NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

ARREST OF A UNITED STATES BEARER OF DESPATCHES AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 25th says:

Mr. William Young Fendall arrived here yesterday morning, from Vera Cruz, per Spanish brigantine *Angela*, which port he left on the 12th inst. Information having been conveyed to Mayor Monroe that there was a passenger on board this vessel who probably was conveying important despatches to Washington city, from the United States ship *Macedonian*, of the Gulf squadron, the Mayor despatched Special Howard to arrest him, with his baggage and papers.

Mr. Fendall was brought before the Mayor, with all the packages of letters in his possession; and the Governor being informed of the fact, sent Col. Forstall to conduct Mr. Fendall to his presence. On the examination, it was ascertained that Mr. Fendall had been commissioned to carry despatches from the Mexican legation at Washington to the city of Mexico, and having delivered the same to President Juarez, was returning home as a private citizen. At Vera Cruz, while awaiting for transportation to New Orleans, he visited the United States ship *Macedonian*, and was requested by the officers thereof to carry a number of letters to the United States. The letters were all of a private character, except two for the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, and one for the Third Auditor, which simply contained ship accounts of the crew, &c., but nothing giving any important information. Mr. Fendall was then discharged, the Governor offering to provide him a safe conduct.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

A despatch to the Mobile *Advertiser*, dated Montgomery, May 23, says:

"A special despatch from Tallahasse, bearing date the 221, and published in *The Columbus Times*, states the United States war steamer *Crusader* passed Lake City with a large force on board.

"It is supposed that she was bound for Apalachicola, to attack that place, and retake the recently captured schooner *Jewater*."

A foray upon that portion of the Florida coast was apprehended.

MAJOR GENERAL FREMONT'S DIVISION.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, in speaking of the position that Major-General Frémont is assigned to, says:

"He will be placed command of the Western division of the army, which is to move down the Mississippi river. The force will go down in a flotilla of gun-boats. Frémont in person will be an attacking party in the rear of the fort or fortification, while the gun-boat will engage the same in front. His instructions will be discretionary as to details, but positive as to the repossessing and occupying of all territory held by Secessionists, forts, all rebel cities, and places of defence, and all appearances of offense that may present themselves in his onward march."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Louisville *Journal* of a late date has these paragraphs in its column:

A Secession organ says that we Union men of Kentucky have no ground to stand upon. O, yes! we have plenty of ground to stand on. It used to be a little "dark and bloody" in the old time, but it does very well to stand on, and we have no idea of submitting to be driven from it.

The Charleston *Mercury* calls the Yankee troops now threatening the South "tin pedlars." It is true that the Yankees have generally, in their visits South, peddled tin, but we guess they mean to peddle lead this time.

Several reports have been published that the Virginia Secessionists have stolen the remains of Washington from his tomb at Mount Vernon. We think that when Virginia has lost Washington's spirit, there is no use of her running away with his bones.

FORT PICKENS.

The Charleston *Courier*, in speaking of Fort Pickens, says:

"Most persons are on the lookout for a fight about Fort Pickens. For our part, if we may venture an opinion on a military matter, we trust no attack will be made upon the enemy at that point. The batteries are a mile and a third distant—too far to breach with certainty. The barracks cannot be burned out, as in the case of Sumpter. A storming party would have to advance under the fire of the fleet, and if they succeeded in passing through the breach, would have to take a large battery, protected by sand bags, within the fort. The whole undertaking appears desperate and uncertain in the result, while the loss of life cannot fail to be great. These are reasons to deter from the attempt. What good reasons are there for making it? An expensive and much-needed fleet of the United States is employed, and at a great expense. Fort Pickens is proverbially a very sickly place, subject to yellow fever. Santa Rosa Island is full of fresh water pools, and pestilent of bilious fevers. The city or special interest of the Confederate States requires relief, and the camp there is an admirable place for drilling troops. In the face of the enemy, all are on their good behavior."

GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN.

There are tens of thousands of people in Kentucky, who, when they get out of their beds in the morning, and put on their coats and breeches, feel really anxious to know whether Governor Magoffin has not proclaimed the State out of the Union during the night.—*Louisville Journal.*

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED AT ALEXANDRIA.

We hear that among the effects of the Alexandria *Sentinel* office, now in the custody (but wholly unimpaired) of the troops of the United States, are certain letters of great importance, as showing the means by which the revolution in Virginia was accomplished, implicating the writers and others in treason and conspiracy against the United States to such an extent as that, if they fall into the hands of the Government, the ends to its extreme extent can hardly fail to be brought to bear upon their cases. The letters are believed to prove, beyond the possibility of denial, that the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the Virginia Convention was the result of fraud, usurpation, and terrorism unsurpassed in the history of civilized government; of naked and palpable revolution, to the end of entirely sweeping away, at a blow, the liberties of the masses of the State, in order to place in the hands of the conspirators and their instruments, for life, the entire machinery of the Government of Virginia.—*Washington Star.*

THE SOUTHERN CAPITAL.

Letters to the Southern papers do not agree regarding the transferral of the capital to Richmond. The correspondent of the *Picayune* says that Jeff Davis vetoed the project, while that of the Mobile *Advertiser*, writing later, says nothing of this, but states that the vote of Arkansas carried it. The correspondent of the New Orleans *Delta* says:

"For a day or two the opinion has been freely expressed by several well-informed citizens that the Government does not contemplate the initiation of hostilities at Pensacola. The simple occupation of Fort Pickens by the enemy is not regarded as being determinal either to the honor or to the interest of the country, and that the only object this Confederacy has in view in the maintenance of so large an army in Florida is to protect and retain possession of the Pensacola navy yard."

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

The Louisville *Journal* has this paragraph:

We don't know where Mr. Etheridge is at this time, but wherever he may be, we would warn him of the danger of his returning to Tennessee. We could give him facts which would convince him that he can return only at the imminent risk of his life. Instructions have certainly been given by General Pillow that he shall be hung or shot, or otherwise killed at the first opportunity. He has been closely watched for in all directions. Men were hunting for him last night in the cars at or near the Tennessee line. These things are true, and their truth could easily be proved.

LOOKING AFTER THE BLOCKADEM.

The Spanish consul at Charleston, hearing of the attack on the Spanish bark *Lanora*, by the *Harriet Lane*, off our port, immediately came to Savannah to look into the matter. He arrived here on Wednesday, and yesterday morning chartered a vessel and set sail for the scene of the blockader. He went sixteen miles beyond the bar, and sailed about for some time, but no sail was in sight, and he returned to the city. It thus appears that we are to be blockaded only occasionally.—*Savannah Republican, 24th ult.*

COL. F. W. LANDER.

A Chicago paper says: "We see it stated that Col F. W. Lander, who was Potter's second in his bowie-knife duel, wherein Pryor backed down, has offered his services to Gen. McClellan, and has been accepted.

THE BURNING ON SHIP ISLAND.

The New Orleans *Delta*, in speaking of the recent burning on Ship Island, says:

"We have received a letter from an eye-witness of the late Fort Pickens conflagration on Ship Island, who states that it was done by Captain Morrison, of the revenue cutter *Morgan*, in the service of the Confederate States; that only the few small houses built to shelter the workmen on the island were burned—and that the *Morgan* was the only vessel present at the burning. This statement leaves the affair in as great mystery as ever. Why the Confederate States should destroy the buildings on Ship Island greatly puzzles and perplexes us."

CHASING A PRIVATEER.

The New Orleans *True Delta*, of 28th ult., says that the privateer *Calhoun* was lately chased for two hours by the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, but outsailed her.

