NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BETHEL BATTLE.

The Raleigh *State Journal* publishes the following in an extra:

YORKTOWN, VA., June 11, 1861.

Hon. J. W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: I have the honor to report that eight hundred of my regiment and three hundred and sixty Virginians were engaged for five and a half hours with four and a half regiments of the enemy, at Bethel Church, nine *miles* from Hampton.

Our enemy made three distinct and well-sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total rout. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall upon our works at Yorktown. I regret to report the loss of *one man* killed—private Henry L. Wyatt, Edgecombe Guards—and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy, by their own confession, was one hundred and fifty, but it may be safely estimated at two hundred and fifty.

Our regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure, I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our hearts in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success. With much respect,

D. H. HILL,
Colonel First Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

AFFAIRS AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes thus:

The work of raising the sunken vessels at the navy yard has proved more difficult than was anticipated—indeed, apprehensions exist that the raising of the *Plymouth* cannot be accomplished. It is some consolation to state, however, that the *Germantown* sloop of war and the *Dolphin* ship will be gotten up. With respect to the fine steamer *Merrimac*, already docked, the decision is to cover with iron and convert her into a floating battery. The experience at Fort Sumpter, and the further fact that Fortress Monroe must be in our possession by September, explains this determination.

President Davis could, by no single feature of policy, more effectually promote Confederate interests than by issuing orders for the commandant at the navy yard here to furnish cannon for privateers. A number of ships would at once enter the service if their owners could receive a proper armament.

Several steamers of light draught, but substantial, will leave here this week for the coast of North Carolina. They have been strengthened, armed, manned, and will render good service.

LATEST FROM PENSACOLA.

The New Orleans *Delta*, of June 18, says:

We heard yesterday from Bragg's camp. The army is in a good state of health and discipline, and the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and Bragg's resources and means of assault largely augmented. The enemy, too, has not been inactive. Ten new batteries have been thrown up on the island near the fort. The number of a large increase of the enemy's force is not confirmed. There were arrivals of new troops, but they were to supply the places of those who had served out their enlistments, or who had to be discharged on account of sickness. Slemmer's command, the original garrison of the fort, were all affected with the scurvy, and had to be sent home. General Bragg has been largely reinforced by the accession to his staff of General Walker, of Georgia, one of the most gallant and capable officers of the late United States, who is second in command of the army at Pensacola. Colonel Gladden and the Louisiana regiment are getting along finely.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.

The Nashville *Republican* says: We learn that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on Monday with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States. This is the vessel which the blockaders have been anxious about, and which the New York papers have been urging the Government to watch for and seize. About fifty boxes of guns and a large amount of powder and other munitions of war reached this city by railroad last evening from the South. The *Fanny Bullit* arrived at Memphis on Friday with the following materials of war, consigned to that city from Baton Rouge by Captain James C. Booth: Two thirty-two pound guns, a hundred eight-inch shells, two hundred thirty-two pound balls, ten barrels of gunpowder, and seventy boxes ammunition. The guns and ammunition for them, it is said, will be sent to Randolph.

The St Louis *Republican* says the *Fanny Bullit* brought up from New Orleans two heavy pieces of artillery for the battery at Randolph.

The *Victoria*, the other day, brought to Memphis the Rector Guards, from Arkansas. Memphis is turned into a camp, and everybody belongs to some military organization. Men are reported to be coming in every hour.

At Hopefield, opposite Memphis, there is one camp with a large body of men. Camp Rector, on the Arkansas side, is five miles above Memphis, and Camp Harris, on the Tennessee side, six miles above Memphis, at which place there is a company of sappers and miners throwing up regular fortifications.

The following is taken from the Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*: The enterprising firm of Fifield, Bradly, & Co., of Clarksville, having made the necessary preparations, have commenced casting the gunboats. They will turn them out rapidly hereafter.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says: Foundries in Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, and Richmond are all now busy casting cannon, so that we may consider that we are independent of the world in this of the manufacture of arms, we would suggest that the most profitable industry is now open to the enterprising. The manufacture of valuable arms in the North has been protected by patent rights, which are now become void.

