Interesting from Fort Pickens.

CONDITION OF THE FORT—THE POSITION OF THE FLEET.

[From the New York Times.]

U. S. FLAG SHIP NIAGARA, *off Fort Pickens*, MAY 27, 1861.

Flag officer McKean has ordered the *Powhatan* and *Brooklyn* to the Mississippi, for the purpose of enforcing the blockade at New Orleans. The *Niagara* will go to Mobile to-morrow, and will there be engaged in the same service, leaving the *Sabine, St. Louis, Huntsville*, and *Mohawk* at this place, for the purpose of preventing a landing of the rebels in the rear of the fort, on Santa Rosa Island, and making a permanent lodgment there. Should this be effected by the enemy, the fire on every side upon the fort, from 8 and 10 inch guns, and sea-coast mortars, would be so concentrated upon the fort that much power that its inmates could not make a suitable resistance, should any of their guns be left unmounted.

The navy must necessarily hold the island until troops are sent in sufficient numbers to perform that duty, and for this purpose the Government ought not to delay one moment in sending at least six thousand men to this point, for the ships are needed to enforce a rigid blockade of the ports in the States of Alabama and Louisiana. Ten other steamships are needed in the Gulf, and we hope they may soon arrive. The flag-ship will make this point her headquarters, and will return from Mobile as soon as other ships arrive.

I visited Fort Pickens yesterday, and inspected every part of it. The officers have certainly done an immense amount of work since they have occupied it, but much more remains to be done in protecting the rear, where they expect the attack, if it is made at all. Outside of the fort, on the island, several companies are encamped, and a Columbiad battery has been erected, bearing on the navy yard, and other batteries, erected by Gen. Braxton Bragg on the opposite shore. I cannot understand why the Government have allowed these batteries to be erected; for nearly the sweep of half a circle they have been planted, and any of them can reach the fort and do much damage. The enemy is reported to Col. Brown, commanding the department of Florida, at about 8,000 to 10,000 strong.

General Bragg, however, sent a message to him: "*Please do not return the fire* of a single gun, as it might be fired without orders"—evidently showing that there is a misunderstanding in their camp already.

This is the last day of grace, and the last vessels left the harbor to-day, laden with lumber. By them we learned that there is a scarcity of provisions in the rebel camp, dissatisfaction among the men and officers, and that Major Bradford, formerly of the United States army, had taken offence at something, resigned, and gone home. They, however, were not allowed to enter the camp, or have any communication with the people whatever, and could learn none of the particulars.

The large and expensive floating dry-dock, on Saturday last, was towed out into the harbor by a couple of tugs; but, as the current was running strong, they were not able to manage it, and it was anchored almost abreast of Fort Pickens. We supposed they intended to place it in a position where it would not be destroyed, in case of a bombardment of the navy yard.

Colonel Brown has sent General Bragg word that if he attempts to remove it, or place a battery upon it, he will fire upon him and destroy it. As it is made of pitch-pine, it will burn well, and hot shot are in constant readiness at the fort for this purpose.

Captain Barry's flying artillery drill and manœuvre every day on Santa Rosa island, within hailing distance of the navy yard. Three steamboats constantly ply up and down the bay, between the navy yard and Pensacola; what on earth they transport we cannot imagine. A number of rebel lookouts are stationed on the top of the sheare at the yard, and others on the light-house abreast of Fort Pickens, where they watch everything going on outside, and even inside, the fort. The steamer *Water Witch* is dispatched to Key West to-morrow, for the purpose of ordering coal here immediately for the squadron, and to the Mississippi for the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. The Government should keep a vessel laden with coal at this place all the time. The steamers are now nearly entirely out. She takes out letters, and will bring back the mail.

MAY 28.—The sloop *St. Louis* has not yet arrived. Col. Brown hourly expects an attack on the fort, for as provisions become scarce the army become the more enraged.

