantial, soldierly appearance. There was also a large attendance of Lutheran clergymen, and other attendants upon the Synod, now in session in the German Church, in Brown street.

Dr. Krauth is a great favorite among his clerical brethren, with whom he enjoys the reputation of being not only one of their most eloquent preachers, but of high intellectual culture and profound learning. His sparkling wit and social character have also gathered around him a large body of private friends.

On this occasion he repeated (by request) a sermon which he had preached, two weeks before, to another body of soldiers in attendance upon his ministrations. His theme, adapted to the times, was "Jehovah, our nation's banner," being based upon the words found in Exodus xvii, 15, 16: "And Moses built an altar and called the name of it Jehovah nissi—the Lord my banner," &c. We trust that Dr. Krauth may be induced to give this sermon to the public, as it is one of the ablest presentations of the principles involved in the present struggle of our country, to which we have yet listened, and may serve as an effectual antidote to the perverted sentiments and delusive representations of such men as Drs. Thornwell and Palmer, by whom the Christian Church is so shamefully misrepresented in the Southern Confederacy. We want some such exhibitions as this of Dr. Krauth to show the South, as well as the North, the broad foundation of Christian feeling and principle, as well as of patriotism and love of the government given us by our fathers, upon which this contest is waged, and with which every Christian, as well as every patriot among us, will stand or fall.

We cannot pretend to do justice to this discourse, which was listened to with the most profound attention by the large and intelligent audience in attendance; but the following sketch may serve to give an idea of it, and prepare the public for its perusal, if it should, as we hope, be published in full, and in a form adapted to general circulation.

Having taken a portion of Scripture in connection, and announced his text, Dr. Krauth proceeded to say that, "The words in this connection tell of those movements of the hand—the one in which the hands are *against* the throne—the hands of those who hate Him; the hands which are *towards* the throne—of his people who love him; the hand *upon* the throne—of the Lord—the hand of Him who hates the wicked and loves the good—the hand of Jehovah, lifted in his wrath and declaring that the war for Israel against Amalek shall continue from generation to generation, until it ends with triumph.

"It is an awful truth and proof of human depravity that the Lord uses war—Israel against Amalek—for it is true that He merely permits it. He commands it and controls it, and participates in it. One of His most fearful titles is that of 'God of Battles.' The first altar reared by Moses was an altar of memorial and thanksgiving to God for aiding his people in war.

"The times seem to point to the character of the theme which should occupy our thoughts to-day. The pulpit and the religious press, which should never defile themselves with the themes of partisan politics, should be the first to speak in the awful hours of a national crisis, which ought to unite the hearts of all good men. We naturally consider the question, *When is Jehovah the banner of nations in war?* We reply, when the war is one of absolute necessity to self-defence—a war for great principles, and which will be maintained only to secure them, but will be maintained inflexibly until they are secured; a war made necessary by the interests of peace, of law, of property, and of life. Then is Jehovah the banner of the nation that fears Him, and pledges His own life as the surety that the power of evil shall be overthrown. Such is the conflict to which our country has been called."

Having very happily elucidated these several points, Dr. K. proceeded to say: "This struggle is more important than that of our Revolution. We are now to decide whether the life whose heart then beat its first full pulsation is now to be as water spilled upon the ground, never gathered from the stroke radiant with the life of immortality. Our Revolution was accomplished, but we are now to settle whether it was worth accomplishing. If our Union in its present shape fails, the Revolution falls with it; our past is ignominy, and we have no future; our Union cannot be reconstructed. If the theory on which our Government stands is the true one, we need no reconstruction; we must not tolerate the thought of it. If the theory on which the rebellion against it is based is true, this Union would not be worth reconstructing. When Washington was about to sign that glorious Constitution which has made our country so happy, he rose from his seat, and, holding the pen in his hand, after a short pause, pronounced these words: 'Should the States reject this excellent Constitution, the probability is, that an opportunity will never again offer to cancel another in peace—*the next will be drawn in blood.*' Could he speak from that home from which, if the glorified know our estate and can feel for us, he now looks down in sadness, he would say in that same voice of tender warning: 'If these States let this Constitution fall, it falls forever. They will never have another to support, or to trifle with, or to trample on.'

"No nation does more than once. There is a power which did, indeed, once raise the dead, but that power never raised one who died by his own hands. If our land commits suicide, it will never live again. If we perish, let it be by the stroke of the murderer, not by that of self-destruction.