CONFEDERACY ARMORY AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 6th inst., contains the following proclamation PERTINENT to the immediate manufacture of weapons and munitions of war:

To the Citizens of the Confederate States of America: We are on the eve of what may prove a long and bloody war. The best citizens of our country are to be opposed in battle by the hireling hordes of the North. The victory is generally with those who are best drilled and armed with the most approved weapons. Our enemies have all the means at hand for constructing the most destructive weapons of war. Our country, in this respect, is almost destitute; our supplies from foreign countries have been cut off. The present stores must be soon exhausted. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to provide at an early day against all contingencies. All preliminary preparations have been made to commence immediately, on a large scale, the manufacture of all implements and munitions of war that we may need. Southern talent stands ready to labor in the cause of Southern freedom. Our Government will look to private enterprise to supply its wants. Those who have gone forth to fight the battles of our country demand of us that they should not be left without the most improved means of defence against their enemies. Our best interests call on us for the immediate commencement of this important work. Capital is now wanted, and we confidently appeal to the patriotic feelings of the people of the Confederate States to aid us in carrying out this enterprise. As an investment, there is no better opportunity at present offering. THOS. H. MCNEIL,

Acting Superintendent, Macon, Ga.

THE BLOCKADE AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 16th says:

"Four has fallen a dollar and a half a barrel, and fresh beef is lower than it has been for ten years: thanks to Lincoln's blockade. Keep it up for some time, most noble Cornelius. It is just what we residents and can't-get-aways have been wanting for some years. The effects of this blockade have been beneficial in many respects. We rejoice, especially, in its operation upon those heartless speculators who sought to forestall our market by buying up all the provisions in the city, and holding them for a big rise. The villainy was laid before the Governor, and steps were about to be taken to correct it, by summary action on the part of the authorities or the people, when most seasonably and kindly Poore came with the *Brooklyn* and saved us all this trouble, by blockading the mouth of the river. Thus, the export being stopped, both up and down the river, we have an abundance of everything that is produced between the Ohio and Mizzouri river, and the Gulf of Mexico. The effect on Texas cattle is particularly interesting. Large droves of these cattle have hitherto been driven northward into Missouri, and even into Illinois; and even those which were sent hither had to compete with the better conditioned cattle of the West. Hence the supply was comparatively small. But now, having no other market, and being without competition, the Texans are all driving their cattle to New Orleans, not only supplying this market at very reasonable rates—cheaper, in fact, than the rates in the Northern cities—but furnishing enough to send to the river towns, as far as Memphis. No less than two hundred head of these cattle were sent in that direction a few days ago. It is established now, beyond all doubt or uncertainty, that the yield of corn will far exceed the demands of the South, and new flour will be in the market in a few days in the greatest abundance. We may have less hog meat than we have hitherto had, but whether that will prove a loss or inconvenience remains to be proved."

LOUISIANA TROOPS ENCAMPED AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* makes the following statement:

Richmond, to-day (June 10), has very much the appearance of a Pelican camp. The Louisiana troops quartered in the city, and encamped in the neighborhood, now number upwards of 1,600 men. There are, first, the Washington Battalion of Artillery, Col. Walton, 300; battalion of Louisiana Volunteers, Col Dreux, 650; battalion of Zouaves, Col. Coppens, 600, and some hundred men unattached, making about 1,650 in all now temporarily here. The destination of most of them is probably Manassas Junction, or some other point to the northwest Cols. Dreux and Coppens, commanders, will probably leave during the week. The artillery will remain with us for some time to come. They have not yet obtained all their horses, and it will require at least three weeks to train them. The artillery are encamped on a gentle eminence, about a mile from the city. The ground is high and dry, the soil sandy and porous, and the situation every way delightful. Near by them, on the sand hill, are the Louisiana Guards, Crescent Rifles, Orleans Cadets, Terrebonne Guards, Chasseurs a Pied, and Shreveport Grays. In all, there are about six thousand men encamped here together, most of whom are mutual acquaintances. On a neighboring hill, only separated by a narrow ravine, are the Zouaves, and it is but fair to say that they at present fully divide the admiration of the city. We have also had during the last few days an immense number of arrivals direct from New Orleans and the country parishes, so that Louisiana for the moment appears to have possession of the capital of the Confederate States, as well as the vicinity. Among the most prominent is Bishop Polk, who intends to follow the fortunes of the war, and "see the boys have a fair fight," and the Hon. Pierre Soulé, who proceeds very soon to Manassas Junction. A large number of the most prominent civilians of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky are also here, drawn hither by no particular business, but by the deep interest we all feel in the progress of the war. There is also a large number of Maryland fugitives here, many of whom have recently organized themselves into a body called the Maryland Guard. A few days since they were presented with a beautiful flag, worked by the ladies of Baltimore, and worn here by one of their number as a skirt or skirts, whichever may be the most proper expression, to her dress.

SUBSCRIPTIONS OF CROPS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE REBEL STATES.

B. R. Cuyler, who has been appointed agent of the Confederate States to receive subscriptions of cotton, rice, and other produce "for the defence of the country," has issued a circular in Savannah, in which he states:

Already in other parts of Georgia very liberal subscriptions have been made, and it is believed that the planters of this section will respond promptly to this call of our country upon them. Factors of the planters will sell their produce, and for the subscriptions will receive the bonds of the Government, drawing eight per cent. interest semi-annually. A better investment cannot be found. Subscriptions addressed to the undersigned, at Savannah, will be received until the 15th day of July next. Congress is to meet at Richmond on the 20th day of July next, and it is necessary to report before the last mentioned day.

Capital $1,000,000. Ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The manufacture of this company will consist of

Artillery—For sea coast, garrison, siege, field, and every use.

Small Arms—Rifles, muskets, pistols, swords, bayonets.

Laboratory Stores—Gun caps, fuses, priming, tubes, port fires.

Projectiles—Shot, shell, balls, rockets, &c., gunpowder, military stores.

As soon as $300,000 is subscribed, the company will be regularly organized, and work immediately commenced. A part of the machinery which will be necessary has already been ordered and in course of construction. Books for subscription will be opened in all of the principal towns and cities of the Confederate States on the 1st June. Instalments on shares will not be called for until the company is regularly organized.

E. LOWELL,
Agent for Savannah.

Lieut. John T. Greble.

The *American Presbyterian* publishes the following letter, written by Lieut. Greble the day before he was killed:

"CAMP BUTLER, NEWPORT NEWS, VA., }
Sunday, June 9, 1861. }

"It is a delightful Sabbath morning—it has a Sabbath feeling about it. If you had lost the run of the week, such a day as to day would tell you it was the Sabbath. The camp is unusually quiet, and its stillness broken by little except the organ tones of some of the Massachusetts men, who are on the beach, singing devotional airs. Last Sabbath the men were at work in the trenches; to-day is their first day of rest. A great deal of work has been done, and, during the last week, under unfavorable circumstances—rainy days. With very little more labor, one whole line of entrenchment will be finished. There is a little trimming off to be done, and a magazine to be built, a little earth to be thrown up in front of some heavy columbiads that have been mounted, and some storehouses to be built; but enough has been done to allow the rest to be completed by general details, and to give a chance for drilling.

"Colonel Phelps has appointed me ordnance officer of the post. We do not now fear any attack; the position is too strong. I hear that Davis has given the Federal troops ten days' time in which to leave the soil of Virginia. The time is nearly up—but we are not quite ready to move away.

