NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

THE REBEL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Postmaster General Reagan, of the Southern Confederacy, advertised, some time ago, for blanks, locks, keys, mail bags, and other appurtenances of a postal system. What was really meant by this apparently honest proposition appears from the following circular, which was sent to all the postmasters in the rebel States:

[Circular No. 4.]
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MONTGOMERY, May 20, 1861.

SIR: You are hereby instructed, as the postal service of the Government of the United States within the Confederate States will be suspended by the service under the authority of the Confederate States, on and after the 1st day of June next, to retain in your possession, subject to the further orders of this Department, for the benefit of the Confederate States, all mail bags, locks and keys, marking and rating stamps, blanks for quarterly returns of postmasters, and all other property belonging to or connected with the postal service, and to return forthwith to the Chief of the Appointment Bureau of this Department a full inventory of the same.

You will also report to the Chief of the Finance Bureau of this Department, on the 1st day of June, proximo, your journal or ledger account with the United States, for the service of the Post Office Department, up to and including the 31st day of the present month, (May,) in accordance with the central regulations contained in chapter 24 of the edition of laws and regulations of the Post Office Department, issued May 15, 1859, page 105, exhibiting the final balance in your possession.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't servant,
JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General.

THE SKIRMISH AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

The Washington *Star* of Thursday evening says: "We have absolute confirmation, from the lips of a reliable citizen, who was at Fairfax court house on Thursday night last, when Lieutenant Tompkins' command entered that village, of the account of the killed brought by his command to this city. Our informant himself saw ten dead Disunionists, and also saw a trooper in the course of the engagement ride up into a low porch and cut down two Disunionists, whom he did not count among the ten dead seen by himself, not knowing whether they were killed outright. The dead bodies were buried into a hole dug near the court-house building, as soon on the following day as the terror of the people there enabled them to attend to the matter. It was freely said, directly after the fight, in the hearing of our informant, by persons in the village, that the dead numbered about thirty. And, ere leaving the place, he heard dire threats made against any citizen who should report the fact that more than one man was killed on their side. We have been assured of this last fact by no less than three distinct persons who visited Fairfax court house in the course of Saturday and Sunday last.

The Disunion troops engaged in the affair firmly believed themselves a match for five times their number of United States troops. The result proved that engaging one-third their own number of United States troops, and having the advantage of fighting from behind walls and fences, against cavalry only, too, they lost ten for every one they killed. We fancy they must now comprehend that any one of them is *not* equal in the field to five of those who now fight for the stars and stripes.

THE REMOVAL OF THE REBEL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The following is an official copy of the resolutions recently adopted by the Congress of the Confederate States for the removal of the seat of Government:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That this Congress will adjourn on Tuesday next, to meet again on the 20th of July, at Richmond, Va.; and that a committee of three members of this Congress be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation of this Congress and of the several executive departments.

Resolved, further, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause the several executive departments, with the archives thereof, to be removed at such time between this and the 20th day of July next as he may determine; *provided, however*, that in case of any public emergency which may, in the judgment of the President, render it impolitic to meet in Richmond, the President shall have power by proclamation to call the Congress together at some other convenient place to be selected by him.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original resolution adopted by the Congress, May 20, 1861. J. J. HOOPER,
Secretary of the Congress.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The Disunion citizens of Tennessee, whilst oppressing the Union men, are themselves subjected to a tyranny in common with those over whom they tyrannize. Gen. Pillow has, on his own responsibility, levied a heavy tax on the counties in anticipation of the five millions ordered by the Legislature. He sent one of his military officers the other day to Haywood county, for instance, with orders to collect $50,000 as that county's share, the amount paid by each man to be set down to his credit on the State tax. The officer assumed authority to apportion the $50,000 among the citizens according to his own discretion. Upon some he was particularly hard. Gentlemen, said he, if you do not meet the demand I will, with three clicks of the telegraph, summon a regiment here, and it shall be quartered upon you till you pay. They paid. Of course, the people are afraid to talk of the matter, but what we have said is true. Wretched, indeed, and deplorable is the present condition of affairs throughout Tennessee. As yet there is freedom, high and glorious freedom, in Kentucky. *Let us keep it*, or let us perish from the earth.—*Louisville Journal.*

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.