We go to Mobile, however, to-day, but should an attack be contemplated, a small steamer will be despatched with the news, and we will return immediately. Fort McRae can soon be silenced, as the walls are now, in some places, tumbling down. On the day of our arrival Flag Officer McKean invited all the officers of the squadron to take the oath of allegiance, commencing with Capt. Adams, who, I understand, seemed very loth to take it. He has two sons in the rebel army, and I do not think he is to be trusted. He is much talked about among the different officers on this station, and at Fort Pickens. All subscribed to it but Mr. Jordan, assistant engineer, of Virginia; Mr. Graham, of marine corps, Washington, District of Columbia; and Mr. Broome, of marine corps, New York.

These officers will be sent North by the first opportunity, with orders to report to the Secretary of the Navy. Some of the officers thought it was rather a bold proceeding for Flag-officer McKean to take, as it was not an order from the Navy Department. It is right, and I have heard that he said he would not trust an officer who would not take it.

Over one hundred guns are now bearing on Fort Pickens and the fleet at anchor. We sail in an hour for Mobile, but will return in a few days.

LIONARA.

From Pensacola.

A REBEL LETTER—DOINGS OF GEN. BRAGG—NO FIGHT YET AWHILE.

[From the Mississippian, June 11.]

FORT MCRAE, Florida, June 1, 1861.

* * * * * * *

In the meantime, we want to see Pickens surrender before leaving here. We came to take it, and we hope to do so before long, though I am of opinion that there will not be a fight here for some time, unless the attack comes first from the other side. It seems as though it were the policy of President Davis to act here for the present, on the defensive. We are doing good service in keeping a large portion of Lincoln's naval armament here, waiting to assist Pickens against our attack. It is doing us no harm anchored off the mouth of Pensacola bay, while it could do harm elsewhere. It is of no avail in these waters, while at the same time it is a heavy, dead expense to the rotten Government now attempting to subjugate these Southern States.

Gen. Bragg is still carrying on his gigantic preparations, which plainly shows that he does not underrate the strength of Pickens. These preparations must necessarily go on slow, for Florida has not the means and modes of conveyance that the other States have. There is nothing in this portion of the State but sand and salt-water, and our works being on a very extensive scale, we are compelled to prepare slowly. Pickens will not be so readily captured as Sumpter was, from the fact that it is much stronger for its build and position; besides, it is a greater distance from any of our guns or batteries than was Sumpter, none that we have being under a mile. It is also fully garrisoned and provisioned up for a war-footing, and can be aided in the fight by the powerful arm of a fleet. It has also been strengthened in every possible manner. Heavy guns have been mounted on the parapet, and shielded in immense embrasures of sand-bags. Sand batteries have been thrown up, and heavy guns mounted in them, on Santa Rosa Island, near and to the east of the fort, which bear upon the navy yard, Barracas, and our line of batteries along the main shore, so you can perceive that the taking of Pickens will be no easy work. It will be *the* battle of the war, and when the fight opens there will be such a roar of heavy artillery as has never thunded in the New World before. Our line of battle will extend along the main shore about four miles, and bombs and cannon balls will pelt Pickens from nearly every point of radiation. The boys are awfully anxious for the music to strike up, and the jig commence.

Fort McRae is generally supposed to be a weak fortification, and that it will soon crumble before the guns of the fleet—(Pickens can't touch it except with barbette guns), but I think this a mistake. It is of the best brick—the walls above five feet thick, and then the walls are braced by immense casemate arches. If it falls, be assured it will be after we have done good service in it.

The Mississippi Rifles, from Jackson, have charge of six cannons in the fort. The boys are ready for the fight, as we have all gone through the drill of heavy artillery. We drill, also, every day in light infantry, and do cheerfully any kind of work. Truly, there is a spirit in the bosoms of these Southern soldiers which can never be subdued, and bespeaks the cause in which they are engaged.

From Lexington, Mo.

A correspondent of the *Democrat* says:

LEXINGTON, MO., June 11.