"I hope that I may be given courage and good judgment enough to do well my duty in any circumstances in which I may be placed. As far as I can see, there is not much danger to be incurred in this campaign. At present both sides seem better inclined to talking than fighting. If talking could settle it, by giving the supremacy forever to the General Government, I think it would be better than civil war; but that talking can settle it, I do not believe."

Just before starting for the battle in which he was killed, he wrote on a piece of paper, in pencil, for his wife:

"May God bless you, my darling, and grant you a happy and peaceful life. May the good Father protect you and me, and grant that we may long live happily together. God give me strength, wisdom, and courage. If I die, let me die as a brave and honorable man; let no stain of dishonor hang over me or you." * * *

American Affairs Abroad.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The *Moniteur* has the following:

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, taking into consideration the state of peace which exists between France and the United States of America, has resolved to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the States which propose to form a separate Confederation.

In consequence, his Majesty, considering article 14 of the naval law of August, 1681, the 3d article of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, 65 and following of the Decree of the 24th of March, 1852, 313, and following of the *Code Penal Maritime*, and article 21 of the *Code Napoleon*,

Declares:

1. No vessel of war or privateer of either of the belligerent parties will be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in our ports or roadsteads longer than 24 hours, excepting in cases of compulsory delay (*relache forcee*.)

2. No sale of goods belonging to prises is allowed in our ports and roadsteads.

3. Every Frenchman is prohibited from taking a commission under either of the two parties to arm vessels of war, or to accept letters of marque for privateering purposes, or to assist in any manner whatsoever the equipment or armament of a vessel of war or privateer of either party.

4. Every Frenchman, whether residing in France or abroad, is likewise prohibited from enlisting or taking service either on the land army or on board vessels of war or privateers of either of the two belligerent parties.

5. Frenchmen residing in France or abroad must likewise abstain from any act which, committed in violation of the laws of the Empire, or of international law, might be considered as an act hostile to one of the two parties, and contrary to the neutrality which we have resolved to observe.

All persons acting contrary to the prohibitions and recommendations contained in the present declaration, to the enactments of the law of the 10th of April, 1825, and of articles 84 and 85 of the Penal Code, without prejudice to the application that might be made against such offenders of the enactments of the 21st article of the *Code Napoleon*, and of article 65 and following of the decree of the 24th of March, 1852, and on merchant service, 313 and following of the penal code for the navy.

His Majesty declares, moreover, that every Frenchman contravening the present enactments will have no claim to any protection from his Government against any acts or measures, whatever they may be, which the belligerents might exercise or decree. NAPOLEON.

THOUVENEL, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

[Correspondence of London Times.]

PARIS, June 10, 1861.

The civil war in America has given rise to apprehensions that French trade will suffer inconvenience and loss from one or other of the belligerents, and endeavors are made to obtain the limitation of the evils within as narrow limits as possible. A petition has been presented to the Senate, and as it has called forth the expression of the opinion of that body upon maritime law, a brief account may be of interest. The petition states that previous to the sixteenth century trade with the enemy was prohibited, which prohibition was submitted to, and every description of merchandise was deemed lawful prize.

In 1605 England and France came to an understanding, and published a list of articles deemed contraband of war—that is to say, goods that might be lawfully captured when shipped for an enemy's country. The treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick put an end to the practice of seizing such articles. The treaty of Utrecht, to which the naval Powers of Europe, and even Venice, were parties, added victuals and materials for the construction and fitting of men-of-war to the list of contraband of war, but declared gold and silver free. The stipulations were reproduced in the treaties of Aix la-Chapelle, of Paris, under Louis XV., and of Versailles. The treaty of 1856 left contraband of war undefined; and the new petition proposes that arms, warlike instruments, and ammunition should alone be considered contraband of war. The Senate states that the Emperor has never ceased to propose, in his diplomatic relations, arrangements favorable to the free movement of merchant ships, and that his Government has endeavored to make an agreement with other Powers to frame a list of contraband goods, so as to leave no doubt in case of a naval war. These propositions were not accepted during the Crimean and Chinese wars, and the question must be left to further discussion between Governments. The petition further asks, since privateering is abolished, and the commerce of belligerents will be safe under a neutral flag, that merchant ships, not carrying contraband of war, may not be liable to capture by men-of-war.

The Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles, Bordeaux, St. Malo, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and other French ports, have petitioned in the same sense. But the Senate replied that the United States, having refused to adhere to the terms of the treaty of Paris, are threatened with immediate loss. If the Southern privateers should put a stop to Northern navigation, reprisal will ensue. War on land is the source of inevitable calamities, and is not exempt from the evils which attend naval war; consequently the Senate defends the right of capturing merchant ships, because their sailors may be sent on board the war vessels of the enemy, and because the vessel and cargo would be lawful prize if taken in an enemy's port. To abandon the right to capture merchant ships would be to gratuitously weaken the naval force of France, who would be the greater loser by accepting the propositions, as she possesses few colonies and little foreign trade. The object of war is to force the enemy to conclude peace; to succeed, every element of victory should be used—navy, army, expenditure of men and money, and the destruction of everything that might become an arm in the enemy's hands. France ought not to resign the power of capturing ships, which constitute the chief wealth of the nations she may be at war with. Great care should be taken not to sanction humanitarian projects, the premature application whereof would be a cause of weakness if even reciprocity were promised to France.

Anecdote of General Scott.

The editor of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Examiner*, in a letter to that paper from Washington, tells the following good story of Gen. Scott:

"In the storm of war that is now pouring fury and destruction upon the South, not the least proof that the hand of Providence holds the helm is the gratifying fact that Winfield Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal forces, although far beyond the meridian of life, still preserves unshaken a mind full of calmness and deliberate judgment to aid in the full vindication of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and the maintenance of the Union in its integrity. I must give an incident let slip from the War Department a day or two ago, that is strongly characteristic of his coolness and powerful loganinity in military skill.

"Several days ago the General was called upon by a Virginian, whom he recognized as an old acquaintance. The visitor, after taking a seat, frankly acknowledged his allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, but presumed that, as he came a messenger of mercy, he might safely claim, by the courtesies of war, a friendly protection. Upon an assurance of entire safety he told his story thus: 'I am in allegience with the Confederate army; to which I have liberally supplied men, and money, and arms; and, whilst I justify and support a resistance to the Northern invasion, my individual sense of honor and personal respect for your military greatness impelled me to hazard my life in crossing the borders that I might frankly tell you that, in a den of conspirators plotting your assassination, there is one who, at regular intervals, without suspicion or arrest, visits your camp and communicates with your officers. From my own personal knowledge he has, under the guise of patriotic devotion to the Government, removed every obstacle, and as he has thoroughly perfected his plans, God only knows at what moment they may put them into execution, and you be assassinated.'

"The General gratefully thanked him for his friendly devotion, and asked a description of his treacherous murderer, which was given him in detail. After the departure of the chivalric Virginian, the General, instead of being shocked, appalled, or horror-struck, merely smiled, which to his secretary was incomprehensible, who anxiously inquired what it all meant? 'The General's reply was: 'That's Bob again; he is beginning to murder me as he did in Mexico. Bob's a good spy, but he so often unnecessarily troubles my friends that he must stop it.'"

GENERAL NEWS.

IN HIGH GLEE.—Great rejoicing existed among the soldiers in the various camps yesterday, says the Baltimore *Clipper* of yesterday, consequent upon being informed to hold themselves to march at a moment's notice. The Philadelphia boys are most anxious to march to battle, and complain greatly at being kept idle so long, as they were among the first to offer their services to the Government when the Southern rebellion broke out. When the time for march does come, however, the Philadelphia boys will be parted with by our citizens with great regret, as during their sojourn among us many agreeable and warm associations have been contracted.