Jefferson Davis' Fast-Day.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

When a people who recognize their dependence upon God feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence to recognize His righteous government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past, and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights, and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the Earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor. Knowing that none but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice, and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights; to strengthen our weakness, crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just, and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our Government and country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
R. TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

On the Queen's birthday the several fire companies of Chatham, C. W., left on the steamer *Canadian*, for Port Huron and Sarnia. Upon arriving at Port Huron, Assistant Engineer David Walker, having just heard of the death of the gallant Colonel Ellsworth, proposed, as a token of respect to the departed, that all present should raise their hats three times in solemn silence, which was done in a truly impressive manner.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Ex-PRESIDENT FILLMORE has accepted the post of captain of company G, Seventy-fourth regiment, New York.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER CORWIN.

Juarez Likely to be Elected President.

(From the City of Mexico Correspondent of the New York *Herald.*)

MEXICO CITY, April 29, 1861.

Mexico cannot be an indifferent spectator of passing events in the United States, for with the dismemberment and loss of strength of the United States, this country, like Dominica, becomes the victim of Spain. This startling fact now stares in the face and staggers those Mexican politicians who at first sight believed the American difficulty would result to the advantage of their country. We here feel a deep and powerful interest in every sign from your country, and now the hope is entertained by every liberal of Mexico that the work of destruction will be stayed, and the great and glorious American Union be preserved to perform its true destiny in the New World.

Mr. Corwin and suite, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke and attendants, and the new Belgian minister and attendants, all came passengers by the English packet *Clyde*, but owing to the quarantine laws at Vera Cruz were forced to proceed with that steamer to Tampico. They will all doubtless reach here in the next ten days.

Governor Weller, who is now quite restored from his late serious illness, and Mr. Mathew, will most likely leave by the next steamer for New Orleans.

We are here pretty much the same as on the departure of the last mail. The National Congress is preparing for its sessions. Great efforts have been made by the clergy to prevent the reunion of this body, and for a time it was feared that their efforts would be crowned with success; but now confidence has been restored, and the members are rapidly coming forward.

The weather is at present extremely hot; but I am glad to say the typhus fever, which has carried off so many of our noted men, is gradually subsiding in all parts of the country.

[From the Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

TAMPICO, Sunday, May 12, 1861.—No news of any interest from the interior. Political affairs in the city of Mexico are very much unsettled, owing to the death of Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, which is deeply lamented by the Federal party, who considered him as the master spirit of the revolution, and the only one possessed of the practical knowledge and unceasing energy to carry out the promises contained in the Federal chart. Juarez, now, is likely to obtain the majority of votes for the Presidency, but should this happen, it is generally vaticinated that a revolution will immediately ensue. An attempt to "pronounce" was discovered at the city of Mexico, and was soon smothered. The authorities are informed that Zuloaga had hidden himself in a reactionary house with the object of carrying on his machinations. Orders were issued to arrest him, and several houses were searched, but without his being found. However, the police were informed that Generals Trejo and Casanova were also in the city, and their investigations being carried further, those two gentlemen were detected. General Trejo was immediately shot, and Casanova thrown into prison, where he is to await his trial.

To-day being election day, we apprehend some trouble. Serna and Guerrero are the two candidates for the Governorship of the State. The former is likely to be elected, and, in fact, has received the greater portion of the votes in the country districts. In this city Guerrero appears to have the majority, but the friends of Mr. Serna are going to try to defeat him at the polls, when trouble may be expected. Should Guerrero be elected, his partisans would not acknowledge Serna's election, in case he should have the majority through the State.

Almost all the officers of this garrison have been licentiated, a circumstance which will make the electoral question rather equally. The order to licentiate them emanated from the city of Mexico.

The conducta which reached this port on the 26th ult. brought $1,240,000, the greater part of which was shipped per British steamer.

What Pennsylvania is Doing.

The following correspondence between Governor Washburn, of Maine, and Governor Curtin is of interest at this time.

STATE OF MAINE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA,
May 23, 1861.