To-day the inspector general has been here, and has sworn in fifty-four soldiers under the oath provided by the military bill. Their names will be forthcoming when necessary. Since returning home I have ascertained that a considerable amount of arms, consisting of muskets and rifles, have been received here, and that they have resumed the making of cannon and balls at the foundry, which was abandoned some weeks ago, under the apprehension of a visit from Gen. Harney.

There are already some four or five mounted and ready for use. Many more will soon be ready. Every possible exertion is being made to arm every Secessionist in the county, and they are receiving supplies of cartridges from Jefferson City. There are about sixty men here under arms, but expecting a large accession of their force from this and adjoining counties. A large amount of powder was stored in the college building, (200 kegs,) but in consequence of a report that Gen. Lyon was on the march to Lexington, it was hurriedly conveyed to the country, and is at this time stored in a church or school-house on the road to the Pacific railroad terminus, about twelve miles from here.

These facts it might be well to make known at the arsenal. Our friends here are in very great apprehension, in consequence of the threats of violence continually made against them, and the lawless violence of the villains who are collected here, and to be increased, it is said, to several thousand. Last night the houses of quiet citizens were forced, and their property seized and carried off.

THE REBELS IN HANNIBAL.

About one o'clock this morning, the longest, wildest, shrillest, most terrific steamboat whistle ever heard on these waters, startled those who were awake, and awakened those who were asleep. It suggested fearful troubles below, and people ran down in anxious haste to learn what was up. The *Jennie Deans* came up from Quincy, bringing orders from General Lyons to Colonel Curtis to move his regiment immediately to Hannibal. Word was brought that a foundry in Hannibal had been detected in making cannon balls, and sending them off to Secessionists. By order of General Lyon, the Hannibal Home Guard (Union men) had taken possession of the foundry. This caused great excitement among the traitors, and they threatened a serious collision. Fears were also entertained that they would break up the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Accordingly, orders were sent to Quincy for troops, and some 400 went over yesterday evening to sustain the Union men. The *Jennie Deans* was sent up here in haste after the Iowa troops. Col. Curtis having received the despatches, all the companies of his regiment were hurriedly roused from their quarters. Men were seen and heard running to and fro all over the city, and all the boys were wild with excitement. By four o'clock they began to march down to the levee, and by five o'clock the whole regiment was on board, including Col. Curtis and his staff.

A vast crowd of excited people was gathered on the levee, and as the noble steamer moved off the welkin rang with cheers from the people and the gallant volunteers. The latter took with them a good supply of cartridges, and Mr. Oleghorn gathered up all the provisions and other articles that could be got before the boat left. He was busy to-day gathering up what was left by the boat, besides a quantity of camp utensils that were under contract, which will be forwarded to day.

We learn that Col. Curtis will have command at Hannibal, and we believe it is his intention to take immediate possession of the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad for the Government.

Col. Bates is going down with the First regiment to day, and will act under the command of Col. Curtis, although his commission is the oldest.

—*Keokuk Gate City, 13th.*

From Harper's Ferry.

HOW GEN. CADWALADER'S COMMAND INVADED VIRGINIA'S "SACRED SOIL."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American.]

WILLIAMSPORT, June 18, 1861.

On Saturday, 15th inst., General Cadwalader reached this place from Greencastle with six regiments, among whom were the Rhode Island Regiment, McMullin's Rangers, and the Fort Sumpter boys, and never did soldiers receive a more hearty welcome than did they to our town. After weeks of fear, of threatened bombardment and expected attack, every way-worn and dusty soldier wearing a "U. S." on his breast-plate seemed a brother, who had come a long way to bring us deliverance from fear, and our men had cheers and our ladies smiles enough for them all.

The General formed his camp on the eastern edge of our town, expecting to remain there for a number of days, but on Saturday night a despatch reached the camp, ordering him to throw a part of his force immediately across the Potomac on to Virginia soil. It is supposed that the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and the concentration of the Confederate forces at Winchester, have caused a change in Gen. Scott's plan, and also this hasty forward movement into Virginia. Early on Sunday morning the command was given to a part of the camp to draw stakes, and at 11 o'clock the division was moving towards Lemon's Ferry, distant about half a mile, on the Potomac.