NO STATE FAIR THIS YEAR.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 11th instant, the committee appointed to make arrangements for holding the next annual fair reported a resolution declaring that, owing to the unhappy and deplorable condition of our country, it is inexpedient to hold a fair during the year 1861, which, after an interchange of views, was adopted.

FIRING INTO FRIENDLY TROOPS.—The Bethel affair was not the only instance which has occurred of the Federal troops firing into each other. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes that portions of the two attacking columns at Philippi actually fired on each other, precisely as the Federal troops at Bethel did, and the fact is that they were over half a mile apart was all that prevented a terrible slaughter.

A "COURT DRESS" in Europe consists of dark-blue cloth, the collar, cuffs, and flaps embroidered in gold, white small-clothes, white silk stockings, low shoes, and a court-sword. This dress was worn by Mr Cass, Mr. Wheaton, Mr. Everett, and other American ministers to European Courts, before the circular of Mr. Marcy. Mr. Adams has revived the style at the Court of St. James.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—The following are the names of the States in which elections will be held during the first week in August: Tennessee, Thursday, August 1; North Carolina, Thursday, August 1; Kentucky, Monday, August 5; Missouri, Monday, August 5; Texas, Monday, August 5.

THE ten additional Massachusetts regiments which have been called for by the President will be in Virginia in less than forty days, armed and equipped with everything necessary for a campaign. Each regiment will have twenty-five wagons, instead of fifteen, the usual number, and those wagons are now made at the rate of one hundred a week.

PRIVATE advices from Tennessee show that the State authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of five millions for war purposes, and has ordered out an army of fifty-five thousand men. Four millions are for the military, and one million on the dollar. To obtain five millions in specie, at this rate, would cost the State twelve and a half millions.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.—The N. Y. *Clipper* states that Heenan has not given up the idea of some day becoming the possessor of "that belt," and that he will be present at the coming contest for it between Mace and Hurst, and in all probability will "take a shy" at the winner.

HON. JOHN S. MCCALMONT, President Judge of the 8th Judicial district, has been appointed to a colonelcy by Governor Curtin. Col. McCalmont is a regular graduate of West Point, and will, no doubt, prove a brave and efficient officer in the present crisis.

GEN. BUTLER, says the Buffalo *Courier*, married, some ten years ago, the oldest daughter of Dr. Hildreth, of Dracut, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, who led a brief and not unsuccessful career as an actress.

THE bids for the Maine State loan of three hundred thousand dollars were opened at Augusta on the 20th inst., and amounted to four hundred and forty-five thousand, ranging from par to five per cent. premium.

GOVERNOR J. E. BROWN has issued his proclamation ordering an election to be held throughout the State on the first Tuesday in July next, to ratify or reject the new Constitution of Georgia.

THE TOBACCO MANUFACTORY of J. P. Latour, in New Orleans, together with two buildings adjoining, on Chartres street, were damaged by fire, on the 16th instant, to the amount of sixty thousand dollars.

IT is said of old that "the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." Not only the stars, but the stripes, fight against the Southern Confederacy.

COL. J. S. WHEAT, of Wheeling, who has been elected Attorney General of Virginia under the Provisional Government, is a man of superior natural abilities, and a fine lawyer.

THE crops in Nebraska promise an abundant harvest. Double the usual breadth of land is under cultivation this year, than at any previous one.

SINCE the port of Hakodadi, in Japan, has been opened to foreign trade, its population has increased from 12,000 to 23,000. Two of its largest exports consist of calpiskins and opium.

ON Thursday evening the Common Council of Louisville voted by 11 against 6 to appropriate $1,500 for uniforming the Home Guard. The Guard is composed of Union men.

THE damage done by the hail storm which recently visited Somerset and Middlesex counties, Pa., we fear, is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

TWENTY THOUSAND GALLONS of water are sent from Baltimore weekly to Fortress Monroe for the use of the troops.

THE Democratic State Convention of Maine, to nominate a candidate for Governor, will be held in Augusta on Wednesday, August 14.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church at Newark, Delaware, was burnt down on Thursday of last week.