The schooner *Anne Taylor* arrived at Berwick's Bay, Louisiana, on the 29th ult., three days from Galveston, not venturing to go to New Orleans, anticipating an encounter with the United States blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississippi.

From the Galveston *News* (extra) of the 26th ult. we learn that a destructive fire occurred in that city on the night before, burning and damaging fifteen buildings. The *News* says: "No doubt is entertained but that this fire was the work of incendiaries. Another attempt was also made to fire the city last night at the post office. A weather-board of the post office was pulled off, and fire started between the weatherboard and ceiling, but was discovered and extinguished. These and many similar evidences of a dangerous class of persons in our midst should warn us of the necessity of increased vigilance on the part of our city police."

MOVEMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA REBEL TROOPS.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 28th ult.; says: "An almost simultaneous offer has been made from the volunteer regiments now in camp to enter the Confederate State service and proceed at once to Virginia. Colonel M. Jenkins' Regiment, eleven hundred strong, which has been in camp on Sullivan's Island drilling for several weeks, will be mustered into service very soon by Assistant Adjutant General D. R. Jones, and will start in a day or two. Colonel Cash's regiment at Florence, nearly nine hundred strong, are also ready to start for the seat of action. Colonel Bacon's Regiment, eight hundred strong, now encamped at Aiken, are ready for departure at a moment's notice. Colonel Hampton's Legion expect to move early this week. Colonel Williams', Colonel Hagood's, and Colonel Rion's Regiments have almostly volunteered and been accepted; besides which other offers of men and means have poured in upon Governor Pickens and General Beauregard. In less than ten days these noble regiments will be on the march for the Old Dominion.

MOBILE RECRUITING.

The Mobile *Mercury*, of the 27th ultimo, tells us that "the business of preparing for the war is now going on through all classes alike where we have been, energetically, and earnest and determined men do any thing else they have resolved upon. Neither time, money, nor energy is wasted on mere public display;" and adds: "There is a moral stability in the undemonstrative military preparations we have witnessed in the country that is almost appalling. The like, where it has been left to the free volition of the people without any extraneous appliance to stir enthusiasm, and without the slightest compulsion of government, the world has never witnessed. We saw men coming, when the news had been scattered abroad that their company had received 'marching orders,' by ones, twos, threes, in groups, singly or rendezvous, on foot, on horseback, in mule wagons, and every way, without the slightest command or compulsion, save the commands of patriotism. They gather noiselessly at the electric summons of patriotism as the storms gather down behind the horizon of a clear still day when mustering for a tornado, and their stillness to us is as portentous. Can a people moved by such energy, such impulses of patriotism be conquered? *Never!!*"

FROM CAIRO.

We compile the following items from the *Camp Register* of June 1st and 2d:

The patriotic ladies of Chicago still continue unstinted in their generosity. Many boxes have lately arrived from unknown donors, containing underclothes, wearing apparel, night shirts, blankets, hose, pillows, sheeting, and many articles suitable for hospital purposes. A donation of strawberries and other choice fruits is also recorded.

By means of recent arrivals at the camp the reports of the persecution of the Unionists residents along the southern shores of the Mississippi are more than confirmed. Even in Western Kentucky and Southern Missouri these persecutions exists to a painful extent.

The Memphis *Appeal Argus*, May 28, while speaking of Cairo, says: We have nothing new from that delectable hole. We presume the diseases now prevalent there will kill the largest portion of the nincompoops sloshing around at that place. The *Camp Register* adds: If the Memphians visit Cairo something might kill them, and they may perhaps be buried in that delectable hole.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following letter from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Martin, of that city:

"CHARLESTON, MAY 27.—*My Dear General*: I sincerely regret leaving Charleston, where the inhabitants have given me such a welcome that I now consider it as my second home.

"I had hoped that when relieved from here it would have been to go to Virginia, in command of the gallant Carolinians, whose courage, patience, and zeal I had learned to appreciate and admire. But it seems my services are required elsewhere, and thither I shall go, not with joy, but with the firm determination to do more than my duty, if I can, and to leave as strong a mark as possible on the enemies of our beloved country, should they pollute its soil with their instardly feet.