The river was forded in fine style; the water being deep enough to reach up to about the loins of the men, and men and horses took the river as if they scented game on the other side, though not a solitary Confederate soldier has been seen in these parts for several days. The crossing division was led off by the first and second companies of United States regulars, then followed the Ninth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, then the Rhode Island Battery, &c., till, at about half past four o'clock, six regiments and several companies in all, being composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, regulars and volunteers, had crossed into Berkeley county. Not the slightest accident or disorder happened during the crossing, and the soldiers' cheers rang out as they touched the Virginia shore. The whole body were soon out of sight and pressing on their way to Martinsburg.

You can imagine the joy with which the many poor Virginia exiles among us, who for weeks have been banished from their families and farms, witnessed the passage of that army, which went as much for the defence of their rights as for the defence of the Stars and Stripes. They can now go home and dwell in their old peace and safety once again.

Several of the First Regiment arrived in this place on Sunday; some directly crossing the river into Virginia, and some going into camp.

General Cadwalader is still here in camp, with a number of regiments. He will move other bodies across the river, from time to time, as his camp fills up.

GENERAL NEWS.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION—ONE SOLDIER KILLED AND ANOTHER WOUNDED.—At Cross-Keys tavern, on the Falls road, about one mile from Melvale, on Saturday, one soldier was shot and instantly killed, and another was wounded. It appears that, on the day in question, four of the men stationed at Melvale, of the Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Col. Campbell, went to the tavern, and, having drank too freely, conducted themselves in a disorderly manner, and made an assault on one of the guards, took his musket, and attempted to bayonet him. The fact was made known at the camp, and the commander ordered a guard to go for and conduct them into camp. The refractory men would not go, and the guard was obliged to return without them. An additional force was then sent to bring them at any hazard, but on reaching the place the delinquents would pay no regard to the order, and declared their intention not to return until they pleased to do so. They were then fired upon by the guard, and three balls lodged in the body and one in the head of one man. Another was wounded in the arm. The one first struck was instantly killed, and the others surrendered, and were taken to the camp. Two who were not injured were lodged at Fort McHenry to await a court-martial.—*Baltimore Sun.*

INTENTIONS OF THE TEXAN REBELS.—Van Dorn, late major in the United States army, was, at the latest advices, at the Leona river, eighty-five miles west of San Antonio, where he captured Colonel Reeve and his command. Van Dorn has fourteen companies of cavalry, five of infantry, and one of artillery, making a force of some 1,200 men, with ample supplies of arms and ammunition, taken from the San Antonio Arsenal, and ample means of transportation, taken from the quartermaster's department. His avowed determination is the occupation of Arizona, to secure a passage to the Pacific, thereby opening a communication with the 30,000 Breckinridge and Lane men in California, one-half of whom are Secessionists; also, to secure Guyamas and Caps St. Louis as depots for privateers to pounce on the ships of the Pacific Mail Company. The Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora have no force to oppose him, and when once there, ten thousand men and ten millions of money would be required as the pound of cure, while two thousand men would now be the ounce of preventative.

ADVICES from Caracas, Venezuela, to the 22d ult., have been received. The news is important. President Tovar had resigned, and the Executive is now in the hands of Sr. Gual, last Vice President. The effect of this event was to reconcile a good many conflicting elements, and cause General Paez to reassume the Command-in-Chief of the army, which he had just laid down in consequence of disagreement with Tovar's Government. Furthermore, as if to appease as much as possible the "renowned citizen," as the papers there call General Paez, his opponent and rival, General Cordova, was required to leave the capital. The news had been received with great rejoicing throughout the Republic by the friends of the Government.

ACCORDING to the New York City Inspector's report there were 387 deaths in the city of New York last week, an increase of twelve over last week.