SIR: I would be obliged to you if you would inform me whether your State is raising more regiments or companies than have been called for by the President, under the requisition and call of April and May, and if so, how many, and what you propose to do with them.

It seems to me that prudence and a wise forecast dictate that troops should be raised, and put under discipline and instruction, in all the loyal States, ready to march at a moment's notice. If you are raising troops to be kept in reserve and under discipline, what are you doing in the way of uniforming and equipping them? How many of your regiments have already been accepted by the United States? An early answer will greatly oblige me. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, I. WASHBURN, JR.

His Excellency Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Penna., May 27, 1861.

To His Excellency I. Washburn, Jr., Governor:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant.

It affords me pleasure to enclose to you a copy of an act of Assembly, approved May 15, 1861, which will in part answer your interrogatories. I have, under the provisions of that act, appointed Major General George A. McCall, late Inspector General United States army, to the command, who is proceeding to organise, arm, and equip fifteen regiments. They are being thrown into camps as rapidly as possible, after inspection, and will be drilled for three months, unless sooner required by the General Government. It is hoped that in this way a large and efficient force will be always in readiness, either for the defence of the State, or to answer the further requisitions of the Government of the United States. They will be, so far as we are able to do so, uniformed in accordance with the United States regulations.

Prior to the passage of this act, twenty-five regiments had already been accepted by the United States through me, and since that one regiment by the War Department direct, together with one or two companies also by direct order.

I entirely concur with your Excellency in the wisdom and prudence of your suggestions in relation to the indispensable necessity of raising, equipping, and having thoroughly disciplined and instructed, a State force; and acting upon the same view, and in accordance with the same design, shall urge forward, under the command of the accomplished officer named, the necessary arrangements to place the troops in fine condition.

These men are mustered in for three years, and will, if necessary, be in readiness to take the place of those who are discharged at the end of three months, and should the public exigency seem to require it, as I much fear it will, they will all be detained in camp until the fall of the year, and thus, thoroughly drilled and organized, will form a valuable addition to the army for whatever decisive action may be deemed necessary at that time.

Uniting with you in commendation of the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the Northern States, and in admiration of the devotion to our institutions which has so rapidly filled our armies, State and national, with the flower of the young men of our country, my fervent prayer is that, after this rebellion shall have been definitely put down, we will be enabled to transmit to posterity the blessings of a free, united, and powerful Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

GENERAL NEWS.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.—On Saturday night, May 18, just at the conclusion of a religious service, in Wilmington Village, Illinois, the people on the way home heard strange noises, and women screaming, and on hastily repairing in the direction, reached the residence of William Mace, an Englishman, where one of the most shocking spectacles presented itself. By the light of the moon, as the neighbors entered the yard, they espied a dead body, and on going farther found the bodies of Mr. Mace and his wife, both mangled in a horrible manner, and bathed in a pool of blood. The first discovered, which in a few moments revealed the fact that the house had been fired from the inside, and the flames shortly bursting out, the yard was discovered strewed with blood, and the bodies of the three murdered victims presented a revolting spectacle. The young man was of the name of Richard McAuley, about twenty-one years of age. He was shot in different places, and his skull was cleft to pieces. The old gentleman had also been shot, and then beaten in a most horrible manner; while the old lady's hands, arms, shoulders, face, and neck seemed chopped to pieces with an axe. On surveying the premises, a fragment of a gun, some pistol-balls, and a large club were discovered, that led to the suspicion of some young men in the neighborhood, by the name of Jim Wilkinson and John Allen, and on pressing these for inquiries, young Wilkinson hastily fled. Allen and a younger brother were taken and confined. A preliminary examination resulted in John Allen being committed and William acquitted.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES CONNER.—Mr. James Conner, the type-founder, and grand sachem of Tammany Society, died on Thursday evening at his residence in Westchester county, New York. By close and assiduous attention to business he amassed a handsome fortune. Although for many years an active politician, he has never held any important municipal office except that of county clerk. He was 65 years of age.