"We believe in our inmost heart that the Government of our country, as our fathers left it, is the best under which man has ever lived. We believe that our Government, as the interpretation of which originates our present difficulties would make it, would be one of the worst Governments with which man can be cursed. There is no Christian government which would afford so little security to property and life, and the highest interests of men as ours, thus interpreted. I would be far better to live under the rule of Prussia or of France, or of the Czar of the Russias, than under such a government as that foreshadowed in the Southern Confederacy. It is to maintain the glorious good, to resist the immeasurable evil of which we speak, that our country now calls her sons to the strife.

"If these things be so, they show where our duty lies. In the warfare which God wages against evil He allows of no neutrality. No neutrality is possible. God is either right or wrong, and His creatures must accept the issue, 'He that is not for me is against me.' We must either be for God or against Him, and He will be either for us or against us. So, also, our country is either right or wrong. If she is wrong, no man worthy of the name of man should be neutral. He should rise up, that by the processes of her own Constitution that wrong may be redressed. If she is right, no man should be neutral, but with heart and soul, with goods and life, should give himself to the maintenance of the right. It was not the curse of Meroz that the inhabitants took part against the Lord. They maintained 'a neutral neutrality,' and refused to 'come to the help of the Lord against the mighty.'"

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WM. G. KEERHLE, }
JNO. C. BODINE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOS. S. FERNON, }

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tamerlane, Dunlevy ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Lizzie Oxford, Eldridge ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Yorkton, Steel, Preble ..... London, soon
Ship Zered, Marcoigal ..... Londonderry, June 3
Bark Gibraltar, Ferguson ..... Bremen, soon
Bark Arthur White, McMullin ..... Glasgow, soon
Bark Thos Watson, Pierce ..... Lagunya, soon
Bark J C Dalander, Merryman ..... Cardenas, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis ..... Havana, soon

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 29
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 1
Kedar	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
New York	New York	Bremen	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	June 15
Anglo-Saxon	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Fulton	New York	Havre	June 22
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	June 29

FROM EUROPE.

SHIPS	LEAVE	FOR	DATE
Glasgow	Liverpool	New York	May 25
North Briton	Liverpool	Portland	May 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New York	May 21
G Washington	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Borussia	Southampton	New York	May 22
Asia	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Fulton	Southampton	New York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 1
Saxonia	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 3d, 7th, 13th, 17th, and 27th of each month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 41—SUN SETS 7 16
HIGH WATER ..... 4 46—LOW WATER 9 52

ARRIVED.

Schr J G Stille, Swaine, 6 days from Wilmington, N C, with naval stores to D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Grace Girdler, Clark, 4 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to captain.
Schr John R Travis, McGee, 3 days from Pocomoke River, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr Minerva, Jefferson, 5 days from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.
Schr Mahala Law, Amsbury, 4 days from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.
Schr Mary E Griffin, Buck, 4 days from Seaconnet, with fish to captain.
Schr Canare, Pitcher, 8 days from Caiais, with laths to Cashill & Calvin.
Schr John Thomas, Hilliard, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Bay Shore, Jones, 2 days from Accomac, Md, with wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr Georgia Street, from Ipswich.
Schr Pontiac, Clark, from Newark.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Reed, from Gloucester.
Schr M A Wood, Sears, from Boston.
Schr Rendah Matilda, Price, from Bridgeton.
Schr Mary D Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salem.
Schr Olympia, Stone, 2 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Palmyra, (Br,) Lovitt, Cork, for orders, E A Souder & Co.
Bark Casco, Gardner, Havana, J E Bazley.
Schr Messenger, Foxx, Portland, Van Horn, Woodworth & Co.
Schr Francis Newton, Bowden, Portland, J E Bazley.
Schr Georgia, Swee, E Cambridge, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr Panthea, Clark, Salem, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr M D Cranmer, Cranmer, Salem, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr Henry May, Hoover, Salem, L Rothermel & Co.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Reed, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr M A Wood, Baker, Newburyport, do
Schr Hannah Matilda, Price, Boston, Repplier & Bro.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

READING, May 24.