TERRIBLE DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A terrible death from hydrophobia occurred at Morristown, New Jersey, on the 13th inst. George W. Abrams, son of Samuel Abrams, of the above place, was bit by a rabid dog some three months since. He did not show any symptoms of the bite at the time, and it being at a season when such cases seldom occur, the wounds healed up and the case for the time was little noticed, until the 7th inst., when he was seized with spasms, following in quick succession, accompanied by frothing at the mouth, which lasted until the morning of the 10th inst., when he died in all the unspeakable agony of this terrible disease.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Patrick Smith, living at No. 4 Adams street, Newark, N. J., died on Saturday afternoon, from a rabid hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a small dog with which he was playing, some two months since. The dog was killed at the time. The wound soon healing, no attention was paid to it. He lingered in great agony until the two o'clock Saturday afternoon, when death put an end to his sufferings.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, a man named William Page was killed at Long's grocery, on South street, by a man named Patrick Walsh. It is said the parties had a dispute about a lawsuit in which they had been engaged, and Welsh shot Page, killing him almost instantly. A man, whose name we could not learn, was badly cut during the affray by some other parties. Welsh made his escape. The confusion was so great that we could not get the exact particulars, but they will be developed at the inquest to-day.—*Ind. Sentinel.*

NEXT THURSDAY the special election for ten members of Congress will be held in Kentucky. The anti-Secessionists are confident that at least nine good and true Union men will be chosen, and are hopeful that the entire delegation will be supporters of the stars and stripes.

PIECES of the planking of the stairway of the Marshall House, Alexandria, are selling in Chicago, Illinois, at $1 per square inch.

The army worm in Kentucky has entirely disappeared, but it has left sad traces of its progress upon some of the fields.

A VALUABLE MS. of the 15th century relating to Free Masonry has been discovered in the British Museum.

HON. HOWELL COBB, President of the Confederate Congress, has arrived in Richmond.

IT is stated that the Hon. Anson Burlingame has been transferred by the President from the mission to Austria to that of China, and that the Hon. Henry Winter Davis will receive the mission to Vienna, made vacant by the transfer.

THE oyster crop in the vicinity of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which has failed for a number of years past, will this season be very large.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, at the request of distinguished citizens of New York, will deliver an oration on the 4th of July, at the Academy of Music. The subject will be "The Present Aspect of the Nation," and an entrance fee will be charged for the benefit of families of volunteers.

AN INDIAN FOR THE WAR.—The Rev. J. J. Kelly, on behalf of the Six Nations, of which he is the representative, made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday evening, in favor of the war. The tribe offer themselves, if he is to be believed, without pay, and claim to be many thousands strong.

THE State of Maine has purchased in England, through the agency of Hon. Freeman H. Morse, United States consul, two thousand Enfield rifles for the use of the militia of the State.

The Government Printing Office is kept running night and day, on war and navy blanks. The saving on printing rates by this office, it is said, will be nearly half a million of dollars per annum.

COTTON FOR MASSACHUSETTS MILLS.—The British ship *Geo. A. Holt* cleared from New Orleans, April 7, with 3,500 bales of cotton for Queenstown. She arrived at the latter port May 21, her cargo was sold by sample at fifteen cents to a Boston purchaser, and the ship is ordered to recross the Atlantic for the benefit of the Massachusetts cotton mills.

THE first day that the cars ran on the new city railroad in New Orleans, they killed a negro boy, crushed a white man's foot, broke a mule's leg, and ran off the track several times.

HON. JOHN YOUNG BROWN made a speech at Hodgenville, Ky., last week, in which he took strong ground in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

SEVERAL coin in a good state of preservation were picked up on Coffin's beach, Cape Ann, last week. They bear the dates of 1763 and 1755, and it is supposed they were on board of a vessel wrecked in the vicinity many years ago.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* of the 14th contradicts the statement that any levees on the Mississippi had been cut.

THREE negroes, who evinced an insurrectionary spirit, in Richmond county, N. C., last week, were shot dead by their master.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* has reduced its size to one-half. Not a few of the Southern papers have reduced their size altogether.