HON. HENRY DUTTON, of New Haven, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, to take the place of Judge William W. Ellsworth, of Hartford, who will be disqualified by age in September next, the State Constitution prescribing that no one shall serve in any judicial position who has attained the age of seventy years.

Miss Spafford, to whom Col. Ellsworth was engaged to be married, is the great-great niece of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill. She is the great grand-daughter of the late Dr. John Warren of Boston, the father of the late Dr. John C. Warren. It is a remarkable circumstance that this young lady should be connected with the first prominent martyr of the American Revolution, and with the first commissioned officer slain in the conflict of 1861.—*Boston paper.*

COMPLIMENT TO A DISTINGUISHED VOLUNTEER.—The Legislature of Connecticut proposes to establish a town bearing the name of Sprague, in compliment to the young and gallant Governor of Rhode Island. It will include the manufacturing village of Baltic, on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, which has been built up by the Spragues.

THE NEW PLANET NAMED.—The venerable Josiah Quincy, who was requested by the Director of Harvard College Observatory to name the asteroid lately discovered there, has selected that of "Mata," the mother of Mercury, in the ancient mythology, and one of the Pleiades.

COL. WILCOX, of the Michigan Regiment, in command at Alexandria, graduated at West Point in 1847, served in the Mexican war, continued in active service until two or three years since, and re-entered when the country called.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.—A heart-rending casualty occurred at Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa, Canada, a few days ago. Five men were swept from a crib of timber in passing down the rapids, and drowned.

HENRY MERRITT and John Swain had a discussion, at a house in Prince street, New York, on Friday night, during which the latter giving expression to violent Secession sentiments, Merritt drew a pistol and shot him dead.

Two soldiers, belonging to Mississippi, lately fought at Corinth with bowie-knives. One of them was killed on the spot, and the other was frightfully cut about the arm.

GENERAL HARNEY has been recalled from the command in Missouri, and it is thought that General Lyon will take his place.

NEWPORT NEWS POINT.—The origination of the name of this point, lately made famous by the advance of Gen. Butler's force, is thus explained:

The early colony on James river was at one time reduced to a straitened condition, and some of its members started down the James river, with the intention of proceeding to England. They reached the bend in the river, which is at present an object of interest, and paused for some days. When they were about to set sail, they saw a ship coming up the reach, bearing the British ensign. They delayed till it should arrive. It proved to be Lord Newport's ship, with his lordship on board, who brought the intelligence that the ship which the colony had long before despatched to England for supplies, and which was many months overdue, was near at hand, bringing much needed relief. Meantime, his lordship distributed provisions among the colonists, who, from these circumstances, named the place "Newport's News," on account of the good tidings which his lordship brought to them.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JNO. SPARHAWK, }
J. ROSS SNOWDEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, }

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunsay ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Victoria Reed, Preble ..... London, soon
Ship Philadelphia, Poole ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Benjamin Rush, Lewis ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Zered, Magoniga ..... Londonderry, June 5
Bark Hatton, Farrellman ..... Bremen, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis ..... Havana, soon
Brig S Thurston, Lampher ..... Barbadoes, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 38—SUN SETS 7 22
HIGH WATER 10 30

ARRIVED.

Ship Elizabeth, (Br) Gillespie, 24 days from Londonderry, with pig iron and 211 passengers to Robt Taylor & Co.

Brig Abbott Lawrence, Fuller, 7 days from Boston, with stone to captain.

Schr Eliezer, Thatcher, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr A J Horton, Elwell, 4 days from Quincy, with stone to captain.

Schr E A Rayner, Rayner, 2 days from New York, with ice to captain.

Schr Narragansett, Hall, 7 days from Key West, with mdse to J S Stetson & Co.

Schr Nellie D Studans, from Boston, in ballast to Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.

Schr Francis C Smith, Anderson, from Providence, in ballast to J E Bakiston.