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

Flour, grain to J P Perott & Bro; Jas Coover, do to Jas Coover; Stvr, do to captain; Buckwalter, board to Abel Thomas; Prairie Flower, do to Geo Landis; Stephen Gould, do to Mr. Woolverton; Mary Emma, do to Wm H Lloyd & Co; Golden Step, grain and flour to Auld & Conlies, and flour to Wm B Potts & Co; A C Monroe, boiler iron to S & W Welsh.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Nova Scotian, Ballantine, sailed from Quebec 24th inst for Londonderry and Liverpool.

U S steam transport Philadelphia, Kittridge, from Port Royal 14th inst, via Tortugas and Key West, at New York yesterday.

U S steam transport Cahawba, Baker, from Washington D C, at New York yesterday.

Brig A J W Applegarth, Graves, was at Ponce, P R, 15th inst for this port in 5 days ldg.

Brig Hobart, Jordan, from Palermo for this port, was spoken 16th ult, lat 36 25, lon 16 40.

Brig Saml Welsh, C le, 45 days from Palermo, with fruit, at New York yesterday.

Schr South Wind, Mitchell, cleared at Baltimore 25th inst for this port.

Schr Arnon, Small, at Eastport 18th inst, from Winsor, and sailed for this port.

Schr O F Hawley, Buckley, from Danvers for this port, and Wm H Rowe, Harris, from Boston for do, at Greenport, L I, 20th inst.

OFFICIAL.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Philadelphia, May 20th, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the third day of June next, for furnishing by contract the following Army Supplies and Materials, deliverable at the United States Clothing and Equipage Depot (Schuylkill Arsenal), in quantities as required: viz:

10,000 yards Cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) for caps, 54 inches wide, to weigh about 14 ounces per yard.
120,000 yards Cloth, dark blue, (indigo wool dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 21 ounces per yard.
150,000 yards Kersey, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) twilled, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
175,000 yards Kersey, sky blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
30,000 army Blankets, wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre,) to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 3 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.
200,000 yards Flannel, dark blue, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Flannel, cotton and wool, dark blue, (indigo dyed,) to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
480,000 yards Flannel, white, (cotton and wool,) 31 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
400,000 yards Canton Flannel, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.
500,000 yards Cotton Drilling, unbleached, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
100,000 yards Cotton Drilling, unbleached, 36 inches wide, to weigh 8 ounces per yard.
200,000 pairs of half Stockings, gray, 3 sizes, properly made of good fleecy wool, with double and twisted yarn to weigh 3 pounds per dozen.
50,000 yards Russia Sheeting, 42 inches wide, best quality.
10,000 yards Brown Holland, 36 inches wide, best quality.
50,000 yards Cotton Muslin, unbleached, 36 inches wide.
30,000 yards Black Silesia, best quality, 36 inches wide.
4,000 yards Buckram, best quality, 40 inches wide.
8,000 sheets Wadding, cotton.
30,000 pieces Tape, (5 yards,) white, ⅜ and ½ inches wide.
—— Silk—red, white, yellow, green, and blue, for glass, per yard.
—— Silk twist and Sewing Silk, best quality, per pound.
5,000 L. nen thread, W. B., Nos. 33 and 40, per pound.
8,000 Do. do. blue, Nos 30, 35 and 40. do.
1,000 Do. do. assorted colors, No. 35 and 40, per lb.
1,000 dozen spools Cotton.
1,000 pieces Webbing, (12 yards) 1 and 1¼ inch.
40,000 yards Cotton Duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 22¼ ounces per yard.
15,000 yards Cotton Duck, 30 inches wide, to weigh 15½ ounces per yard.
200,000 yards Cotton Duck, 22½ inches wide, to weigh 15 ounces per yard.
150,000 yards Cotton Duck, 22½ inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
40,000 yards Cotton Duck, 24 inches wide, to weigh 12½ ounces per yard.
8,000 yards Cotton Duck, 33 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.
30,000 yards Cotton Duck, 22 inches wide, to weigh 9 ounces per yard.
40,000 yards Canvas Padding.
60,000 yards Bunting—red, white and blue.
600 Cords and Tassels, for trumpets and bugles, assorted colors.
—yards ½ inch Silk Lace, assorted colors.
60,000 yards ⅝ ¾ and 1¼ inch Worsted Lace, do.
40,000 Hat Cords, worsted, assorted colors, 3-16 inch diameter, with a tassel at each end, two inches long.
40,000 Black Felt Hats, best quality, made of Scotch and Italian cones and tops, size 7¼.
40,000 Black Ostrich Feathers, 12 inches long.
100,000 Brass Eagles, 5,000 to be crossed cannon.
30,000 do Buckles, 5,000 do do sabres.
200 do Cascles, 2,000 Trumpets.
60,000 do Knapsack trimming nails, brass.
200 do Spears and Ferrules, for guidons and colors.
2,500 gross Buckles, iron rollers, ⅝ and 1¼ inch, best quality.
500 gross Buckles, for neck stocks.
400 pairs N. C. S. Brass Scales and 100 pairs Bronze.
1,200 pairs Sergeant's brass, and 600 pair Bronzed Scales.
30,000 pair Corporals' and Privates' brass, and 800 pair Bronzed Scales.
5,000 gross C at Buttons, best quality.
5,000 gross Vest Buttons, do.
5,000 gross Shirt Buttons, do.
8,000 gross Suspender Buttons, best quality.
40 Bugles, with extra mouthpieces.
200 Trumpets, do.
24,000 Fifes, B and C, each kind.
100 Drums, complete, artillery.
700 do do infantry.
3,000 do heads, bauter.
4,000 do do snare.
2,000 do snares, extra.
4,000 do Sticks, pairs.
4,000 do Cords, of Italian Hemp, 54 feet long.
1,000 do Slings.
800 do Rifle Carriages.
500 Hospital Tent Poles.
3,000 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,000 Common do do
5,000 Hospital Tent Pins, small and large.
20,000 Wall do do large.
200,000 Common do do.
50,000 Tent Buttons, (wood), large and small.
50,000 Tent Slips, do. do.
500 Garrison Flag Halliards, of Italian Hemp, 220 feet long.
1,000 Recruiting Flag Halliards, of Italian Hemp, 47 feet long.
10,000 pounds Cotton Sewing Twine, 5 and 8 strands.
50,000 pounds Manilla tarred Cordage, 1 inch and small, best quality.
500 pounds Bolt Rope.
6,000 do Bolting Rope.
500 do Flax Twine.
1,000 pieces Webbing, 1 and 1¼ inch.
60,000 Tin Canteens, with cork stoppers, 3 pints, to weigh 1½ ounces without the stopper.
300 Iron Pots with bails.
25,000 Mess Pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds.
10,000 Camp Kettles, do 2 sizes, in nests, 18¾ pounds.
5,000 Pickaxes, 2 sizes, to weigh 6¾ and 7 pounds.
10,000 Felling Axes, cast steel, best quality, 3¼, 3 and 2½ pounds.
10,000 Camp Hatchets do do. 18 ounces.
10,000 Pick-axe Handles, best quality.
10,000 Felling Axe do do.
15,000 Camp Hatchet Handles, best quality.
5,000 Spades, 2 sizes, do do.
1,000 Stoves for sibley tents.
15,000 Chains for Sibley tents, sets.