A BATTALION ACCEPTED.—We learn that yesterday the War Department accepted, for three years or the war, a Chicago battalion raised by Captain J. W. Wilson, consisting of 212 men, rank and file, called the Illinois Bridge, Breastwork, and Fortification Pioneers. It is composed of 120 carpenters, 70 railroad-track men, 7 railroad and bridge blacksmiths, 6 boat-builders, 2 engineers, and 9 locomotive builders.—*Washington Star.*

NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 11th inst., has the following items:

CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER BY THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON OFF MOBILE.

The schooner *Asd*, hired by Mr. John Scott to strip the British bark *Amsel*, has been captured by the blockading fleet. Captain Smith, of the *Asd*, with his crew and the hands employed on the wreck, some twenty-one in number, came up on the *Carondelet* last night.

We learn that about four o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the *Asd* was boarded by three boats, armed by twenty-five men each, commanded by the first lieutenant of the *Niagara*, who directed Captain Smith to take to his boats with his men and private property. He represented the capture as being made by way of reprisal. Captain Smith took to his boats, and proceeded to Fort Morgan, and the boats took the schooner in tow, and took her under the stern of the *Niagara*.

OFF FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Sixth Regiment of Louisiana volunteers, Colonel I. G. Seymour, left Camp Moore yesterday for the seat of war. This is a splendid regiment, and is composed of some of the best material that has left our State.

The Seventh Regiment, Colonel H. T. Hays, and the Eighth Regiment, Colonel H. B. Kelly, are also ready to march, and will leave in a few days. The Tenth Regiment will soon be made up, and will be ready to follow. Camp Lewis will become deserted. Two of our best-known physicians, Doctors McElevey and Fenner, left for Virginia last evening.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola *Tribune*, of the 4th inst., says: "There is a large fleet at anchor outside of our harbor, consisting of about a dozen vessels; three of them are English merchantmen, bound here, but they have been stopped by the fleet. We have been unable to ascertain the names of the men-of-war which have lately arrived. A few days ago there was but the frigate *Sabine* and a gun boat outside."

HOME INTERESTS.

The Administration, it seems, is determined to do all in its power to encourage the industrial interests of the country. A short time since, it will be remembered, application was made to the Secretary of War to obtain the admission, duty free, of linen drillings imported for the use of the cadets of the United States Military Academy, and was refused by him on the ground that "the policy of the Government should at all times be to prefer domestic manufactures in all instances of purchases for the public service, and to resort to foreign markets for such articles only as cannot be obtained in this country."

By the following it will be seen that Mr. Cameron has pursued a similar course in reference to a recommendation of the Engineer Department for the purchase of twenty-five yards and fifty tons of gas-cooking coal, and seventy-three tons of cannel coal, imported for the use of the Military Academy:

"The Secretary of War cannot countenance the importation of coal by approving of this recommendation. A better article of coal of all kinds can be secured in this country than can be brought from Europe; and it is deemed to be the great industrial interests of the country that the Government should foster and encourage its own resources instead of those of foreign countries.

"SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

"June 18, 1861."

IT IS STATED, on undoubted authority, that Senator Wigfall visited Washington in the disguise of a cattle drover, and, after having made a thorough reconnoisance, returned to Manassas Junction.

WHILE a number of men were trying a gun at Macon, Georgia, on Monday, the piece burst and killed three of the number and wounded two others.

CAPTAIN I. IRWIN GREGG, of the Centre (Pa.) Guards, has been elected colonel of a regiment to be formed of unattached companies at Camp Curtin.

A CLASS in military engineering has been established at Yale College. Professor W. A. Norton, of West Point, is the teacher.

THREE officers of the Ellsworth Chicago Zouaves are now in Boston, for the purpose of organizing a regiment of Zouaves there.

In Memphis, Tenn., $948 have been subscribed for the benefit of the family of Jackson, the murderer of Ellsworth.

GEN. DIX, now commissioned a Major General, will leave for Washington in a few days and enter upon active service.

GEN. DIX's commission as Major General bears date May 16.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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

They seldom fail to relieve 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!