THERE talk of having a statue of the Prince of Wales in Montreal. Subscriptions for that purpose are being raised.

THE Legislature of North Carolina will reassemble in Raleigh to-day.

MR. GEORGE H. CALVERT, a prominent and well-known merchant in Cincinnati, died last week.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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

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

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

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

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

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have the signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

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

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

WHAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 8, 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. They have done me more good than anything, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 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.*

YOUR OBLIGED AND ENDORSER,
SPENCE GREEN, RUTLEDGE COUNTY, Pa.

JANUARY 15, 1861.

M. C. SPALDING, SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. R. SIMONS.

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

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.

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

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

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

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days) had an attack *on one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

KEYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., Ohio, JANUARY 5, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.,
No. 46 Cedar st., N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." I find the cure of Rev. Wm. C. Fillerp, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLEPP.

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 Sick Headache, which the Lord accompanied and received the same, and *they had so good an effect that I was ordered to send for more.*

Please send by return mail. Yours truly,
A. M. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

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.

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

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you, or your wife, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of Spalding's Pills; so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

Who 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 many persons with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Why then is it that you hesitate any longer? Let your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not *know* to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, O

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." ☜

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. 46 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. tu&s

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

DR. DARIUS HAM'S
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

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

IT EXHILARATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR STUPEFY.

As a Medicine it is quick and efficacious, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Headache, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and depressed of the human family, the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of laurels, have brought on Dyspepsia, and the miseries attendant, will find it invigorating, strengthening the constitution broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the DELIRIUM TREMENS, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and salutary effects of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

DOSE.—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will remove all Bad Spirits.
One dose will cure Heart-burn.
Three doses will cure Indigestion.
One dose will give you a good appetite.
One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.
One dose will remove the sinking of and depression effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will vanish.
One dose will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured of speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by three or four bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of intoxication, with all painful headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all the painful feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Aromatic Spirit three times a day: it will make them strong, healthy, and happy. It will regulate menstruations and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the blooming bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

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

All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the Spirit in small quarter pint bottles at 50 cents, quarts $1.

Sole Proprietor, 48 WATER Street, New York.

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

And for sale by DR. H. RATON, 16 S. EIGHTH Street, and all Druggists. 1y7-tuth2y

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

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

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

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

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we feel justified in offering to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. We will commend itself to those who are suffering with this affecting complaint, by the rational practitioner who may feel disposed to test the power of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above prescribed, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia.

mw24-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, NO. 340 S. FOURTH Street, above Pine. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. till P. M. m2?-1m

JOHN WELSH, PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of Roofing, on the most moderate terms. Will warrant to make the roof perfectly water-tight. Orders promptly attended to. my7-1y

JOHN ELLIOTT, WINES and LIQUORS, Nos. 317 and 319 WALNUT Street, (basement stores, between Third and Fourth, north side,) Philadelphia. N. B.—Fine Old Whiskies always on hand. (Established in 1845.) 1m6-1y

PAWSON & NICHOLSON, BOOKBINDERS, Nos. 519 and 521 MINOR Street, Between Market and Chestnut streets, PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES PAWSON, JAS. B. NICHOLSON. 1y26-1y

FILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET. Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. ☞ Repairing done in a superior manner. ☜ ap1-d6m J. B. SMITH.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FREDERICK BROWN, Chemist and Druggist, northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth sts., Philadelphia, sole manufacturer of Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which is recognized and prescribed by the medical faculty, and has become the standard family medicine of the United States.

This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. It cures Cholera Morbus, Incipient Cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual, or traveller should be without it.

NOTICE.—To prevent this valuable Essence from being counterfeited, a new and engraving, executed at a great cost, will be found on the outside of the wrapper, in order to guard the purchaser against being imposed upon by worthless imitations. 1y26

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above prescribed, has recently been extensively experimented with in the

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,

and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia.

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