All the above mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they can be examined, and any additional information in regard to them will be furnished. Sample patterns of the Wool'en and Cotton Cloths will be sent by mail to bidders. It is desirable that the articles be of domestic manufacture.

Proposals will be received for any one of the articles separately, and for any portion or quantity less than one-fourth of the number or quantity advertised for.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of decreasing the quantity one-fourth on the acceptance of the proposal, and of increasing it not to exceed double the quantity at any time prior to the completion of the contract, by giving the contractor thirty days notice of such desired increase; and of rejecting any proposal which may be considered extravagant.

The manufacturer's establishment or dealer's place of business must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guarantee that a contract shall be entered into within 10 days after the acceptance of bids for or awards.

Bids from manufacturers will be preferred, or from regular dealers in the articles, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders who shall furnish the required securities for the faithful performance thereof.

Deliveries to commence within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposals, and one-fourth of the quantity contracted for must be delivered in equal monthly proportions within two months from said date of acceptance, and the remainder within three months thereafter, in monthly or greater proportions.

It is to be distinctly understood that contracts are not transferable without the consent of the proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer, without such consent having been obtained, (except in the process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract; and the contractor and his sureties in such case will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise therefrom.

Payments will be made on each delivery, should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of desistance on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Forms of proposals and guaranty will be furnished upon application to his office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials," and be addressed to Col. CHARLES THOMAS,
Asst. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. Army.

my21 tuthsst

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APRIL 8, 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. the tenth day of July, 1861.

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

Two kinds of mail locks and keys—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, iron key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each kind of sample locks to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unfinished, 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 sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners to be commissioned by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examine and reporting on them; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reveal the peculiar features of merits submitted under this advertisement, contracts will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidders, whose locks are adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for four years as they may be required and ordered with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General to extend the contract for one year, or continue the contract in force for an additional term of four years, on 6 months notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six months before the termination of the first term of four years; or at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing 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, 5,000 brass locks and 5,000 brass keys, within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 50,000 iron locks and 50,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General 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 above 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, and to be subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks without charge.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacturing of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity, and care. No proposal will therefore be considered, if not accompanied with a written guarantee from the proposed sureties (who will be responsibility must be certified by the Postmaster at the place of their residence) that they will become responsible, on the required bond, for the fulfilment of the contract by the bidder, in case such proposals be accepted.

In sending in the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the best lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another.

The Department reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of locks as he may select.

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

my7-2t2t M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at Springfield, Illinois, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of June next, at noon, by the undersigned, commissioners on the part of the State of Illinois, for furnishing, delivered at Springfield, Illinois, the following arms and equipments:

Two (2) 6-lb brass guns, rifled.
Six (6) 12-lb brass howitzers, rifled.
Twelve (12) cannons for 6 lb guns.
Six (6) caissons for 12 lb howitzers.
Three (3) travelling forges.
Three (3) battery wagons.
Three (3) spare gun carriages.
One hundred and ninety eight (198) sets of artillery harness, with all the implements and equipments, for three companies of light artillery complete, corresponding in all respects with the arms and equipments used by the United States, and to be selected from the same lots.
One thousand (1,000) cavalry sabres.
One thousand (1,000) pairs cavalry pistols (revolvers.)
One thousand (1,000) carbines.
One thousand (1,000) bridles.
One thousand (1,000) belts.

To correspond in all respects to the like arms and appendages used in the service of the United States, and of the newest and most approved style and finish, and to be subjected to the same tests.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposals not satisfactory.

The terms of payment under law, eighty per cent. on delivery, twenty per cent. on completion of contract.

Address commissioners for purchase of arms, &c., Springfield, Illinois.

JAS. H. STOKES,
JOHN WILLARD,
WM. SHEPHARD, } Commissioners.

my24-20t

MEDICINAL.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

Dr. DARIUS HAN'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT,

This Medicine has been used by the public for Six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to Cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance,

IT STIMULATES, 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 Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner.

It will immediately 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 debilitated, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost invariably find the happy and healthy invigorating efficacy of Dr. Hann'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 distressing pains of Dyspepsia.
One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the above symptoms and all painful feelings will be removed.
One dose will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, which is the cause of much misery.
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 complete cure by a few days' use of the Medicine.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipation, too much over night, and feel the evil effects of poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find immediate relief from the wind, bilious and nervous symptoms.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day, it will make them strong, healthy, and happy; remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the blood to a healthy circulation in the system.

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

All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the medicine in small quarter pint bottles at 25 cents, quarts $1.

Sold by all druggists, and at 48 WALTER Street, New York.

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

And for sale by JOHN B. EAGAN, 52 S. FOURTH Street, and all Druggists. 6m*

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

of its wonderful use in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we feel compelled to present to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. We hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS; such testimony will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained of all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRESSWELL,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia.

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.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. S. 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 me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

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

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

Send me a dozen circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my own customers. If you have anything of the kind please send me.

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

Respectfully yours,
F. 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. Pilcher, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio. *Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. PILCHER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

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

Please send by return mail, and oblige

Yours, &c.,
A. T. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in alle forme.

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 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 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 know that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

We have not yet found a case addicted, 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 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.☜

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SAVE THE PIECES!

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☞ "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.

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meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to do without it, it is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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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,

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is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

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, $281,119 27—ASSETS $317,143 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$123,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	9,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Hantingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,423 80
Collateral loans, well secured	3,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	30,600 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	2,156 04
Mechanics' Bank stock	3,813 80
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,900 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	23,330 00
The County Fire Insurance Co. stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	520 00
Bills receivable	14,829 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,104 45
Cash on hand	11,544 54
	$317,143 04

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

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CLEM TINGLEY, President.
R. N. HINGMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. 1y23

THE ENTERPRISE

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ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

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

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, stocks, loans, and real estate $622,991 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans
State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c.
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds
Bank insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c.
Cash on hand,