Schr Speedwell, Reed, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.

Schr L Sturtevant, Corson, 1 day from Wilmington, in ballast to H Sturtevant & Co.

Schr J Beatty, Sharp, 3 days from New York, with mdse to captain.

Schr Starlight, Shorter, 3 days from Nanticoke River, Md, with logs to J W Bacon.

Schr Quail, Stevenson, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr Joe Lewis, Bennett, 3 days from Indian River, Del, with corn to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Sophia, Moore, 2 days from Still Pond, Md, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

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

CLEARED.

Steamship Joe Whitney, Portland, Boston, H Winsor.
Ship Zered, Magoniga, Londonderry, R Taylor & Co.
Bark Odd Hill, Harvey, Boston, H Sturtevant & Co.
Bark Emma Sweeney, Cronin, Cienfuegos, Geo Savage.
Bark M Bentley, Bentley, Key West, J S Chambers.
Brig E A Rayner, Rayner, Boston, H Sturtevant & Co.
Schr L Sturtevant, Corson, Boston, do
Schr Nellie D Studans, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Octavia Ellen, Elliott, Washington, do
Schr Washington, Etheridge, do do
Schr Mail, Thacher, Boston, Crowell & Collins.
Schr J Beatty, Sharp, N York, captain.
Schr Wm Windt, Osman, Fort Monroe, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr S E Jones, Jones, Boston, Jas S Chambers.
Schr Burrows C, Clark, Boston, W H Johns.
Schr F A Sanders, Somers, Boston, J E Bakiston.
Schr E Townsend, Williams, Boston, do
Schr S M Wheaton, Boston, J Audenried & Co.
Schr P Heilner, Marts, Newburyport, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Lyons, J E White.
Schr J M Freeman, York, Westerly, NY, Treverton Coal Co.
Schr S W Benton, Taylor, Providence, Keppler & Brother.
Schr Fair Leader, Adams, Salisbury, Md, Neall & Merriman.
Schr Louisa Gray, Weaver, Newburyport, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr F C Smith, Anderson, Salem, J E Bakiston.
Str R R Lowe, Hoey, Salem, Geo Savage.
Str Bristol, Allen, New York, Wm P Clyde.
Str S Seymour, Palmer, Alexandria, T Webster, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, May 30.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Delaware with cargoes of coal, consigned to Philadelphia: John Heisley, boards to Wm H Lloyd & Co; Ira T Hoadley, do to C & J S Cadwalader; England & Brown, do to R W Adams; Silas Cope, do certain to Perot & Bro; A Jackson, pig iron to Cabeen & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Harrisburg, Wiswell, from Palermo, arrived at Boston 31st ult.

Ship Scotoo, (new, of Salem, 734 tons) Allen, cleared at Boston 31st ult. for San Francisco.

Bark Gertrude, Fillmore, from Buenos Ayres, arrived at Boston 31st ult.

Brig Ellen, Baker, hence, arrived at Boston 31st ult.

Brig Trenton, Atherton, hence, arrived at Portland 30th ult.

Schr Abby Ellen, Gilmore, hence, arrived at Salem 30th ult.

Schrs B Frink, English, and C Lesser, Laws, hence, arrived at Salem 30th ult.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

List of Foreign and Coastwise Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia for the month of May, 1861:

FOREIGN.

Ships ..... 3 | Barques 2
Barks ..... 23 | Schooners 27
Total 53

COASTWISE.

Ships ..... 1 | Sloops 497
Barks ..... 2 | Steamers 1
Brigs ..... 35 | Barges 673
Schooners ..... 363 | Boats 1564
Total 3706

During the month of May, 1860, the foreign arrivals were 77, coastwise 3917, viz: 5 barks, 7 brigs, 769 schrs, 1 sloop, 1 steamer, 1 ship, 6 barges, 95 brigs, 3088 schooners, &c—being a considerable increase in the larger class of vessels.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

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

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 Cephalic Pills*, which I sent him. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., Ohio, January 8, 1861.