Who genuine have fac-simile signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

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

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

USE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

WHAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

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

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THE. FRONTHINGHAM, }
WM. L. REHN, }

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Emily Augusta, Strickland.....Liverpool, soon
Ship Uncle Joe, Pinkham.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Emily C Starr, Fairfowl.....London, soon
Bark Columbia, Hall.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Bark American, Christian.....Barbadoes, soon
Bark Samuel Tarbox, Tarbox.....Buenos Ayres, soon
Brig Ocean Isle, Morrow.....Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, soon
Schr Elton Forester, McDonell.....Havana, soon
Schr Fannie, Vance.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1861.

SUN RISES.....4 35—SUN SETS.....7 26
HIGH WATER.....8 12—LOW WATER.....1 52

ARRIVED.

Bark Aaron I Harvey, Miller, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Wm Cummings & Son.
Schr Rachel Wilson, Gage, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Kingsclear, Crowell, 4 days from Providence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Fannie, Vance, 3 days from New York, with ice to master.
Schr Gazelle, (Br) Swain, 9 days from Halifax, with fish to master.
Schr Moses G Leonard, Leavitt, 7 days from Saco, in ballast to Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Richmond, Crowell, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Curran.
Schr Ada Hoy, Hoy, 2 days from Laurel, Del, with corn to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr T F McColler, Carter, 1 day from Camden, Del, with oats to Jas Barratt & Son.
Schr J B Austin, Davis, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Pennsylvania Railroad.
Schr Thos P Cooper, Taylor, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr B F Reeves, Carman, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr George Edward, Weeks, from Boston, in ballast to N Stutevant & Co.
Schr Geo Washington, Buckalou, from Boston, in ballast Van Duzen, Norton & Co.
Schr S S Bailey, Robinson, from Providence, in ballast to Wellington Stickney & Co.
Schr Rhodella Blew, Peterson, from Salem, in ballast to J W Ireland.
Schr Wm R Sheldon, Collins, from Barnegat, in ballast to J R Blakiston.
Schr Alex Lewis, Wood, from New York, in ballast to J R Blakiston.
Schr Rebecca Clifton, Vangilder, from Roxbury, in ballast Van Duzen, Norton & Co.
Schr R H Dickey, Bailey, from Portland.
Steamer Bayard, Coffin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Irma, Wortinger, for Pernambuco, Pa Tetz.
Schr M G Leonard, Leavitt, Saco, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr Wm R Clear, Bethel, Harbor Island, J D Perot.
Schr R Blew, Peterson, Boston, Van Duzen, Norton & Co.
Schr Geo Edward, Weeks, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co.
Schr J R Blakiston, Davis, Boston.
Schr A Hugel, Mason, Boston, do
Schr W R Sheldon, Collins, Stonington, J R Blakiston.
Schr Alex Lewis, Wood, Jersey City, do
Schr Gazelle, Vangilder, Salem, Van Duzen, Norton & Co.
Schr John Rodgers, Buckalou, Providence, do
Schr S S Bailey, Robinson, Dunvorport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del., June 18.

The following vessels are at the breakwater: Bark Elizabeth J, for Port Spain; brig Monroe Roberts, for Haiti, and about forty schooners bound east with coal. The Monroe was in coming in yesterday afternoon at eight, in being very hard aground, and the schooner Elizabeth, in attempting to assist her, struck the ice breaker, outside the stone pile, and thumped some, but after a survey was pronounced seaworthy, and ordered to proceed on her voyage. Wind E, and clear.

There is a ship coming in, supposed to be the Florida, from Liverpool.

Yours, A. MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

READING, June 17.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Navigation to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

Wm A F Taylor, Sawyer, to O S Bockius; Eliza Reber, light to captain; F Marion, crain to Bodd & Conry; Frank Burrows, lumber to Jas Janney; Wm F Coarter, coal to Bockius; Jas Bolton & Co; J Bitumes, grain, &c, to Wm C Lloyd.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wooming, Hall, from port from Liverpool, reports having seen June 4th, lat 40, lon 46 30, several icebergs, and from that to lat 42 15, long 51 15, encountered field ice; same date, lat 42 57, lon 50 50, spoke Br Ship Augusta, from Newcastle for New Haven; 14th, on George's Bank was boarded by New York pilot boat C H Marshall.

Ship Peoria, Eagle, Chisam, from Calcutta, remained at Singapore 20th ult, to sail same day.

Brig Ocean Isle, Morrow, from Cienfuegos for Philadelphia, was off Barnegat 20th inst, lat 39, long 74.

Brig California, Camm, sailed from Bristol 17th inst. for Delaware City.

Brig T J Nelson, Smith, hence, arrived at Pawtucket 17th inst.

Schr D M French, Stiles, sailed from Providence 17th inst, for Philadelphia.

Schr Hunteress, Disney, hence, arrived at Newburyport 17th inst.

Schrs J C Runyon, Mathies, P Boice, Boice, Maria Fickina, Baker, J Turner, Herbert, and Alex Biew, Crowell, hence, arrived at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Gazelle Jane, Rosebrook, cleared at Baltimore 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Ariadne, Chase, cleared at Boston 18th inst. for Philadelphia, via Jacksville.

Schrs D G Floyd, Rocket, Rebecca Knight, Endicott, E J, J S Yates, Hoffman, and Ann Eliza, Stetson, J Clark, Scull, A J Borton, Elwell, S S Garrison, Grace, Adelia, Wheaton, Jos Maxwell, Scull, Geo Green, E W Godfrey, Weeks, W F Cox, Howe, B Frink, English, J P Dickinson, Smith, Ocean Wave, Price, Jonathan May, Cobb, J E Wood, Jackson, Geo Briggs, Tilton, Hero, Price, Alert, Champion, Clara, Barret, Sarah S Simmons, Gladiator, Pieter, Wallace, G B & E F Shannon, Hinson, James Allerdice, Stites, and Mary A Shropshire, Shropshire, cleared at Boston 18th inst. for Philadelphia.

MACHINERY AND IRON.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEAFIE & LEVY, PROFESSIONAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and PATTERNERS, having, for many years, been in successful operation, seem fortunately engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of Patterns making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings, of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings, of all descriptions; Iron Turning, Screw Cutting, &c., &c., &c., executed with the above business.

Drawings and Specifications for all work done at their establishment, free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. SEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
ja14-tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE,
WILLIAM H. MERRICK, HARLEY MERRICK,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low-Pressure Steam Engines, for land, river, and marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, &c.; Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, Railroad Stations, &c.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, such as Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, &c.
Sole Agents for N. Rillieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus; Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. ms5-y

POINT PLEASANT FOUNDRY, No. 951 BEACH Street, Kensington, Philadelphia.—WILLIAM H. TIERNEY informs his friends and the public, having purchased the entire stock of Patterns at the above Foundry, he is now prepared to receive orders for Rolling, Grist, and Saw-Mill Castings, Gearing, Shafting, and House Work, Gearing. Castings made from Reverberatory or Cupola Furnaces, in dry or green sand, or loam. my6-1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE RELIANCE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, S. W. CORNER SECOND AND SECRET STREETS.

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, $351,116 00—ASSETS $317,144 96.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth trouble the amount	$163,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's 6 per cents, first mortgage loan at par	4,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co's 6 per cent. second mortgage load, ($50,000)	27,000 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co's mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, free and clear	2,468 00
Collateral loans, well secured	2,600 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,120 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	5,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	28,280 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	200 00
Bills receivable	14,209 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,154 65
Cash on hand	11,544 64
	$317,144 96

The Mutual 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,	Samuel Bispham,
William R. Thompson,	William Sheen,
Frederick Brown,	William Massey,
William Stevenson,	Benj. Shipley,
John R. Worrell,	Marshall Hill,
H. L. Carson,	J. Johnson Brown,
Robert Toland,	Charles Leland,
S. D. Rosengarten,	Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles S. Wood,	Smith Brown,
James S. Woodward,	John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. f2tf

THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

*COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W.