"But rest assured, my dear sir, that whatever happens at first, we are certain to triumph at last, even if we had for arms only pitchforks and flintlock muskets, for every bush and hay stack will become an ambush, and every barn a fortress. The history of nations proves that a gallant and free people, fighting for their independence and fireside, are invincible against even disciplined mercenaries, at a few dollars per month. What then, must be the result, when its enemies are little more than an armed rabble, gathered together hastily on a false pretence, and for an unholy purpose, with an octogenarian at its head? None but the demented can doubt the issue.

"I remain, dear General, yours sincerely,
"P. G. T. BEAUREGARD."

SLAVES IN LOUISIANA.

Slaves are now being armed in many of the Louisiana parishes. Some look upon this experiment as a dangerous one. The sugar planters, in many instances, are arming their more trusty negroes. There is said to be a very uneasy, restless feeling among the negroes generally, and in many parishes, white men patrol at all times of the day and night.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON has accumulated at Fort Monroe, captured from rebel vessels.

The American Flag.

[For the Press.]

Eleven years ago, when secession, although then generally supposed to be merely threatened, was perhaps as rife in reality as at present, the writer composed the patriotic lyric appended, which was originally published in the Philadelphia *Daily News*, and copied by a number of the papers of that time. To the general reader its heraldic technicalities may be objectionable, for it was primarily designed to illustrate a little treatise on coat-armor; yet, with all this, the explanations below will render the whole affair perfectly clear to the most careless. The writer, having been taught in his earliest boyhood that American citizenship is something broader and nobler than can be contained inside mere State lines, is full of shame and indignation at the action of professors of the great Southern secret college at Montgomery, Alabama, which is striving to become rather the universe than a university, it would be impossible to keep two townships—yes, two dwellings, even, alongside one another, under the same Government:

The American flag, described in the language of heraldry, is:

"Barry of thirteen, Gules (red) and Argent (silver or white); on a quarter (union) Azure (blue) thirteen mullets (five-pointed, straight-rayed stars) of the second (i. e. the tincture named secondly, meaning white)." So, originally, the stars of the quarter being now (by the addition, per act of Congress, of one star for every new State) increased to thirty-four. At first these stars were arranged in the form of a single circle; but their increase perplexing the color-makers to display them of sufficient size in this position, they are now generally spread over the surface in straight lines of alternating points, in the style Heralds term semée (or sprinkled).

The term "quarter" explains itself: "Field" is the entire surface of any flag or shield; "Augmentation of Honor" is any figure added to a coat-armorial in the way of exaltation; "Abatement of Honor" any thing added to an escutcheon of arms as a mark of disgrace,—the term will, of course, include the removal of any honorable figure.

THE UNION FLAG.

When kingly presumption loosed war's desolation,
To sweep o'er Columbia and sully her charms,
Our fathers united to found a new nation,
Which they symbolized well in our blason of arms.
Their homes were thirteen: so they followed that number,
Seven red and six white, in a series of bars;
And, painting love's vigilance, foreign to slumber,
They chose a blue quarter, with thirteen white stars.
Thirteen blazed at once in their new constellation,
Of the Daughters of Freedom, a star for each mate;
And a new silver *star* is the fine augmentation
Of honor, they granted for every new State.
They allowed no abatement in view of Secession;
But bound us, their children, to foster the trust;
May God blast the wretch to propose the regression,
Of a part of their glory—a part of their dust!
By the white of the field they discarded oppression,
Showed a passion for peace, and abhorrence of war;
By the red in excess they premonished aggression,
That it aye should be met and repulsed from their shore.
Truth shines in the quarter, thus tinctured of heaven;
Youth and strength in the stars that have ne'er paled or set;
Year by year they increase—may God grant that their leaven,
Extending, the world shall rejuvenate yet!

So fashioned our fathers the FLAG OF THE UNION,
Which glides every wave of the world-washing seas—
Revered by each man in our patriot communion—
The handsomest banner that rides on the breeze.
With this sign they conquered, midst cannon and mortar,
Sword, musket, and rifle still glitters this shield—
A quarter that stoops to no nation for quarter—
A field present ever where foes are a-field.