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

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) 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.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 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.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

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

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

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

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) 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 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 with headache, and we are sure that you testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefit from the 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. ☜

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.* feb13-tf

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, $321,118 05—ASSETS $317,142 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan	27,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,069 20
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	20,000 00
Allegheny County 5 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,136 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	38,350 00
To County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
To Delaware M. E. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co. scrip	350 00
Bills receivable	14,302 74
Bond accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,104 44
Cash on hand	11,544 64
	$317,142 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a stock Capital, entitles the insurers to participate in the profits of the Company, without liability for losses, as these profits are adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Glenn Tingley, Samuel Bispham,
William S. Thompson, Robert Steele,
Frederick Brown, William Musser,
William Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley,
John R. Worrell, Marshall Hill,
H. L. Carson, John Johnson Brown,
Robert Toland, Charles Gilpin,
G. D. Rosengarten, Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles S. Wood, Smith Bowen,
James S. Woodward, John Bissel, Pittsburg.

GLENN TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. fe23

THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

DIRECTORS:

RATCHFORD STARR, MORDECAI L. DAWSON,
WILLIAM MCKEE, GEO. N. STUART,
ALBERT ERASER, JOHN C. SHEAF,
JOHN M. ATWOOD, R. A. FAHNESTOCK,
DEL. B. LAMBORN, JOHN T. LEWIS,
HENRY WHARTON, JOHN K. ERINGER.

RATCHFORD STARR, President.
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. fe15

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Insure Lives for short times 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, ground rents, real estate, ... $522,361 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, Reading Railroad 268,796 84
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c 237,654 83
Pennsylvania and New Jersey Railroad, and County six per cent. bonds 105,802 50
Bank, insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c 97,667 50
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c 33,306 14
..... $1,071,123 02

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
JOHN S. STEVENS, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.
m1-22-tf

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE,

On Vessels, Cargo, Freight, To all ports of the World.

INLAND INSURANCE

On Goods by Rivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCE,

On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

$100,000 United States five 6 cent. loan	$100,500 00
115,000 United States six 6 cent. Treasury notes, with accrued interest	119,453 84
100,000 Pennsylvania State five 6 cent. loan	96,870 00
21,000 do. do. six do. do.	21,945 00
135,000 Philadelphia City six 6 cent. loan	132,300 00
30,000 Tennessee State five 6 cent. bonds	15,000 00
60,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage six 6 cent. bonds	45,000 00
19,000 300 shares, stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	19,000 00
5,000 100 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,000 00
3,000 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	900 00
1,200 60 shares Philadelphia Ice Boat and Steam Tug Company	1,200 00
200 5 shares Philadelphia and Havre-de-Grace Steam Tow-boat Company	200 00
300 2 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company	135 00
1,000 5 shares Continental Hotel Co.	500 00
$566,700 par. Cost $567,335.34. Market val.	$564,585 71
Bills receivable, for insurances made	171,886 43
Bonds and mortgages	84,500 00
Real estate	61,383 58
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, interest, and other debts due the Company	21,566 02
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies	9,635 60
Cash in hand—In banks $26,675 16	
In Office 455 83	26,130 91
	$934,907 81

DIRECTORS.

William Martin, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, J. F. Penlston,
Theophilus Paulding, Henry Sloan,
John D. Cresson, Edward Darlington,
John L. Hayes, Joseph Maxfield,
James Freeman, Spencer McIlvaine,
William Eyre, Jr., Thomas C. Hand,
Thomas Robins, Robert Burton,
William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones,
Dr. R. M. Huston, James Y. Garland,
George L. Harrison, John L. Hill,
Mark Craig, D. S. Morgan,
Charles Lealy, Henry Lewis.

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOS. C. HAND, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. m10-tf

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated 1825.—CHARTER P