[For The Press.]

The Summer Friend.

BY ELIOTT THORNE.

In soft, sunny mornings of summer,
There's a bird that will feed from your hand,
And back there, but when they grow warmer
He's off for some pleasanter strand.

If You would vow by the song that he pours you,
In the glow of the sweet summer days,
That this bunch of gay feathers adores you—
To doubt him would seem a cold crime.

But wait till the clouds of November
Gather gusty, and gloomy, and gray,
And you'll find then good cause to remember
These words, as he wings him away:

Oh! there creeps a deplorable feeling,
To the bosom and over the brain,
As we witness the charming one stealing
Thus away in some moment of pain.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.

In purchase of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution, in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December 1862.

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

CLASS 1.

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

CLASS 2.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Lagreeably to the provisions of this joint resolution aforementioned, the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor. The paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets each, and in bundles of two reams each; each ream to contain 500 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying one or more than five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract!

CLASS 3.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.

2,000 reams superfine note paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight to the paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5.

500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required, 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6.

1. 1,500 reams quarto post writing paper, 10 by 16 inches to weigh 6½ do.
2. 2,000 do do cap do 14 by 17 do.
3. 100 do demy do 16 by 21 do.
4. 1,000 do folio post do 17 by 22 do.
5. 100 do medium do 18 by 23 do.
6. 50 do royal do 19 by 24 do.
7. 50 do super royal do 20 by 28 do.
8. 25 do imperial do 22 by 31 do.
9. 100 do double cap do 18 by 36 do.

CLASS 7.

1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 24 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.
3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 16 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds per ream.
4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-four pounds per ream.
5. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.
6. 100 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made of the best material, free from adulteration, finished in the best manner, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The paper in classes 5 to 7 inclusive, is to be white or blue, laid flat, and of such weights as may be required by this office. The paper in classes 1 and 2, is to be of a white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such time and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the proposal. Bids

Proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposals shall be accepted, will enter into and fulfill, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place as may be designated in Washington city, (except that in class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York,) in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and to his full satisfaction therein.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of the paper they propose to furnish, of each of the classes they bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required promptly to confirm their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper." my4-4t

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL LOCKS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 27, 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 prescribed for bidders, the Department relying for its selection on the results of a thorough test of such locks as shall in fair competition, now invited, may produce. It is deemed necessary only to state that a new lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty, cheapness, and facility of use.

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

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed to be furnished will be submitted with the proposals; one of each kind of sample locks to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so as to exhibit the quality of the metal, and the workmanship. 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 in any manner the property of others. 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 examining and reporting on them; and unless the Postmaster General shall see fit to decide for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted, the contract for furnishing the locks will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidder, whose locks are adjudged by the board of examiners to be, for four years, as they may be required and ordered, with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General, for the time being, to extend and continue the contract in force for an additional term of four years, on giving 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 30,000 iron locks and 30,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right, in case of delay, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the authority to cancel the contract, and to purchase with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the iron locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years, in the ordinary use of the mails, not exposed to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks without charge.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate parcels, each containing five locks and accompanying the wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred locks each; the keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department, duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's factory to the Department, together with locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

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

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General will may choose to adopt, for instance, the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He therefore reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different articles as he may select.

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

JOHN A. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, 22d May, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying coal for the use of the Marines stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., from 1st July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862.

The coal to be delivered in Red Saplings, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The coal to be best White Ash Anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 lbs to the ton. To be weighed, measured, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.

Payment will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to regulations.

Payment will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command agreeably to regulations.

A guaranty, to be signed by two responsible persons, that the responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector of the United States Collectors, to each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

JNO. S. SIMONS,
my25-2t Quartermaster Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GUNBOATS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., June 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until the 15th day of June, for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gun-boats, including spars, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, boats, pumps, steam reports, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel-of-war complete for service.

The steam machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions, will be provided by the Government.

Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.

Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships. Building plans will be furnished by the Department on a contract being made. With the specifications will be enclosed the form of contract the successful bidder will be required to execute, and a duplicate to the full amount of the contract.

The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require, having separate the amount demanded for the vessel to be launched in sixty days, in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the time in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after the launching.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, if it deems fit.

Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

LEGAL.

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

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has applied by petition to the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, sitting in bankruptcy, under the provisions of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, which application will be heard by the said Court, at the Court Room, in the City Hall, in the State House, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M., on the 24th day of JUNE, A. D. 1861, when and where all creditors of the undersigned may attend, if they think proper.

JULIUS STERN.
jed thsu-6t

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 undersigned, in the inquisition to make partition, valuation, and appraisement of the Real Estate of the said deceased, was, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1861, presented and confirmed, and the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives, to accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate, at the valuation and appraisement, or show cause, if any they have, why the same shall not be sold.

By the Court. GEORGE V. WALLACE,
Attest—JOHN L. SCHWEIKERT, Clerk.
Clerk.
my25-w3t

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN H. WHEELER, deceased, late grocer, Third and Lombard streets, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims are requested to present them for

CHARLES B. SMITH,
407 WALNUT Street.
JOHN C. BULLOCK,
313 UNION Street.

NORMAN B. WHEELER, who continues the Grocery and Tea Business, southwest corner of THIRD and LOMBARD Streets, is duly authorized to receive payment of debts due said Estate, and accounts against it may be left with him.
June 1, 1861. je3-mth12t

ESTATE OF JOSEPH KONIGMACHER, late of Ephrata township, Lancaster county, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned Executors of the will of said deceased, they hereby give notice to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, to present them to either of the undersigned Executors, duly authenticated, and persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay.

ADAM KONIGMACHER,
Residing in Ephrata twp., Lan. co., Ephrata P. O.
CARPENTER,
Residing in the city of Lancaster.
ap25-th 6t

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

FOR

SICK HEADACHE,

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE,

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

TRY A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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 failto remove 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!

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS ARE OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

AND

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of my pills to try. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING, SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEROUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa., January 19, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

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

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct to
A. STOVER, P. M.
Belle Vernon, Washington co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send them.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headaches, says he thinks *your Pills are the best he ever tried to cure the same by your Pills*, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

KEYNOLDSVILLE, FRANKLIN Co., Ohio, January 5, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send me one box of "Cephalic Pills." Oblige me by Mail. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instanter.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

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 had so good an effect that I feel bound to send for more.*
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. K. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, YIZ.: 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, dear, 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 the proprietor offers for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

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

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

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

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

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous ones that have 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. ☜

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. feb8-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, $331,119 67—ASSETS $817,142 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$123,800 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's 6 per cent. sterling bonds (£1,000) (£925 60)	4,502 90
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co's mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,462 50
Collateral loans, well secured	2,200 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	50,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. R.R. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	6,135 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,813 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co's stock	25,850 00
The County Fire Insurance Co's stock	1,000 00
The Delaware Mut. S. Insurance Co's stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co's scrip	895 00
Bills receivable	14,822 00
Book accounts, secured interest, &c	7,104 88
Cash on hand	14,244 86
	$317,142 04

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

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, William H. Thompson, Frederick Brown, William Stevenson, John R. Worrell, R. L. Dawson, Robert Toland, G. D. Rosengarten, Charles S. Wood, James S. Woodward, Samuel Bispham, Robert Steen, William Musser, Benj. W. Tingley, Marshall Hill, I. Johnson Brown, Charles Leland, Leon'd T. Hunting, Charles S. Lewis, Jacob Cooper, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
R. 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:

F. RATCHFORD STARR, WILLIAM MCBRIDE, MALLORY FRAZIER, JOHN M. ATWOOD, HENRY C. TRUMAN, HENRY WHARTON, MORDECAI L. DAWSON, GEO. G. STEARNS, JOS. H. BRIDE, G. A. FAHNESTOCK, ANDREW D. CARE, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, JOHN S. WILSON.

RATCHFORD STARR, President.
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. fe18

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life; grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, and make Loans on the same, pending on the continuance of life.

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

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, ground rents, real estate	$352,861 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, &c	288,724 54
Premium notes, loans on collaterals, &c	227,554 88
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds	102,822 50
Bank, railroad, insurance, and other stocks, &c.	86,000 00
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c	52,206 14
	$1,071,169 03

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL